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THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

HISTORY CHICAGO.

EARLY PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY J. C. HARRIS.

CHICAGO: PUBLISHED BY J. C. HARRIS.



THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

"URBS RECONDITA."

HISTORY
OF
CHICAGO.

FROM THE
EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.—FROM THE FIRE OF 1871 UNTIL 1885.

BY A. T. ANDREAS.

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253 KINZIE STREET.

PREFACE.

WE herewith present to the public the third volume of the History of Chicago. The publishers, in the preceding volumes, acknowledged their indebtedness to the hearty coöperation of many leading citizens and to various societies, and they take pleasure in saying that similar favors have been extended in the preparation of the third volume. The mere enumeration of such obligations would not do them justice, no matter how amply they might be detailed.

A glance at the index will make manifest the comprehensiveness of the work, and give some idea of the amount of labor necessary in the preparation of this volume. It is a matter of pride to the publishers, and it is hoped to the patrons of the work also, that all the labor has been performed by Chicago men; from the gathering of facts, to the printing, engraving, electrotyping and binding of the books. It is a history of Chicago, by its people, and for its people.

At the commencement of the work, there were many who predicted a failure of the enterprise, from a lack of public spirit in our citizens. A sufficient refutation of that statement is found in the appearance of this volume. It is natural that a people who redeemed Chicago from a morass in 1836, and made it, in some respects, the greatest city on the Continent in 1886, should desire to peruse a narration of the causes that led to such a result. We trust a perusal of this work will satisfy that desire.

In reviewing the events that occurred during the epoch covered by this volume, it has been the desire of the publishers to avoid invidious criticism or unjust discrimination. In many cases, the golden mean was hard to preserve, not from an individual preference on the part of the writer, but from a partisan view perceptible in the source of information. In such instances, we have always given a plain statement of facts, leaving the reader to make his own deductions.

As historians and compilers, we leave the public to judge of the merits of our work, but we feel that unstinted eulogium is due to the people the recital of whose magnificent achievements reads more like a fable than a narrative of actual accomplishment.

To the people of Chicago, unsurpassed in their loyalty in war, indefatigable in their benevolence in peace, irrepressible in their energy and enterprise in commerce and trade, these volumes are dedicated.

THE A. T. ANDREAS COMPANY.

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HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

THE RE-BUILDING OF CHICAGO.

History, in any worthy sense of the term, should be more than a bare statement of facts — of dates and names and numbers and events. It should ask the deeper questions as to why things have come to pass? And it should also give some reason for the order and the manner of their appearing.

The re-building of Chicago is an accomplished fact; and to give the number of laborers employed and the material required, and the time occupied in that great work, might be interesting as details; but it would offer no explanation of the causes that led up to, and made possible so great a result. And when one asks for these, he is led to ask still another question, and that is what were the causes that led to the building of the first Chicago? In the answer to these will be found most of the reasons for the re-building.

Why, then, was there, and is there, a Chicago? It is not a sufficient explanation to say, that the early settlers were men of foresight and energy. That they were such may be cheerfully admitted; but any power of foreseeing, however large, would have been of but little value had there not been a something to be seen; and energy, however great and tireless, could have accomplished no such wonderful results had there not been the pre-existent conditions for its successful exertion. The world abounds with men of prevision, of will-power and strength; but cities can be founded and built up only where nature, by supplying the necessary conditions, has made their existence possible.

Any one studying the general geography, the physical structure and outlines of our continent, may see that in the nature of things its great cities and its special and mixed characters of population and industries have been the result of natural surroundings, rather than of the will or choosing of the people. A continent lying between two oceans and with a vast sea-coast would naturally have sea-coast cities, and the forms of industries and commerce and the kind of a population necessary to all these manifold forms of business and labor. One, studying the great mountain ranges of our country, with their wealth of coal and iron and precious metals, must see that these conditions will call for the corresponding forms of business and social development. And so, the long rivers and the great valleys of our country invite every form of agriculture; and the vast forests attract the lumber interests; and the upland prairies, less suited to farming, become the great cattle-ranges and the home of the herdsmen.

And with these suggestions before us we may begin to see the great cities and the vast industries and the increasing population of our country, all taking shape, not by accident, nor as arbitrarily determined by men, but in accordance with the plans and the ordination of nature. It was not the fact of the Dutch landing at New York, that made that great city, but the greater fact of the East and the Hudson River and the Long Island Sound forming a natural harbor, and thus inviting the ships and the commerce of two continents. Nor did William Penn, nor Lord Baltimore, nor the French,

cause Philadelphia and Baltimore and New Orleans to take their places; nor did the Puritans build Boston. Nature located all these splendid cities long before the feet of the white man had touched our shores. It is true that our civilization and the character of the people have been the great factors in the growth and development of these cities, but a power higher than man, and a wisdom beyond that of the civil engineer, determined their location; and the same is true of San Francisco, the leading city of California. That State, for nearly a thousand miles, lies along the Pacific coast, and its mountain ranges are so disposed as to form, of its one hundred and sixty thousand square miles, a basin whose largest diameter is from north to south, and this, by its natural drainage system, forms the two great rivers, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, which receive the waters from the mountain streams and carry them to an inland sea, the Bay of San Francisco, and thence, by the Golden Gate, to the Pacific. And thus, long before the soldiers of Cortez landed in Mexico, nature had determined the location of San Francisco.

From these general observations it should now appear evident that certain things must occur along the great line between the East and the West. As civilization pressed back the savage life there would come to be a great highway between the two oceans. This might be determined by water-courses or the best routes for constructing railways, or other conditions. And here come in also the influences of climate and production upon the number and character of a population. But without entering at length upon this large question, it may be sufficient for our present purpose to state the general fact, that the great historic movements of our world have been along the belt lying between the 30th and the 50th degrees of latitude north; and that the greater activities have been upon the northern half of the latitudes named. This may be accounted for on the ground of the more even balance between the winters and the summers, the less enervating effects of a colder climate, and the wider range of industries and the greater needs of life. All these combine to produce and develop a healthy industrious and progressive people.

A line drawn directly east from New York leads to Gibraltar; but owing to the effect of the warmer ocean currents, the temperature that would equal that of New York is found ten or more degrees further north; and with it the greater industry and progress of the countries of Europe, and there is still another fact to be considered in reference to the natural water communication of our country. The Mississippi, with its tributaries, the Missouri and the Ohio rivers, is the one great outlet to the South of that wonderful valley lying between the Allegheny and the Rocky mountains. The Northern water-way to the Atlantic is by the great chain of lakes and the St. Lawrence River. The head of Lake Michigan is the head of this vast water communication, and is on an almost direct line between New York and San Francisco; also, in the line and

region of the largest and most general productiveness of our country and of the greatest activity of our people.

And now, when these facts are considered, it will be seen that Chicago is in the direct line of communication between London and New York, and between New York and our other great Eastern cities and San Francisco. And hence Chicago is directly on the line of the great National highway between the two oceans that bound our country on the East and the West. And hence nature located Chicago; and in the plan of a continental development nature settled the question long before the ships of Columbus set sail, that here there should be a great city.

Having said these things, we have given a suggestive answer as to why the first Chicago came to be. It came as a natural and a necessary part of the development of the country. There may be, and there are, other lines of communication between the two oceans; but in the nature of things, that by Chicago is, and must be, the greatest. And what nature decreed, man has come along to fulfill. The beginnings of Chicago were necessarily small; and no one, fifty years ago, even dreamed of what was soon to be. Nor did any one at that time imagine what was to be the wonderful growth of the great Northwest. The city naturally kept pace in its growth with the growth of the country. In 1837, there was a population of only four thousand one hundred and seventy; and in 1850, only twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-three; and ten years later it numbered but one hundred and nine thousand two hundred and six.

In 1870, or a year before the city was burned, the population had increased to three hundred and six thousand six hundred and five. And when we consider the relative growth of the country in these years, and what the growth of the city meant in the way of business and in the increase of railroad and lake commerce, and the large amount of money and labor and the number of public buildings required to handle all this commerce, and transact this vast business, we must perceive that the burning of the city, whilst it must affect outlying interests, could not destroy the conditions that called it into existence, and upon which it depended. The location was left, and the ruins of what had been were on the line of the Nation's great highway; and not only this, the lake was here, and the twenty miles of dockage along the river were not destroyed. The three hundred thousand people were here; and the eighteen great trunk lines of railroads, with their nearly ten thousand miles of direct connection, were not destroyed. The country was all around us; its sympathies were aroused and help came; and the energy that had helped build the city, though almost paralyzed for a time, quickly recovered and stood undismayed in presence of a loss so great, and faced resolutely the larger task of the years of hard struggle that would be required to make good what, on that one terrible night, had been swept away.

We can form some conception of the extent of the buildings and the property destroyed by the number of acres burned over, which were—on the West Side, one hundred and ninety-four acres; South Side, four hundred and sixty acres; North Side, one thousand four hundred and seventy acres; making a total area of two thousand one hundred and twenty-four acres, or nearly three and a half square miles, being about four miles in length and from one to one and a half miles in width. The number of buildings destroyed was seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty; and

nearly one hundred thousand persons were left homeless. The custom-house, the court-house, the post-office, the chamber of commerce, the hotels, the depots, many churches and the great business blocks, the banks, the theaters, and the newspaper offices, all went down together in the awful conflagration. Some further idea may be formed from the statement that seventy-three miles of street frontage were burned, and the total loss of property could not have been less than \$200,000,000.

The first thought of all was, the relief of the suffering; and through the generous donations of the people of almost every land—amounting in all to nearly \$5,000,000, and by a system of distribution soon set in motion, this immediate necessity was met. And then came the first thoughts of re-building. It was a dreary waste of tottering walls and smouldering ruins to look upon, and enough to almost discourage the stoutest heart. But courage revived, and soon—before the embers were cold—hundreds of men began to venture around where had stood their stores and offices, and to search for safes, books and papers.

Then they began to prepare temporary quarters; but all this time the thought of a permanent and speedy re-building, as an imperative necessity, was present to every mind. All felt, all knew, and all said, the city must be re-built. The vast railroad, and lake and commercial interests of such a great business center demanded it; the generous confidence of the capitalists of the Eastern cities gave assurance of help in so costly an undertaking. Delay was impossible. Every great business interest must in some way be set in motion.

How vast these interests were may be approximately estimated by a special reference to some of the more important. The estimate of these, for the year 1873, aggregated a total of \$180,000,000; and when it is remembered that the grain, meat and lumber markets of Chicago are, and even then were, the largest in the world, it will be seen that the speedy re-building of Chicago was a commercial necessity. This vast business, in which the railroads and the lake commerce and the whole country were interested, could not be abandoned; nor could it in any large sense be diverted. It had to be continued, and it had to be carried on, in, and through, Chicago; and had the entire city been destroyed and all the inhabitants burned up, a new city must have soon arisen, and other people have come to fill its streets and carry on its work.

When it is said that the largest grain, meat and lumber markets in the world were a part of the vast business of Chicago at the time of the fire, it must not be supposed that these forms of business meant no more than the handling of such products on their way for distribution and consumption in other and smaller cities and towns. It is true that for a large amount of grain and lumber and great numbers of cattle, Chicago is a wholesale market; but this, of itself, represents but a small part of the business and labor that these lines of commerce bring to the city. Chicago was and is a vast manufacturing center.

That this is, and must be so, will appear evident from the consideration of a few facts. In the State of Illinois there are over thirty thousand square miles of coal, and the richest mines thereof are not distant from the city, and many of them are on the direct lines of the great railways, and the others are easily reached by branch lines. The lakes afford ready and cheap communication with the vast lumber regions of Wisconsin and Michigan, and also the iron and copper and red-stone districts of Lake Superior. And hence in



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TEMPLE OF ZION CONGREGATION.

the nature of things, (Chicago had become a center of large and varied manufacturing interests.) The lumber brought here was dried and dressed for flooring and sidings and made ready for use in building before it was shipped to other points. There were also many large establishments for making doors and sash and blinds; and others still were heavily engaged in the manufacture of every line and quality of furniture, and organs and pianos. The great slaughter-houses were extensively engaged in packing and curing meats; and not only were the hides tanned here, but even at that time Chicago was largely engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes; and as one result of the energy of the people in the speedy and grand re-building of the city, this form of industry has so increased that Chicago is to-day the largest boot and shoe manufacturing center on the continent. And naturally, too, the cheap water connections made this a center of iron manufactories for engines and steel rails and car-wheels and reapers and mowers, and every kind of machinery needed for the farms, the shops, the railroads, and the steamers upon the lakes.

All these many manufacturing industries were present and pressing reasons for the re-building of the city; and not alone for foundries and shops, but for houses to shelter the many thousands of laborers required to do the work. We sometimes wonder, in looking at the crowds of people who fill the streets and the cars in the morning and evening hours, where they come from, where they go, where and how they live, and what they all can find to do. The explanation is found by the barest allusion to the vast and many forms of business and labor that enter into the life of a great city. Such was Chicago when the fire occurred; and all these were imperative reasons for its immediate re-building.

But it was not the fact of necessity alone that aroused the energetic people of Chicago for their great task. They were inspired by a large hope for the future greatness of their city. In the midst of their present desolation and distress, they saw that in the longer view of things these calamities, however discouraging, were but passing incidents in its larger life; that the "great fire" would soon be a thing of the past, whilst the re-built city must be the glory of the future. And as hope and courage revived, the new Chicago rose in beauty to the imagination while yet only the black and smoking ruins marked the site of the old. Led on by such visions, speculations and reasonings as to the possible future of such a city were heard on every hand.

It may be confessed that such hopeful boastings as to the possible future of Chicago were not wholly unknown or strange before the fire; and hence such talk was not entirely new. But it seemed to have a new meaning and to serve a most valuable purpose. It was this hopefulness, this expectation and pride over a city yet to be, that saved the people from the great mistake of re-building upon a small and cheap plan. At first, indeed, the re-building of some of what are now our noblest structures, was projected upon a plan that would have been wholly unworthy of the names they bear and the proud and prominent places they occupy. In the haste and discouragement, the first plan of the Tribune building, now one of the finest in the city, was poor and cheap; and the same is true of many others as at first planned. But the business men were much together in those days of a common loss; they talked together; they reasoned as to what was best to do; and the result was that one encouraged the other; and one, hearing of the enlarged plans of his

neighbor, was led to improve his own. And in this way the feeling was soon common that the new city must be upon a plan far more substantial and elegant than had been the old. The result was, that only one building of any size, — that on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, was put up cheaply; and that has been torn down to give place to the fine Chicago Opera-house block. Had not this better judgment prevailed, our city would have been filled with cheap and insecure buildings, and the work of tearing down and re-building would not yet have been half done. But instead of this, the great business streets present an appearance that is uniform, beautiful, imposing, and even grand.

Among the many questions discussed — for, in those exciting days, everybody was talking, — one of the most common was, the time that would be required to re-build the city. Some said that fifteen years would not see Chicago what it was before the fire; others, more hopeful, said ten years, and the most sanguine did not dare place the time at less than five years.

Well, the work was begun. Out of the \$5,000,000 contributed for relief, soon temporary homes were provided for forty thousand people, and workmen were supplied with tools. Learning from experience, the fire limits, forbidding the erection of wooden buildings, were extended, not only over the area where the fire had raged, but in some directions far beyond. And then began the work of clearing away the ruins, drawing plans and laying foundations for hotels, theaters, business blocks and dwellings of brick, iron and stone. Architects were busy perfecting drawings, contractors were busy collecting material, and mechanics of all kinds found ready employment at good wages. Thousands of workmen came from other cities and from the country, and, though it was now winter, the streets were filled with busy men and with teams, and the whole scene became one of inspiring activity.

But it is not possible for those who saw the city burned; and saw it re-built, to describe the scene so as to make it appear real to others. Indeed, they can not make it real to themselves, for both the burning and the re-building were so far out of and beyond all the ordinary experiences of life, that the effect was in a sense overpowering, and the feelings were more like a dream, or when looking at a panorama, than those of actual life. Of course, all knew and felt that the events were terribly real; but they transcended comprehension — were too large to grasp; and then, the mind becoming accustomed to that from which it could not turn away, adapted itself to its new and strange surroundings.

It is no unusual thing to see a dwelling or a block burned; but how must one feel to look upon a vast, raging and uncontrollable storm and sea of fire, sweeping on from ten o'clock at night till morning, and then sweeping on till noon and till night, consuming over seventeen thousand houses, rendering a hundred thousand people homeless, and then stopping, only because there was nothing more in its path to be destroyed? It is common to see ten or a dozen or fifty houses rising at once; but when one looks upon, not a dozen or fifty, but upon ten thousand houses rising and ten times that number of busy workmen coming and going, and listens to the noise of countless saws and hammers and chisels and axes and planes, he is bewildered.

And thus it was in the burning and the re-building of Chicago. Those who witnessed the scenes marvel that they were or could have been. And in this state of wonder and excitement, thousands who had hardly known hardship before found themselves pushed out

into the struggle, and came to know how much they could bear and do, and many who were invalids, and some who had abandoned hope of recovery, found they had a reserve power of vitality, and, this being aroused, went to work for themselves or others. And whilst many may have suffered in health from exposure and hardships, not a few gladly confess that to the thrilling experiences and the continual excitement of those years, they are indebted for the lengthened existence they still enjoy.

That which some had said would require twenty or ten years to accomplish, was achieved in three years. A city that had been over thirty years in building, had been destroyed in a day and a night. In three years

ble explanation of its re-building. This is now an accomplished fact; and it is not only something of which Chicago may be justly proud, it is a pride and an honor to the country in which such a marvellous achievement is possible.

And now, having back of us, and beneath us, the explanation of both the building and the re-building of such a city, we are at the best point of observation to forecast the further out-workings of these conditions and causes in the possibilities and probabilities of its growth and greatness in the future. And it is from such standpoints of observation only, that speculations as to what may be can have the credit and weight of being rational. But once in the line of natural causes,



VAN BUREN STREET, FROM MICHIGAN AVENUE.

more it had arisen from the ashes; only here and there was left a vacant lot or stood a broken wall, and over the wide and long way where had swept the stream of fire, now were miles of streets and blocks, which, for beauty, for commodiousness, for adaptation to business purposes, are not surpassed by any city in America, if in the world.

Less than fifteen years have passed since the great fire, and yet it has become a thing of the past; is not often referred to, or even thought of by those who saw it. The re-building, and the new and enlarged life of the city, are more than enough to fill their minds. The great lines of business that were hindered for a short time have now better accommodations by far than ever before. The facts of the quick re-building of the city, and of the regaining of lost fortunes are evidences, not only of the unconquerable energy and persistency of the people of Chicago, but evidences also of the boundless resources and wealth of the growing country on whose great National highway the city stands.

If the data and reasonings from which we sought to find the explanation of the building of Chicago are correct, then, in finding these, we found the best possi-

the rational probabilities based upon such abiding conditions may become a reliable basis for both belief and action.

Since the fire, the population of Chicago has more than doubled; from three hundred thousand the city has grown to not less than seven hundred thousand, and the amount of building and the increase of business have naturally been in the same general ratio.

And now, look at some other facts bearing upon the same line, but to which reference has not yet been made. In approximating facts, we may say that one hundred years ago our country had a population of three millions, or about three persons to each square mile. Now we have a population of fifty millions, but still less than twenty to the square mile. And when we compare these facts with the crowded conditions of the old world, we are in a position to account for, and to explain, the vast increase of population in our own land through immigration. England and Wales have three hundred and eighty-nine to the square mile; France one hundred and fifty; Germany one hundred and ninety-three; Scotland one hundred and nine; Ireland one hundred and sixty-nine; and little Belgium has four hundred and fifty to the square mile. The

law of equalization must tend to reduce the population of these over-crowded countries, by bringing their people by thousands and millions to our own shores. In the last thirty years the emigration to this land has averaged over two million five hundred thousand every nine years. If the increase of population in our country continues in the ratio of the past — and there is no reason to think that it will not, — in fifteen years, or in the year 1900, it will have reached not less than eighty million souls.

And all this argues the continued and rapid growth of Chicago. Situated as this city is, it is not a question of what we might desire one way or the other; it is a question of what in the nature of things has to be. The city must, as a necessity, keep up with the growth of the country both in numbers and in business. And, for the reasons before mentioned, — that we are on the great National highway; at the head of the vast system of water-ways through the lakes; and on the natural and increasing lines of the great railroads, and in the center of what is undoubtedly the most productive country on earth.

Naturally, there is a line of cities along the Atlantic coast, and naturally a line of cities west of the Alleghenies, as Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh; and naturally two such cities as Cincinnati and St. Louis on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. But Chicago, lying west and north of these, and at the head of the lakes and on the direct line of the Nation's travel and commerce, has a position of her own, and from no fault of these other cities, but from the advantage and the necessities of such a position, leaves them all far behind in her rapid growth. And in the natural order of the development and business of the country several other cities have sprung up in a line or circle of four or five hundred miles from Chicago, still further west; as Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The positions of these are such as to justify, and even demand, a much larger growth than of those along the Mississippi. New York lies at the Eastern, and San Francisco at the Western, terminus of our great trans-continental travel and commerce, and Chicago, lying between, is helped by both, and is naturally the great mid-way center of manufacturing, merchandising, and general production and distribution. And it is not difficult to foresee that this great valley lying between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains is destined to become the dominant, the controlling, power in the nation that promises to be the greatest the world has ever seen. The principal countries of Europe could all be put down in this great valley, and it could feed and clothe all their many millions of people. America is destined to outnumber and lead all the nations of the earth; this great valley is and must be the central and ruling power of the nation, and Chicago will, and must, by natural causes, be the chief city of this valley, and hence the largest in population, and the most important and commanding in point of influence and power upon the national welfare.

It is not the purpose of this article to moralize; but one can hardly help asking what the future of Chicago and the millions of this vast surrounding country will be, in point of intelligence and the moral qualities that alone can make a Republican government secure. It can not be denied that the lower elements of the old world are crowding to our shores. The country is yet new, and room abundant; but can we stand the pressure when it becomes thickly populated? It is estimated that by 1890 our population will contain forty-three million foreigners; and that twenty-five millions of

these will be in the Great West. The significance of such facts and suggestions is felt in Chicago to-day. The hopeful feature is in the encouraging fact that so many of our foreign population are industrious and are acquiring property, and thereby possess a personal interest in the public welfare. Our next great hope is in the power of our public schools to enlighten and to Americanize.

In this survey of the re-building of Chicago, we have considered the external conditions that made such a fact possible, and have followed out these natural causes in the line of their suggestiveness as to the rationally probable future of Chicago and of the country. But it is pleasant to note the less observed, but more significant, fact, that man, as a builder, works not alone from external conditions and bodily needs, but whilst building of wood and stone, he is revealing the power and glory of his mind. He objectises mental and spiritual ideals and affections. The vast structures that rose up under his human touch were not alone for purposes of business, but came to embody and shelter the love of home and family, and learning, and religion. By the side of the great business blocks have arisen the school-house and the church; and in the re-built homes are found again the old altars of love and the memories and hopes that the fire could not burn.

And thus we come at last to the fact that the building and the re-building of Chicago were not the results alone of its location and the surrounding conditions that made possible the existence of a great city. These were essential as conditions; but as such they had been present through all the unrecorded centuries, during which many forms of the varying uncivilized life of different tribes of Indians had come and gone. But in all those long ages there was no mind sufficiently enlightened to perceive these advantages; there was not a civilization that could utilize them. All this vast preparation of nature was to the savage mind but a camping-ground; and the wide prairies and great lakes and forests offered no wealth beyond their abundant supply of game and wild grasses and fruits.

To utilize these conditions of a higher productiveness and other and larger forms of wealth, there was needed the inventive and creative brain and hand of intelligence. For this nature waited; and with the white man it came. In his mind and heart were the thoughts and ideals and inspirations of all that was to be; and finding here the necessary conditions for their realization, the ideals were soon translated into the grand and imposing forms of the actual. But in all this, the possibilities of such realization and the inspirations of which they were actualized, were hid away in the mind and heart. And thus the glory of man as a builder in our world is not alone in the cities and temples that he causes to rise, but in the great thoughts and noble sentiments of which these are the material expressions. Thus, the sentiments of patriotism build the capital and the protecting fortresses of a country, and over these lift up a flag. The love of fireside and learning and religion builds the home and the school and the church; and in all these, man reveals, not alone his thought of the useful, but his ideal of the beautiful and the good.

And thus, the re-built Chicago will stand as a monument, not alone of the courage, the energy, the strength, the acquisitiveness and world-wisdom of the men and women who in three years accomplished that almost incredible task, but a monument also of their intelligence and morality and all the noble sentiments by which they were inspired in so great a work.

H. W. THOMAS.

WORK COMMENCED.

The conflagration of 1871 marked the third epoch in the history of Chicago. While to many who read of it, as well as to thousands of eye-witnesses, the disaster seemed an omen of the city's ruin, it yet contained the elements of a growth hitherto scarcely dreamed of, through which both society and business should be re-organized on a broader and more enduring basis. As the new structures which were to arise should be more adequate to the transactions of a vast and growing commerce, so the life of the city, rudely shaken from the moorings of the past, was to become more cosmopolitan. The new associations enforced by the exigencies of the winter succeeding the fire,—the mingling of all creeds and nations in the humane work which the disaster entailed,—were to break up cliques and coteries; to give a freer scope to her life,—a wider range to her sympathies; to found that new Chicago, whose strong pulsations and conscious vitality should be but faintly exemplified in the trade palaces which became their outward manifestation.

But of the future there was little portent, as, standing amid the ruins of a square mile of business edifices and extensive factories, which but yesterday had been alive with the bustle of trade, the eye swept over a dreary waste of three more square miles, strewn with ashes, cinders and dismantled walls, among which were scattered the charred remains of human victims. The appalling fury of the flames, which destroyed alike busy mart, palatial residence, and hovel, had swept away the accumulations of years; and with an absolute lack of money, a belief that the contents of safes and vaults would prove worthless, and little probability of realizing any substantial return from insurance policies,—there seemed slight prospect of repairing shattered fortunes, re-placing desolated homes, or restoring the city to her former pre-eminence.

With a hundred thousand people shelterless, a lack of water, and a scarcity of food, and a partial panic, induced by the rumor that thieves from other cities had flocked by scores to Chicago,—the existence of a feeling of gloom and despondency would not have been surprising. Nor were there wanting fanatics who saw in the flames only the wrathful judgments of an offended Deity. To such, a fitting answer was returned by Rev. Robert Collyer, as, standing among the ruins of Unity Church, he addressed his congregation from one of the dismantled capitals of its pillars, on the Sunday morning succeeding the fire:

"I have heard not a little speculation about the moral significance of our great calamity, and men who meant better have unwittingly accused God of a great wickedness, when they have intimated that it was a judgment of Heaven because of the ungodliness of our city. First of all, judgments of Heaven are not retrospective, but always prospective; that is, they are never of the backward glance, but always of the forward. * * * * God's way is otherwise. He disciplines without destroying, and builds up without pulling down. No such punishment could possibly do any good if it were only received as a willful infliction of the rod of Heaven. Second. Then there was no reason why Chicago should have been made an example for the rest of the world. Of course, we were a people of great worldliness and selfishness, of great boasting and parade; but certainly no city in the Christian world has ever done more, according to its means, for schools, churches, and charities. * * * Third. We have been strikingly short-sighted in the boundaries of our fire limits, in permitting so many, or any, wooden buildings within the limits of the city, and to-day the fire limits should be the city limits. We have given full sway to drinking, gambling, and licentious houses, and have, by our moral laxity, invited to the city, and harbored in it, a criminal population almost equal to that of London, which is the worst on the face of the earth. We have done less to reform this very population, when in our power, than almost any other city. * * * * We have drifted, too, into

the hands of a set of tricky politicians, * * * * and the only recognized aristocracy of the city is a set of ignorant and recently enriched social swells and snobs."

In the same sermon, Mr. Collyer said:

"What is lost? First. Our homes. Thousands of families are homeless and penniless. Second. Our business. This is temporary. Third. Our money. This is a great misfortune, but one which we can repair. We have not lost—First. Our geography. Nature called the lakes, the forest, the prairies together in convention long before we were born, and they decided that on this spot a great city should be built—the railroads and energetic men have aided to fulfill the prophecy. Second. We have not lost our men—noble, generous, and of genius. Third. We have not lost our hope. The city is to be at once re-built, and 'the glory of the latter house shall be greater than that of the former.'"

These words, and others of like import from the clergy and the press, formulated sentiments which were more or less distinctly impressed on the heart of everyone who was vitally interested in the city's welfare, while they served to arouse flagging courage; and before the ashes of the smouldering ruins were fairly cool, Chicago's inherent vitality and buoyancy of spirit had re-asserted themselves.

Of the aid extended to Chicago in her distress, little can be added to what has many times been written. The story of the charity that forgot all rivalry save emulation in deeds of kindness; that knew no geographical lines; that recognized no differences of race or creed,—belongs not alone to those benefited, but to the world. It has been well said, that there was no one of the United States in which some cinder from the Chicago fire had not kindled a flame of sympathy; and although it may be possible to compute the commercial value of the donations to the suffering city, the worth of the unstinted charity which the calamity evoked can not be estimated.

A history of the early measures taken for the relief of the sufferers was given, in considerable detail, in the second volume of this work; but some noteworthy corporate and individual subscriptions may be specified, in addition to the account there given:

A. T. Stewart, of New York, \$50,000; City of Brooklyn, \$100,000; New York Stock Exchange, \$50,000; District of Columbia, \$100,000; Rochester, N. Y., \$70,000; Buffalo, N. Y., \$100,000; City of Baltimore, \$100,000; Robert Bonner, New York, \$10,000; Peoria, \$75,000; Worcester, \$50,000; Indianapolis, \$75,000; Cincinnati, \$200,000; St. Louis, \$300,000; Memphis, \$40,000; New York Gold Room, \$7,000; New York Produce Exchange, \$5,000; New York Corn Exchange, \$28,000; New York Board of Trade, \$13,000; A. Belmont, Brown Brothers, Jesup & Co., and Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$5,000 each; Fisk & Hall, \$10,000; W. W. Corcoran, Washington, \$3,000; President Grant, \$1,000; Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, \$10,000; Troy (N. Y.) Board of Trade, \$10,000; London, Canada, \$5,000; Hamilton, Canada, \$5,000; Montreal, \$20,000; Toronto, \$10,000; Springfield, Mass., \$15,000; Pittsfield, \$5,000; City of Albany, \$12,000; Albany (N. Y.) Lumber Board, \$6,000; Elmira, N. Y., \$10,000; Syracuse, N. Y., \$31,000; Niagara Falls, \$10,000; Sprague, of Providence, R. I., \$10,000; New York dry goods houses, \$20,000; Lawrence, Kas., \$13,000; Kansas City, \$26,000; J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, \$5,000; Dayton, O., \$20,000; Berkeley Street, Boston, \$10,000; Boston Hide & Leather Exchange, \$10,000; Tennessee Legislature, \$5,000; Evansville, Ind., \$16,000.

The foregoing are but specimens of the fruits of that practical sympathy which found its expression in generous works of mercy. From every quarter of America and of the world came the needed aid, the receipts for the first three months being \$4,200,000.

Among the munificent offerings from foreign countries, the Common Council of London unanimously voted 1,000 guineas, accompanying the gift with resolutions of sympathy. Contributions from private citizens, aggregating £7,000, were also received. Baring, Morgan, Rothschild, Brown, Shipley & Co., of London, the Great Western Railroad, of Canada, and the Grand

Trunk Railroad, subscribed £1,000 each. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce voted £5,000, and the American Chamber contributed \$13,000. Mass meetings, to secure further aid, were held all over England. A meeting to organize relief was promptly and unanimously called by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce. At Berlin, a subscription list for the relief fund was opened, being headed by the Chief of Police; and the leading banks and merchants of Frankfort-on-the-Main took an active interest in securing subscriptions.

As already intimated, very few hoped to realize any substantial return from policies of insurance. Business foresight early perceived that many companies must succumb to the unparalleled drain upon their resources; and even the most sanguine anticipated the payment of but a small proportion of the amount guaranteed by the policies. The bankruptcy of the Chicago companies was conceded by common consent, and comparatively few were found who hoped that the other companies would not repudiate their indebtedness. Before three days had expired, however, re-assuring messages were received from foreign companies, stating that losses would be paid in full. Time demonstrated the falsity of many of these promises, but their effect was to keep up the courage of many, who would otherwise have been utterly disheartened.

The following extracts from the inaugural message of Hon. Joseph Medill, the first mayor of the city subsequent to the conflagration, show the result of the great fire upon the interests of the municipality:

"Of the total property in Chicago created by labor and capital, existing on the 8th of October, more than half perished on the 9th. The money value of the property thus suddenly annihilated, it is impossible accurately to ascertain, but it can hardly fall short of \$150,000,000, a comparatively small part of which will be re-im-bursed by the insurance companies. Such a tremendous loss can not befall the people at large without seriously affecting their municipal affairs. The city as a corporation has lost its property and income, precisely as have individuals in the aggregate. The municipal government has no income except what it derives from the citizens of Chicago in the form of taxes, licenses and rents, or obtains on their credit. To the extent that their property and business are diminished by the terrible misfortune that has smitten them, so is the revenue of the city diminished; as our citizens are retrenching expenses to meet the exigencies and keep within their means, so must the municipal government do likewise.

"Heavy as the blow has been that has struck us, I am not discouraged. Our municipal losses, like those of the citizens, will soon be repaired, and by judicious management of our city affairs, the people will soon recover from their losses, and thus be able in a short time to bear the burden of taxation, without oppression. I shall proceed to state, in brief form, the present fiscal condition of the city, as I gather it from official sources:

Bonded debt, December, 1871.....	\$14,103,000
Less bonds held in the sinking fund.....	557,000
Outstanding bonds.....	\$13,546,000
"This debt is composed of the following items:	
Funded debt—old issues.....	\$ 342,000
Funded debt—new issues.....	2,192,500
School bonds.....	1,119,500
School construction bonds.....	53,000
Sewerage bonds.....	2,680,000
River improvement bonds.....	2,896,000
Water bonds.....	4,820,000
"In addition to the bonded debt, it is officially reported to me that there is a floating debt consisting of	
Certificates of indebtedness.....	\$ 138,707
Unsettled claims for deepening the canal..	253,000
Current expenses for November, about....	250,000
Tunnel balance and other items.....	45,000
Total, about.....	\$ 686,707

"The comptroller estimates the general expenses for the remainder of the fiscal year at \$1,141,000.

"There stands to the credit of various special funds the following unexpended balances:

Water fund, from sale of bonds.....	\$ 897,262
School building, from sale of bonds.....	148,152
Special assessment collected.....	435,467
Bridewell fund.....	45,451
Reform school fund.....	30,000

Total..... \$1,556,338

"From these funds the city government has temporarily drawn for payment of current expenses, to be replaced when needed..... 1,144,186

Balance on hand, December 1871..... \$ 412,152"

After estimating the loss of the municipality through the destruction of its buildings, machinery, furniture, etc., at \$2,509,180,—a figure subsequently found to be below the actual amount—the Mayor resumes:

"But the destruction of this property is not the only loss suffered by the corporation. The burning of records, vouchers, books, papers, tax warrants, assessment rolls, etc., will necessarily occasion much loss, confusion, and embarrassment to the city government. But it is believed that a large part of the apparent loss of official knowledge and data can be supplied from other sources. Still, the pecuniary loss to the city will be considerable in the destruction of the evidence of delinquent taxes and special assessments. * * *

"What lesson should this cruel visitation teach us? Shall we regard it as one of fortuitous occurrence, which only happens at long intervals and is beyond human foresight or control? Such a conclusion constitutes our great future danger. A blind, unreasoning infatuation in favor of pine for outside walls, and pine covered with paper and tar for roofs, has possessed many of our people. * * * * If we re-build the city with this dangerous material, we have a moral certainty, at no distant day, of a recurrence of the late catastrophe. * * * * Can there be any doubt as to our duty in view of these considerations and conditions? It seems to me it is obvious and imperative. The outside walls of every building hereafter erected within the limits of Chicago should be composed of materials as incombustible as brick, stone, iron, concrete or slate. * * * *

"The fire limits, in my opinion, should be made co-extensive with the boundaries of the city, and when the latter are extended, so should be the former. There is no line that can be drawn with safety within these limits. * * * * I recommend that your honorable body proceed to frame and perfect a fire ordinance that will give security and permanence to the future city. * * * *

"The city's future safety demands a better and more reliable supply of water for the extinguishment of fires than is afforded by the existing system. This fact was painfully demonstrated in the late calamity. When the pumping works succumbed, not a gallon of water could be procured by the Fire Department or the citizens, with which to fight the fire, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of houses perished in consequence thereof. The city should not be left wholly dependent on these machines, because they are subject to many contingencies in addition to that which disabled them."

Some of the suggestions contained in the message of Mayor Medill were in harmony with those made by Colonel D. C. Houston, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, under date of October 13, 1871:

"The points which seem to me to be considered at this time and be fully provided for, are

"1. The laying out of certain lines for steam communication from the center of business to the suburbs, to be so arranged as not to obstruct the street travel or be obstructed by it. This most essential element of a modern metropolis can never be secured or arranged for so well as at present.

"2. The arrangement of commodious and central depots for the great lines of railroads centering in the city.

"3. A commodious levee along the river for public docks, a grand market and a grand plaza, where all can go without paying tribute. Instead of having buildings built close down to the river bank, let there be an open space on each side of the river devoted to the above purposes.

"4. The great leading lines of business should be consolidated or concentrated on certain streets running north and south. There should be a financial center, a dry-goods center, a hardware center, etc.

"5. A public square for open meetings and out-door business. "These suggestions are hurriedly thrown out, but they should be considered, and a committee representing all interests should be appointed to draw up a scheme by which these desirable results can be secured."

OBSTACLES ENCOUNTERED.

REMOVAL OF THE DÉBRIS.—A circumstance deserving special mention in connection with the city's rehabilitation is the removal of the débris. Large as were the city's teaming facilities—which were reinforced by farmers who, through a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles, sought Chicago with a view to profitable employment, they proved inadequate to the demands upon them. The common price paid for a teamster and wagon averaged six dollars a day, and citizens were not wanting who doubled this rate in consideration of prompt and careful service. A striking illustration of the greed displayed by some of the contractors engaged in clearing away the ruins is afforded in the experience of Potter Palmer. He wished to remove the débris from the site of the building occupied by Messrs. Field & Leiter. The lowest offer he received was \$5,000. Rather than submit to such extortion—the price at any ordinary time would not have exceeded \$1,000—he did the work himself.

A convenient dumping place for the rubbish taken from ruins was afforded by the basin formed on the lake shore, between the outlying track and breakwater of the Illinois Central Railroad. What would have been the increase in expense had no such place been at hand, it is impossible to estimate. At the same time the deposit there of the vast amount of rubbish, absolutely worthless in itself, made land for the city at the rate of \$1,000 a day.

Even before the flames had expended their fury, the mercantile community of Chicago gave proof of the energy that no fire could destroy, in seeking for new locations. No situation available for business was left unoccupied, and merchants congratulated themselves upon obtaining places which, but a few months before, would have been refused with disdain. The ruins were covered with notices of removal to temporary quarters. Some of these were bare business announcements; others apparently sought to show, by humorous features, that the writers believed in the efficacy of laughter as an antidote to distress.

DIFFICULTY OF ESTABLISHING TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.—In the Court House had been stored the legal evidences of title to every square foot of real estate, not only in Chicago, but in all Cook County. Money could not be borrowed on mortgage by those who could not show a title, and real-estate owners hesitated before erecting buildings on land from which they might ultimately be ejected. The people looked for relief to the Legislature; not until late in the succeeding winter, however, was any measure of relief adopted, and even then the statute enacted met the emergency only in part. To a very considerable extent, individual owners were compelled to validate their titles by steps satisfactory to a court of equity. Still, the actual delay resulting from this cause fell so far short of what had been dreaded, that at this interval of time it is difficult to realize how grave the situation then appeared.

LENGTH AND SEVERITY OF THE WINTER.—The first frosts appeared before the ashes had cooled, and the ground remained frozen until spring was far advanced. At first it was supposed that no permanent building could be commenced until the return of warmer days; but massive structures began at once to rise, and the work steadily progressed throughout the entire winter.

THE STRIKE OF THE TRADES-UNIONS.—Early in the season, a suspension of work was threatened by these organizations unless higher wages were paid, although the price of labor had already materially ad-

vanced. The effect of these threats was to awaken apprehension in the public mind, but they came to little, owing to the vast influx of labor, both skilled and manual, drawn by the emergency from all quarters of America as well as from Europe.

HIGH PRICE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.—Brick and lumber bounded upward. A maximum price for the latter commodity was fixed, by common accord of the dealers, at a reasonably low figure. The lumbermen's example, however, was not followed by the brickmen, whether through indisposition or inability does not appear. The prices of building material during the winter ruled high, yet fell somewhat before spring opened. An attempt was made to secure legislation from Congress looking to the relief of the Chicago sufferers. That body was asked to enact a law, authorizing the refunding of all duties paid on imported building material used in re-building the burned district within a specified time. A precedent had been afforded in the case of the re-building of Portland, Maine, in 1866. When the measure was first proposed, it encountered no serious objection; but before the bill was taken up for action, the enthusiasm of sympathy had cooled, and an opposition, headed by the lumber interest, had been formed. A long and bitter fight over the passage of the bill ensued, resulting in its enactment, with the rebate clause relating to lumber stricken out. Chicago derived but little benefit from its enactment, owing to the dilatoriness of the Treasury Department in adopting rules to give it efficacy. Many difficulties were interposed, and not a little bitter feeling toward the Secretary of the Treasury was engendered by what was believed to indicate a disposition on his part to defeat the object of the Act.

BUILDING COMMENCED.—Temporary buildings for business purposes sprang up at once in every portion of the burned district; while at the same time shanties were being put up with equal celerity in the North Division. Many of these were the outgrowth of the work of relief, which largely assumed the form of aid extended to poor men toward putting up some shelter for their families. It should be noted here, that in the statements made regarding the number of buildings erected in the city during the first year following the conflagration, no account has been presented of these temporary shanties, which were put up without permits from the Board of Public Works. Neither has account been taken of the innumerable cottages built on the North Side between the North Branch and Clark Street, most of which were built either before the establishment of the fire limits, or in open defiance of the ordinance which fixed them.

An idea of the rapidity with which permanent buildings were commenced and completed may be formed from the fact that, within six weeks after the fire, two hundred and twelve permanent stone and brick buildings were in course of erection in the South Division alone, their total street frontage extending 17,715 feet, or three and one-half miles. Before December 1, two hundred and fifty building permits had been issued by the Board of Public Works, and between December 1, 1871, and October 1, 1872, the number of permits issued was twelve hundred and fifty, classified as follows:

As to material:	
Frame (exclusive of temporary structures).....	65
Brick.....	965
Iron.....	20
Stone.....	200
As to height:	
One story.....	284
Two story.....	378

Three story	226
Four story	263
Five story	88
Six story	10
Seven story	1

The total frontage of these buildings was 43,413 feet,—over eight miles. This aggregate includes, in the case of corner buildings, only the frontage on the main street. The reason for the large preponderance of brick buildings is to be found in the difficulty in obtaining stone, consequent upon the delay in quarrying and cutting.

Below is given the grand totals of the first year's work. It will be seen that Clark and State streets lead in the amount of frontage re-built; the River, Dearborn and Madison streets in the proportion of frontage re-built to the territory burned over; and Randolph and Monroe streets in the value of buildings erected.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Name of Street.	Total frontage covered.	Total frontage vacant.	Total Cost.
South Water.....	3,439	2,270	\$1,974,000
Lake.....	3,429	2,227	3,871,000
Randolph.....	2,435	3,296	6,377,000
Washington.....	3,036	2,580	4,795,000
Madison.....	3,757	1,980	3,626,000
Monroe.....	2,351	3,162	5,138,000
Adams.....	1,510	4,117	1,231,300
Jackson.....	1,500	3,960	2,792,000
Van Buren.....	1,461	3,850	1,475,000
Congress.....	1,393	652	158,000
Harrison.....	414	1,726	100,000
Michigan Avenue.....	1,731	2,331	580,000
River.....	887	247	506,000
Wabash Avenue.....	3,747	3,335	1,554,000
State.....	4,455	2,952	2,294,000
Dearborn.....	3,660	649	935,000
Clark.....	4,560	2,495	1,851,000
Pacific Avenue.....	695	565	6,000
LaSalle.....	2,744	2,492	743,000
Fifth Avenue.....	2,780	7,418	622,100
Franklin.....	2,364	3,951	317,300
Market.....	1,544	1,897	189,000
Totals.....	52,792	58,252	\$38,134,700

NORTH AND WEST DIVISIONS.

Total frontage of prominent buildings erected in the North Division.....	7,691 feet	
Total cost of all kinds of buildings erected in the North Division.....		\$6,425,000
Total frontage of prominent buildings erected in the West Division.....	891 feet	
Total cost of all kinds of buildings erected in the West Division.....		998,500
Total cost of buildings erected in the whole burned district.....		\$45,558,200

On November 23, 1871, the fire limits were fixed, by ordinance of the Common Council; within the boundaries established, wooden buildings were absolutely prohibited, and elaborate details were given for the interior construction of large buildings, with a view to safety. A negligence, almost criminal, however, characterized the conduct of the municipal authorities, respecting the interior of "fire-proof" buildings. It was not uncommon to see a building, supposed to be of this class, surmounted by a Mansard roof, as inflammable as a pile of kindling-wood. On the whole, however, the business portion of the city was re-built in a manner which rendered it as secure against fire as that of any American city.

Some remarks may be here made respecting the

character of the material employed in the first re-building. Much of the brick used can hardly be said to have been unexceptionable, owing to a superabundance of lime in its composition. Of course, the Philadelphia brick was not open to this criticism, but its cost was too high to admit of its coming into general use. Iron fronts were unpopular after the fire, in a community which had seen them warp and twist, although pillars of this material, running up one story, were common enough. Little granite was used. Limestone and sandstone were favorite materials. At an early stage of the city's restoration, no small prejudice was felt against the former, because of its crumbling during the conflagration. The truth is, however, that no description of material could endure a heat sufficient to fuse metals infusible at a lower temperature than 3,000 degrees. The term "fire-proof," like all other terms of description, is relative in its application; any of the three varieties of stone named would pass safely through an ordinary fire; no stone yet quarried could withstand the intolerable heat of a city in flames. Of all the buildings exposed to the fire, those which suffered least were the Custom House, the Court House, the Nixon and First National Bank buildings—all limestone structures. Seven quarries were taxed to the utmost in furnishing stone to Chicago during the year following the fire. Of these, three were in Ohio, all sandstone; one in Michigan, also sandstone; and three in Illinois, one of which was sandstone and the other two limestone. The price per foot ranged from sixty-five cents to \$1.10; the color varied between white, gray, blueish-brown, reddish-brown and cream.

A departure from ordinarily accepted architectural principles was inaugurated by Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., who constructed the walls of their store from cement. The walls were erected between frames of lumber. The interstices were filled with fragments of brick, broken stone, etc., and the cement—in a liquid state—poured into the frame. As it cooled, it formed a solid and substantial wall, assuming the ornamental forms carved in the planks forming the frame.

The first step taken toward permanent reconstruction was the re-building of the bridges and viaducts, the money for which work was received from the State. Eleven days after the fire, the Legislature, with a view to relieving Chicago's distress, appropriated \$2,955,340, with interest until paid, to refund the amount expended in canal improvement. In order legally to justify such appropriation, the State assumed complete control of the canal, by virtue of reserved power. The Act appropriating this sum, provided that not less than one-fifth nor more than one-third of the entire sum should be applied by the municipality to the re-building of bridges and other structures of a public character, while the remainder should be devoted to the payment of interest on the city's bonded debt, and the maintenance of the police and fire departments. Great as was the direct benefit resulting from this action of the Legislature, the indirect advantages resulting therefrom, in nerving and stimulating the general public, were even greater. Repairs were at once undertaken on the eight bridges and three viaducts which the flames had rendered impassable, and within a year all were completed.

The viaducts were located at State, Clark and Wells streets; and the bridges at Rush, State, Clark and Wells streets, Chicago Avenue, Adams, Van Buren and Polk streets.

From October 9, 1871, to January 22, 1872, the LaSalle-street tunnel furnished the only direct means of communication between the North and South divisions

of the city; fortunately that thoroughfare was but little damaged.

Twenty-eight and one-half miles of street pavement were exposed to the fire, and the damage done them has been estimated at about seventeen per cent. of their original cost, or \$211,350. A noteworthy circumstance in this connection is that the wooden blocks of Nicholson pavement showed unsuspected fire-proof qualities, second only to those of vaults. The following short table shows the lineal feet of pavement destroyed, with its estimated value:

	Feet.		Value.
Wooden sidewalks	599,537 (113 1-5 miles)		\$404,991 50
Stone pavements	37,122 (7 ")		531,095 60
Flagstone	6,122 (over one mile)		5,293 80
	642,781 (121 1-5 miles)		\$941,380 90

During the year ensuing, pavements were laid as follows:

Wooden sidewalks	366,500 feet, or 69 2-5 miles.
Stone pavements	16,840 " " 3 1-5 "
Concrete pavements	880 " " 1-6 "
Total	384,220 " " 72 23-30 "

The most expensive work of repair undertaken by the city authorities was the reconstruction of the Water Works. The actual and direct outlay for repairs was, in round numbers, \$100,000, exclusive of damage done to the North and South Side reservoirs, which may be set down at \$20,000. Other losses may be fairly estimated as follows:

Water pipes	\$15,000
Fire hydrants	10,000
Water meters	6,000
	\$31,000

In addition, should be considered, the increase of \$97,410 in the water expense of the city, owing to the immense waste of water through the service pipes, from which no revenue was derived. If all these items be added, the total cost of repairing the Water Works may be set down at \$248,410. The work was done in a thorough manner, and an iron roof was substituted for the old inflammable covering. In addition, the building of a new lake tunnel, of much larger capacity than the old one, was at once commenced.

The direct outlay for buildings put up for municipal purposes was mainly for the erection of the temporary court house (familiarily known as "the old Rookery").

The number of churches in Chicago before the fire was, in round numbers, one hundred and sixty-five, of which thirty-nine were burned, the loss being estimated at between two and a half and three millions of dollars. Those on the North Side were, as a rule, re-built on their former sites. On the South Side, the general tendency was to move farther south. Two magnificent churches in the latter division that were unharmed—the Methodist Church, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Harrison Street, and the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), of which Rev. Robert Laird Collier was pastor—passed into secular service. The former was, subsequent to the fire, rented by the General Government to be used as a post office. The Church of the Messiah was used after the fire for mercantile purposes.

In the progress of the city's re-building, the business area was largely increased. In the permanent location of merchants, a new departure was made in the grouping of houses engaged in certain lines of trade around common centers. The wholesale dry-goods interest selected as a territory the locality around

the intersection of Market with Monroe and Madison streets, their choice being, no doubt, influenced by the erection of J. V. Farwell and Company's building, and the removal of the wholesale department of Field & Leiter to the corner last named.

In the West Division,—near the locality where the fire originated,—Canal Street, for more than a mile, had been abandoned to rookeries of the most miserable description. These were re-placed by manufactories and business houses of a generally heavy character. The selection of locality proved to be a wise one, and, during the ensuing fifteen years, the number of factories has steadily increased. On the South Side, the business area was enlarged fully one-third.

As a rule the owners of buildings noted for magnificence and beauty before the fire sought to replace them by edifices constructed on a larger and grander scale. LaSalle Street had been famed for its magnificent office-buildings, and after the conflagration croaking prophets were not wanting who declared that Chicago would not "look upon its like again"; but the same thoroughfare, re-built, far surpassed the old in grandeur. The new Chamber of Commerce was a finer structure, in every respect, than was the old, and the buildings erected for the conduct of banking and insurance business proportionately excelled their predecessors. The improvement in hotel buildings was much greater in extent. Even at the Stock Yards was built a hostelry which, in point of capacity, surpassed the old Sherman and Tremont houses. The demand for hotel accommodation, however, increased in a ratio even greater than that of the city's population. It may be doubted whether any city in the country (certainly no inland city) daily harbors so large a transient population as Chicago.

Having briefly outlined the material re-building of the city, it remains to note the resumption of business; and, in this connection, it may be remarked that the same obstacles which militated against the actual re-building of the city encountered our merchants in their efforts to restore Chicago to her former position as a commercial center.

Those who could not find locations which they were willing to occupy, had to accept the inevitable of "shanty" life, and old Argonauts of '49, who viewed the city's first effort at revivification, said that Chicago presented a resemblance to a mining town; but the broken bricks, the curiously-twisted iron beams, and the scorched, split trees were adjuncts to the Chicago "shanties" which were wanting in the camps of the frontier.

The first business structure erected on the ruins of former greatness was that put up by W. D. Kerfoot, the well known real-estate agent and operator. He lost all his worldly possessions of a pecuniary sort on October 9. On the morning of October 10, he repaired to the locality where he had formerly conducted business, on Washington, between Dearborn and Clark streets, and with the assistance of his clerk and his clerk's father, had, before noon, erected a twelve by sixteen shanty of boards, and was ready to resume business. Surmounting the structure was a board bearing the words, "Kerfoot's Block," and on the building a sign, "W. D. Kerfoot. Everything gone but wife, children, and energy." The ruined walls around were too hot to permit the building of the shanty within the line of the sidewalk, and it was put up a few feet from the pavement, in the middle of the street. Here it stood until October 19, when, the ruins around having sufficiently cooled, the Board of Public Works required Mr. Kerfoot to move his "business block" back, within the street line. He



FIRST BUILDING ERECTED AFTER THE FIRE.

continued to do business here until the following June, when he removed to permanent quarters. The enterprise and pluck displayed in the erection of the board office did not a little toward reviving courage and drooping spirits. The comical features of the situation appealed to the humorous sense of the passers-by, and their attention was for a time diverted from their own losses and misfortunes. The office soon became a "half-way house" between the South and West Divisions, and a sort of general headquarters. In front of the building was placed a long board, covered with notices of removals, etc.—a sort of extemporized city directory—and this circumstance, added to the general character of the place, made Mr. Kerfoot's office a general "Bureau of Information." Hackmen, seeking to learn the address of the person at whose residence or place of business they should leave a passenger, drove by the building to get information which might be more easily obtained there than elsewhere.

Business was resumed within twenty days after the fire. A temporary habitation was afforded to many merchants along the Lake Front. Under the existing laws, the Lake Front could be used for no other than park purposes. The Board of Public Works, however, deemed itself justified by the exigency in converting this ground, temporarily, to business purposes, and accordingly executed ground-leases to merchants for one year, with a proviso that at the expiration of that period the buildings should be removed; the annual rental being fixed at \$500 for every twenty-five feet of frontage. As a result of the adoption of this policy, a long row of business houses (mainly wholesale) reared their pine fronts along Michigan avenue. From Park Row on the south to Randolph Street on the north, a distance of one mile, nearly the entire east frontage was lined with rude structures, mostly one story, all frame, and frequently of great depth.

Another consideration which preyed upon the minds

of business men during those days was, Even if locations could be obtained, whence were to come the goods? The answer arrived in the form of hundreds of telegrams from Eastern creditors to the leading merchants of the city; telegrams received in the first dark hours of distress and doubt, before the extent to which the calamity might affect them was fully known. These telegrams assumed that the sufferers would commence anew, and attested the senders' faith in their ability and probity. The general tenor of the dispatches was: "We suppose you are burned out; order what goods you need, and pay when you can; we want your trade." No doubt an element of business sagacity was discernible in such messages, but their effect was to re-assure and re-animate those who might have been pardoned for giving way to despondency.

ARCHITECTURE.

It has been said—not without reason—by a writer of a period some three years subsequent to the great fire, that that catastrophe constituted an episode rather than a crisis in the city's history. If tangible evidence in support of this assertion were needed, it would be possible to furnish it, in statistical form, by reference to the figures which record the astounding progress made in re-building the burned district within the year following the fire. As has been already said, of the entire frontage of buildings destroyed in the South Division, the first year's work showed 52,792 feet re-built and 58,252 feet vacant; in the North Division, the frontage re-built was 7,691 feet; and in the West Division, 891 feet; the aggregate frontage re-built in the three divisions being 61,374 feet. It must be borne in mind that this statement applies only to permanent buildings, which were chiefly of brick or stone.

The general character of these structures was creditable. Many of them comprised solid walls, of great



Wm. H. L. Jones



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Wm D. Kerfoot

width, resting upon stable and broad foundations. Some resembled fortresses more closely than commercial structures; their vaults incased in several feet of masonry—and covered with railroad iron—and composed, from foundation to turret, of material which had already absorbed all the oxygen it could contain, centuries before it entered into the composition of Chicago walls. It must be admitted, however, that in the erection of not a few buildings the dominating considerations were haste and expediency. The business interests of the city demanded more roomy and better arranged quarters than were afforded by the temporary shanties in which merchants first found a local habitation.

Architects found their resources taxed to the utmost to prepare plans, and in many cases, so eager was the desire to build, the interval of time between the maturing and the execution of the plans was inappreciable. A noticeable illustration is furnished by the Grand Pacific Hotel, the re-building of which was commenced even before the plans had been completed. To this spirit of eagerness (not, perhaps, unmixed with that of emulation) may be attributed the erection of many structures, even in the business center of the city, of a character—architecturally speaking—which were discreditable alike to the owners who erected them and the municipal authorities who tolerated them. Some of them still remain—illustrations of the short-sighted policy which was responsible for their construction.

Stories are current to the effect that minor details of plans were not infrequently conceived by builders destitute of scientific knowledge or skill, who submitted them to the architects in charge of work, to receive an approval scarcely justified even by the necessities of the emergency, which, however, allowed little time for examination, study or improvement. For this reason, the architecture of the city, during the twelve months immediately succeeding the fire, showed little substantial advance over that of ante-fire days, except as regards the material used and the thickness of the walls. After the subsidence of the strong—though temporary—pressure brought to bear upon the architects, during the first year following the conflagration, they were able to devote more time and attention to their work, the substantial proofs of which may be seen in the massive and beautiful structures which now adorn our public thoroughfares.

Among the more noteworthy buildings erected during this era may be named

The Chamber of Commerce (completed before, and occupied on, the first anniversary of the fire), the cost of which was, in round numbers	\$365,000
The Sherman House, cost	650,000
The Passenger Depot of Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago & Rock Island Railways, cost	750,000
The Grand Pacific Hotel, cost	1,000,000
The Palmer House, cost (over)	1,500,000

In addition to these, some seventy-three others, the average cost of which was \$100,000 each, were commenced during the first year after the fire, although not all were completed before the expiration of that period.

The building activity which characterized the year 1872, continued throughout 1873. The prices of building materials and labor were high, but capitalists, recognizing the desirable opportunity offered for investment, did not hesitate to advance means for the prosecution of the work. During that year was commenced

the reconstruction of the public buildings, the Post Office and Custom House and the Criminal Court-house and County Jail (the two structures last named being connected). Among the most prominent edifices completed during that year were the following, all erected within the district lying between Michigan Avenue and Franklin Street, on the east and west, and Lake and Adams streets, on the north and south: The Reaper Block; the Lakeside Building (a notable example of the Gothic revival); the Times Building (one of the most complete structures of its class yet erected on the continent); the Matteson House; the Busby and Stuart Building (occupying the site of the old Crosby Opera-house); the St. James Hotel; and the Tremont House, the latter a building of highly ornate architectural character, whose cost was \$500,000.

The comparatively narrow limits included within the boundaries above named—within which were concentrated the leading commercial houses, both jobbing and retail—soon proved too contracted. A demand for more business accommodation soon sprang up and steadily increased; yet the majority of tenants sought quarters in the district mentioned. As a result of this demand arose the towering structures which began to be erected toward the close of 1880.

The history of architecture in Chicago since the fire affords a striking contrast to that of the period antecedent to the conflagration; the latter is commonly recognized by the architects of the city as a new era. The flames had taught citizens the folly of employing wood as a building material, and brick and stone were substituted in the city's rehabilitation, while much attention was paid to the interior arrangement, the object being to render the "new Chicago" as nearly fire-proof as possible. Of the results of careful thought which had

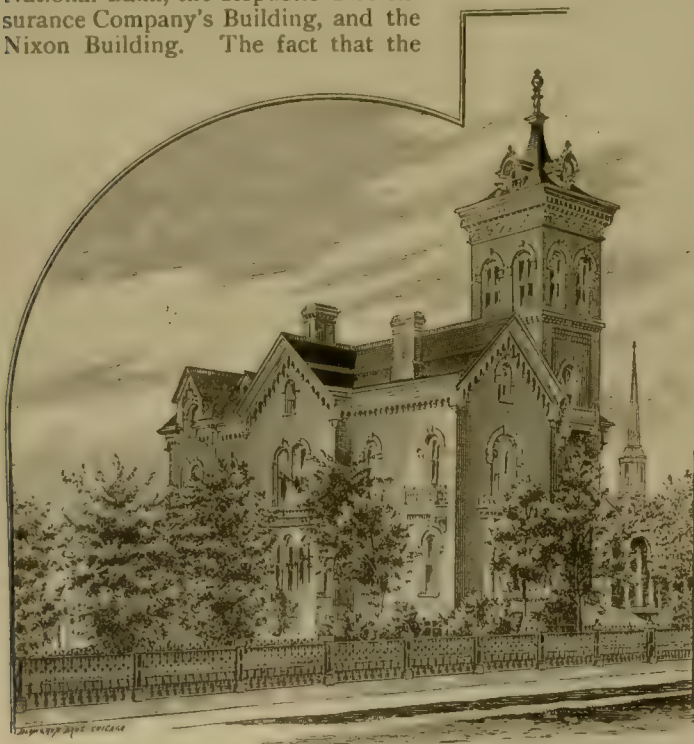


FIRST BRICK STRUCTURE MADE AFTER THE FIRE.

been devoted to this subject, tangible illustrations were afforded by the Tribune and the Times buildings, the Singer Sewing Machine Company's building, and a score of others.

Not for many years, however, did any proposed solution of the question, "What constitutes a fire-proof building?" find general acceptance. In this respect, as in many others, the year 1880 signalized a decided ad-

vance in application of the principles of true scientific architecture to practical building. George H. Johnson may be said to have been the originator of the present fire-proof system of Chicago. Before the fire his plans were followed in the construction of many buildings. Among these may be named the old First National Bank, the Republic Fire Insurance Company's Building, and the Nixon Building. The fact that the



PETER SCHUTTLETT'S RESIDENCE; ADAMS AND ABERDEEN STS.

walls of these edifices remained standing, comparatively unharmed, aided in the popularization of his theories among a people who had begun to distrust all schemes for the erection of buildings alleged to be fire-proof.

The prevailing styles of architecture in vogue in the city's re-building, were the Italian Renaissance, and the advanced, or modern, Gothic. The influence of the former was noticeable in the very first structure undertaken after the fire, and dominated the architectural plans adopted during the next two years. Most of the prominent buildings erected during 1872 and 1873, belonged to this school, or embraced, in their design, modifications of its principles.

With the re-building of the residence portion of the burned district, became apparent a marked tendency to imitate the boulevard system of Paris, indicated in the erection of blocks of closely contiguous buildings, of the same general style and similar arrangements. Instances of that departure may be recalled by residents of both the North and South divisions of the city. As a characteristic of the architecture of this period (particularly with relation to private residences) may be mentioned diffuse ornamentation, which, in a number of instances, degenerated into vulgar—if not gaudy—display. So general did the morbid fondness for this particular species of adornment become, that there came to be recognized, among both builders and the general public, a definite "school" of architecture, familiarly known as "Chicago style." Among the buildings which might be named as marked exceptions to what may be said to have been almost a rule, was the Palmer House.

The plans for this building were, to a considerable extent, conceived, if not completed, abroad. Mr. Palmer, with a view to its erection, visited the chief cities of Europe, in company with one of the leading architects of this city. The general style of the building, both in its exterior effect and its more important features of interior arrangement, is largely the embodiment of modern French ideas, particularly in the *entresol*, which is strikingly Parisian in appearance.

Architects, builders and property owners comparatively soon wearied of the Italian school. The first transition was to the style technically known as the modern Gothic. The movement for the revival of this school embraced both exterior and interior effects. Its influence was soon felt, and its results plainly apparent upon the architecture of the time. Isolated instances of the tendency multiplied in the incorporation of some of the principles of this school in the design of many buildings, the general effect being that of an amalgamation of diverse or contradictory principles, until its culmination was embodied in the American Express Building, on Monroe Street, the erection of which was followed by that of the Pike Block, adjoining the latter, and completed almost immediately afterward. The popular approval bestowed on these edifices created a marked change in both architectural thought and popular taste, and the way was paved for further innovations, which made a new era in architecture. The interest which began to be felt in this subject may be attributed to the education and improvement in taste, resultant upon the careful study and cultivated art of the architects of Chicago.

To recur to the more material aspects of the situation. The concentration of a vast and constantly growing trade in so small a compass,—and notably the growth of Chicago to its pre-eminence as a grain mart; the large number of real estate dealers and of professional men of all classes, requiring offices contiguous to the principal public buildings and to each other,—created a demand for business blocks of a capacity greater than had been theretofore known. This demand was met by Chicago architects with a readiness, and in a manner, which has resulted in the erection, in this city, of a series of imposing office structures, equaled in few cities of the world. During the period immediately following the panic of 1873, there was, comparatively, a cessation of building, nor was it actively resumed until 1880. The first buildings to rise after the recovery from this partial prostration were the Grannis and the Borden blocks, and these were soon followed by scores of others. In the erection of these structures the old methods were discarded; that is to say, that highly ornate buildings—thinly veneered with stone—were supplanted by simpler, yet more stately and more honest, designs, in brick; which material thereupon became, and has since continued, the favorite for all buildings designed for business uses.

The year following witnessed the erection of the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company, the First National Bank and the Montauk Block. During the next two years rose the Calumet Building, the Pullman Building (constructed after plans drawn by S. S. Beman, of which the originality of design and beauty of construction have made it famous), the Maller's, Gaff, Insurance Exchange, the

Royal Insurance (Quincy Street), the Home Insurance (one of the city's "lions") and Traders' buildings. All these followed the same general plan of architecture. A simplicity of design, almost severe, was united with great solidity of construction, and the admission of light and air formed a prominent feature in the drafting of the plans, and an efficient elevator service, as safe as scientific skill could render it, was provided in all.

A noticeable feature in the construction of all the buildings, above named, is the sacrifice of space to light. For instance: In the general office-building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company is an inclosed court, sixty feet square, surrounded by galleries on which the various offices are situated; the same plan, in its salient features, was adopted in the erection of the First National Bank Building. Care has been taken in the erection of all, that no exposed surface shall be unprotected by a thick covering of fire-clay. The great fire conclusively demonstrated the fallacy of the theory that iron was a fire-proof material. Its value, as regards compactness and strength is still conceded, and it is commonly used as a material for columns, floor-beams and girders, but always inclosed, as already said, in a coating of fire-clay (previously moulded in roller forms), never less than two inches in thickness, over which is applied the finished plaster, or cement. That the new theory is an advance over the old is self-evident; that its application results in a construction absolutely fire-proof can not be asserted in view of the burning of the interior of Grannis Block in the winter of 1885.

The same general principles of construction were followed in the erection of the Rialto, Phoenix and Monadnock buildings, which also present a general simi-

larity in matters of detail. The style of architecture adopted in the exteriors nearly follows that known as the Romanesque or Round-arch Gothic, the first noteworthy departure from the principles of the modern Gothic school, which had, for some years, ruled supreme. Many, if not most, of the city's leading architects believe that this change will be measurably permanent, or, in other words, that the style followed in the buildings now being erected will prevail for many years, so far, at least, as buildings for commercial purposes are concerned.

Probably the structure which, of all erected in Chicago since 1871, may most safely challenge inspection, and, measurably, defy competition, is that known as "the new Board of Trade Building," on Jackson Street, completed in 1885. The removal of the Chamber of Commerce to this locality, at once prompted—even if it did not necessitate—the erection of a large number of office-buildings in its immediate vicinity, some of which have been already named. Not far from it, on Adams Street, stands the unique Moorish structure, five stories in height, owned and occupied as a restaurant almost palatial in its appointments, by H. M. Kinsley, the well-known caterer; while on Michigan Avenue has been built, for H. V. Bemis, the magnificent Hotel Richelieu. The immense structure to be erected by Marshall Field & Co., on the corner of Adams and La-Salle streets, to be used as a wholesale warehouse, is to be of Long Meadow (Mass.) stone, and will cover a site 325 by 180 feet. The building will be eight stories in height, and in its main features will conform to the prevalent architectural style. Its (estimated) cost will be \$600,000.



The churches of Chicago, even before the fire, were famous throughout the country, and the city vied with Brooklyn in meriting the sobriquet of the City of Churches. The work of re-building was not long delayed, and the new structures surpass the old in both

that were destroyed, and the erection of the more prominent new ones required by the constantly augmenting population, will be found in the chapter on Religious History. Of the present churches in the city, and of the spirit which has prompted their construction, it may

be said that while the city can boast of no temple comparable to "old Trinity" or the Stewart cathedral, in New York, it is only a question of time when the great church buildings of Chicago will rival in grandeur and beauty those of any metropolitan city on the American continent. To illustrate the growth of this description of building in Chicago, it is only necessary to refer to the accompanying table, an examination of which shows that since 1878 twenty-five churches have been erected, of which no less than fourteen were built in 1883.

No sketch of the architecture of Chicago—even though as brief as the present—would be complete which failed to contain some mention of the great advance noticeable in the style of building in the residence portions of the city since the great fire. To adorn the homes of the merchant princes of the capital of the Northwest, have been devoted the best efforts of architects of renown and decorators of national reputation. The truth of the old adage, "many men, many minds," has found here a new illustration in a diversity of style, resulting in a vast variety of pleasing effects. Nor, in many quarters of the city, which may, perhaps, be denominated as most exclusive, is the beauty of the effect destroyed by the build-



MONTAUK BLOCK.

number and beauty. In their building, no marked deviation from the generally received principles of ecclesiastical architecture is noticeable, the Norman-Gothic and pure Gothic schools predominating. Among the edifices erected that are deserving of special mention, because of eminence in beauty, both of interior and exterior, may be cited the Catholic cathedral of the Holy Name, St. James's and the Epiphany Episcopal churches, the First and Third Presbyterian, the Plymouth and New England Congregational, the First and Immanuel Baptist and Unity (Unitarian) churches. A full description of the re-building of the various sanctuaries

ing of the houses in contiguous blocks, unrelieved by any surroundings not of a purely artificial character. Not a few are surrounded by grounds which, in view of the city's extent, may be fairly called spacious; and in this respect Chicago surpasses every city of equal size in the United States. Scores of illustrative examples might be mentioned, but neither space nor any fair principle of discrimination will permit.

In this connection, the following statistical statement of building done prior to 1871, and which has been compiled from such sources as were available, is of interest:

Year.	Total Number of Buildings Erected.	Total Cost.	Classification (partial) by Value.										Classification (partial) by Description.			
			\$100,000 and over.	\$300,000 and over.	\$500,000 and over.	\$1,000,000 and over.	\$50,000 to \$100,000.	\$25,000 to \$50,000.	\$10,000 to \$25,000.	\$5,000 to \$10,000.	\$1,000 to \$5,000.	Small Cottages.	Public Buildings.	Business Blocks.	Churches.	Schools.
1864	6,000	\$ 4,700,000	--	--	--	4	11	29	48	200	700	5,000	4	--	9	2
1865	6,370	6,950,000	--	1	2	6	13	45	54	250	800	5,200	6	--	9	8
1866	6,700	11,000,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	19	24	7
1867	5,000*	8,500,000	1	--	--	9	14	25	62	--	--	--	--	--	7	--
1868	7,000	14,000,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	19	--
1869	----	11,000,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1870	----	12,000,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

* The cause of the decrease in the building operations of this year is to be found in the eight hour strike, which occurred in May, and caused many to defer or abandon a previously formed intention to build that year.

It is estimated that in the spring of 1868, the total number of buildings in the city was 39,366, of which 35,654 were of wood. The number of dwelling-houses was 32,047; stores, 3,980; saloons, 1,696; workshops and factories, 1,307. In 1869, the estimated number of buildings was 43,920, and at the time of the fire of 1871, the number was not far from 60,000. It is a matter of regret that the foregoing statement can not be made fuller, and that it can fairly be called only an estimate. The meagre details extant, however, prevent the giving of anything but an approximation.

The following table gives a detailed statement of buildings for which permits have been issued since January 1, 1877:

In summing up the foregoing brief review of the building done, and the architectural advance and changes worthy of note, in Chicago's history since the catastrophe of 1871, it may be remarked, that this period has witnessed the erection of nearly all the city's prominent public buildings, which alone represent an expenditure aggregating, in round numbers, \$7,000,000; that during these fifteen years the whole of the present business portion of Chicago had been re-built; while almost countless private residences—some of them of rare beauty and even magnificence—have been raised.

Following are given the personal sketches of some of the gentlemen whose ability as architects has been exercised in the building and re-building of Chicago.

Year.	No. of Buildings.	No. of Feet Street Frontage.	Number of Stories.												Materials of Fronts.		Classification of Buildings.						Total Cost.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Brick.	Stone.	Stores and Offices.	Stores and Dwellings.	Dwellings.	Churches.	Manufactories.		
1877	1,398	35,033	221	828	275	62	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	937	461	100	229	737	6	48	\$ 6,561,800	
1878	1,019	31,118	171	550	247	30	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	647	372	70	167	574	5	30	6,561,100	
1879	1,093	33,361	307	455	229	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	878	215	85	173	650	-	50	6,139,580	
1880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1881	1,738	56,627	727	590	181	107	31	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,467,000	
1882	2,718	73,161	849	1,214	550	61	24	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	356	2,128	-	125	15,842,800	
1883	4,086	85,588	1,252	1,554	632	83	12	11	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	153	342	2,830	14	-	21,875,000	
1884	4,169	98,782	1,524	1,768	758	80	15	11	2	2	4	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,862,000	
1885	4,638	108,952	1,697	1,943	861	88	21	16	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	157	668	2,967	14	98	24,430,125	

As showing the comparative increase for the past four years, the following figures may be found suggestive:

Year.	No. of Buildings.	No. of Feet Frontage.	Cost of Buildings.
1882-----	2,718	73,161	\$15,842,800
1883-----	4,086	85,588	21,875,000
1884-----	4,169	98,782	25,862,000
1885-----	4,638	108,952	24,430,125
Totals for 4 years-----	15,611	366,483	\$88,009,925

In submitting his annual report for the year 1884, the Commissioner of Buildings said:

"While there has been a considerable increase in the number of permits issued in 1884, yet the healthiest sign of building operations is found in the character of the structures erected. A greater number of commodious buildings, as absolutely fire-proof as it is possible to make them, have been erected in Chicago last year, than during any ten years of the city's history."

ARCHITECTS.

THEODORE VIGO WADSKIER was born on the island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, on May 27, 1827. The first ten years of his life were spent with his parents on a sugar plantation, and he was then sent to Copenhagen, Denmark, to be educated. After a course of instruction under private tutors, he entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, from which he graduated with high honors. He returned to his native land with the intention of practicing his profession; but, upon his arrival at St. Croix, he found the agitation of a South American revolution had so unsettled business affairs that he decided to come to this country, and landed at New York on April 10, 1850. He had letters to various prominent persons of that city, but soon became dissatisfied and went to Philadelphia, where resided relatives of his father, among whom was the then resident minister of Denmark, Steen Anderson DeBille. After devoting seven years to his business in Philadelphia, he concluded the West offered a wider field to a young man in his profession. He decided upon Chicago as having the best future of all western points, and since March, 1857, has been identified with its interests. Chicago, at that early day, was far from attractive, but after casting his lot with her citizens, he began to imbibe somewhat of their spirit, and after the first panic of 1857, he was instrumental in building up our great city, by designing many of its churches, business blocks, and residences. He was one of the thousands who lost everything in the fire of 1871, but with undaunted energy again speedily busied

went to England and Scotland, where he spent some time in professional work in the office of Sir Digby Wyatt, of London. In the fall of 1871, upon the suggestion of the above-named gentleman, he came to this country, and located in Chicago. During his residence here, he has been most actively engaged in architectural work, memorials of which are the Calumet and Talbot buildings, besides scores of smaller buildings—stores, residences and churches. Mr. Hallberg has always been prominently identified with the architecture of the city, and has been very much interested in matters relating to the drainage and water supply. Mr. Hallberg was married, on October 27, 1881, to Miss Florence, daughter of the late H. W. Estey, who was a pioneer and wealthy resident. Mrs. Hallberg is a lady of fine literary and musical attainments, and both are prominent in the art and social circles of the city. Their only daughter is named Margaret Leitz. Mr. and Mrs. Hallberg are members of Professor Swing's church.

JOHN M. VAN OSDEL, 2d, was born in New York City, on January 13, 1837, and is a son of William C. and Harriet Van Osdel. His parents removed to Chicago in 1839, and resided here for seven years. They then removed to Naperville, Aurora, and Dixon, remaining in each place several years. The son, John, was educated in the common schools, and after finishing his studies, worked at the carpenter trade with his father, who was a builder and contractor. In the fall of 1861, the younger Van Osdel responded to the call for troops, and enlisted as a private in Co. "K," of the 59th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was early promoted to first sergeant, and on August 11, 1862, received his commission as first lieutenant, the promotion being made for meritorious service rendered at Pea Ridge, the first heavy battle in which the 59th was engaged. The company participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and was constantly engaged in marching and fighting, and encountered most severe service. Mr. Van Osdel was promoted captain of Co. "K," on September 30, 1864, and received his discharge on December 8, 1865. Although actively participating in many of the heaviest battles in the War, Captain Van Osdel never received a wound. Upon the close of the War he came to Chicago, and entered the office of his uncle, John M. Van Osdel, the well-known architect and old resident of Chicago. He studied architecture and drawing, and, in 1872, was made a partner in the business. In many of the notable buildings erected since the great fire the name of the Van Osdels is associated,—the plans of the Palmer House, Tremont House, the Oriental, Hawley and Kendall buildings, and the McCormick and Reaper blocks, having been made by them. Mr. Van Osdel, 2d, was married, on February 29, 1863, to Miss Catharine A. Anderson, of Dixon, Ill. They have six children living and three dead. Mr. Van Osdel is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

SMITH M. RANDOLPH was born near New Brunswick, N. J., in 1837, and was educated in the district schools there. He came to Chicago in 1854, before he was seventeen years old, and entered the office of his brother, Mahlon Randolph, an architect, now located in New York City. In 1859, he left his brother's office to join a friend located at Chillicothe, Mo., but after prospecting for about eighteen months, he was compelled to abandon his business there, and returned to Chicago in 1860, just before the election of Abraham Lincoln. Soon after that election he located in Dubuque, Iowa, and was there when the War began. His brother Mahlon and he raised one of the first companies enlisted at that point for Bissell's Engineer Regiment of the West, Mahlon going as captain of the company; but S. M. Randolph was not able to leave the important position he held as superintendent of the Dubuque Elevator Company, then handling immense quantities of grain, etc., for the army down the river. In 1862, when the second call came for "thirty thousand more," Mr. Randolph could stay no longer at the rear, and learning that the Chicago Board of Trade were to equip a battery, he telegraphed to have his name put on the list, which was filled in twenty-four hours from the time it was opened. He joined the command in a few days, and was with this famous battery during all of its three years of active service, remaining a private soldier until the close of the War. During most of the time he was engaged on staff duty, and had chances to see what was going on as well as to fight. The Fourth Michigan Cavalry belonged in the same division as this battery, and Mr. Randolph was thus present when the former brought Jefferson Davis in a prisoner. Mr. Randolph was mustered out with the battery, in Chicago, on July 3, 1865; and as it was thought by many that Chicago had grown too fast during the War, and would either come to a standstill or retrograde, Mr. Randolph joined his brother Mahlon, in St. Louis, where they conducted business as architects until 1871, designing many of the public and private buildings of the city and surroundings. In 1870, Mr. Randolph was appointed by Governor McClurg as police commissioner, and was elected president of the board. In this capacity, he re-organized the force and conducted the department to the great satisfaction of the law-abiding citizens of all political parties. After the great fire of 1871, he closed his business in St. Louis, and

returned to this city, fully determined to make it his permanent home, and has since done an extensive business, being fully identified with the Chicago of to-day. Mr. Randolph has recently completed a magnificent residence for H. H. Kohlsaat, at a cost of about \$35,000, which was made the subject of illustration and eulogium in the "Inland Architect and Builder." This edifice is only one out of the many which have been designed and built by this gentleman, both in St. Louis and Chicago. In February, 1870, he married Miss Hattie E. Johnson, of St. Louis, who died in California in 1876, leaving a little girl, who died in 1881, at the age of ten years. In October, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Hattie W. Smith, and has one son,—Paul Randolph.

WILLIAM STRIPPELMAN was born in Cassel, Germany, on September 28, 1842. After a preparatory training in the schools of his native village, he entered the University at the age of sixteen. His studies in the University were directed to technology. On graduation from the last named institution, at seventeen years of age, he went to Marburg, where he pursued a course of philosophical study. His father, Fred. K. Strippelman, was prominently identified with architecture and civil engineering in Germany, and his oldest brother, Theodore, is a prominent civil engineer in the employ of the Roumanian, Austrian, and French governments, in Silesia. His family is French in origin, but has been identified with scientific researches in Germany for one hundred years. When Mr. Strippelman was in his twentieth year, he came to America and located himself at Nashville, Tenn., where he became draughtsman to the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, which position he filled until the close of the War. At that time, his intention was to go to South America, and he went to New York, in partial fulfillment of that design. Being detained in that city by sickness, he abandoned his original idea, and, after recovery, established himself in the practice of his profession at New Orleans. Subsequently, he removed to Galveston, Texas, where he built the Grand Opera House. In 1868, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever, he came North, and located in Chicago. Here he entered the employ of the Board of Public Works, but four years thereafter resigned his official position, and once more resumed the active pursuit of his profession. During his connection with the Board, he drafted the first and only underground map of Chicago, and, together with Charles Rascher, published the fire atlas of this city. During his professional practice, he has drafted plans for and superintended the erection of many of Chicago's handsomest private residences. In 1868, at St. Louis, Mr. Strippelman married Miss Hermine Schaefer, a lady of fine literary and musical talents, born at Coburg, Germany. They have four children,—Alexander, Annie, Julia, and William.

JOHN OTTER was born in the vicinity of Göteborg, Sweden, on June 2, 1847, and was brought up on his father's farm. At a very early age he developed a remarkable fondness for mechanical pursuits, which very shortly manifested itself in an invincible desire to study architecture. At the age of sixteen, in pursuance of this intention, he left his parents' home and went to the city of Göteborg, where he commenced to learn the mason's trade with Mr. Rapp, at that time the most prominent builder in that place. With him he served an apprenticeship of two years, and, for the subsequent two years, was employed as foreman for Mr. Harris; after which four years of experience, he procured a situation as foreman with Mr. Kruger, a very prominent builder of Göteborg. He was at the same time admitted to the Technological School of the city, from which school he graduated after four years' study. He manifested such aptitude during these studies as to most favorably impress the faculty; therefore Professor Schultz and others determined to defray his expenses for a three years' tour through Europe, in order that he might study the architecture of different nations. But Mr. Otter believed that America offered a wider and more comprehensive field for the acquisition of knowledge and experience, and accordingly left Sweden in 1871, and arrived in the United States the same year. He spent a short time in the State of Maine, and then came to this city, arriving here in 1872, where his first experience was that of most foreigners,—the disadvantage of not being acquainted with the English language. Having no relatives and no influential friends, he concluded that upon his physical strength he must rely for support until he mastered the language, and immediately sought and found employment with T. Courtney as a mason, with whom he remained for two years, and after that worked with some of the leading builders of the city,—E. Earnshaw, Mr. Barton and Mr. Doer, among others. During these years he gained quite a large clientage, also studied the English language and the art of architecture. In 1875, he went into the building and contracting business with Gust. Lindberg, with whom he remained associated five years; after which, in 1881, he opened an office on his individual account; since which he has been alone in the architectural profession. In reviewing his life, Mr. Otter confesses that he is not only proud of, but astonished at, the success that has attended the young man who left his parents' home with a monetary



PULLMAN BUILDING.

start in life equal to about one dollar United States currency. But his energy, pertinacity and honesty have resulted (as they always do) in success, and now Mr. Otter, in his excellent practice, his elegant home, his choice library (replete with the best works of both continents, on art and architecture), and his happy family, reaps the benefit of those qualities engendered in himself and practiced earnestly and thoroughly during his twenty-two years of business experience. He married, in 1872, Miss Sophia Charlotte Larson; they have two children,—Annie Sophia and George Philip.

JULIUS H. HUBER was born at Newark, N. J., in 1852, and is the son of John P. Huber, one of the oldest architects of Chicago. He was educated in the academy of his native city, and his intention, at that time, was to go to West Point and receive a military education; but having the choice to do so or to go to Europe to study for an architect, he chose the latter, and spent two years at the Polytechnic Institute, at Munich, preparing for the profession of his choice. After he had passed a thorough examination at school, and spent some time in studying the different styles of architecture in the old country, he returned to Newark, and soon joined his father in this city, arriving in 1873. He occupied the position of draughtsman for some time, and was then taken into partnership with his father. In 1876, the partnership was dissolved, and he was engaged by the city, and continued in its employ until 1880. In 1881, he again opened an office as architect. He was married, in Lockport, Ill., in 1880, to Miss Lucy Pitts, daughter of J. Pitts, of that place.

FREDERICK H. WAESCHER was born at Soest, Westphalia, Prussia, in 1840, and was educated at his home, graduating at the high-school, and afterward spent six years, partly in college and partly in the study of architecture in Berlin. In 1866, the Austrian war broke out, and he enlisted as a private, and so served until its close, when he concluded to come to America, Chicago being his destination. He arrived here in 1867, and commenced as draughtsman in an architect's office; but this not proving sufficiently remunerative, he concluded that the wages paid to bricklayers offered him sufficient inducement to take up this branch of business. After a few months' work, he found that he was not able to stand this heavy manual labor, and so he gave it up and again resumed his position as draughtsman with O. S. Kinney, in whose office he remained for nearly three years. At the time the Franco-Prussian war opened, he again returned to Germany and entered the service of the government. He was appointed lieutenant, and was at the siege of Metz, the battle of Orleans, and at Lemans. After the war closed, he returned to Prussia, but was not content, and after six months, he concluded again to come to Chicago, and at once went into an architect's office on his arrival. He superintended the construction of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, on the West Side, and when it was completed opened an architect's office for himself, and was engaged by the managers of the Newberry estate to design and superintend the construction of their buildings. He has had charge of this work since 1875. He designed and superintended the building of Miss Grant's Seminary for Young Ladies, corner of Chestnut and Dearborn Avenue; the large building of Hon. George C. Adams, corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Calumet Avenue; the E. W. Blatchford factory, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets; and many other buildings, public and private. He has always made a specialty of heavy warehouses, storage buildings and factories. He married Miss Clotilda Mattes, at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1882.

JOHN J. FLANDERS, architect of the Board of Education of the City of Chicago, was born in this city on June 30, 1848, his father, E. J. Flanders, having located here, in connection with early mercantile interests, in 1834. Mr. Flanders received a good literary and commercial education, and then commenced the study of his profession, in 1866, in the office of August Bauer, and continued it with T. V. Wadskier, and subsequently with Edward Burling, with whom he remained for two years. He then, in 1874, opened an office on his own account, and has been actively identified with the profession since that time. He has paid particular attention to the erection of residences and business edifices; among which are the residences of John L. Grier, J. K. Barry, W. M. Pond and F. S. James; the Jonathan Clark buildings, on State Street, between Madison and Monroe streets, and near Jackson Street; J. B. Maller's office-building and stores and residence, the Foss estate buildings, Jacob and Henry Beidler's buildings, and the Agricultural Insurance Company's building. The Maller's office-building, on Quincy and LaSalle streets, was the first office-building, twelve stories high, erected in Chicago, and is admired as a monument of architectural skill. The new Haven School, the Anderson, Brainard, Healy, Hoyne, and the school buildings erected by the Board of Education during 1884-85, are works of Mr. Flanders.

HENRY F. STARKLOCK was born at Nantucket, Mass., in 1850, and educated in Boston, and, in connection with his intended profession, architecture, attended school and studied under A. C. Martin, an accomplished architect of Boston, since deceased. He was a student for five years, and, in 1872, opened an office in Boston.

After the great fire in New Brunswick, in 1877, he also had an office there, and furnished plans and superintended the erection of several fine buildings in that city, among which was the Bank of New Brunswick. In 1879, he closed his business in the East, and came to Chicago, and spent about three years in special engineering work in connection with refrigerating and machinery, which specialty he still maintains if occasion offers. He opened an office as architect in the Metropolitan Block; afterward moved to the Ashland Block, where he is at present located. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Charlotte E. Noyes, of Abington, Mass.; they have one son, Henry W.

SOLOMON SPENCER BEMAN was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 1, 1853, and is the son of William Riley Beman, of that city, a cultivated gentleman of high literary and scientific attainments. Although not a professional architect, the elder Mr. Beman has made the study of that subject one of his chief pursuits, and early imbued his son with the same tastes. Solon was educated partly by his father and partly in various private schools in Brooklyn. In 1868, at the age of fifteen, Mr. Beman entered the New York office of the famous architect, Mr. Richard Upjohn, where he remained for eight years. In 1876, he opened an office on his own account in New York City, where he practiced his profession until December, 1879, when, forming the acquaintance of George M. Pullman, he was invited by him to come to Chicago, to design and construct the new City of Pullman and the extensive car-works at that place. During the winter of 1879-80 he perfected the plans of that unique city, and in the following spring the great work of building that place was begun, and carried on under his personal direction to successful completion. He is the designer of all the buildings of Pullman, including the arcade, churches, schools, market, hotel, water-tower, etc., besides some thirteen hundred dwelling houses for the employes. In addition to his architectural work, for upward of a year he had entire charge of the affairs of Pullman, excepting the building of cars and the operation of the car-works. He is also the architect of many fine and costly buildings in Chicago; among which may be mentioned the fine office-building erected by the Pullman Company, on the corner of Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, at a cost of \$700,000; the Washington Park club-house, grand-stand and stables, at a cost of \$150,000; the Chicago Manual Training School, corner of Twelfth Street and Michigan Avenue, at a cost of \$50,000; General Anson Stager's private residence, on Eighteenth Street and Michigan Avenue; and the Oriental Laundry Company's building. In addition to these buildings, during the few years Mr. Beman has been in Chicago he has been the architect of some thirty dwelling-houses in this city and vicinity. He has also made the plans for a fine granite building, to be located on the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, for Marshall Field, which is estimated to cost about \$1,000,000; as well as for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s new building, at Milwaukee, Wis., which cost \$500,000. Mr. Beman is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Western Association of Architects. In 1883, Mr. Beman was married, in Pullman, to Miss Marian Agnes Smith, of Chicago. Mrs. Beman is the daughter of the late William F. Smith, a distinguished English civil engineer, who was the first to suggest the underground-railroad system of London, and who was connected professionally with the planning and construction of the present sewerage system of that city. Mrs. Beman's step-father was the late James Freeman Silke, a prominent citizen of Chicago, who died at Rome, Italy. They have two children,—Florence Spencer and Edith Alice.

STEPHEN V. SHIPMAN was born in Montrose, Penn., on January 26, 1825, and was educated at the academy in that place. For several years he worked at the printing business, which was abandoned on account of failing health, and he next gave his attention to the study of architecture, commencing with his father, a builder, afterward at Pittsburgh and finally at Philadelphia, and before leaving his native State, had designed and superintended the erection of numerous public and private buildings. He came to Chicago in 1854, but in the following year took up his residence at Madison, Wis., with which city he afterward became quite prominently identified. In 1857, he was appointed architect of the Central Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, at Madison, and superintended its construction until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, when (in July, 1861) he entered the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry as a lieutenant, and was successively promoted lieutenant-colonel and colonel by brevet. His military record was an honor to his State. He was wounded on May 2, 1862, at Cape Girardeau, Mo.; also on April 24, 1863, at crossing of Whitewater River, and crippled for life, was captured as a prisoner of war, released on parole, and exchanged on December 11, 1863. He recovered sufficiently from his wounds to again enter the field with his regiment, and participated in the numerous engagements of that command in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, ending at Macon, with Wilson's cavalry corps, at the end of the War. He was de-

tailed to collect the plans and report on the condition of the extensive Confederate public buildings at that place and Augusta, and to collect the records of military posts, hospitals, etc., in that State and Western South Carolina, and then ordered to report to the War Department to take charge of rebel archives, where he remained until mustered out, by special order, on December 6, 1865. On returning to his home, he was elected city treasurer without opposition. He also resumed his profession of architect, and completed the Hospital for Insane; his design for the rotunda and dome was adopted, and he received the appointment of architect of the State Capitol, and completed that building; was superintending architect of the United States Court House and Post Office to its final completion; designed and superintended the construction of the Northern State Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, Wis.; was the architect of the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane, at Independence, Iowa; also designed and superintended the construction of the Northern Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin; and in 1880-81 re-built, with important additions, the Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, at St. Joseph, Mo. He has for several years been a citizen of Chicago, and has had charge of some of the finest buildings in this city, such as the Gaff Building, on LaSalle Street, and the Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. Shipman is intimately connected with literary studies and work. In 1870, he was elected secretary of the Department of Science, embracing the mathematical, physical, sociological, ethnological and social sciences, in the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters. He has been connected with the State Historical Society of Wisconsin since 1855, as curator; was its recording secretary until his removal to Chicago; and is now a life-member, and honorary vice-president for Illinois, of that society. He is also a corresponding member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, a member of the Bradford (Penn.) Historical Society, of the Chicago Historical Society, of the Institute of American Architects, of the Western Association of Architects, and of other learned societies. He has been an active member and officer in the Masonic order, and is a past commander of Knights-Templar. By reference to Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, we find him credited with the Shipman Family Genealogy. Mr. Shipman was at one time chief of cavalry of the Army of Southeast Missouri, and later assistant inspector of the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. From published reports in contemporaneous newspapers, it is demonstrated that Colonel Shipman was one of the most gallant and dashing soldiers who were commissioned by the "Badger State," and he now bears upon his body the scars of many hard-fought actions. He was married, at Harrisburg, in November, 1850, to Cornelia, daughter of Hon. E. S. Goodrich, Secretary of State; to whom was born Annie L. (now Mrs. E. S. Tomblin, of Emerson, Iowa), Rose W. (now Mrs. J. K. Anderson, of Waukesha, Wis.), Charles G., M. D. (of Ishpeming, Mich.), William V. (of Culbertson, Neb.), and Cornelia. Mrs. Shipman died at Madison, Wis., on February 27, 1870. He was married again, at Chicago, in 1881, to Mrs. Mary Townsend Towers.

FREDERICK B. TOWNSEND was born at Somerville, Mass., on July 22, 1853. He was educated at Harvard College, and, after closing his studies there, attended, for a short time, the Lawrence Scientific School, but was compelled to shorten his course at that institution on account of the death of his father. He returned to Washington, D. C., which was at that time the home of the family, and commenced business as a draughtsman, and there remained for about one and a half years, when he concluded to come West. He arrived in Chicago in 1877, and engaged as draughtsman in the office of L. B. Dixon, a prominent architect, and remained with him until 1881. He then became a partner of Mr. Dixon's, which association continued until 1884, when he dissolved partnership, and opened an office for himself at the corner of LaSalle and Madison streets. He was married, in Chicago, in 1880, to Mrs. Carrie Barstow Wallace.

OSBORNE J. PIERCE was born at Albion, Kennebec Co., Me., in 1839. His early school education was obtained at Albion, China, and Waterville. At the same time he worked upon his father's farm, and studied drawing and painting, receiving instructions from several local artists. His attention was first attracted to architecture at the age of fourteen or fifteen, by articles in one of the monthly magazines, and thereafter art and architecture, but mainly the former, were never lost sight of, and he kept up the practice of drawing and painting, as an engrossing pastime, until circumstances favored his adopting it as a profession. Being of a somewhat roving disposition, he went to Minnesota, with older brothers, in 1856, and while there worked at different occupations, mainly at carpentering and sign-painting. Returning to the East two years afterward, he continued in the painting business, soon drifting into decorative and fresco painting at Boston and Taunton. He also taught district school in Maine for several winters, and gave instruction in painting, drawing, and penmanship. Naturally of a versatile mind, he acquired considerable proficiency in a number of

different pursuits, and his studies covered a wide and varied field. The Civil War broke out just at the time his future course was being marked out. During the first year of the War, his poor health kept him out of the army, and he improved the time by reading Blackstone, with a view of becoming grounded in the underlying principles of English law. He also traveled some months for health and recreation. In 1862, he enlisted as private in the 24th Maine Regiment, then being organized, and in the following spring went to the front with the regiment. He took part in the siege and storming of Fort Hudson, in May and June of 1863, being then sergeant-major of the regiment, and after the capture of that stronghold was discharged with his regiment. In December of the same year, he again enlisted as first sergeant of the 7th Maine Battery of Veteran Volunteers, and served to the end of the War, being promoted second lieutenant just before the close. He took an active part in nearly all the famous battles and engagements from the wilderness to the collapse of the Rebellion (viz., Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Bethesda, Burnside's Mine, etc.), and during the winter of 1864-65 his battery held Fort Sedgwick, one of the most exposed and dangerous points upon our lines. Upon leaving the army, he again resumed his art studies and practice, giving lessons in drawing, etc., meantime. He removed to Massachusetts in 1868, and studied, worked, and taught between that time and 1874, at which time he came to Chicago. During this time he took a course of art in the Massachusetts Normal Art School, gave instructions in the Mechanics' Association Drawing Schools, in Worcester, and conducted the City of Chelsea evening drawing school and school for art instruction to public school teachers. He also pursued his vocation as architectural draughtsman in Worcester, Northampton, and Boston, and for two years conducted business in his own name in Worcester. He came to Chicago under the auspices of J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, to instruct the teachers of the public schools in the Walter Smith system of drawing and supervise its introduction in the schools. He served in this capacity two years; afterward giving art instruction to private classes and in several educational institutions of Chicago, including the Athenaeum, Bryant's College, and the Academy of Fine Arts. He also filled several engagements as designer of furniture, decorations, etc., and as architectural assistant. In 1882, he opened an office at No. 155 LaSalle Street, since which time he has practiced his profession at the same place. He is a fellow of the Western Association of Architects and member of the Illinois State Association of Architects. Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Carrie L. Twitchell, daughter of Colonel Eli Twitchell, of Bethel, Me. Two daughters, both now living, were born to them,—Annie Louise, in 1867, and Winifred Mabel, in 1872.

PETER W. ANDERSON was born at Yasted, Sweden, on February 12, 1853. He attended the schools of Malmö, Sweden, for four years, and studied for six years in the School of Architecture at Copenhagen. He was then employed as draughtsman for two years, and was appointed superintendent of the construction of the great Carrol Church at Malmö, Sweden, which employed him for nearly two years. He next went to Hogestad, where he superintended the erection of one of the largest dairy buildings in that city. He came to Chicago in October, 1881, and was here about eight months before opening an office; in the meantime, he superintended the building of a store on Chicago Avenue, and then opened an office on that avenue, where he remained about six months, when he removed to Ashland Block. He is ingenious in his profession, and has at present a design that is calculated to supersede many of the present styles of public edifices, from its economy of room and beauty of appearance. This can be built from one hundred and fifty to six hundred feet wide and from two to five stories high, without the support of pillars inside or outside; and the one construction can be used for several buildings. It is admirably adapted for use as a capitol or court-house.

FREDERICK R. SCHOCK was born at Chicago in 1854, and is the son of Frederick Schock, Sr., who died in July, 1871, and grandson of Adam Schock, who died in 1883, in Chicago, in his ninety-second year. Adam was one of the then two surviving members of the old Napoleon body-guard, and came to Chicago nearly forty years ago. Frederick, Jr., was educated in the city schools, graduating from the high-school in 1872, and at once commenced the study of architecture in the office of Henry L. Gay, and remained with him eight years. In 1880, he went to Pullman, took charge of some of the buildings being erected, and opened an office, at No. 81 Clark Street, in 1882, where he still continues. He is one of four surviving children of Frederick Schock, Sr., the names of the others being Fanny, Louisa, and Amelia.

HENRY IVES COBB is a native of Brookline, Mass. He received his literary and scientific education at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in Europe. After a thorough training, he entered the office of one of the leading architects in Boston, and from the beginning took a leading position among his fellow-craftsmen. In 1881, he came to Chicago to superintend the construction of the Union Club-House, the plans

of which he had prepared. The success he achieved in this work brought his services into such request, that he decided to locate in Chicago, and accordingly opened an office and took Charles S. Frost into partnership. Since then he has ranked among the foremost of the architects, not only here, but anywhere in the West. Mr. Cobb married, in 1882, Miss Emma M. Smith, daughter of the late Augustus F. Smith, a prominent attorney of New York City. They have two sons,—Henry Ives, Jr., and Cleveland.

CHARLES S. FROST was born at Lewiston, Me., on May 31, 1856. After having received an excellent education in the public schools, he entered an architect's office in Lewiston, where he remained three years, and there gained a good practical knowledge of his present business. He then went to Boston, and entered the Institute of Technology there, and after finishing a special course of study at that institution, he was employed in several offices in the same city for three years. He then engaged in business for him-

Switzerland, and attended the Polytechnic Institute at Zurich, taking a thorough course of four years, and making every effort to become proficient in architecture, the profession he had concluded to adopt. After closing his studies, he spent some in traveling, visiting points of interest in England, Germany and France, with a special view of studying the different styles of architecture, and intending to make practical use of all the information he could gain. He returned to Chicago, and entered the office of Egan & Hill, and was with them when they were completing the new Court House. He afterward entered the service of J. A. McLennan, and remained as draughtsman for about three years, and in May, 1884, he associated himself with Louis J. Schaub, and is at present doing business under the style of Schaub & Berlin, in the Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. He is a member of the Western and Illinois State Associations of Architects. He was married, in Chicago, in 1883, to Miss Agnes A. Dodge, daughter of George Dodge.



STATE STREET, NORTH FROM MADISON.

self, meeting with remarkable success. In 1882, he came to Chicago and entered into partnership with Henry Ives Cobb. Mr. Frost was married, in this city, on January 7, 1885, to Miss Mary Hughitt, daughter of Marvin Hughitt, general manager of the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

LOUIS J. SCHAUB was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857, and was educated at Cincinnati and at Chicago. After closing his studies, he concluded to make architecture his study, and began at the bottom, learning the carpenter's trade, and afterward was engaged in the manufacture of wood-working machinery, working in both branches nearly four years. During this time, he spent his spare time in draughting, and kept preparing himself for his life-work. In 1873, he went into the office of Cass Chapman, first as draughtsman and afterward as foreman in his office. In 1880, he was engaged with the North Chicago Rolling Mills; had charge of the building department at South Chicago, and continued with them until 1883. In 1884, he associated with Robert C. Berlin, under the firm style of Schaub & Berlin, of which he is still a member. He is a member of the Western and Illinois State Associations of Architects. He was married, in Chicago, in June, 1884, to Miss Fannie Moore.

ROBERT C. BERLIN was born at Granville, Ill., in 1853. He commenced his education in this country, but, in 1873, went to

GABRIEL ISAACSON is one of the rising young architects of Chicago, and has already made his mark as a skilled designer. Mr. Isaacson was born at Farsund, Norway, on August 31, 1859. His father, Lewis Isaacson, died when the son was an infant, and the widow and orphan immigrated to America, locating at Chicago in the spring of 1861. Gabriel attended the common schools during his boyhood, but at an early age entered the office of E. S. Jenison, architect. He remained with him until 1876, and then went into the office of John C. Cochran, with whom he was connected for the greater portion of eight years. From an ordinary workman, Mr. Isaacson arose to the position of head assistant to Mr. Cochran, and was regarded as a most valuable employé. In 1882, Mr. Isaacson was secured by Alexander Kirkland to assist in architectural work upon the new City Hall, and after serving him for about one year returned to the office of Mr. Cochran, where he remained until January, 1885, in which month Mr. Isaacson established business for himself. He has already designed plans for a handsome \$40,000 church for the Congregational Society of Evanston; and in that suburb and many others, there are testimonials of his skill as an architect, in the way of a number of beautiful residences and cottages. Mr. Isaacson was married, on November 13, 1880, to Miss Agnes R. Knutson. They have three children,—Florence M., Herbert E. and Agnes Irene.

BUILDING TRADES.

As an appendix to the architectural resumé, it is but just that some mention should be made of those trades that were employed in forming the conceptions of the architect and rendering possible, as realities, his plans. To the enterprise of the builder and to the skill of the mechanic, is Chicago indebted for her architectural beauty; for the hand is as necessary to execute, as the brain is to design, forms of taste, elegance and permanence.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.—The growth of the manufacture of brick in Chicago between the years 1870 and 1880, is shown by the following statistics given in the United States Census Reports for those years. It is a matter for regret that in this department of the building interests, as in so many others, no official compilation of statistics is made by the trade itself. There is no central bureau of information, and the only reliable data to be obtained is that gathered from the census returns, at intervals of ten years. In the following table, the figures given are for Cook County, no separate record being tabulated for this city. It is not unfair, however, to assume that fully ninety per cent. of the entire product of the county is turned out by Chicago brick yards.

Year.	Estab-lishments.	Hands Em-ployed.	Capital.	Wages.	Material.	Value of Product.
1870	20	1,093	\$311,000	\$256,055	\$130,030	\$ 583,575
1880*	53	1,655	500,300	560,665	182,224	1,014,200

The percentage of increase in ten years in each of the items named above was as follows:

In the number of establishments.....	165 per cent.
In the number of hands.....	51 per cent.
In the capital invested.....	61 per cent.
In the wages paid.....	113 per cent.
In the material used.....	40 per cent.
In the value of the product.....	74 per cent.

The foregoing figures are suggestive. The number of establishments was nearly trebled, while the increase in the number of hands employed was only 51 per cent. This disparity is attributable to the introduction of improved machinery and its general use. The disproportion between the increase in the number of employes and the amount of wages paid, is also noticeable, the latter being 113 per cent. This is not to be ascribed solely to the general advance of wages, but is in great part due to employment of a larger proportion of skilled laborers. Another variation in the percentages of increase is that between the cost of material and the value of the manufactured product; the increase in the former being but forty per cent., while that in the latter is seventy-four per cent. The reason for this is to be found, in a great measure, in the marked improvement in quality which characterized Chicago brick during the period named. More carefully selected and better material was employed; less limestone entered into the composition, and a harder, better-formed product was the result of the manufacturers' efforts.

The greater part of the brick made here is that known as "Chicago common," and is pronounced by competent judges, both architects and practical builders, to be equal in quality to any common brick made in the country. The high prices demanded for Philadelphia brick stimulated the manufacture of pressed brick, and no finer specimens of the latter description

* Including tile makers.

of building material are to be found in the world than are made in Chicago. Agencies of many of the leading manufacturers from other States are established here, however, and the use of pressed and ornamental brick for fronts is yearly increasing. The establishment of an extensive and well arranged permanent building exhibit, to which reference was made in the second volume of this work, has no doubt exerted a healthful influence on the trade and done not a little to incite emulation.

A circumstance should not be lost sight of that has had an undoubted effect on the trade in brick in this city, viz.: Transition in architectural taste and style from the ornamentation of the Renaissance school to the severe simplicity of the Gothic. The latter calls for great solidity, and its ideas are best expressed in the massive walls of pressed brick to be seen on every side in the business quarters of the city, and in many private residences, wherein the utmost beauty is attained by the introduction of terra-cotta ornamentation.

THOMAS MOULDING was born at Warrington, England, on December 13, 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Rachel (Bates) Moulding. In 1840, he was apprenticed to a machinist, and followed his trade in England, until 1851. In that year he came to Chicago, and was employed as a machinist for about eleven years. In 1862, he commenced the manufacture of brick in a moderate way, producing only about sixteen thousand a day during the first year. By the aid of his practical knowledge of machinery he has made meritorious improvements. His business has rapidly increased until he has three factories—one in the city, one at Lake View, and one at Porter, Ind.—each of which is supplied with steam machinery, the three engines aggregating one hundred and twenty-five horse-power. The capacity of the works in Indiana is three million common and five million pressed brick and at the the works in the city and Lake View twelve million common brick are made. He also manufactures about two million drain-tile annually, and has just commenced the manufacture of terra-cotta copings. He employs about three hundred men, and does a business of \$200,000 annually. Mr. Moulding was married, on September 27, 1857, to Miss Sarah Watkins, of Chicago. They have five children,—Thomas C., Minnie R., Lizzie W., Joseph W. and Sarah P.

HAYT & ALSIP.—This firm of brick manufacturers and dealers was organized in 1872, by Henry C. Hayt and Frank Alsip. They have two large yards, supplied with steam power and all the appliances for making first-class building brick. They employ two hundred and fifty men, and turn out an average of twenty-five million brick per annum.

Henry C. Hayt was born at Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on May 9, 1831, and is the son of Henry D. and Jane (Berry) Hayt. After leaving the public schools, he attended Amenia Seminary until 1849. He was then engaged in farming until 1856, when he went to McGregor, Iowa, and entered into partnership with Oscar Burdick, under the firm name of Hayt & Burdick, lumber dealers. They carried on the business there until 1872, when he came to Chicago, and commenced the manufacture of brick with Frank Alsip, under the present firm name. Mr. Hayt was married on November 22, 1862, to Miss Sarah Harris, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They have one child,—Margaret.

Frank Alsip was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., on November 7, 1827, and is the son of William and Mary A. (Meeker) Alsip. When he was twelve years of age, he went to work in a brick yard at Pittsburgh, where he was employed about five years. He was then apprenticed to a bricklayer for three years, during which time he learned the trade in all its details. He was employed as a journeyman brick mason, in and about Pittsburgh, until 1849, when he went across the plains to the gold mines of California, and worked in the mines two years. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was employed at his trade for about a year, and then he returned to Pittsburgh, and engaged in business as a builder and manufacturer of brick with A. H. McClellan & Alsip. This firm carried on the business four years, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Alsip removed to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he engaged in the same business with his brother, under the firm name of Alsip Bros. They made brick and erected buildings in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, until 1872, when he came to Chicago, where he formed a partnership with Henry C. Hayt, under the style of Hayt & Alsip, brick makers, which firm, last year, turned out more brick than any other firm in Chicago. He is also in business with his son William H., under the firm name of F. & W. H. Alsip, brick manufacturers,

and is now fitting up one of the largest factories for the manufacture of brick in the city. Much of the machinery was invented and designed by him, and will be capable of producing one hundred and twenty-five thousand first-class brick a day. He was married, in January, 1854, to Miss Mary J. Smiley, of Pittsburgh. They have six children; Jennie, William H., Frank B., Maude, Charles, and Millie.

T. & J. D. TULLY.—This firm was organized in 1872, by Thomas and John D. Tully, for the purpose of manufacturing and

near Cornwall, Canada. When he was fifteen years of age, he went back to Rochester, where he worked in a hotel and the Rochester Novelty Works for a few months, and then learned the painter's trade in the carriage works of James Cunningham, where he was employed until 1856. He then came to Chicago, but soon afterward went to Quincy, Ill., where he worked at his trade until 1858. He then returned to Chicago, and engaged in the grocery business, which he followed until 1872, when he sold out his grocery store and devoted his entire time to the manufacture of brick.

This business he had commenced in Chicago in 1864, in connection with his other business. In 1872, he entered into partnership with his brother, and the present firm was organized. He was married, in November, 1862, to Miss Mary White, of Rochester, N. Y. They have the following children: Ada, Franklin, Mary A., John W., Julia M., Maggie, Thomas, Ellen, and Elizabeth.

THE ILLINOIS PRESSED BRICK COMPANY was incorporated in February, 1884, with a capital of \$100,000. Its first officers were John T. McAuley, president; Arthur W. Penny, secretary; Willet B. Jenks, treasurer; and Frank T. Melcher, superintendent. The company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing red pressed-brick. Their works are located at Blue Island, Ill., and are supplied with steam power and the most approved machinery. They employ about eighty men, and their capacity is fifty thousand brick a day. In May, 1885, Mr. McAuley resigned the presidency in favor of Addison Ballard.

John T. McAuley, ex-president, was born on September 24, 1840, in Warren County, N. Y., and is the son of George and Mary (Miller) McAuley. He came to Chicago with his parents, in 1841, and subsequently attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age. After finishing his studies, he was employed as a salesman in a boot and shoe store three years. In 1861, he entered the army as sergeant-major of the 55th Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He was promoted to rank of second lieutenant of Co. "C," then became captain of Co. "B," and afterward assistant adjutant-general of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh. In December, 1864, he was mustered out of the service. He was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business for a number of years. In 1880-82, he was connected with the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railroad. He then commenced the brick business, and organized the present company. He is a member of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, A.F. & A.M. Mr. McAuley was married, on November 20, 1866, to Miss Mary L. Sayrs, of Chicago. They have two children,—Harriet S. and Henry S.

Arthur W. Penny was born at Chicago, on May 23, 1850, and is the son of George W. and Laura M. (Wilson) Penny.

He was educated at the Northwestern University, Evanston. In 1876, he went to Providence, where he was connected with the Rumford Chemical Works. In 1882, he returned to Chicago, and engaged in the brick business, assisting in organizing the present company, of which he was elected secretary. He resides at Park Ridge, and is president of the board of village trustees, taking an active part in the affairs of the place. Mr. Penny was married, on May 15, 1873, to Miss Clara F. Wilson, of Providence. They have two children—Edith G. and George W.

George W. Penny, the father of Arthur W., came to Chicago in 1836. In 1848, with his father, John Penny, and his brother, A. J. Penny, he took an active interest in the brick business. A. J. died in 1849, and the father, of cholera, in 1850, when George W. succeeded to the business. At that time, this firm had the most extensive brick yards in the city. In 1854, George W. made ten



DEARBORN STREET, SOUTH FROM WASHINGTON.

dealing in brick. Their yards are supplied with the most approved machinery, and power is furnished by a steam engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power. They employ about two hundred and fifty men and seventy teams, and manufacture about twenty millions of brick annually. They furnished the brick for the old First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington streets, one of the few buildings to withstand the fire of 1871. Since that fire, they have supplied some of the brick for the new Board of Trade Building; the Hiram Sibley Building, on Clark Street; the Western Indiana Railroad Depot, on Polk Street; the County Court House, and many others throughout the city.

Thomas Tully was born in Lower Ornnan, County of Tipperary, Ireland, on December 22, 1834, and is the son of Thomas and Julia (Runnion) Tully. His father immigrated to America in 1836, and remained one year in Rochester, N. Y., when he removed to

Thomas Sollitt withdrew from the firm, to superintend the construction of buildings for Potter Palmer. On completion of the Palmer House, during 1874, he resumed business for himself, and, in 1882, he admitted his son into partnership, and the business has since been carried on under the firm style of Thomas Sollitt & Son. To Mr. Sollitt, Chicago is indebted for the erection of many handsome

carried on until 1869, when Mr. Katz retired and Mr. Putnam became a partner, the firm name being changed to Schmid & Putnam. The latter firm continued the business up to the time of the great fire in 1871, when their entire works were destroyed. Mr. Schmid then resumed his old trade, and, in 1872, entered into partnership with Frank Schubert, under the firm name of Schmid & Schubert, contractors and builders. They did a very extensive business until the partnership was dissolved in 1876, since which time Mr. Schmid has been in business alone. During his connection with the building trade, he was engaged for two years in the sale of yellow pine lumber. Mr. Schmid has been one of the most prominent German builders and contractors of the city. Among the buildings which stood as monuments of his skill before the fire may be named Bryan Hall, Trinity Church and the North Side Turner Hall. Since the fire, he has erected Brand's Hall, Michael Seiben's brewery, a six-story block for E. W. Blatchford, and the chemical works of Machias Chappel. He was married on August 22, 1852, to Miss Caroline Me-lecker, of New York City. They have one son,—Godfrey.

JOHN M. DUNPHY was born at Utica, N. Y., on October 2, 1834, and is the son of Martin Dunphy who was a prominent builder of that city. He was given a good common school education, and at the age of sixteen began to learn the trade of mason and contractor, serving an apprenticeship of four years. In 1854, he came West, and worked at his trade in various cities until 1858, when he located at Chicago, which has since been his home. He at once formed a partnership with a Mr. Moss in the contracting and building line, and continued with him until 1863, since which time he has been alone. Among the many prominent structures now existing as memorials of Mr. Dunphy's work, may be mentioned the Cathedral of the Holy Name, St. James's Church, the residences of George M. Pullman and B. P. Moulton, St. Denis Hotel, and many others. For years past he has taken an active interest in politics, and is known as an earnest but consistent democrat. In 1879, he was nominated for the office of collector of the West Town and was elected by a decided majority, and in the spring of 1883 was re-elected. Mr. Dunphy is married to Miss Mary Doyle, daughter of J. Edward Doyle, of this city. They have had four children, three sons and one daughter, but of these there is but one son living, John J., who is in business with his father.

FREDERICK HENRY AVERS was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on October 3, 1831. His parents were from Germany, and at the date just mentioned had only been in this country a short time. His father, John Avers, was a contractor and builder, and was for many years prominent in that line of business at Buffalo. Frederick, as he grew to man's estate, also adopted the same calling, which he successfully pursued in his native city until 1859. In that year he went to Pike's Peak, but found that region too wild and unsettled, so he returned and located in this city, which has since been his home. In the building of Chicago, up to the time of the fire, and in its re-building since that event, Mr. Avers has taken a prominent part. Among the buildings he has erected may be mentioned the Sherman House, the Palmer House, before the fire; the Northwestern Railroad Depot, the Allen Paper Car-wheel Works (at Pullman), the Adams Express Building, Marshall Field's residence, Immanuel Baptist Church, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago Homeopathic College, and the Evanston High School. Mr. Avers is a Knight Templar, belonging to Apollo Commandery; and is also a member of the Dearborn Astronomical Society. He married, in 1853, Miss Emma Markham, daughter of Thomas Markham, of England. They had three children, Franklin, George, and Cora Isabelle (deceased). The two sons are associated with their father in business, and have already earned for themselves the



MONROE STREET, WEST FROM CLARK.

business blocks and elegant private residences. In 1857, he was married to Miss Eleanor Nelson, of Fox Lake, Ill. They have six children living.

OLIVER N. SOLLITT was born in Chicago on October 16, 1860, and is the son of Thomas and Eleanor (Nelson) Sollitt. After finishing his studies in the city schools, he entered the office of James J. Egan, where he studied architecture, and the knowledge thus acquired has been of no small advantage to the firm of which he is the junior member.

GEORGE SCHMID is the son of John M. and Anna Margaret (Hirsch) Schmid, and was born in Egarhofen (Mittel-Franken), Bavaria, Germany, on August 4, 1831. After leaving school he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker at Wurtemberg, where he worked for two years; after which he traveled through Germany, visiting all the principal cities. In 1850 he went to New York, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1855, when he came to Chicago. Here he worked as a journeyman carpenter for a year, and then formed a partnership with Andrew Katz, under the firm name of Schmid & Katz, contractors and builders. This firm did an extensive business until 1864, when they discontinued it, and started a brewery, which was known as the Schmid, Katz & Leverenz Brewery. This they continued until 1866, when Mr. Leverenz died, and the firm became Schmid & Katz, and was so

confidence and esteem of their associates in commercial circles. On January 14, 1870, Mrs. Avers died. On November 10, 1877, Mr. Avers married Miss Eliza Jane Parker, daughter of George Parker, of Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN W. REID was born at Harrisburg, Penn., on April 22, 1836, and is the son of Rupert F. and Sarah (Ogle) Reid. When sixteen years old he went to Philadelphia, and learned the carpenter's trade, working there four years, when he returned to Harrisburg, still continuing in his old employment. In 1860, he came to Chicago, and worked about two years as a journeyman carpenter, and then formed a partnership with John Beagen, under the firm name of Beagen & Reid, contractors and builders. At the end of two years the firm was dissolved, and he continued in business alone until 1882. In the latter year, he entered into partnership with Franklin H. Fickett, under the firm name of Reid & Fickett, and so continued until 1884. Mr. Reid has been extensively engaged as a builder in Chicago for over twenty years. He erected the fine residences of W. D. Curtis, Dr. E. N. Hale, William Gates, C. D. Baldwin, John H. Wrenn, and many others, in all parts of the city and suburbs. He employs from twenty to fifty men, and does a business of about \$50,000 annually. Mr. Reid was married, on September 7, 1858, to Miss Caroline D. Clark, of Harrisburg, Penn. They have five children,—Jane F., Anna L., E. Alice, Frank A., and Mary M. He is a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A.F. & A.M., and also of Eclipse Lodge, No. 404, I.O.O.F.

DANIEL FRANCIS CRILLY, contractor and builder, was born at Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., on October 14, 1838, and learned his trade from his father, John D. Crilly. At seventeen years of age, he went to work with John Wilson, a leading contractor of his native town, and with him came West in 1856, locating at Iowa City, where Mr. Crilly remained until he had attained his twenty-first year. He then went to St. Louis, where he began business on his own account. In 1861, he came to Chicago, and for several years was engaged in the packing trade. He then returned to his former occupation, and has since taken a prominent part in the building interests of this city. Specimens of his work exist in the Methodist Church Block, the Boone Block, and scores of large wholesale buildings. In addition to this work, Mr. Crilly has also always taken an active interest in social matters and in all affairs looking to the moral and mental growth of our city. He has been an honored member of the Masonic fraternity for the past twenty years; is now a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T., of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°, and also of the Union League Club. He married, in 1865, Miss Elizabeth Snyder, daughter of Jacob Snyder, of Ft. London, Penn. She is a lady of culture and worth, and delights in charitable work. She is at present an officer of the Woman's Hospital, besides being interested in and a contributor to various other philanthropic institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Crilly have six children,—Erminie, attending college at Jacksonville, Ill.; George, now taking a commercial course at Notre Dame; Franklin Eddie, Isabel, Oliver and Daniel, at home, acquiring their preparatory education. Mr. and Mrs. Crilly are members of the Plymouth Congregational Church.

FRANCIS AGNEW was born in Dundee, Scotland, on December 7, 1837. In 1851, he came to Chicago, landing in this city in September, and took up his abode with an uncle, Charles O'Conner, a builder and contractor. He immediately apprenticed himself to his uncle, to learn the carpenter's trade, and almost the first work he did was on the old Franklin school-house, which was destroyed in the fire of 1871. He remained in the employ of his uncle about two years, when he began work as a journeyman, continuing in that capacity until 1857. In the fall of that year, he entered the paid fire department, which was organized about that time, having been previously a member of the volunteer force. He assisted in the organization of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, of which he was for years the presiding officer. In 1865, he resigned his position in the fire department, and began to actively engage in the business of building. Among the memorials now standing of Mr. Agnew's work, may be mentioned the Normal School building, Hooley's Theater, and St. Xavier's Academy. He also superintended the construction of the present City Hall building. In 1874, Mr. Agnew was nominated for sheriff of Cook County, by the people's party, and was elected by a majority that abundantly attested his popularity. He is a member of the National Land League Association, the National Temperance Society (of which he was at one time president), and of many other organizations. Mr. Agnew married, on June 14, 1860, Miss Ellen O'Neil, daughter of the late Michael O'Neil, an early settler of Chicago. Mrs. Agnew was born at Chicago, on January 2, 1839, was educated in the schools of this city, and is a lady of fine attainments and of the most estimable character. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew have eight children,—John P. and Francis, who are associated with their father in business; Maria, Ellen, Michael J., Thomas, Edward and Charles.

JOHN L. DIEZ & Co.—This firm of contractors and builders, and lumber merchants, was originally established in 1866, by Frank

Moninger, August Schrenk and John Kirwan, on Indiana Street, near Kingsbury, in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, frames, mouldings, etc., and carpenter work. In a short time they were necessitated, by their large business, to seek more commodious quarters, which resulted in the erection of their factory at Nos. 32-38 Indiana Street. Being located in the midst of lumber yards, in order to accommodate their business, they erected also a planing mill, wherein they manufactured all descriptions of lumber utilized by carpenters. A short time subsequently, the firm was changed to Thompson, Moninger & Schrenk, Mr. Thompson having bought out Mr. Kirwan's interest; they then commenced the contracting and building business, which heretofore they had not done. The firm afterward was changed to Reese, Moninger & Schrenk, Frederick Reese having purchased Mr. Thompson's interest, and remaining a member of the firm until 1869, when he sold his interest to Schrenk & Moninger, and then Mr. Diez, who had commenced contracting and building in 1867, bought an interest, and the firm name was changed to John L. Diez & Co. This firm continued business until the great fire of 1871 destroyed their whole establishment. In the course of a few months they re-built their factory with larger and more comprehensive facilities, and had got their business into good running order again, when it was destroyed by fire in August, 1872, which obliterated everything on their grounds and necessitated the dissolution of the old firm. In 1873, John L. Diez and Frank Moninger entered into a co-partnership, under the old name of John L. Diez & Co., and erected a factory two stories in height, and having an area sixty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, at Nos. 282-88 Hawthorne Avenue. During 1879, Frank Moninger retired from the firm, placing his interest in the hands of his son, J. C. Moninger, who then, with J. L. Diez, retained the business until 1880, when J. G. Ottmann purchased one-quarter operating interest from J. C. Moninger. This firm not only transacts a comprehensive business as lumber merchants and in the manufacture of lumber, but also does an extensive trade in the carpenter, contracting and building line, employing about one hundred men on the average.

ROBINSON & MINOR.—This firm of contractors and builders was organized in May, 1881, by John C. Robinson and Anderson Minor, two young men of energy and ability, who are fully competent to build anything that may be required, as many of the fine business houses and elegant private residences erected by them in the city will demonstrate. Some of these are the Skinner Block, Taylor Block, Burke's Building, and the college building at Lake Forest. During the last two years they built and completed the tunnel for the Hyde Park water-works, as well as many other notable structures.

John C. Robinson is the son of John and Parmelia (Goodwin) Robinson, and was born in Nova Scotia, on August 3, 1845. His father removed his family, in 1848, to Eastport, Maine, and again, in 1851, to Akron, Ohio, where John learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who was a carpenter and builder, for whom he worked several years. He learned the profession of an architect in Detroit, Mich., and, in 1870, came to Chicago and followed his profession until 1873, when he engaged, on his own account, in contracting and building until 1881, when he formed the present partnership. He married, in 1879, Miss Marie Tourtelotte, of Philadelphia, Penn. They have two children,—Edna and Roy H.

Anderson Minor, contractor and builder, is the son of William and Mercy (Anderson) Minor, and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 31, 1840. He was partially educated in his native city, his finishing studies being taken at Hiram College, Ohio, under the tuition of the late President Garfield. At the age of fifteen, he left school and learned the trade of a mason, at which he worked until about 1860, when he went to Toledo, Ohio, and commenced business as a contractor and builder on his own account. During his residence of some thirteen years in that city, he erected all the most prominent buildings there. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and entered into partnership with J. R. Trumbull, which firm existed until 1875, and building, during that time, the Hamlin & Hale Building and many others. In 1875, he entered into partnership with P. J. Sexton, under the firm name of Sexton & Minor, which continued for about two years, then dissolved, and Mr. Minor acted as superintendent for Mr. Sexton, receiving a salary and also having an interest in the business. While in this position he had entire charge of the erection of the Cook County Hospital and the Cook County Court House; and while a member of the firm, and as superintendent, also had charge of the building of many fine business blocks and private residences in the city and suburbs. In May, 1880, he became a member of the present firm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Apollo Lodge, No. 642, A.F. & A.M.; Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R.A.M.; Palestine Council, No. 66, R. & S.M.; and Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K.T., of this city. He is also a member of an Odd Fellows' lodge and encampment at Toledo, and is also a member of the Master Masons' and Builders' Association of Chicago. Mr. Minor was married,

on August 24, 1881, to Miss Minnie Alice Fair. They have two children,—Alice Geraldine and Milton Leroy.

THE CAMPBELL BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING COMPANY was originally organized in 1873, by Murdoch and Alexander Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell Brothers, for the purpose of doing a general contracting and building business and for manufacturing all kinds of wood material. They carried on the trade and continued the firm until 1874, when they admitted William McRae as a partner, and the firm name was changed to Campbell Bros. & Co., which existed until 1878, when Mr. McRae retired, and they resumed the name of Campbell Brothers. In January, 1881, it was incorporated under its present name, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The officers of the company are Murdoch Campbell, president; Alexander Campbell, vice-president and superintendent; Hiram T. Jacobs, secretary and treasurer. They have always had a large and prosperous trade, and many substantial business houses and elegant private residences, erected or fitted up by them, testify to their ability and skill for doing fine and substantial work. A few of these are the residences of Judge Skinner, J. C. Bullock, J. Medill, A. J. Kirkwood, F. H. Hill, J. H. Witbeck, and others in all parts of Chicago and its suburbs. Their business has steadily increased year by year, until now they have a large factory run by steam power and filled with the latest and most improved machinery. They employ from one to two hundred men, and do a business exceeding \$300,000 annually.

Murdoch Campbell, president, was born in Prescott County, Canada, on February 15, 1841, and is the son of John and Christiana (McCrimmon) Campbell. When he was sixteen years old, he left Canada and came to Chicago, and learned the carpenter's trade from Heene & Campbell, contractors and builders. He worked for them many years, during the last seven having charge of their work and being foreman in their factory, and thoroughly qualified himself in all branches of the trade, thereby peculiarly fitting himself for carrying on the large and prosperous business of which he is at present the head. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, A.F. & A.M.; Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R.A.M.; and Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T. Mr. Campbell was married on January 30, 1867, to Miss Jeanette B. Caldwell, of Bloom, Ill. They have four children,—Archibald M., Abigail K., M. Josephine and John Albert.

STEINMETZ & EILENBERGER.—This firm of contractors, builders, and manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and mouldings was organized in 1879, by Conrad Steinmetz and Herman Eilenberger, to continue the business originally established by Steinmetz & Simmons as manufacturers of sash, doors, and blinds, and to carry on building and contracting in connection with their mill. The present firm do a large business both as builders and manufacturers. They have erected many fine buildings in all parts of the city, a few of which are the Beidler Block, the C. B. Carter Block, the Heisler & Junge Block, and W. M. Hoyt's buildings. They fitted up the Exposition Building for the May Festivals of 1882 and 1884. They fitted up the same building for the National Republican Convention, and remodeled it for the National Democratic Convention, and completed the Grand Opera Hall for Chicago's first Grand Opera Festival. They employ about three hundred men, and do a business of \$500,000 annually.

Conrad Steinmetz was born in Germany, on July 13, 1839, and is the son of Samuel and Martha (Bräutigam) Steinmetz. In 1854, he came to America, remaining about one year in the City of New York, and then going to Springfield, Mass., where he learned his

trade and was employed, as an apprentice, in a sash and blind factory until 1861, when he returned to New York City. After working there about a year he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he worked at his trade in a sash and blind factory for three years. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and took charge of a similar factory for Parker & Stearns, which he managed for four years; then was with Allen & Bartlett about a year; after which he was with the Garden City Manufacturing Company until 1874, when he entered into partnership with Conrad Simmons in the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. At the end of three years, the firm was dissolved, and he did business one year by himself, when the present partnership was established. Mr. Steinmetz is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 182, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Steinmetz was married, on January 29, 1865, to Miss Hermina Kleinecke, of Hartford, Conn. They have five children,—John, Henry, Rose, Minnie and Ella.



LA SALLE STREET, NORTH FROM MADISON.

Herman Eilenberger was born in Germany, near Leipzig, on April 23, 1845, and is the son of Charles A. and Eleanor (Winter) Eilenberger. In 1859, he learned the trade of a carpenter in Leipzig, where he worked three years; then attended the Polytechnical School, during which time he learned the business of an architect. He spent five years traveling through Europe. In 1869, he commenced work at his trade in Berlin, where he remained until 1872,

when he came to Chicago, and was foreman for Charles Utesch, a contractor and builder, for about a year; then was in partnership with him a short time; after which he did business as a contractor on his own account, until 1879, when he became a member of the present firm. While he was in business alone, he built the Lutheran Church (in 1874), a church at Cooper's Grove, near Homewood, and many other buildings in the city and suburbs. He was married, on January 20, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Knapp, of Chicago. They have four children,—Theresa, Lillie, Alma and Henry.

FRANK D. REYNOLDS was born at New York City, on May 18, 1849, and is the son of B. W. and Mary (Wane) Reynolds. When he was about five years of age, his parents moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where they remained two years, and then moved to Beloit, Wis. In 1859, they came to Chicago, and two years afterward moved to Whitesides County, Ill. In 1865, Mr. Reynolds went to Clinton, Iowa, and learned the carpenter's trade, working at it three years, when he was employed building depots and stations on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. He resided some time in California, and returned to Clinton in 1869, where he remained at his trade about a year. Returning to Chicago in 1872, he was employed as a journeyman carpenter until 1875, when he engaged in business as a contractor and builder on his own account. For six years he confined himself almost entirely to the building of stairs; among others he constructed the stairs in the retail store of Marshall Field & Co., those in the McNeil Block, in the Kentucky Block, in the Major Block, in the Fuller Block, and many others in different parts of the city. He engaged in general building in 1881, and fitted up his shop with fine machinery, and now manufactures all his material and fancy wood-work. He has built many fine business blocks and private residences in all parts of the city and suburbs, some of which are the Johnson Block, the Silverman Block, the Creman Block, the Lakeside Skating Rink, the Manual Training School, the Rosalie Music Hall and all the residences on Rosalie Court, near the South Park Station on the Illinois Central Railroad. He keeps one hundred and twenty-five men in his employ, and does a business of \$250,000 annually. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A.F. & A.M., and of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R.A.M. Mr. Reynolds was married on April 16, 1871, to Miss Julia N. Darrow, of Beloit, Wis. They have two children,—Carrie E. and Fred. L.

ANGUS & GINDELE.—This firm of general contractors and builders was formed, by John Angus and Charles W. Gindele, in November, 1881, to succeed that of Allen, Angus & Gindele, which firm was in existence less than a year, having completed but one large building, the freight houses for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Both members of the new firm are young men who have thoroughly learned their trade in all its branches, being the sons of old and experienced contractors, and have succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations. In the year 1882, they built the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad round-house, Potter Palmer's fine residence, and the Hobbs Building. The latter is a six-story building, which they commenced on November 7, and completed in forty working days. In 1883, they built the Potter Palmer apartment houses and French flats on North State Street, a large warehouse on the northeast corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, the elegant residence of C. T. Yerkes, Jr.; during the year 1884, they built the Abraham Knisely factory, the Grand Trunk Railroad freight house, the abutments and center pier for the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad bridge across the Calumet River, and the piers for the viaducts over the railroad tracks in the Town of Cicero. They were also contractors on the City Hall.

John Angus is the son of John and Elizabeth (Ganson) Angus, of Scotland, where he was born on February 10, 1845. After completing his studies, he learned the cut-stone trade from his father, who was a cut-stone contractor and also superintendent of a stone quarry. He left Scotland in 1866, and went to England, where he remained about a year, after which he came to America, stopping in the City of New York, where he worked at his trade until the spring of 1872, when he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. Here he was engaged in business with his brother William, as William & J. Angus, cut-stone contractors, until 1875; after which year he was in business for himself up to the time the firm of Allen, Angus & Gindele was organized. During the period he was in business for himself, he had contracts on the new City Hall, Palmer House, new Court House and Douglas Monument. He had charge of the setting of the cut-stone work on the Custom House, from 1877 to 1879. He is a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, A.F. & A.M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R.A.M., and a charter member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K.T. He was married, on November 9, 1871, to Miss Agnes Jackson, of the City of New York. They have three children,—John, Esther and William.

Charles W. Gindele is the son of John G. and Louisa (Heischheim) Gindele, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, on April 19, 1847. His father was a cut-stone contractor, who immigrated to America in 1850, and came to Chicago in 1852, where he died in

January, 1872. John G. took an active part in public affairs, having been a member of the first Board of Public Works of the city, occupying the position of president of the Board for seven years, during which period the tunnels of Washington and LaSalle streets and the water-works were constructed; at the time of his death he was county clerk of Cook County. Charles W. learned his trade from his father, for whom he worked until the spring of 1863, when he enlisted in Co. "G," 8th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, with which he served until the close of the War. He then accepted a bridge-construction position on the Union Pacific Railroad, under L. B. Boomer, and was connected with the building of all the bridges on the road between Fremont and the rooth meridian. In 1866, he returned to Chicago, and engaged in business with his father, under the firm name of J. G. Gindele & Son, cut-stone contractors. He had entire charge of the construction of the Court House, at Bloomington; was also connected with the construction of the Tribune Building, this city, and with its re-building after the fire; and had contracts for the cut-stone work on the Reaper Block, Galbraith Block and Kohn and McCormick buildings. In 1879, they sold out the entire business to Tait & Ralston, after which he was by himself in business until the formation of the present firm. He is also president of the Franz Gindele Printing Co. He was married, on March 26, 1880, to Miss Lucy E. Ash, of Amboy, Ill.

HENRY DIBBLEE.—In January, 1873, William R. and John S. Gould and Henry Dibblee, under the firm name and style of Gould Brothers & Dibblee, established themselves in business at Nos. 149-51 State Street. Previous to that time, the Gould Brothers had been in the wholesale grocery business, and were also manufacturers of linseed oil. They were burned out in the great fire of 1871, but shortly afterward resumed and continued in business until the dissolution of partnership, which took place in 1878. In this year, Mr. Dibblee removed to Nos. 274-78 Wabash Avenue, remaining there until, in 1881, he established himself at his present location, Nos. 266-68 on the same thoroughfare. Here, Mr. Dibblee deals extensively in all kinds of ornamental ironwork, fountains, vases, statuary, cemetery work, pillars and lamps and rustic furniture. In addition, he handles tiles of all kinds; in this and others of his specialties, his house ranks as the largest anywhere in the West. The territory covered by his trade extends over all the Western States to the Pacific slope, south to the Gulf, and east into the Canadas. Shortly after establishing himself in business, Mr. Dibblee took the agency for a justly celebrated English tile, and is now the only direct importer in the United States of these goods. He is agent also for Maw & Co., the well-known manufacturers of Broseby, England; for the American encaustic tile; and for the celebrated Low tile, made by G. F. & J. F. Low, of Chelsea, Mass. A suite of three rooms in his newly-arranged entresol is devoted to a display of these articles, and is an attractive feature of his sales-rooms. The tile business has grown very rapidly in the West; and especially in this city, within the past few years, it has shown a wonderful increase. In 1881, Mr. Dibblee became the agent for the Fair Haven Mantel Company, of Fair Haven, Mass., and is now doing the largest business in this branch of his trade of any dealer in the West. He at present employs forty men, and does an annual trade of \$200,000—a most satisfactory increase over that done when the business was first established.

Henry Dibblee was born at New York City, on August 28, 1840. His father, E. R. Dibblee, was one of the oldest merchants and dry goods importers of that city. Henry was, therefore, trained in this business, after having completed his education at the age of eighteen. He first worked as a clerk in his father's store, and was finally made a partner in the business, and so continued until, in the fall of 1872, he came to this city, and, in January of the following year, founded the house of which he is still the head, and the history of which has already been given. Mr. Dibblee was married on November 26, 1873, to Miss Laura Field, daughter of John Field, of Conway, Mass. They have two children,—Bertha and Frances F.

MATTHEW B. SWEZEY was born on December 17, 1822, at River Head, on Long Island, N. Y., and is the son of John and Eney (Reeve) Swezey. When eighteen years of age, he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and learned the carpenter's trade from his uncle, Tappin Reeve, for whom he worked until 1852, when he formed a partnership with him, under the firm name of Reeve & Swezey, contractors and builders. This firm did business for ten years, when it was dissolved, Mr. Swezey continuing the trade on his own account until 1872, when he came to Chicago and associated his son, Tappin R., in business with himself, under the firm name of M. B. & T. R. Swezey, carpenters and builders. They did business together for seven years, when the firm was dissolved, and since 1879 Mr. Swezey has carried on the trade by himself. Among the many fine buildings erected by him, are the Second Presbyterian Church, the residences of E. A. Hall, Mrs. Eddy, Samuel Shackford, and Dr. Theodore J. Bluthardt. For the last ten years he has done a

large business in manufacturing his improved dumb-waiters for dwellings. He employs from fifteen to twenty men in this business. He was married on March 25, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth F. Pell, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have five children,—John A., Tappin R., Clarence, Ida T., and Horace E.

CORNELIUS C. CHANDLER was born at Concord, N. H., on July 13, 1837, and is the son of Jeremiah and Mercy (Merrill) Chandler. His parents removed to Boston, when he was about four years old. In 1851, he learned the carpenter's trade, working at it three years, and then he was engaged in building churches in the State of New York for seven years. In 1861, he commenced business in Boston as a contractor and builder on his own account, and carried it on until 1864, when he enlisted in Co. "C," 185th New York Infantry, serving until the close of the War. He was mustered out in 1865, and came to Chicago, where he entered into partnership with A. L. Gooding, under the firm name of Gooding & Chandler, carpenters and builders. In 1870, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Chandler has since carried on the business alone. He has done a large amount of building and repairing in the southern part of the city. He built many fine residences, among which may be named those of O. W. Guthrie and A. C. Hurlbut, and has remodeled the residences of A. A. Libby and A. McNeil. In 1881, he opened a store, and stocked it with a full line of stoves, shelf and builder's hardware, which he runs in connection with his trade. He employs on an average twenty men in his business. He is a member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M., and of Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M. Mr. Chandler was married, on July 1, 1856, to Miss Ann Eliza Dennick, of Syracuse, N. Y., and has six children,—Alfonso L., Lawrence O., Ellen Elizabeth, Lillian Leuthera, Cornelius Lincoln, and Flora May.

FOWLER & CARR.—This firm of contractors and builders was established in 1866, by Charles C. Fowler and George Carr. They have done a large and prosperous business, and have erected many elegant residences in Chicago, Hyde Park, and elsewhere, among which may be mentioned one for F. A. Hibbard on Lake Avenue, between Oakwood Avenue and Brooks Street; three for R. W. Dunham, on Lake Avenue, near Thirty-ninth Street; two for Edward Silvey; two for Mrs. Clark on Ellis Avenue; one for C. H. Fowler, at Winona, Ill. They also remodeled Farwell Hall. They employ about twenty-five men, and do a business of \$60,000 annually.

Charles C. Fowler was born at Kingston, Canada, on November 11, 1840, and is the son of Samuel B. and Christena (McTavish) Fowler. He learned the carpenter's trade at Kingston, and worked at it there about seven years. In 1862, he went to Scotland, where he was employed at his trade and where he learned the profession of an architect. In 1864, he moved to London, England, remaining one year, when he returned to Canada. In 1866, he came to Chicago, and engaged in the building business with George Carr, as a member of the present firm. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 424, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Fowler was married, on June 16, 1869, to Miss Frances Carr, of Kingston, Canada. They have five children,—Gordon, Herbert, Mary, Susie, and Bessie.

George Carr was born at Kingston, Canada, on June 24, 1843, and is the son of George and Mary (Kemp) Carr. He learned the carpenter's trade, when he was fourteen years old, from his father, who was a contractor and builder at Kingston. After working at the trade about five years, he commenced business for himself, which he followed until 1866, when he came to Chicago and entered into partnership with Charles C. Fowler. Mr. Carr was married, on June 16, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Lark, of Kingston, Canada. They have three children,—Bertha M., Georgie E. and Ralph L.

FREDERICK C. HEATH was born at Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., on December 14, 1833, and is the son of Asa and Mercy (Cone) Heath. He came to Chicago in 1851, and after clerking one year in the store of his brother, Francis C. Heath, was employed in steamboating on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers until 1861, when he returned to Chicago. He was engaged one year in lumbering, and was then employed by Newton Chapin in bridge-building about three years. He worked about a year with L. B. Boomer, and then with C. E. Fuller, building bridges in Tennessee. In 1867, he returned to Chicago, and commenced business on his own account as a carpenter and builder, since which time he has been actively engaged in the trade. He built a fine residence on Forty-seventh Street, in Hyde Park, for N. S. Bouton; six houses for F. H. Winston, on Division Street; six houses for Judge Waite, three for Mrs. R. M. Dorman, and many others in all parts of the city and suburbs. Mr. Heath was married, on February 10, 1880, to Mrs. Jennie Lee, of Broome County, New York.

WILLIAM G. WADDELL was born at Gallipolis, Gallia Co., Ohio, on November 25, 1822, and is the son of James and Temperance (Cunningham) Waddell. His parents removed to Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1831, where they remained two years, and then moved to Michigan City, Ind. In 1840, they settled at Freeport, Ill. Mr. Waddell learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who was a

carpenter and builder, and engaged in business at Freeport, on his own account, in 1842, where he followed it until 1871, when he came to Chicago, and formed a partnership with George Renn, under the firm name of Renn & Waddell, contractors. In 1879, the firm was dissolved, since which time he has been in business by himself. He has been an extensive builder, and has erected a large number of fine residences in the city. He built sixty for Jerome Beecher, on Indiana, Calumet, Forest, and Prairie avenues, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets. In 1883, he built one hundred elegant residences in Chicago, these being only a few of the many he has erected. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. Mr. Waddell was married, on November 25, 1879, to Miss Elsie Crockett, of Chicago.

JOHN NEWQUIST was born in Wexio, Sweden, on December 12, 1848, and is the son of Peter and Christine (Benson) Newquist. When twelve years of age, he commenced to learn the trade of a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and worked at it until 1869, in which year he came to America, and settled in Minneapolis, Minn., where he worked for a short time. In 1871, he moved to Chicago, and was employed by the National School Furniture Company, in the manufacture of school-desks. In 1875, he commenced business as a stair-builder on his own account. He now employs from twenty-five to fifty men, and does a business of \$100,000 annually. He built ninety-two flights of hardwood stairs for John V. Farwell & Co.'s wholesale store, at a cost of \$25,000. He constructed the stairs for Mandel Brothers, on State Street; for the Imperial Building, on Clark Street; for the residence of John V. Farwell; for four houses of Potter Palmer, and many others in all parts of the city. He was married, on April 14, 1882, to Miss Jennie Conklin, of Dubuque, Ia.

HOWTING & CROWHURST.—This firm of contractors and builders was established, in 1881, by James H. Howting and Charles C. Crowhurst, for the purpose of doing a general contracting and building business. Although the firm is young, both members of it having had much experience, it has done a large trade, and employs from seventy-five to one hundred men during the busy season. In 1883, in connection with their other business, they bought lots and erected houses thereon, which they sell on monthly installments. During 1884, they erected and sold about thirty-five cottages on this plan.

James H. Howting was born at Sheerness, on the island of Sheppey, County of Kent, England, and is the son of James and Sarah (Ellis) Howting. He learned the trade of bricklayer at the age of twelve years, but, after working at it about two years, gave it up and learned the carpenter's trade in his native place. He worked at that trade at Sheerness until 1867, and around London until 1869, when he came to Chicago. After his arrival here he was employed as a journeyman carpenter by different contractors until 1881, when he entered into partnership with Charles C. Crowhurst. Mr. Howting was married, on April 14, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, of Sheerness, England. They have seven children,—Mary Ann, Eleanor, Herbert, Emma E., Edgar G., Walter and Frank.

Charles C. Crowhurst was born at London, England, on March 12, 1848, and is the son of John and Emma (Cole) Crowhurst. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who was a contractor and builder in London, for whom he worked until 1870, when he came to Chicago, and was employed by Messrs. Hopkins & McConnell, contractors, two years. He then went to work in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, where he remained five years; afterward he was with Thomas Gunnigun, an old contractor, for a year; and then formed a partnership with James H. Howting. Mr. Crowhurst was married, on September 6, 1884, to Miss Elizabeth Cousins, of Austin, Ill.

D. WADE & CO.—This firm of contractors and builders was formed in the spring of 1883, by Daniel Wade and Thomas R. McKillip, since which time they have built for the government of Assiniboine, the governor's house and all the other public buildings at the capital of that territory. In 1884, they built and shipped one hundred and four houses to Buenos Ayres, South America. Being what they term ready-made houses, the material for each house is cut, fitted and marked so as to be readily put together, before it is shipped; and thus a house can be put up in a few hours after the material reaches its destination. They are leading builders of this class of houses in Chicago.

Daniel Wade is the son of John and Elizabeth (Race) Wade, and was born on the Isle of Man, on August 23, 1837. He learned the trade of a builder in his native place, where he worked at it until 1868, when he came to Chicago. Soon after his arrival here, he commenced the building of portable houses; but since 1878, has devoted his time, mostly, to the building of his ready-made houses, which he has shipped to Cuba, South America, India, and in fact to nearly all parts of the world. Mr. Wade is an Episcopalian. He was married, on April 15, 1858, to Miss Isabella Chinn Bishop, of the Isle of Man. They have seven children,—Myra Isabella,

John James, Elizabeth Margaret, Evan Henry, Malcolm C., Walter H., and Mona Amelia.

Thomas R. McKillip is of Irish descent, and was born at Kenosha, Wis., on October 26, 1861. His parents were William and Bridget (Kearny) McKillip. In his younger days his father was a bookbinder, but afterward in the grocery trade at Kenosha, Wis. After leaving school, Thomas clerked in Chicago for W. H. Calvin & Co., brokers and commission men, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, until 1879, when he commenced work for J. M. Ayer, of Chicago, builder of portable houses and refrigerator-cars, with whom he remained until the formation of the firm of D. Wade & Co. He is a young man of good ability, and thoroughly understands his business.

SPARR & WEISS, manufacturers of mouldings, Nos. 196-202 North Union Street, was organized as a firm on June 15, 1880. The original capital employed was some \$4,000, with a working force of four men. The firm now employs twenty-five skilled workmen, and have a large trade, which is exclusively local. In addition to unfinished mouldings, they manufacture compressed and machine-cut bung-plugs and vent-plugs. The members of the firm are Augustus Sparr and Frank Weiss, both of whom are skilled mechanics in the business.

Augustus Sparr has been a resident of Chicago for nearly twenty years. He was born at Earford, Germany, on September 1, 1846. His father having been connected with the revolution of 1847 was compelled to leave his native land, for political reasons, in 1848, and came to America with his family, locating at St. Louis, Mo., where he died the ensuing year. The son then went with his mother to Indiana, where they settled on a farm. For some years he followed a farming life, and when quite a boy sawed wood on what is now known as the Louisville, Chicago & New Albany Railroad, the farm being located about six miles from New Albany. When fourteen years of age, Mr. Sparr went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1867, when he came to Chicago. In 1880, he became a partner in the enterprise which bears his name. Mr. Sparr is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1869, his wife dying two years later. He married a second time, in 1873, and has four children,—Cora L., Myrtle, Charles L. and Florence.

Frank Weiss has been a resident of Chicago since he was a child. He was born in Bavaria, in 1849. In 1852, his parents came to America. They stopped at New Orleans, at various points along the Mississippi River, and finally located in Chicago. Here the son was educated and learned his trade of wood-worker, in which line he has been engaged for seventeen years, for some time with Sammons, Clark & Co. In 1880, he entered into a partnership with Augustus Sparr. He is a member of the Foresters. His parents are still living in Chicago. Mr. Weiss was married in Chicago, in 1877, to Miss Minnie Sutterlee; they have three children,—Hattie, John and Frank.

HARVEY SHEELER was born on August 25, 1849, in Canada, where his father died when he was about two years of age. In 1856, he moved to Chicago, and worked on a farm near the city until August 16, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. "F," 153d Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Army of the Potomac most of the time, and saw much hard service. He was mustered out with his regiment in 1865, and returned to the near vicinity of Chicago, where he followed farming until 1873, when he engaged in the business of house-moving and raising, in which he still continues. He moved all the buildings from the right-of-way of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad within the city limits, the contract price of which was \$180,000. He has moved a large number of buildings of all kinds in all parts of the city, and has done much work in Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, and St. Paul. He was married, on May 15, 1879, to Miss Mary O'Connor, of Chicago. They have one child,—Harvey.

MARBLE AND STONE MANUFACTURES.—The increase in wealth has resulted in the erection of more ornate private residences. This remark holds true in the case even of those houses erected for purposes of renting. An illustration is afforded by the increase in the number of marble and stone workers since 1870, as shown by the census returns for that year and 1880, which are given below in tabular form. Stone fronts are far more common in private residences than before or for some years after the fire, and stonecutters find their resources taxed to the utmost to supply the constantly increasing demand, a large proportion of which is local. Limestone and sandstone are the most commonly used, coming chiefly from Ohio, although Joliet stone has become very familiar to Chicago citizens. Marble is used

comparatively infrequently, except in interiors. Very handsome work in this material is done in not a few yards in this city. Of late years, however, the prevailing taste for interior decoration has demanded wood of different varieties, and this fact has not been without an influence on the marble workers.

A considerable business has within a comparatively few years sprung up in artificial stone for interior work, and some very large contracts for work and material of this sort have been performed. Much of the ornamentation of the Board of Trade building and of many office-buildings are illustrations.

As in the case of the brick manufacturers, the only statistics obtainable relative to the trade are those in the U. S. census, which are here given:

Year.	Estab-lishments.	Em-ployés.	Capital.	Wages.	Material.	Value of Product.
1870.	26	1,008	\$539,000	\$541,520	\$416,465	\$1,301,675
1880.	52	956	518,600	482,564	606,249	1,336,591

PERCENTAGES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

In number of establishments.....	100	per cent. increase.
In number of employés	5	per cent. decrease.
In amount of capital.....	3½	per cent. decrease.
In wages paid.....	10	per cent. decrease.
In cost of material.....	49	per cent. increase.
In value of product.....	2½	per cent. increase.

EMANUEL EARNSHAW was born in 1826, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. He is descended from a family of builders, and was early trained to the same business. At the age of thirty he located in this city, where he has ever since been prominently identified with the building interest. His first work was in connection with the cut-stone industry. After the fire, he engaged in the building business, and re-built most of the bridges that were destroyed in the conflagration. He also built the West Side Water Works, and had full control of the erection of the crib. Since the dissolution of a former partnership, he has built the Ontario Flats, the Ryerson Building, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Rosenfeld Block. He was one of the founders of the St. George's Society of this city, and has always been an active member of that body. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for about fifteen years. He and his family are active supporters of Professor Swing's Church. Mr. Earnshaw married, in England, Miss Mary Brook. They have two children,—Charles (a builder) and Emily (now the wife of Byron F. Bushner).

HENRY FURST & Co.—This firm of cut-stone contractors was formed on March 1, 1885, by Henry Furst, Peter W. Neu, and Henry Furst, Jr., for the purpose of continuing the business originally established by Henry Furst in 1861. They employ about sixty men, and although Mr. Furst had done a business of \$75,000 annually when he was alone, they still continue about the same. Their stone-yard is fitted up with power and saws, which enable them to turn out a very large amount of dressed stone on short notice. They have on hand, at all times, a large stock of all kinds of building stone, and hence can supply such demands as are made for the product of their manufacture with as little delay as is compatible with accuracy of detail.

Henry Furst, Sr., was born at Ottweiler, near Saarbrück, Germany, on July 25, 1832, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Bruck) Furst. He attended school in his native town until he was fourteen years of age, after which he learned the stone-cutter's trade at the same place, where he worked for four years, and then went to Saarbrück, where he was employed at his trade for two years. In 1853, he came to America, and worked at his trade in Cleveland, Ohio, and other places until 1855, when he came to Chicago, without money or influential friends, but with a thorough and practical knowledge of his trade. He was here employed by the Illinois Stone Company as a journeyman stone-cutter until 1861, when he formed a partnership with Henry Kerber, under the firm name of Furst & Kerber, cut-stone contractors. They carried on the trade together for four years, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Furst then commenced the same business on his own account, and built many of the finest cut-stone buildings in the city, among which are the elegant residences of C. H. McCormick, T. C. Yerkes, Jr., J. W. Doane, and S. M. Nickerson. He is also a member of the firm of Wolff, Jacobs & Co., who are extensively engaged in quarrying brown sandstone on the shore of Lake Superior. In March, 1885,

he formed the present partnership. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, and has reason to be proud of the extensive business he has built up. Mr. Furst is a member of Herder Lodge, No. 669, A.F. & A.M., and of Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R.A.M. He has also been a member of the Germania Bruderbund Society for twenty-seven years. He was married, on April 10, 1856, to Miss Julia Gernhardt, of Chicago, formerly a resident of Legefeldt, Saxony. They have one child,—Henry, Jr.

Peter W. Neu was born in Germany, on June 12, 1846, and is the son of John and Maria (Weber) Neu. He commenced to learn the stone-cutter's trade in 1862, in his native place, where he worked at it for six years. In 1868, he came to Chicago, and was employed one year as a journeyman stone-cutter, after which he entered into partnership with his uncle Peter, under the firm name of Peter Neu & Co., cut-stone contractors. They carried on the trade together until 1874, when the firm was dissolved. After this, he worked as a journeyman stone-cutter (five years with Henry Furst, Sr.) until the present firm was formed. Mr. Neu was married, on January 10, 1882, to Miss Annie Lutz, of Chicago. They have one child,—Clarence.

Henry Furst, Jr., was born on November 19, 1863, and is the son of Henry and Julia (Gernhardt) Furst. He attended the public schools of Chicago until 1880, when he entered Yale College, and took a business course of about two years. He then returned home and worked for his father until March, 1885, when he became a member of the present firm.

JAMES BATCHEN was born in Scotland, on May 26, 1829, and is the son of Alexander and Isabella (Allen) Batchen. About 1845, he was apprenticed to his brother, who was a cut-stone contractor, for whom he served four years, thoroughly learning his trade. He then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was employed as a journeyman stone-cutter about four years. In 1853, he came to America and settled at Washington, D. C., where he worked at his trade on many of the finest buildings in that city. After remaining there about ten years, he came to Chicago, and for some years was employed as a journeyman. He afterward sold his property in this city and went to Louisville, Ky. He returned to Chicago in 1869, and commenced business as a partner in the firm of Tayler & Batchen, cut-stone contractors, at corner of Harrison and Franklin streets. This firm carried on the business until 1875, when Mr. Tayler died and the firm was dissolved. Soon afterward Mr. Batchen formed a partnership with John Smith, under the style of Batchen & Smith, and in 1881 moved to present location. They continued the trade until the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred in January, 1885, and since then Mr. Batchen has carried on the business by himself. During his residence in Chicago he has furnished the cut-stone for many of the finest buildings in the city, among which are the Singer Building, fourteen fine residences on St. John's Place, eleven stone-front residences on Wabash Avenue; the Masonic Hall on Cottage Grove Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street; six marble-front residences in Ellis Park; a fine block of buildings on Cottage Grove Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street; the elegant residence of Godfrey Snyder, on Michigan Avenue, near Twenty-fifth Street; the administration building and isolated pavilion of the Cook County Hospital; and many others in all parts of the city and suburbs. He is a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A.F. & A.M.; of Excelsior Lodge, I.O.O.F., of Washington, D. C.; and of Illinois Council, No. 615, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Batchen was married, in October, 1858, to Miss Eleanor Pauline, of Washington, D. C. They have three children,—John S. F., James P., and Margaret S.

JOHN S. F. BATCHEN was born at Ivy Bank, Fairfax Co., Va., on October 24, 1859, and is the eldest son of James and Eleanor

(Pauline) Batchen. His parents removed to Washington, D. C., when he was quite young, where they remained until 1865, in which year they came to Chicago. He received an excellent education in the public schools of this city, and of Louisville, Ky., being a pupil there under Professor Henry H. Belfield, afterward principal of the North Division High School, and now director of the well known Manual Training School. He engaged in business as



MICHIGAN AVENUE, NORTH FROM THIRTY-FIRST.

a wholesale dealer in building stone in 1881 and is northwestern agent for the buff and blue obolitic limestone of the Hoosier Stone Company, Bedford, Ind.; for the Hummelstown brownstone, of Dauphin County, Penn.; and the Potomac red sandstone, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Batchen has established for himself a national reputation on account of his thorough knowledge of the quarrying interests of the United States, and his untiring energy, as well as his generosity, have been of great benefit to the General Government and to many leading educational institutions. The report on stone construction in Chicago, for the building-stone investigation of the tenth census, was compiled by him. He obtained all the specimens from the Illinois quarries for the building and ornamental stone collection of the United States National Museum, at Washington, D. C. With the exception of a few sent by Professor Allan C. Conover, of Madison, Wis., Mr. Batchen has been the largest contributor of specimens of building stone to the building and ornamental stone collection of the Smithsonian Institute, having sent between three thousand and four thousand specimen cubes from different quarries, located all over the United States, Mexico and Scotland. Sample cubes were sent by him from the quarries on the line of the following railroads: Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Hot

Bay, Ontario, Canada, yielding the finest quality of stone for building purposes, which is rapidly gaining favor in this city and elsewhere. They employ about seventy-five men, and do a business of \$125,000 annually.

Cuthbert McArthur was born at Chicago, on February 22, 1851, and is the son of John and Christina (Cuthbertson) McArthur. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago, having passed through all the grades of the Brown School, from which he graduated in 1865. He was employed as draughtsman by the Board of Public Works from 1866 to 1872, then he was engaged in his father's foundry until 1877. During 1876, he was in San Francisco, superintending the putting up of the iron-work on the Sub-Treasury Building, which was furnished from his father's foundry. Having served one year as draughtsman in the Cook County Recorder's office, in 1878 he was engaged, with James Lillie, in the construction of the Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane, at Kankakee. In 1879, he entered the employ of Wright & Tyrrell, real-estate dealers, as a clerk in their office, and remained with that firm until he was elected secretary of the Chicago & West Island Stone Company, which position he now occupies. Mr. McArthur was also appointed secretary of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners on April 1, 1885.

E. L. KASTHOLM & Co.—This firm of cut-stone contractors was established in the spring of 1884, by Emil L. Kastholm, Gabriel Jacobs, Peter Ambrosini, and Peter Spang. Although they have been in business but one year, they have had a splendid trade, and have erected many important buildings, among which are the Emerson, Burr, and Brainard school-houses; a Catholic church, on Illinois Street; the elegant residence of E. Marrenner, and the residence of Mrs. Maynard. They employ about twenty-five men, and last year did a business of \$23,000.

Emil L. Kastholm was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, on April 9, 1855, and is the son of Jens L. and Annie Kastholm. He came to Chicago in 1866, and worked as a glass-blower and painter two years. In 1868, he learned the stone-cutter's trade from Louis Willer, with whom he remained four years, and then was employed as a journeyman until 1883, during five years of that time being foreman for Tomlinson & Reed, working on the Court House. In the spring of 1884, the present firm was organized by four practical and experienced stone-cutters, and Mr. Kastholm took charge of the contracting part of the business. He was married, on June 10, 1883, to Cecil Fletcher, a native of London, England. They have one child, Emil L.

Gabriel Jacobs was born in Vinchiatur, Italy, on February 8, 1849, and is the son of Bernardino and Mary (Lembo) Jacobs. He learned the trade of a stone-cutter in Italy, in 1864, working at it there until 1873, when he came to America. He was employed at his trade about a year and a half at Kingston, N. Y., and then went to Canada, where he worked on the Welland Canal about two years. In 1877, he came to Chicago, where he found employment at his trade until he became a member of the present firm, in 1884. Mr. Jacobs is a member of Home Lodge, No. 416, A.F. & A.M. He was married, on February 23, 1874, to Miss Jennie A. Cornell, of Kingston, N. Y. They have four children,—Henry B., May L., Joseph, and James A.

Peter Ambrosini was born in Italy, on October 6, 1852, and is the son of James and Annie (Donadio) Ambrosini. When fourteen years old, he learned the trade of a stone-cutter, and worked at it fourteen years in Italy. He came to Chicago in 1880, and was employed at his trade, as a journeyman, for four years, when he became a member of the present firm. He was married, on January 14, 1882, to Miss Linda Ginocchio, of Chicago.

Peter Spang was born in Germany, on June 22, 1838, and is the son of John and Mary (Gotto) Spang. After having served in the German army for several years, in 1862 he commenced to learn the stone-cutter's trade, and worked at it in his native country about four years. He came to Chicago in 1866, and worked here as a journeyman for eighteen years, when he became a member of the present firm. Mr. Spang was married, on June 15, 1868, to Miss Mary Kost, of Aurora, Ill. They have one child,—Katie.

Michael A. Jacobs is a native of Italy, and was born on October 12, 1862. He was brought up in that country until his sixteenth year, partly learning the trade of stone-cutter. In 1878, he came to America, and, after passing a few months in Canada, came to Chicago, where he has since permanently resided. For many years he was carver in the stone-yards of Tomlinson & Reed, and his fine workmanship has become well known. In 1884, when the firm of E. L. Kastholm & Co. was formed, Mr. Jacobs took an interest in the business, and remains so identified up to the present time. Mr. Jacobs is well known among the many stone contractors of the city, and his firm has already become prominent and successful, owing to the superior work that is turned out of their shops. He was married, on April 10, 1884, to Miss Anna Cornell, of Kingston, N. Y.

THE PIONEER FIRE-PROOF CONSTRUCTION COMPANY came into existence, as a stock company in November, 1880, under the

title of the Ottawa Tile Company, which name has since been changed as above. Its incorporators were George M. Moulton, president; A. T. Griffin, vice-president; and E. V. Johnson, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The company was organized for the manufacture of the hollow tile used in fire-proofing buildings, the invention of George H. Johnson, under whose direction the first hollow flat arch and partition wall in America were constructed in the Kendall Building (now known as the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building), on the southwest corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, this city. All of the floors and walls of that building are built of hollow tile. The clay used in the manufacture of the hollow tile is obtained in Ottawa, Ill., where the buildings of the company are located. They are three stories high, 175 x 200 feet in dimensions, and have thirteen kilns in constant operation. George H. Johnson was the original patentee of the hollow tile used by the company, obtaining his first patent in 1870, three additional patents being since secured. During 1881, some of the most massive structures ever erected in Chicago were fire-proofed with hollow tile, among which are the Board of Trade and Pullman Buildings.

George H. Johnson, among the most prominent architects of the age, was born in Manchester, England, in 1830, and was the son of Isaac Johnson, a hatter and furrier. He received his early education in the common schools of his native city, and at the age of sixteen was employed by Robert Neil & Sons, contractors and builders of the same city. Being gifted with a natural talent for architectural mechanism, he made rapid progress in his studies, and after three years of apprenticeship, established a business for himself. In 1852, accompanied by his wife and child, he came to America, and immediately became the manager of the Architectural Iron Works in New York City. He filled that position for ten years, during which time the greater portion of the architectural work placed by the company was designed and finished by him, and as a token of appreciation of his services he was given a certificate by the president of the company, to that effect, in 1874. During the period he was in their employ, he designed and finished many prominent iron buildings, among which are the United States warehouse, at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the United States Arsenal storehouse, at Watervliet, N. Y.; the Singer Building in New York; the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Building, made in the original form of a gothic window; the Gilsey Office Building, in New York; and many others equally well known. He came to Chicago in 1860, at which time he erected, under the direction of J. M. Van Osdel, four large iron-front buildings on Lake Street, for T. Tuttle and others, remarking then the grand possibilities for Chicago, little thinking of the revolution in fire-proof buildings which his future inventions would cause. Being then in the service of the Architectural Iron Works, he returned to New York, and, after severing his connection with that company two years later, started business for himself, and added largely to his reputation as an architect in that city. Immediately after the close of the Civil War, he went to Richmond, Va., and put up a number of prominent buildings. After remaining there two years, he went to Baltimore in 1867, and was interested with Hayward, Bartlet & Co. until 1869, when he went to Buffalo, remaining there until 1871. While in Buffalo, he built the Niagara and Plympton fire-proof grain elevators, besides other buildings of note. In the early part of 1871, he took an extended trip through Europe, studying the ancient and modern designs of architecture on the continent; and on his return to New York City, he went earnestly to work to perfect his original inventions in fire-proofing. On October 12, 1871, he came to Chicago, and when surveying the smoking ruins of this great city, conceived the idea of fire-proof hollow tiling for buildings; so that from the greatest holocaust in the history of the world comes the greatest invention for the perpetuation of perfected architecture. Following out his original designs, he built, in the spring following, the first fire-proof building ever erected on this continent; and although the originator of the recent building material, he gave the credit of the invention to those who lived two thousand years before his time, and only claimed the revival of a lost art used by the Egyptians many years before the birth of Christ. From the Kendall Building he obtained other contracts, and erected the Cook County Jail and Court House. In 1874, business in Chicago having fallen off, owing to the amount of building done the three years previously, Mr. Johnson went to New York, and commenced business there. In May of the same year he again went to Europe, remaining there four months, studying the particular architecture of each country throughout Continental Europe. Upon his return to America, he entered with spirit upon the subject of fire-proof material, and had intended to introduce his inventions in New York City; but owing to the lack of appreciation of his advanced theories regarding fire-proofing, he met with but little encouragement, and returning to Chicago in September, 1877, he formed a partnership with George M. Moulton, the firm name being Johnson & Co., continuing until his death, which occurred in 1879. Mr. Johnson was twice married,—first in May, 1851, to Miss Maria Salkeld, of Manchester, England, by

which marriage he had nine children, only three of whom are living: Ernest V., Harold, and Clara M. He was married the second time in 1870, to Miss Emily Johnson, of Sheffield, England, by whom he had two children,—Robert and Joseph, now in England with their mother. His son, Harold, is now an apprentice with Robert Neil & Sons, at Manchester.

George M. Moulton was born at Reedsborough, Bennington Co., Vt., on March 15, 1851. When two years of age, he came

an elevator at that point for the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Co., and afterward built elevators at St. Louis and Baltimore. In September, 1877, still retaining the partnership with his father, he became a partner in the firm of Johnson & Co., until that copartnership was dissolved, by the death of the senior member of the firm, in 1879. At that time, by a special arrangement, the business was continued under the old firm name until the present stock company was formed, in 1880, under the style of the Ottawa Tile

Company, subsequently changed to the Pioneer Fire-Proof Construction Company. Mr. Moulton is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M.; of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.; of Chicago Council, No. 4, R. & S.M.; of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.; and of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°, and co-ordinate bodies of the A. & A. Scottish Rite in the Valley of Chicago. He is also an officer in the Grand Commandery, K.T., of the State of Illinois. He is president of the River Bank Coal Company, at Streator, Ill.; vice-president of the K. T. and Masons' Life Indemnity Company; and president of the Excelsior Loan Association. With two others, he has recently taken out a charter for a corporation to be known as the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, a benevolent institution for the benefit of Masons' orphans and widows, of which corporation he is the president. Mr. Moulton was married on March 12, 1873, to Miss Flora A. Garland, of Burlington, Iowa. They have two children,—Edith M. and Arthur G.

Ernest V. Johnson, is a son of George H. Johnson, and was born at New York City, on February 14, 1859. He received his early education at Buffalo, N. Y., and was a pupil at Ernst Academy, in that city. At the age of thirteen years, he left school and became an apprentice with a civil engineer and architect in New York City. For six years he had the advantage of a systematic training by his employer. At the age of nineteen, he came to Chicago, entering into business with his father, whose death two years later caused a dissolution of the firm of Johnson & Co., and upon a special agreement with the surviving partner, Mr. Moulton, an arrangement was entered into, whereby the business was continued until the present stock company was organized in November, 1880. Mr. Johnson has carried out the original designs of his father in a praiseworthy manner. Had the unfinished patents of the father fallen into less energetic hands than those of the son, the benefit which the world will derive from them would never have been realized. Mr. Johnson is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M.; of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.; of Chicago Council, No. 4, R. & S.M.;

and of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.

FRANK M. NICHOLS was born in the State of New York, on September 24, 1834, and is the son of Lewis and Emeline (Fish) Nichols. His mother was a niece of ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish. He came to Chicago in 1845, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1865, when he commenced the publication of *The Reporter*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of marble and stone workers. The *Reporter* reaches every section of the United States and Canada, and large numbers are mailed to regular subscribers in Europe. It is the only journal of the kind in the world. Mr. Nichols has an accomplished corps of artists, special designers, painters, model and plaster makers actively employed, and new designs are continually being produced. He is now fitting up a marble and granite dealers' exchange, where he will keep a full supply of all kinds of stone, tools, and material used in the trade. He carries on the business under the firm name of Nichols & Co., notwithstanding there is no one interested with him in trade. He employs from fifteen to twenty men, and does a business of \$50,000 annually. Mr. Nichols was married, on May 24, 1877, to Miss Mira Hudson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.



MICHIGAN AVENUE AND JACKSON STREET.

with his parents to Chicago, and, when old enough to attend school, became a pupil at the Scammon and Ogden schools, afterward entering the West Division High School, and graduating with the class of 1868. At the age of seventeen, he worked with his father, who was at that time superintending the building of the Rock Island Railroad car-shops in this city. Afterward his father had the contract for building the Illinois Central Elevator "B," and George served as timekeeper. In February, 1870, he went to Duluth, Minn., as bookkeeper and construction clerk for the Union Improvement and Elevator Co. He remained at Duluth and Stillwater nearly two years, in the employ of the company, and in the fall of 1871 returned to Chicago. He then, in company with his father, was interested in the construction of the Galena Elevator, becoming a partner with his father in March, 1872, the firm name being J. T. Moulton & Son. After the partnership was formed, the Advance and East St. Louis elevators were built, as were also the elevators at Bethalto, Ill., St. Genevieve, Mo., and the Central Elevator, at St. Louis. He returned to Chicago in the fall of 1873, and the following spring went to Winona, Minn., erecting

MASON CONTRACTORS.

JAMES MCGRAW, a resident of Chicago since 1839, and well known as a leading building contractor, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., on February 1, 1827. His father, James McGraw, was born in Ireland; and his mother, whose maiden name was Phoebe Thompson, was a lady of French descent, born at Broome, N. Y. The family resided in the State of New York until James was eight years of age; they then removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., where they made their home until 1839, coming to Chicago in that year. James attended private schools during his residence at Kalamazoo, and when he came here he was apprenticed to A. S. Sherman, a builder and contractor, with whom he served five years, learning the trade of mason and plasterer. In 1846, young McGraw, then nineteen years old, started out in business on his own account, and, by hard, honest toil, won a good reputation and amassed the means which bought him a comfortable home in the West Division. In 1871, Mr. McGraw formed a partnership with Joseph Downey. The fire of 1871, called out their greatest efforts, and they were constantly engaged in constructing large and prominent buildings in the business quarter. The partnership continued until August, 1883. During their connection they erected such buildings as the Cook County Infirmary, at Jefferson, taking the entire contract for the same; Haverly's Theater and Criterion Theater; the Jewish Synagogue, corner of Michigan Avenue and Fourteenth street; and the Lyceum Theater, which is owned by McGraw & Downey; and many others. Mr. McGraw erected the first brick building in Chicago after the great fire of October 9, 1871,—a two-story structure, for James Egan, on Madison street, near Fifth Avenue. Mr. McGraw has been a quiet, industrious business man during his residence here, and enjoys a splendid reputation among the builders and contractors of the city. Thirty-one years ago Mr. McGraw erected a residence on West Adams Street, then in the most fashionable residence district on the West Side; but the changes of time and the enlargement of the business district in the West Division has surrounded his home with mercantile establishments. Notwithstanding, he continues to reside in the "old home," made pleasant and inseparable to him by the memories of by-gone days. He was married, on January 1, 1848, to Roanna, daughter of the late Rufus B. Ormsbee, of this city. They have had two daughters,—the youngest of whom, Clara, the wife of Joseph Downey, died on March 17, 1883, in Aiken, S. C.; their only living child is Julia, now Mrs. Isaac W. Litchfield.

WILLIAM PRICE & SON.—This firm of masons, contractors, and builders was organized in 1880, by William Price and William D. Price, to continue the building business commenced many years ago by the senior partner. They have been very successful, and have erected many fine buildings, a few of which are the barns of the West Side Street Railway Company; a building for John Kedzie, on West Madison Street; the residence of Judge Shepherd, on Grand Boulevard; two residences for Charles H. Curtis, on the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and College Place; and Troesch's Building, on Market Street.

William Price was born in the City of New York, on November 15, 1821, and is the son of Cornelius and Nancy (Maloy) Price. Soon after his birth, his parents removed to Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where they remained until 1836, when they came to Chicago. He learned the trade of a mason from his father, and worked at it, either as a journeyman or on his own account, until 1847, when he formed a partnership with his brother Cornelius. They carried on the business together about ten years. In March, 1857, he was appointed postmaster of Chicago, but was removed by President Buchanan, the following March, for being a friend and ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1858, he became part owner of the Chicago Times, which he controlled until 1860, when the establishment was sold to Cyrus H. McCormick. In 1861, he was appointed an aide on the staff of General Hunter, with the rank of major; but, after serving about a year, he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health, when he returned to Chicago, and in the next year commenced business at his trade, which he carried on by himself until 1871, and then formed a partnership with Ansel B. Cook, which existed for about six years. In 1880, he entered into partnership with William D. Price, his son, under the firm name of William Price & Son. Except the time he was postmaster and in the army, he was actively engaged as a builder. He erected the old Tremont House, Rice's Theater, the American Express Company's building and barns, the Bryant Block, the Transit House (at the Union Stock Yards), the Rock Island car-shops, the Court House at Waukegan, Ill., and many other buildings in all parts of the city and suburbs. In 1865, he sold his residence in Chicago, and removed to Libertyville, Lake County, and resided in the old family homestead. He served two terms as supervisor of his township, and has held the position of trustee since the incorporation of the village. In 1879, he was elected a member of the Legislature from Lake County. In 1883, he was a candidate for Congress on the

democratic ticket. Mr. Price was married to Miss Martha J. Devoe of Chicago, who died on January 31, 1885.

William D. Price was born on September 25, 1858, in Chicago, and is the son of William and Martha J. (Devoe) Price. He received his education in the public schools of this city, afterward teaching, during three winters, in the county of Lake. He learned the mason's trade from his father and uncles, for whom he worked until 1880, when he entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of William Price & Son. He was married, on December 29, 1881, to Miss Elma McNab, of Libertyville, Ill. They have one child,—Grace M.

WILLIAM E. MORTIMER was born in Devonshire, England, on June 17, 1828, and is the son of William and Mary (Germon) Mortimer. He learned the trade of a mason from his father and uncle, for whom he worked until he was about twenty-one years of age. He came to Chicago in 1849, and was employed as a journeyman mason for two years by Robert Malcom. In 1852, he engaged in business on his own account as a mason and contractor, which he carried on until 1855, when he formed a partnership with N. P. Loberg, under the firm name of Mortimer & Loberg. This firm carried on the business from 1855 to 1859, during which time they built a number of fine business blocks. In 1859, Mr. Mortimer assumed the business, and continued it until 1864, when he formed a partnership with N. P. Loberg and George Tapper, under the firm name of Mortimer, Loberg & Co. They built the Chicago University and other large buildings. In 1866, Mr. Loberg retired from the firm; and from that time to the present, the business has been carried on by W. E. Mortimer and George Tapper, and they have done as large a business as any firm in the city. In 1866, they built the Michigan Southern Depot on Van Buren Street; the year following, the Northwestern University at Evanston; and the Grand Pacific Hotel, of this city, in the early part of 1871. Immediately after the fire of 1871, their business was immense. They built the Kendall Block, corner Washington and Dearborn streets, which was the first building erected in the burned district; and re-built the Michigan Southern Depot and the Grand Pacific Hotel. They have built some of the finest churches in the city,—the Union Park Congregational, the Third Presbyterian, and Grace Episcopal. In the last few years they have built some of the highest blocks in the city, such as the First National Bank Building, the Montauk Block, the Grannis Block, the Calumet Building, and the Home Insurance Company's Building. Mr. Mortimer is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; and Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°. Mr. Mortimer was married, on November 22, 1853, to Miss Mary J. Linton, a native of Somerset, England. They have six children,—William H., Matilda J., Ida May, Charles J. and Laura Belle.

GEORGE TAPPER is the son of William and Ann (French) Tapper, and was born on May 29, 1835, in Devonshire, England. He partially learned his trade from his father, who was a mason, and left England in 1852, coming to Chicago, where he has since resided. After his arrival in this city, he was employed by William E. Mortimer and other parties, until 1864, when he became a member of the firm of Mortimer, Loberg & Co. Mr. Loberg withdrew from the firm in 1866, and the present partnership (Mortimer & Tapper) was formed, since which time Mr. Tapper has devoted his entire energies to the advancement of the interests of the firm, and has every reason to feel proud of the success he has attained. Mr. Tapper is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S. 32°. He was married, on March 31, 1858, to Miss Arabella Mortimer, of Chicago, by whom he had one daughter,—Marcina, now Mrs. Foskett. He was married a second time, on May 24, 1867, to Miss Jane Thomlinson, of Chicago. They have three children,—George F., William R. and Elmer J.

GEORGE CHAMBERS was born in England, and, after obtaining a fair education in the public schools, he served his time at the mason's trade. In 1852, he came to America, locating at Cincinnati, where he worked as a journeyman and did some contract work until 1855, when he came to Chicago, and has since made this city his home. He became a partner of J. E. Moss, in 1856, under the firm name of Moss & Chambers; and afterward was a member of the firm of Chambers & Ansell, Moss, Chambers & McBean, Chambers & McBean, and Moss & Chambers. In 1883, the latter firm dissolved, since which time Mr. Chambers has carried on business alone, except in being connected with Brown, Howard & Co. in a limited partnership. During the existence of the firm of Moss, Chambers & McBean, in 1871 and 1872, they constructed the La-Salle-street tunnel, a piece of work that reflected the highest credit upon the contractors. Mr. Chambers has aided in building up Chicago twice, and has erected scores of the most prominent buildings that now adorn the business districts of the city. He has also

erected many of the finest churches in the city, among which may be mentioned Robert Laird Collier's church, the Church of the Messiah, and Unity Church. Of late years he has paid considerable attention to the construction of tunnels and aqueducts, and has been engaged upon some of the largest tunnels in the Eastern States. He built the Detroit River sub-tunnel, Albany Water Works tunnel, and is now engaged in the construction of the New York aqueduct, which extends from Croton Reservoir to Harlem River. Mr. Chambers is a member of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. He belongs to the Chicago Master Masons' and Builders' Association and the Builders' and Traders' Exchange. He resides at Riverside, Ill. Mr. Chambers was married, in June, 1860, to Miss Elizabeth Bloomfield, of Chicago. They have seven children,—Arthur Lincoln (now of the firm of Gee Bros. & Co.), Anna Elizabeth, George R. (with DeGolyer & Co.), Charles E., James B., Lottie and Genevieve.

JOHN SUTTON, contracting plasterer of this city, was born at St. Johns, N. B., on September 26, 1819. His father, John Sutton, was also a plasterer, and in his day one of the largest contractors in this line of work at St. Johns. The subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship with his father, after which he went into business on his own account. In 1841, he went to New York, and followed his trade in that city until in 1849, when he came West on a prospecting trip, stopping for a brief season in this city, but finally locating at Clarksville, Tenn. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he returned to this city, and at once took a prominent position among the enterprising contractors in the building line. Among the buildings now standing as memorials of his work, may be mentioned Trinity Church, the private residences of J. W. Doane and M. D. Mills, and the Honoré Block. Mr. Sutton has ever taken an active interest in all matters tending to the advancement of society. He has been an active member of the Masonic fraternity for over twenty years, and has held a number of offices in the various bodies of that order. He is a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32; and is a Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Sutton has been twice married: first in Lowell, Mass., to Miss Maria S. Rideout, who died, leaving two sons,—John H. (who is now a farmer), and George B. (a contracting plasterer of this city). Mr. Sutton's present wife was Miss Emily Fitzgerald, daughter of Richard Fitzgerald, of New York City. By this marriage there have been eight children,—three sons and five daughters.

EDWIN STURTEVANT is the son of Zebina and Jane A. (Storey) Sturtevant, and was born in Verona, N. Y., on January 5, 1841. His father removed to Delavan, Wis., in 1854, where Edwin learned the trade of a mason, at which he worked summers and clerked in the dry goods stores of C. H. Sturtevant and D. H. Wells during the winters, until he enlisted, in 1863, in Co. "B," 35th Wisconsin Infantry, of which he was promoted lieutenant, and afterward captain of Co. "A" of the same regiment. He was sent into the Red River country just in time to meet General Banks on his retreat. In 1865, he was in the expedition sent to the Rio Grande. He was mustered out of service, with his regiment, in

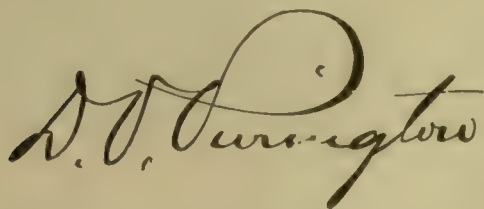
pose of doing a general business as masons, plasterers, and builders. They have, by industry and perseverance, succeeded in securing a good and prosperous trade, and have erected many buildings in all parts of the city and suburbs.

Alonzo C. Wood was born at East Farnham, Canada, on December 20, 1844, and is the son of Amos and Nancy (Gage) Wood. His parents removed to Waukegan, Ill., in 1851, where he received a common school education. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. "C," 37th Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and was mustered out of the service in 1863. Afterward, he was employed as an army express rider until the close of the War, when he returned home. He came to Chicago in 1866, where he learned the trade of a mason, at which he worked until 1871, when he engaged in the contracting and building business with his brother, Albert E., and the present firm was formed, since which period he has devoted his entire time to the interest of the firm. Mr. Wood is a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5. As a Mason, he is connected with Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M., and with Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Agnes Heaney, of Chicago, who died in 1880, leaving three children,—Albert, Harry and Edward.

Albert E. Wood is also a son of Amos and Nancy (Gage) Wood, and was born at East Farnham, Canada, on August 5, 1847. He attended the public schools at Waukegan, Ill., until 1866, when he came to Chicago with his parents, and learned the trade of a mason from his father. He worked at the trade about five years, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Alonzo C. Wood, and has since been an active member of the firm.

W. A. WELLS located in this city in July, 1871, and soon opened business as a contractor and builder. Since that time he has erected a large number of durable and elegant memorials to his ability, among which may be cited the following buildings: The Exposition Building, the Times Building, Fowler Brothers' packing-house, Ricker's packing-house, People's Gas Light and Coke Company Building, George A. Seavern's Block, Fuller & Fuller's drug house, Hiram Sibley's fire-proof warehouses, Continental Building, H. C. Durand's storehouses, and Carey, Ogden & Parker's paint factory. Mr. Wells was born at Pike, Bradford Co., Penn., on July 22, 1830, where he received his early education. In 1845, he removed to Rock County, Wis., where he continued the schooling commenced at his native place. In 1849, he learned the trade of a mason, and, in 1852, when only twenty-two years of age, he took an active part in contracting and building at Janesville, Wis., where he remained until he removed to Chicago, in 1871. His operations in the line of his business, however, were not confined to that city, as he built the Court House and Jail at Plattsburg, Mo., as well as the Insane Asylum at Janesville. Mr. Wells is a prominent Odd Fellow, and has been a Mason for thirty years; during which time he attained the rank of a Knight Templar. He was married in 1854, at Janesville, Wis., to Miss Sarah H. Harris, daughter of the late James Harris, of Watertown, N. Y., where Mrs. Wells was born and educated. She is actively interested in the philanthropic enterprises of our city, and by her influence and example is an effective worker in the higher social life of her circle of society. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have three sons,—Addison E., who became a partner with his father in 1880, under the firm name of W. A. & A. E. Wells; Fred. A., who is a merchant; and Judson E., who is book-keeper and cashier of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

ELIAS F. GOBEL, contractor and builder, was born in Morris County, N. J., on July 1, 1834, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Martin) Gobel. His mother died on August 30, 1835. Father and son came to the West in 1844, and settled in Elgin, Kane Co., Ill., where his father died on January 7, 1850. It was there that Elias was reared and educated, he having attended the common schools of Elgin until he became of sufficient age and strength to learn the trade of mason. After serving his apprenticeship, he went into the employ of the old Galena Railway Company, and superintended the building of nearly all the arched bridges on that road between Freeport and Chicago, gaining a high reputation for the splendid work he performed. His next work of any importance was the construction of the approaches and piers for the second Mississippi River bridge, built at Clinton, Iowa, and he also erected the stone shops at same place. In 1867, with his family, he removed to Chicago, and at once went into the employ of the city, superintending the construction of the Washington and LaSalle-street tunnels, for which work he shared no little credit in the great success of the enterprise. Just before the great fire of 1871, he commenced business on his own account as a general contractor and builder, and many monuments of his work may be seen in every part of the city. Among these may be mentioned the West Side Water Works; the Fullerton Avenue and South Branch pumping works; the Lake crib, a marvel in masonry; the administration building and pavilions of the Cook County Hospital; City engine houses; Polk, Lake and Twelfth-street viaducts; Merchants'



1866, when he returned home, and there he remained until February 27, 1867, when he came to Chicago, and worked as a mason during the summers and clerked for Field, Leiter & Co. in the winters, until 1870, when he started in business for himself as a contractor and builder. He built the Singer Building, the Academy of Design Building, the Counselman Building, the Northwestern Loan and Building Company's Building, the fine residences of A. Byram and D. M. Wells, and the New Board of Trade Building (his contract on the latter building was over \$300,000). He is a member of Delavan Lodge, No. 121, A. F. & A. M., of Delavan, Wis. He was married, on May 7, 1873, to Miss Jennie R. Whitman, daughter of John R. Whitman, of Chicago, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad. They have two children,—Marion and Whitman.

WOOD BROTHERS.—This firm of contractors and builders was organized in 1871, by Alonzo C. and Albert E. Wood, for the pur-

Building, Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Women's and Children's Hospital, McCoy's New European Hotel, and scores of other public buildings of more or less prominence. After the great fire, he re-built the masonry for Clark, Wells, Lake, Adams, Rush and Polk-street and Chicago-avenue bridges, all of which bear the highest credit to his workmanship. Mr. Gobel is a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, and, while still engaged in con-

residences throughout the city. Mr. Messersmith, resides at Lake View, and is the owner of considerable property in that place. He has always been prominent in promoting the welfare of that village, and is highly regarded as a good business man and upright citizen by its residents.

GEORGE LEHMAN & SON.—This firm of masons and contractors was originally established, in Chicago, by George Lehman, in 1871; the present firm was formed by George Lehman and Edwin Lehman in 1883, for the purpose of continuing the same. Although the firm has been in existence but a few years, it has done a very large business. They built, in March, 1883, twenty-four two-story and basement brick residences, on the corner of Western Avenue and Grenshaw Street, having a frontage of four hundred and sixty-eight feet, in nineteen working days. They also built the Belvedere Block, on the corner of Thirty-first Street and Cottage Grove Avenue; the building for the panorama of the Siege of Paris, on Wabash Avenue; the Gaff Building, on LaSalle Street, near Jackson, having ten stories and basement; and many others in all parts of the city and suburbs. They employ about four hundred men, and do a business of half a million dollars annually.

George Lehman was born at Dayton, Ohio, on November 9, 1829, and is the son of David and Eliza (Brandenburgh) Lehman. In 1847, he learned the mason's trade in his native place, where he worked until 1854, and then he engaged in business there on his own account, which he continued until 1871, when he came to Chicago. While in Dayton, he built the opera house and most of the important buildings there. In connection with his trade, he had two brick yards and a stone quarry, where he manufactured brick and quarried stone for his own use. He came to Chicago in 1871, and formed a partnership with Benjamin F. Gump, under the style of Lehman & Gump. This firm existed three years, and after that Mr. Lehman carried on the business alone until 1883, when the present partnership was formed. He was married on December 14, 1852, to Miss Amanda Abell, of Dayton, Ohio, and has eleven children,—Amanda L., Drusilla B., Edwin, Irene P., Milo B., Lydia, Hibbard J., Maggie, Mary E., Elsie Etna, and Fannie.

Edwin Lehman was born on February 5, 1855, in Dayton, Ohio, and is the son of George and Amanda (Abell) Lehman. After finishing his studies in the public school of his native place, he learned the trade of a mason from his father, working for him from 1872 to 1883, when he entered into partnership with him and became a member of the present firm.

HENRY APPEL was born in Germany, on August 2, 1842, and is the son of Frederick and Johanne (Schmiedt) Appel. In 1856, he went to Solingen, Prussia, and learned the trade of a mason, working at it in that city about ten years. In 1866, he came to America, and settled at Sandwich, Ill., where he was a journeyman mason two years, and then commenced business on his own account as a mason and builder. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and was employed by Clatting & Howard, contractors, for whom he was foreman one year. In 1872, he formed a partnership with William Mayne, under the firm name of Appel & Mayne, but the firm was dissolved at the end of a year, and a new one formed with Joseph Sendlebech, under the name of Sendlebech & Appel. This firm existed one year; since that time Mr. Appel has been in business by himself. He built the fine barns at Seipp's Brewery; the Seipp Block, on the corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets, 179 x 140 feet, four stories high; and the fine block for Heissler & Junge, on the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets; besides many others in all parts of the city. He was married, on June 4, 1874, to Miss Christine Sporlein, of Chicago. They have four children,—Henry L. W., Louisa W., Ida Caroline, and Fred. A. L.

JOHN GRIFFITHS is the son of William and Margaret (McKinzie) Griffiths, and was born near Woodstock, Canada, on April 3, 1847. His father was a mason and contractor, from whom he learned his trade. In 1869, he went to St. Louis, where he remained a few months; he then went to Grand Tower, Ill., worked at his trade for a few months, and then returned to Canada, and worked at his trade at Bradford. In the fall of 1871, he came back to Chicago, where he has since resided. In 1875, he formed a partnership with S. J. Moss, under the firm name of Moss & Griffiths. In



E. J. Gobel

tracting in this city, is superintending the completion of the State Capitol, at Indianapolis, Ind. He has been a member of the Masonic order for many years, and also belongs to Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 214, I.O.O.F.

GEORGE MESSERSMITH, mason, general contractor and builder, was born in Hesse, Germany, in 1842. When only a year old, his parents removed to America, and located at Huntingdon, Penn. The family only resided there about three years, when they came West, and settled at Peoria, Ill., where George was reared and educated, attending the public schools up to his fourteenth year. He then became an apprentice to the trade of masonry and building, and so rapidly did he learn the work that, at the age of twenty-two, he became foreman for many of the best contractors of Peoria. He was ambitious, energetic, and by his natural ability so quickly acquired the details of his trade, that he was recognized as an expert in the business. For several years he was engaged in supervising large contract-work in the principal cities of the United States, but after the great fire of 1871 he decided to locate permanently in Chicago and engage in business on his own account. The opportunities presented to him he took advantage of, and since coming here he has rapidly gained reputation and wealth in his vocation. Among a few of the many buildings that he has constructed are such noted structures as the Rutter Building, Foundlings' Home Building, Cook County Hospital, Western Theological Seminary, Western Electric Company Building, Sheldon & McCagg's Block, McCoy's European Hotel, McCormick Reaper Works, Consumers' Gas Company Works, besides many of the best and finest

1877, they dissolved partnership, since which time he has been in business by himself. In 1882, he had heavy contracts on the Chicago Locomotive Works, at Garfield, and the West Side Street Railroad Company's barns. He built the Traders' Building, on Pacific Avenue; the Eames Building, on Wabash Avenue, the latter six



stories high; and a large building on Clark Street. He is a Mason, and belongs to Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.; and Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°. He was married on November 15, 1876, to Miss Julia Lynch, of Chicago. They have five children,—John, Margaret, Johanna, Jennie, and George W.

CHARLES ALONZO MOSES was born at Olean, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on June 14, 1851. His father, the late Anson F. Moses, was a native of New York City, and was prominently identified with the building interests of New York for many years. After receiving a good common school education, Charles commenced to learn his trade at the age of sixteen, in company with his brother, R. H., who is now cashier of the Third National Bank of Sedalia, Mo. Charles continued at his trade in Olean until he was twenty years of age, and then came to Chicago to establish himself in business. After two years' residence here, the firm of Moses & Johnson was formed, the latter retiring in 1877; since which time Mr. Moses has carried on the business alone. He does a business of about \$100,000 a year, and employs from fifty to seventy-five skilled workmen during the building season. Mr. Moses has constructed many well-known business blocks and manufactories, and stands in high repute as a successful builder. Mr. Moses has belonged to the Masonic order for a number of years and is a member of St. Bernard Commandery, K.T., which he accompanied to San Francisco, Cal., in 1883, in which year the Grand Encampment of the United States held its twenty-second triennial convocation in that city.

JOSEPH DOWNEY.—One of those residents of Chicago who has demonstrated, beyond the reach of controversy, the truth of the adage that perseverance and pluck, when united to unswerving integrity, are bound to succeed, is this well known contractor and builder. Mr. Downey is a self-made man in the truest and best

sense of the phrase, and yet is absolutely devoid of the egotism which is so often apparent in those who have been the architects of their own fortunes. He was born in Kings County, Ireland, on April 23, 1849. Both his father and grandfather were noted builders in their day, having together laid the foundation and erected the observatory for the famous Ross Telescope, the largest in the world, and having also erected the castle of Lord Ross, from whose liberality the famous telescope takes its name. Mr. Downey's father died when he was but five years old; immediately thereafter his mother came to America, bringing her three infants, — Joseph, Thomas (now assistant chief engineer of the fire department of Denver, Col.), and Mary (who died some years ago). Mrs. Downey first settled at Cincinnati, where she purchased a home; but owing to her desire to be near friends who were living in Chicago, she disposed of her property in Cincinnati a year or two later and removed to this city. Joseph received his education in the Chicago public schools, and in his twenty-first year began the acquisition of his trade with James McGraw. In 1874, Mr. McGraw took him into partnership and his keen perceptions and untiring energy soon justified the wisdom of Mr. McGraw's selection. It is worthy of remark, in this connection, that while foreman for Mr. McGraw, Mr. Downey laid the foundation of the first building erected in Chicago after the great fire, on Madison street, about fifty feet west of Fifth Avenue, the ground at the time being so hot as to burn the boots of the workmen. He has erected many of the buildings which have gained for Chicago her reputation for beauty and solidity of architecture; among these may be mentioned the Columbia, Criterion, and Lyceum theaters; the Union depot, at Fourth Avenue and Polk Street; the Minnesota Block, the Franklin Public School, and many of the handsomest private residences in the city. The contract for the building of the Columbia Theater required its completion in eighty-seven days, under a penalty of a forfeiture of \$200 for each day's delay. It affords an illustration of Mr. Downey's energy to add that it was completed on time. He was the builder of the Cook County Poor House, and the large and handsome Union Depot at Hannibal, Mo. He also erected an addition (four hundred feet long) to the Missouri Insane Hospital, at St. Joseph. Mr. Downey's success has been truly remarkable. Starting in life dependent on his own resources, he has, at the early age of thirty-six, built up a business of \$200,000 per annum and given employment to a large number of men. He

has acquired a handsome competence, and is about to retire from an active business life, to enjoy the leisure and the domestic happiness which his hard labor and incessant application have fairly earned. In 1883, he severed his partnership with Mr. McGraw, and has since been alone. Mr. Downey was the president of the Master Masons' and Builders' Association in 1884, and an active member of the Citizens' League, in whose work he evinces a deep interest. He is, at the present time, treasurer of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange of this city. He was married, on December 7, 1871, to Miss Clara McGraw, daughter of his former employer and partner. Her death occurred in 1883; and on May 5, 1885, he married Miss Leona Klein, of this city.

DANIEL H. WILKIE is the son of Daniel and Sophronia Wilkie, and was born in El Paso, Ill., on May 5, 1860. His father was a carpenter. He came to Chicago in 1876, and learned his trade from William McNeil, one of the most successful masons and builders in the city. He qualified himself so well in his trade, that he was employed by the city on the new City Hall for two years. In 1881, he engaged in business for himself, and the year following formed a partnership with C. T. Holman, under the firm name of Wilkie & Holman, masons and contractors. This firm erected many fine buildings, among which was the Brennan School-house. Their contracts during the year 1884 amounted to nearly \$100,000. Mr. Wilkie is a young man of good ability, with a bright future before him as a mason and builder. He was married, on November 15, 1883, to Miss Mamie Hodge, of Chicago. They have one child,—Paul.

BARNEY & RODATZ.—This firm of contractors and builders, was established in June, 1883, by John F. Barney and Jacob Rodatz, two young men of ability. Although the firm has been in existence but a short time, they have done a good and prosperous business. They erected a large building on Randolph Street; the Chapter House of St. Paul's Cathedral, on the West Side; the Geneva Flats, on Rush Street; the Hansen Building, on Dearborn Street; the Indiana Elevator; and all the freight and engine houses of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.

John F. Barney is the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Hammond) Barney, and was born at Boston, Mass., on November 10, 1837. He received a thorough and practical education in Boston, came to Chicago in 1855, entered the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company as an engineer, in 1865 became division master mechanic of the same, and remained with that company until 1870, when he was made superintendent of the American Bridge Company of Chicago. In 1877, he went to Australia, and was engaged in the manufacture of ice for two years, when he returned to Chicago, and was employed as general superintendent of Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company, and at the same time architect-engineer of buildings and bridges of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad until the formation of the present company. He is a Mason, and belongs to Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He was married, on December 30, 1884, to Miss Care E. Robinson, of Taunton, Mass.

Jacob Rodatz is the son of Albrecht G. Charles and Maria (Hermes) Rodatz, and was born in Germany, on October 30, 1854. He came to Chicago in the spring of 1871, and learned his trade from Louis Weick, a North Side contractor, with whom he remained four years, after which he was employed by Burling & Adler, architects, until 1881. While with them, he was superintendent of the construction of Central Music Hall; then he was with John F. Barney on the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, building bridges, engine houses and depots; superintended the reconstruction of old First National Bank Building, until this firm was formed in 1883. He is a young man well qualified to perform any part that may be assigned him in the great drama of life. Mr. Rodatz is married to Miss Talitha Howard, of Kingston, Canada. They have two children,—Marie Margaret and Jacob Howard.

SEWER PIPE.—While the volume of trade in sewer and drain pipe has very considerably increased since the fire, only three new dealers have been added to the list, which now numbers eight. But one manufactory exists in the city, most of the pipe sold here being made elsewhere, and the greater proportion of sales being, perhaps, of the Akron brand, made at Akron, Ohio. Competition has resulted in a general depression of prices, and dealers complain of the small margin of profit in the business, as compared with former years. The constant growth of the city and the increase in building, however, produce a steady demand, and large contracts are not infrequent.

NORMAN A. WILLIAMS deals in Akron sewer pipe, fire-brick and fire-clay, drain-tile, cement, etc. He is the pioneer dealer in articles made of fire-clay in the West. He established himself in the business in Chicago in 1869, starting with a first-class stock. He was thus, from the first, enabled to guarantee the quality of his goods and, measurably, to command success. He handles Akron sewer pipe, fire-brick, fire-clay, chimney-tops, flue-linings, tiles, slabs, etc., as well as plaster and cement. His trade is not confined to Chicago, but extends over the West and Northwest. He carries an average stock valued at \$30,000, employs twelve men, eight teams, and conducts a business of about \$300,000 a year. He has been at his present location, No. 219 Washington Street, since he established himself in business here. Mr. Williams was born at Auburn, N. Y., on July 1, 1821. At the age of twelve, being thrown upon his own resources, he began life as a brick-layer and mason in his native city, and remained thus employed until attaining his majority, after which he spent eleven years working at his trade in Western New York. He located at Cleveland in 1853, where he engaged with William P. Southworth as manager of his business, and after an active life of two years in that capacity, he consented, at the urgent solicitation of the Citizens' Committee, to accept the commission of streets, in which position he served acceptably for two terms. Before the expiration of his third term he resumed his connection with William P. Southworth. In 1860, he left Mr. Southworth and came West, eventually locating in Chicago, through the influence of the Akron Sewer Pipe Company. His career since coming to Chicago has been already briefly sketched. He has one son, Martin D. Williams, secretary of the Akron Sewer Pipe Agency, of Akron, Ohio. Although avoiding public life, every measure tending toward the development of the social and indus-

trial interests of the city has always found in Mr. Williams a warm supporter.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM-FITTERS, ETC.—Among the building trades of the city, none has witnessed a larger proportionate increase than the plumbing and steam and gas-fitting interest. At the time of the fire, the entire number in the city was but forty-four, which had increased in fifteen years to one hundred and eighty-seven, or 325 per cent. It is impossible to state, with any approach to accuracy, the amount of capital invested in the business, but it may be said on reliable authority, that the growth of the trade in this direction has been even more remarkable than in the number of establishments.

A marked advance in the methods of work has characterized the period. Ideas, crude in themselves and imperfectly understood, have been exploded; knowledge derived from patient study, as well as from experiment based thereon, has taken the place of an indifferent following of old ways; and plumbing—although much of the work is necessarily coarse—is rapidly approaching both a science and an art. The sanitary laws are better understood, and the workman who best comprehends and most faithfully observes them is the one who best succeeds. Ventilation and drainage are carefully considered, and the Master Plumbers' Association of Chicago offers annual prizes for the best essays on these and kindred subjects.

This body was formed under the general law of the State, in 1885, and its membership has steadily increased. All members of the craft of good standing and character are eligible, and the organization is one of the most solid of the trades guilds in the city. Weekly meetings are held, at which papers are read and discussed, and matters of general interest to the trade are considered. A fraternal feeling is awakened, and the public is directly benefited by the adoption of improved methods and a uniform and reasonable scale of prices. One of the earliest measures adopted by the Association was that looking to the securing of a better class of apprentices, and none are now received by its members, who have not at least acquired the rudiments of a common-school education. The next generation of workmen will, it is hoped, be men of better education and broader views than have been some of their predecessors. One cause which has operated in raising the standard of work, is to be found in the fact that the existing city building-laws contain many provisions regulating the details of all work of this character, based upon sound scientific and sanitary principles, and—which is of equal importance—these details are rigorously enforced.

Connected with the growth of this interest has been the trade in plumbers' supplies. At present (1886) there are seven houses engaged in this branch of business in this city. Some of these firms conduct large manufacturing establishments, and the volume of trade annually carried on by them is very large.

A cognate trade is that of the manufacture of steam-heating apparatus and fittings. The following statistics of this branch of mechanical industry are taken from the ninth and the tenth census of the United States. Comment upon a growth so surprising is unnecessary.

Year.	Estab-lishments.	Em-ployés.	Capita'.	Wages.	Material.	Value of Product.
1870.	I	46	\$40,000	\$30,000	\$39,000	\$90,000
1880.	II	225	99,700	115,500	411,780	580,530

WOODMAN & WARNER.—This firm of manufacturers of steam-fitting, heating and ventilating apparatus, and dealers in all kinds of wrought-iron pipe, fittings, etc., was established here in 1876, by John Woodman and William C. Warner. The place of business, from the first, has been at Nos. 226-28 Lake Street, and at Nos. 16-22 Franklin Street. The firm gives employment to about thirty men, and in the volume of business done makes a most favorable showing, as compared with many of its older competitors. Both of its members are old residents of Chicago and thoroughly practical business men.

John Woodman was born in the State of New Hampshire, on August 26, 1836, and is the son of James M. and Lucy (Ham) Woodman. When but a mere lad, he was apprenticed to learn the steam-fitter's trade with the house of J. J. Walworth & Co., of Boston. In 1850, that firm established a branch house in Chicago, and Mr. Woodman, who had almost grown up in their employ, was sent out here in 1866, to look after the firm's Western interests and to manage the branch in this city. The place of business was on Lake Street, near Franklin, where it remained until destroyed in the great fire of 1871. Following this event the house was re-established, but Mr. Woodman, at this time, severed his connection with the firm, after a continuous service of twenty-two years, and engaged with the Crane Brothers, the well-known manufacturers of this city. He remained with them until in 1874, when he established himself in business on his own account, and in 1876, as has already been told, founded the house of which he is still the senior head. Mr. Woodman married, in 1863, Miss Esta J. Stahl, daughter of Henry Stahl, of Camden, Me.

William C. Warner is the son of Edward J. and Sarah A. Warner, and was born at New York City, on October 31, 1843. In 1850, the family removed to the West, locating at Rock Island, Ill., where William C. was reared and received his preparatory schooling; he then entered the College of New York City, from which institution he was graduated in 1865. In the following year, he came to Chicago, where he has since resided, and began his business career as a member of the firm of William Kerr & Co., dealers in builders' materials, at the corner of West Lake and Jefferson streets. This connection was kept up until in 1875, when he retired from this firm, and in the following year he associated himself with John Woodman in their present business. Mr. Warner married, in 1864, Miss Emily E. Kerr, daughter of Dr. Thomas Kerr, of Washington, Penn. They have two children,—Mary W. and Florence E.

SAMUEL ISAAC POPE, of the firm of Samuel I. Pope & Co., steam-heating, steam-fitting, etc., is the son of Captain Isaac and Miranda Pope, and was born at Wells, York Co., Maine, on May 6, 1845. He received a thorough business education in the schools of his birthplace, and at the age of sixteen came West, and engaged in the same business with Walworth, Hubbard & Co., No. 181 Lake Street, with which firm he remained ten years. Being thoroughly conversant with the business, as well as having become a practical mechanic, he established himself in the trade, in connection with Henry Cater, at No. 31 North Jefferson Street, where he remained two years, during which time Mr. Cater retired from the firm and was succeeded by Charles H. Patten, the style of the firm being Samuel I. Pope & Co. They removed to No. 193 Lake Street, their present location, in 1877. This firm has taken and successfully fulfilled some of the largest contracts let for ventilating and heating large buildings, west of Buffalo, among which may be mentioned the work in the Indiana, Michigan, and Kansas Insane asylums, Post-offices at Cincinnati, Buffalo, St. Paul, and Madison, Wis., etc. Mr. Pope was married, on August 19, 1866, to Miss Lizzie Cater, of Libertyville, Ill. They have four children,—William A., Annie, George A., and Lizzie C.

CHARLES HUTCHINSON PATTEN, of the firm of Samuel I. Pope & Co., was born at Palatine, Ill., on October 29, 1854. His parents formerly resided at Newburyport, N. H., and came West among the first settlers, at an early day. Charles H. remained at home until sixteen years of age. After passing through the graded and high schools, he taught school in the vicinity of Palatine for nearly three years. In the spring of 1872, he came to this city, and engaged with Samuel I. Pope as bookkeeper and clerk, and continued with him as mathematician and in charge of the estimates, etc., until 1878, when he succeeded to a partnership with Mr. Pope. The firm has since been known as Samuel I. Pope & Co. Mr. Patten was married, on February 22, 1879, to Miss Mary Robertson, of Lake Zurich, Lake Co., Ill. They have two children,—Paul and Mary.

THE OTLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized in 1876, for the purpose of making a steam-packing cement, a very useful article to be used between joints of steam apparatus, being a great improvement over everything discovered up to the present time, and taking the place of gaskets, red and white lead, and other substances. This article was discovered and patented by Samuel Otley in 1875, and has been introduced almost entirely on its mer-

its. He has become the sole owner and manufacturer at the present time.

Samuel Otley was born in London, England, in 1844, and received a fair education in his native country, remaining there until after leaving school, when he began a seafaring life and followed it up to 1871, when he had visited nearly every portion of the globe. In 1871, just before the great fire, he came to Chicago, and was employed in a large hotel at that time, losing all his worldly effects in the conflagration. He then, with his family, moved to Grand Haven, Mich., where he again entered into his old business of sailing. It was while there that he discovered his cement, which has proved so valuable and has furnished him a profitable and growing business. In 1875, he returned to Chicago, and began the manufacture of his cement in the Ashland Block, where he is still engaged, adding to his business the sale of boiler covering, which is another article of great value in the uses of steam. He has also entered into a general contracting business, and has lately done considerable work around the different city parks, and recently covered the whole of the steam-pipes, boilers, etc., of the new City Hall, Wahl's glue factory, McCormick Block, new Post Office Building, Counselman Building, and many other prominent buildings in this city; also, those in Belcher's sugar refinery, at St. Louis, and in Studebaker Brothers' large works at South Bend, Ind. Mr. Otley was married at London, England, on June 17, 1866, to Miss Matilda Cox, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire. They have three children living,—Benjamin, James and Thomas.

SYLVESTER E. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Tubman, steam and gas-fittings, etc., is the son of Sylvester and Catharine Brown, and was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, on March 16, 1843. His parents came West in 1847, and located at Marseilles among the first settlers of La Salle County, and afterward moved to Dayton, in same county, and since 1870 have been residents of Ottawa. At that time the frontier was continually agitated by Indian invasions, and the settlers were incessantly harassed by their depredations, and during the Black Hawk war were compelled to seek refuge at the Fort in Ottawa. Young Brown's business experience began when eighteen years of age with the laying of water and gas pipes in Ottawa; subsequently he was employed by King & Hamilton, until 1870. In October, 1871, a few days before the great fire, he came to Chicago, and was engaged with John Davis & Co. for one year; afterward he was connected with the establishment of Crane Brothers for six years. At the expiration of that time he began his present line of business, in partnership with his brother, Andrew J., at No. 13 Arcade Court. In February, 1884, Mr. John Tubman purchased Andrew J. Brown's interest in the business, and the firm of Brown & Tubman removed to their present quarters in the following May, where they have since remained. Mr. Brown was married on October 14, 1867, to Miss Mary Ward, of Ottawa.

JOHN TUBMAN, of the firm of Brown & Tubman, is the son of Richard M. and Mary Tubman, and was born at St. George's, Bermuda Islands, on October 16, 1856. During his early boyhood his parents came to America, and settled at Montreal, Canada. His father was appointed agent for the Grand Trunk Railway, then in course of construction between Montreal and Detroit, and, as the road was pushed forward, his family moved from place to place. Upon reaching Detroit, young Tubman remained there until ten years of age, afterward spending one year in school at Montreal. He came to this city in 1866. At the age of twelve years, he began business life in the employ of Charles Gossage as errand boy, with whom he remained one year. He was afterward employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, for some time, and subsequently learned the trade of tinner. On July 16, 1872, he was engaged by Crane Brothers, and continued in their establishment until January 31, 1884. During the following month he purchased the interest of A. J. Brown, of the firm of Brown Brothers, No. 13 Arcade Court, and on May 1, 1884, the firm of Brown & Tubman removed to No. 149 Fifth Avenue, where they have since been in business. Mr. Tubman was married on December 10, 1879, to Miss Louise Wagner, of Chicago. They have one daughter,—Louise.

HORATIO PORTER BLAIR, member of the firm of Blair, Hopkins & Dunlap, steam-heating, ventilating, etc., was born at Collinsville, Conn., on October 28, 1839. He attended the public schools of his native village until seventeen years of age, and then went to Muscatine, Iowa, where he entered the employ of E. W. Terry & Co., wholesale clothing, boots and shoes, etc., with whom he remained one year. Returning to Connecticut, he engaged in the hardware business with LeRoy & Co., in the capacity of head-clerk, and continued with that firm until 1860. In October of the same year he formed a partnership with H. E. Spencer, and went into the steam-heating trade in the city of Hartford, under the firm name of H. P. Blair & Co. At the end of three years, Mr. Spencer retired from the firm, and Mr. Blair conducted the business two years, when A. J. Embler associated himself with the business, the firm being known as H. P. Blair & Embler until 1872. Upon the disso-

lution of the firm Mr. Blair went to Boston as chief-engineer for the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Company, where he remained until 1878. He then organized the Laflin Manufacturing Company, at Westfield, Mass., of which he was superintendent and chief-engineer one year. In 1880, he was engaged as superintendent and chief-engineer of the E. H. Cook Company, of Rochester, N. Y., and remained therewith until 1883, at which time he came to this city as manager of their western department, and in August, 1885, in connection with his present associates, succeeded the E. H. Cook Company, Limited, as to their interests in the West. Mr. Blair is one of the fathers of low-pressure steam-heating, and is regarded as an authority in that line of business. All of the largest contracts undertaken by the E. H. Cook Company were fulfilled under his personal supervision as engineer, and all of them have been in every respect satisfactory. Mr. Blair was married, on March 12, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth M. Powers, of Hartford, Conn. They have two children,—Elizabeth and Fred.

JOHN J. HAMBLIN was born at Newark, N. J., on July 5, 1835, and is the son of John and Susanna (Ross) Hamblin. His father removed to New York City in 1836, where John J. attended school until he was about fourteen years old, when he learned the trade of a plumber, and worked at New York City for seven years. In 1856, he came to Chicago, and was employed at his trade one year, when he engaged in the plumbing business with James McDonald, under the firm name of McDonald & Hamblin. They carried on the business together until 1862, when the firm was dissolved. He then enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, with which he served three years. After being mustered out of service, he returned to Chicago, and entered into partnership with Joseph A. McCartney, under the style of McCartney & Hamblin. After eleven years, the firm dissolved, and Mr. Hamblin continued in the business until 1878, when he removed to Kansas, there engaging in farming for three years. That pursuit not proving remunerative, he returned to Chicago, and commenced the plumbing business again, in which he has since been engaged. Mr. Hamblin is a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Hamblin was married, on November 25, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Barnes, of Chicago. They have five children,—Elizabeth J., Mary L., Charles B., Eva, and Isabella.

BASSETT & BEAVER.—The business of this firm of dealers in artistic gas fixtures and plumbers' supplies was established in 1858, by J. S. Bassett, on North Clark Street, opposite the old Revere House. A year later, Mr. Bassett sold out and went to California, where he remained until in 1861, when he returned to this city, and formed a partnership with Simon Livingston, under the firm name of Livingston & Bassett, who opened a store at No. 134 Clark Street. This firm continued until in 1865, when it was dissolved, Mr. Livingston being succeeded by J. L. Pattison. The new firm removed the place of business to No. 81 Monroe Street, where it remained until in 1870, when it was dissolved and the firm of Bassett & Beaver was formed, J. E. Beaver having purchased Mr. Pattison's interest. The location was also changed, at the same time, to No. 78 Monroe Street. At this location they were burned out, and after the fire the lease was considered so valueless that H. H. Honoré purchased it for \$10,000. The firm then rented a store in the First M. E. Church Block, No. 113 Clark Street, where, after a successful business career of two years, they erected a four-story building, seventy-five feet square, in the rear of their rented store, and exclusively occupied its floors. By the panic of 1873 they lost \$100,000, mainly in failing to collect from heavy firms or companies, and were thus so crippled that it became necessary to compromise with their creditors. After making a settlement they started again at Nos. 229-31 State Street, remaining there one year, when they sold their lease to the Wakefield Rattan Company for \$1,000, and moved to Nos. 37-39 Adams Street, where they remained one and

a half years. They then moved to their present location, No. 215 State Street. Here they occupy the basement and the first floor of the building, the first floor being divided into three show-rooms. They employ from forty to fifty men, and transact an annual business of about \$100,000. They have the exclusive agency for the J. Buck, Son & Co., manufacturers, of Philadelphia, and of the Traverse & Murray Manufacturing Company, of New York City. They are doing a very large plumbing business, which is in charge of Mr. Bassett and Hendrick Hughes, the gas-fixture business being in charge of Mr. Beaver. On January 1, 1885, Mr. Bassett closed out his interest to the Beaver, Hughes & Wetmore Company (who continued the old business at the same site), and went into the plumbing business by himself, at No. 235 Dearborn Street. This company has been regularly incorporated, and has a capital stock of



PRAIRIE AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

\$25,000. Its officers are as follows: James E. Beaver, president; Hendrick Hughes, superintendent; and John O. Wetmore, secretary and treasurer.

James Smith Bassett (deceased) was born in Delaware County, N. Y., on March 2, 1834. His father, Cornelius Bassett, was a son of one of the original settlers upon Massachusetts soil, the family having located at what is now known as Martha's Vineyard. In 1849, when only fifteen years of age, James came to Chicago, as a plumber's apprentice in the employ of Thomas George, with whom he remained for seven years. At the end of that time, he set up in business with a Mrs. Rose, and was, with the exception when absent for a time in California, actively identified in that line of business until his death in 1885. Mr. Bassett was an active Mason, and was a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of this city. He married, in 1866, Miss Jennie Beaver, daughter of Mrs. Jane A. Beaver, of Aurora, Ill. They had two children,—James Eugene and George. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett were counted among the valuable members of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, he having been one of its officers for many years and until his death.

James E. Beaver was born at Sugar Grove, Kane Co. Ill., in

1848. His parents were James and Jane A. Beaver. He was reared and educated at Aurora, graduating in 1864 from the Jennings College of that place. He then went into the mercantile business in Aurora, and remained there until in 1869, when he came to Chicago, and entered the firm of Bassett & Beaver. He married, in 1871, Miss Marion Larnon, daughter of Philip Larnon, a well-known capitalist of Chicago. They have two children living,—Marion Louise and James E., Jr. Mr. Beaver is a prominent Mason, and a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; he is also president of the G. A. R. Social Club of Veterans. He and his wife are earnest and active members of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, of which Mr. Beaver has been one of the officers for many years.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO.—This firm was founded in 1859, by Henry M. Wilmarth. His first establishment was at No. 75 South Clark Street, where he remained until 1862. He then removed to No. 182 Lake Street, where he continued until 1869. In the meantime, in 1864, he associated with him T. W. Wilmarth, under the firm name and style of H. M. Wilmarth & Bro. The concern was then removed to the famous old dry goods stand of Ross & Foster, at what was then Nos. 167-69 Lake Street, where the first sign displaying the name of the new firm was put in place. The fire of 1871 destroyed this store with all its contents. In a few days after the fire, Henry M. opened the two parlors of his private residence, No. 222 Michigan Avenue, as a salesroom and repository for gas-fixtures, and his stable adjoining as a work-shop. He subsequently purchased the Church of the Messiah, on the corner of Hubbard Court and Wabash Avenue, and soon transformed it into an elegant store, where, until 1874, the firm carried on their business. From there they removed to Nos. 191-93 State Street, adjoining the new Palmer House. Henry M. then purchased lots Nos. 225-27 State Street, and at once erected the fine building which this firm now occupies, moving into these new quarters in February, 1879. H. M. Wilmarth & Bro. are the sole agents for Mitchell, Vance & Co., of New York, and they deal in the highest class of fine gas-fixtures and their appurtenances. Henry M., the senior member of the firm, died in this city on February 27, 1885, and the business is now conducted by his surviving brother, Thomas W.

Henry M. Wilmarth (deceased) was born in Newport, N. H., on January 25, 1836, and is the son of Jonathan M. and Lucy (Cheney) Wilmarth. He received his education in the common schools of that vicinity. In 1856, he came to Chicago, and became a clerk in the gas-fitting establishment of Gerould Brothers, with whom he remained until his succession to their business, which he carried on until the day of his decease. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Chicago, and was a director of that institution from the time of its organization. He was one of the original guarantors for the support of Professor Swing's Church. In commercial and domestic life he was well known for his strict fidelity to every engagement and his comprehensive liberality and benevolence. His loss was deeply felt, not alone by his friends, but also by those who had had the least opportunity for recognizing his sterling merit. One prominent characteristic of his was the power of generalization, based upon the observation of detail and justice, which gave a judicial quality to his mind. He was married, on May 21, 1861, to Miss Mary J. Hawes, of New Bedford, Mass. He died on February 27, 1885, leaving two children,—Stella and Anna H.

THOMAS WADSWORTH WILMARTH was born at Newport, N. H., on September 3, 1843. He was educated in the schools of his native place and at Kimball Union Academy, of Meriden, N. H. Leaving school in the fall of 1861, he came to Chicago in 1862, where he associated himself in the gas-fixtures business with his brother Henry M., and preserved this connection continuously from that time until the death of his brother, with the exception of some five years between 1877 and 1882, when his health was so impaired that he rested at Crown Point, Ind. Mr. Wilmarth is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., and of Oriental Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°. He is also a member of the Calumet Club, of the Washington Park Club, and of the Tolleston and other shooting clubs. Mr. Wilmarth was married, on June 23, 1870, to Miss Julia Sophia Bartlett, of Binghamton, N. Y. They have had three children,—Ray Bartlett, Thomas Henry (died April 18, 1884) and Edith Gertrude.

HUGH WATT was born at Cousland, Mid-Lothian, Scotland, on January 25, 1826, and is the son of John and Catharine (Dewar) Watt. After finishing his studies in the schools of his native place, he went to Edinburgh, in 1842, and was apprenticed to a plumber and gas-fitter for six years. After working at his trade there for two years, he came to America in 1850, and was employed about two years in New York City. He then went to Albany, N. Y., and commenced the plumbing and gas-fitting business on his own account, which he followed for thirteen years. In 1865, he came to Chicago, where he built up a large trade, but his accumula-

tions were all swept away in the fire of 1871. He immediately erected a one-story brick building on the corner of Harrison Street and Fourth Avenue, and commenced business again. It was the first brick house built and occupied after the fire, and it is still standing. Mr. Watt has done the plumbing in many of the finest buildings in the city, such as the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Chamber of Commerce, Tribune Building, the new Board of Trade Building, and many fine residences. He keeps on hand a full stock of plumbers' supplies, and employs a large force of men. Mr. Watt was married, at New York City, in September, 1852, to Miss Catharine Wilson, of Edinburgh. She died in 1860, leaving three children,—John F., Robert G. and Agnes E. Mr. Watt was again married in September, 1862, to Miss Annie McGowan, of Albany, N. Y. By this marriage there are seven children,—James McGowan, Archibald M., Frederick H., William H., Annie McGowan, Jennette M. and Hattie S.

M. RYAN & BROTHER.—The business of this firm was established in 1870, by Michael Ryan, and the present firm was organized in 1871, by Michael and Thomas Ryan. They do a general business as plumbers and gas-fitters, and are also dealers in gas-fixtures, and have built up a very large trade. They have done the plumbing and gas-fitting in many of the best buildings in the city, and have done a large share of their line of public work for the city and county.

Michael Ryan was born in Ireland, on Easter Sunday, 1846, and is the son of Michael and Kate (Gleason) Ryan. He came to America in 1860, and settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the plumber's trade, at which he worked seven years. He then came to Chicago, where he has since resided. He was employed at his trade as a journeyman until 1870, when he engaged in the plumbing business on his own account, which he carried on until 1871, when his brother Thomas went into business with him and the present firm was organized. Mr. Ryan has always taken an active part in public affairs. He was elected alderman of the Fifteenth Ward in 1874; in 1876, he was elected alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, re-elected in 1877, and served until 1879; was again elected in 1882 and in 1884. He is at present a member of the City Council. He was married, on August 17, 1865, to Miss Annie Feeny, of Covington, Ky. They have six children living,—James J., Michael T., Robert E., Sarah, John McHale, and Annie Mary.

Thomas Ryan is the son of Michael and Kate (Gleason) Ryan, and was born in Ireland, on October 13, 1844. He came to America in 1861, and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the trade of a plumber. After he had served his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in most of the principal cities of the West. He came to Chicago in 1871, and engaged in business with his brother Michael, under the present firm name. He is a practical plumber, and has devoted his entire time to advancing the interests of the firm. Mr. Ryan was married, in July, 1869, to Miss Bridget Gleason, of St. Joseph, Mo.

JAMES H. ROCHE, plumber, gas-fitter, and sewer-builder, was born at Philadelphia, Penn., on August 16, 1851, and is the son of James and Theresa (Kavanaugh) Roche. In 1861, his parents removed to Springfield, Ill., where James H. attended a Catholic school until 1867, when he learned the plumber's trade from A. J. Babcock, with whom he remained four years. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and was employed by Daniels & Brown for two years, by Thomas McKenney for one year, and by Harper & Skinner for two years. In 1873, he succeeded Harper & Skinner, and in 1878, formed a partnership with D. & J. Hardin, under the firm name of Roche & Hardin. They remained together two years, when the firm was dissolved, since which time Mr. Roche has carried on the trade by himself. He was one of the first plumbers to get a sewer-builder's license in connection with plumbing, and has, by perseverance and strict attention to the requirements of his calling, built up a large and prosperous trade, and has fitted up many of the finest and best buildings in the city and suburbs.

TIPPLE & COLEMAN was originally established in 1875, by George Tipple and Rupert Coleman, who carried on the business of plumbing and gas-fitting for about three years, when the firm was dissolved and the business was continued by George Tipple until 1884. In the latter year, the same parties again formed a partnership, under the present firm name. They are both practical plumbers, and have a good trade fairly established.

George Tipple was born in England, on April 6, 1847, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Steele) Tipple. His parents moved to America in 1853, and settled in Chicago, where George attended the public schools. In 1867, he learned the plumber's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship he worked as a journeyman until 1875, when he engaged in business with Rupert Coleman, under the firm name of Tipple & Coleman. At the end of three years, the firm was dissolved and he carried on the trade by himself until June, 1884, when the present partnership was established. He has, by perseverance and close attention to business, built up a fine trade, which the firm is continuing. He was married, on May 10, 1876,

to Miss Mary Nixon, of Chicago. They have two children,—George and Mary.

Rupert Coleman is the son of Thomas and Ann (Grantham) Coleman, and was born in Oxfordshire, England, on May 14, 1852. He came to Chicago, with his parents, in 1868. He learned the plumber's and gas-fitter's trade, at which he worked until 1875, when he became connected with George Tipple. They remained together about three years, when the firm was dissolved, and he then was employed as a journeyman plumber until 1884, when he formed the present partnership. Mr. Coleman was married on September 30, 1879, to Selina Thorpe, of Chicago. They have one child,—Bessie.

WILLIAM F. GAY & CO.—The business of this firm of plumbers and gas-fitters was established in 1877, by William F. Gay, and the present firm was organized in the spring of 1885, by William F. Gay and Thomas P. Cullton. They do a general business as plumbers and gas-fitters, and, by industry and close attention to business, have built up a good and prosperous trade.

William F. Gay was born at Chicago, on September 22, 1855, and is the son of John and Bridget (White) Gay. He was educated at the Holy Name College, at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1874. He was then employed in the seed store of Fogg & Son for about two years. In 1866, he commenced the plumber's and gas-fitter's trade with Lane & Rock, for whom he worked about eight years. He was then engaged by the county, on the Insane Asylum, at Jefferson, until 1877, when he engaged in business on his own account. In 1885, he formed a partnership with Thomas P. Cullton, under the above firm name.

Thomas P. Cullton is the son of Thomas P. and Margaret (Welch) Cullton, and was born at Chicago, on May 5, 1861. He attended the public schools until 1877, when he learned the plumber's trade from William F. Gay, for whom he worked until he entered into business with him, in 1885.

FREDERICK NEUSTADT, plumber, gas-fitter, and sewer-builder, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on December 25, 1846, and is the son of Frederick and Katie (Nix) Neustadt. He attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a plumber. After he had served his time, he worked at the trade, in his native place, until 1870, when he came to Chicago, and was employed by different plumbers for about nine years. In 1879, he commenced business on his own account, which he has since followed. Being a practical mechanic and skillful workman, and having given his entire time and attention to the business, he has built up a large and prosperous trade in the city and suburbs. Mr. Neustadt is a member of Mithra Lodge, No. 410, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Neustadt was married, on May 24, 1870, to Miss Linda Meissner, of Germany. She died in September, 1876, leaving one child,—Charles A. He was married the second time, on October 28, 1880, to Miss Mary Rayman, of Chicago.

JOHN F. ALLES & BROTHER.—The business of this firm of plumbers, gas-fitters, and sewer-builders, was established in 1881, by John F. Alles. In 1882, Joseph W. Alles became connected with the business and the present firm was organized. From a very small beginning, they have succeeded in building up a large and prosperous trade. Both are practical and experienced plumbers, and have attended to the plumbing, gas-fitting, and house-drainage of many of the finest houses in the northern part of the city and at Lake View.

John F. Alles was born at Chicago, on May 6, 1858, and is the son of Frank and Catharine (Proesel) Alles. He attended the public schools until 1871, when he learned the plumber's and gas-fitter's trade, at which he worked about ten years. He commenced business on his own account in 1881, and carried on the trade alone one year, when he admitted Joseph W. Alles, a younger brother, into the present partnership. John F. is a member of Lincoln Park Council, No. 871, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Alles was married, on October 26, 1881, to Miss Lona Goeltz, of Chicago. They have two children,—Catharine and Mary J.

Joseph W. Alles is the son of Frank and Catharine (Proesel) Alles, and was born at Chicago, on November 26, 1861. When he was about thirteen years of age, he left school and commenced to learn the plumber's trade, which he has since followed. He worked for different parties until 1882, when he formed a partnership with his brother, John F. Alles, since which time he has been an active member of the present firm.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.—The number of firms and individuals in Chicago engaged solely in decorative art is not large, but has doubled since the fire. The number of general house-painters is very great, and many of these are capable of doing, and in fact do, work of a genuinely artistic character; but of those who devote themselves exclusively to fresco painting there are hardly a score. The re-building of the city attracted to

Chicago a number of workmen in this, as in every other, department of mechanical art. Among them were, of course, men of all grades of ability; but the erection of the many palatial private residences brought to the city decorators of unsurpassed skill from the East, some of whom had acquired their knowledge under masters in foreign lands. Decorations in Chicago, on the public and office buildings, compare favorably with those on buildings of a similar class in any other city of the country, while those in many of the homes of private citizens of wealth are marvels of taste and beauty.

Of course, however, not every resident has the means, even had he the taste or inclination, to adorn his residence in such a style, and the great mass of private dwellings are painted by workmen engaged in the general branches of the trade. Of such establishments there are in Chicago a large number, many of them of considerable size, employing numerous skillful workmen, and carrying on an extensive business.

The manufacture of paints and varnishes in this city has attained considerable magnitude since the year 1870. The visitor to Chicago, as well as many of her own citizens, may find a beautiful illustration of the progress made in this direction by a visit to the permanent building exhibit, reference to which has been already made. Here, arranged in artistic grouping, are specimens of the products of the city's paint works.

The following tables show the increase in these branches of manufacture, as gathered from the census reports for 1870 and 1880:

PAINTS.

Year.	Estab-lishments	Hands em-ployed.	Capital.	Wages.	Material.	Product.
1870	4	70	\$368,000	\$ 33,850	\$ 471,875	\$ 544,400
1880	12	276	785,500	153,128	2,110,845	2,796,000

VARNISHES.

Year	Estab-lishments.	Hands em-ployed	Capital.	Wages.	Material.	Product.
1870	4	27	\$225,000	\$24,750	\$193,380	\$445,000
1880	4	33	207,000	24,646	302,600	389,000

THE HEATH & MILLIGAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturers of dry colors, white and colored leads, mixed paints, etc., was founded in February, 1851, by Monroe Heath, at No. 179 Randolph Street. Trade soon sought Mr. Heath, and the business has, since its establishment, kept pace with the city's growth to metropolitan proportions. The name and style of the house has undergone several changes, as has the personnel of its proprietors, but Mr. Heath has been at its head from the date of its formation. In 1854, he formed a partnership with Eben Hurd, of New Hampshire, who had located in Chicago. Two years later, a removal was made to Franklin Street, between Randolph and Lake. In 1860, the firm moved to Lake Street, near the corner of South Water; and in 1863, to No. 167 Randolph Street, almost opposite their present location. In the latter year, Mr. T. R. Wood succeeded Mr. Hurd as partner, and the firm name was changed to T. R. Wood & Co. In 1865, Mr. Wood retired, and William F. Milligan, who had been connected with the house for some years, was admitted as a partner, the firm then becoming Heath & Milligan. In 1868, they moved to their present location, Nos. 170 to 174 Randolph Street. In August, 1870, they were burned out, but immediately rebuilt. Not long after their establishment in their new house, the fire of 1871 destroyed both building and stock. Notwithstanding this succession of reverses, the house scarcely suspended business for a single day. Immediately after the fire, they secured temporary quarters at No. 103 West Randolph Street, and soon began the erection of a new building on the former site. This was pushed with such vigor that it was ready

for occupancy early in 1872. The building is one of the finest in that vicinity. In 1881, a joint stock company was formed under the style of The Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, with Monroe Heath as president, W. F. Milligan as vice-president, and Ernest W. Heath as secretary and treasurer. The specialties of the company are the manufacture of white lead, ground colors, dry colors, mixed paint in Japan and oils, and paint specialties of all descriptions. Both Mr. Heath and Mr. Milligan are practical mechanics, and possess a knowledge of the business in all its departments. Their premises occupy (all floors included) nearly sixty-five thousand square feet of floor surface, all of which is utilized in the transaction of their business. Their factory is thoroughly equipped with special machinery, much of which has been designed and constructed by Mr. Heath. Their jobbing trade extends to all points of the compass. In addition to the prominent position Mr. Heath has so long occupied in commercial circles, he has also received substantial evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the people at large, having been mayor of Chicago from 1876 to 1879. Mr. Heath is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in 1827; he came to Chicago in 1850, and has ever since lived in this city.

BYRON A. BALDWIN, manager for Chicago of the great paint house of John W. Masury & Son, first visited this city in 1856, when a mere boy. He then resided at Erie, Penn., where he was born. At an early day, his uncle became proprietor of an oil well, on Oil Creek, about thirty miles from Erie, and young Baldwin was sent on the road to introduce his "brand" and also to handle the goods of Masury & Whiton, of New York City. In 1861, he established the Pennsylvania Oil Company, at Milwaukee, where he had relatives and friends. In 1864, he burned out and came to Chicago, when the same house was re-established. Thus he remained until 1869, when he bought the Everett House, which was burned in the great fire of 1871, and he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he had a short hotel experience. He then traveled for a number of years for John W. Masury & Son, and in 1877 was appointed manager of that firm's interests in Chicago. He first established himself on Wabash Avenue, but the business increased so rapidly that, in 1881, an elegant store was erected at Nos. 191-92 Michigan Avenue. When Mr. Baldwin opened the Chicago house, the business transacted the first year was about \$250,000, and these figures have since been increased threefold. Ten salesmen are constantly on the road, their territory including everything west of Pennsylvania. Among other noteworthy enterprises in which Mr. Baldwin is interested may be mentioned the People's Building and Loan Association. It is the parent of all such organizations in Chicago, having been inaugurated in 1874, and has now about \$800,000 invested. For the past six years, Mr. Baldwin has been a director of the Association.

BENJAMIN F. CHASE was born at Webster, Worcester Co., Mass., on October 14, 1830. His father, John Chase, who was a native of Rhode Island, lived at Webster for sixty years, and his mother, Mary (Dean) Chase, died there when he was a child. Until he was fifteen years of age, he attended the public schools. In 1845, he came to Chicago with a sister and brother-in-law. Immediately after his arrival, he went to Barrington, Cook County, where he worked for his board, and attended school in the winter months of 1845-47, and returning to Chicago during the spring, summer and fall seasons, to complete his knowledge of sign-painting. Soon after he located permanently in Chicago. The following winter he taught an evening school for boys. About this time he obtained a situation with Thomas Shergold, No. 109 Randolph Street, who was engaged in general house and sign painting. At the annual exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute, in 1848, he received the prize for the best apprentice work there shown, his work being acknowledged to be better than any journeyman work exhibited. On March 1, 1849, he entered into partnership with his employer, under the firm name of Shergold & Chase. On May 1, following, they changed their place of business to No. 108 Randolph Street. The partnership continued about a year and a half, at the end of which time Mr. Shergold presented Mr. Chase with everything connected with the business, including the good-will, and retired from the firm. About the year 1857, Mr. Chase formed a partnership with David T. Walker, under the firm name of B. F. Chase & Walker. In addition to sign-painting, they carried on the wall-paper trade, both wholesale and retail, and prospered in both branches up to the fire of 1871, which destroyed their building. Mr. Chase immediately erected a temporary place of business on the old site. Although Mr. Chase lost heavily by the fire, and realized nothing from his insurance policies, yet his business steadily recovered, and even far exceeded, its former proportions. In sign-painting he undoubtedly carried on the largest business in the United States. As soon as practicable, the store at No. 125 Fifth Avenue (a large and handsome marble front building, consisting of four stories and basement) was erected by Mr. Chase for his own use. Mr. Chase's prosperity is due to his

earnest and undeviating pursuit of the high standard he has always set before him. The same consistent character is exhibited by his patient advancement in school and his faithful performance of the obligations of his maturer life. While he has never permitted himself to be placed in public life, he has always given cordial support to all measures tending toward the development of the city. He is a republican, but has not taken an active part in politics. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over twenty years, and has been connected with the Odd Fellows for over thirty years. Mr. Chase was married in Chicago, in 1852, to Miss Lovina W. Lamb, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. Of their six children, three boys and a girl are living and two boys have died.

THOMAS NELSON (deceased) was born in County Meath, Ireland, on June 1, 1827, and during his boyhood attended such schools as the country afforded, and then learned the trade of painting. At the age of twenty-one, he came to this country, and for a few years worked in New York City, where he displayed his ability as a first-class mechanic. In 1852, he came to Chicago, and, after a tour through the West and South, finally located here in 1853, establishing himself in business as a decorative, house, and sign painter. He soon won the confidence and secured the patronage of the business community, and was recognized as a skillful and faithful workman. His success was assured and rapid. In 1871 and 1874, he met with heavy losses, but his indomitable energy enabled him speedily to recover from the effect of his reverses, and from the last mentioned date his success was remarkable. He was awarded the contract for painting, glazing, and frescoing the new County Building, probably the largest job in this line of work ever let in this city; and the taste and fidelity with which it was executed earned for him a deservedly high reputation among the citizens of Chicago. On October 22, 1858, he married, in this city, Miss Catharine Lamb. They have had four children, one of whom, W. P. Nelson, is the secretary of the Master Painters' Association. Mr. Nelson, Sr., died, after a short illness, on April 3, 1882. The business which he established is still conducted under the firm name of T. Nelson & Son, W. P. Nelson being the active manager of the same.

WILLIAM EDMONDS is the son of Joseph and Mary (Stacy) Edmonds, and was born at London, England, on September 19, 1813. After obtaining an education sufficient to enable him to engage in commerce, he associated himself with his brother in the shipping interest, of which he eventually became proprietor. In 1836, he disposed of his business interest. The following ten months he passed in France, engaged in no particular calling. In the latter part of 1837 he immigrated to this country, locating at Brooklyn, N. Y. Shortly after his arrival in America, circumstances induced him to acquire a trade. Being something of an artist, he, after a short experience, mastered the sign-painter's trade, and so successful was he in that particular branch that he determined to give it his exclusive attention. Five years following his effort, he established a business of his own, in New York City and Brooklyn, which he continued for fifteen years. In the fall of 1862, the rapid growth of Chicago induced him to come here and identify himself with its vast commercial advance. Within a few weeks after his arrival he started in the sign and ornamental painting business. Mr. Edmonds is one of the pioneers in his line of business in Chicago. For more than twenty years he has been identified with the business interests of Chicago. His memory of the city dates back to the days when it was struggling for the proud position it holds to-day; when not a few of the principal streets were made conspicuous by the placards planted in their midst, "No bottom here." He was married at London, England, to Phæbe Tyrrell. They have three children.

WILLIAM HENRY CONNOR is the son of John and Bridget (O'Neil) Connor, and was born in the village of Union, Canada, on September 19, 1857. When he was in his eighth year, his parents moved to London, Ontario, where he attended school for several years. Then he turned his attention to the acquirement of a trade. After due deliberation, and much opposition on the part of his parents, he concluded to follow the occupation of a painter, a pursuit for which he possessed natural ability. At the close of his term, as apprentice to a London firm, he went to St. Thomas, and secured a position in the employ of the Canada Southern Railroad. In 1880, a desire to see something of the United States induced him to relinquish the business connections and come to this city. Shortly after his arrival here, he entered the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company, at Pullman, Ill., as ornamental painter on Pullman coaches. For eight months he followed that work, and then located in this city and established himself in the business of an ornamental and sign-painter. Mr. Connor is something more than a mere painter of signs. His work is evidence that he is the possessor of the ability of an artist painter. He was married to Hattie Richon, on November 21, 1884, in this city.

SAMUEL STEDMAN BARRY, founder of the well-known painting

and decorating establishment of S. S. Barry & Son, was born at Salem, Mass., on March 19, 1811, and is descended from a line of ancestors long connected with scientific pursuits. He was given a liberal education, and at the age of fourteen took up the business of decorative painting, at which he subsequently served a thorough apprenticeship. He then began business on his own account at Salem, where he remained until 1837. In that year he came West, arriving here, on November 27, on the brig "Indiana," making the last trip of the season. Soon after, he located in Lake County, but, in 1840, returned to Chicago, where he founded the business in which he is still engaged. The house of which Mr. Barry is at the head, ranks among the largest of its kind in the West, employing nearly one hundred and fifty skilled workmen, and doing a trade amounting to nearly \$150,000 per annum. Mr. Barry has always taken an active interest in the progress of Chicago. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, in which he has been an active worker for the past thirty years. In earlier days he belonged to the city fire force, and ran with Engine No. 2, then called the "Metamora." Mr. Barry married, in 1837, Miss Abigail C. Abbott, of Salem, Mass. They have one son and two daughters living,—George, associated with his father in business; Helen S., now the wife of Joseph Sayers, who is connected with the well-known firm of N. K. Fairbank & Co.; Abbie Maria, the remaining daughter, is at home; Martha Etesa (deceased) was the wife of Rev. Horace J. Swift.

JAMES BERNARD SULLIVAN, of the firm of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., painting, decorating in fresco, etc., is the son of Michael and Hannah Sullivan, and was born at Troy, New York, on November 29, 1830. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age, during which time he received a thorough education, and then went to New York, where he engaged with John S. Perry, painter, decorator, etc., with whom he continued one year. After mastering his trade, he continued his vocation, in Troy, until 1855, when he came to Chicago. In the following year he began business on his own account, and in 1857 established himself at Nos. 266-68 North Clark Street, his present location. He associated with his brother, M. J. Sullivan, in 1869, under the firm name of J. B. Sullivan & Bro. This establishment has kept pace with the rapid development of the decorative art, and is recognized by the trade and the public as one of the leading houses in the Northwest. First-class materials and expert workmen are only employed, and to these aids the Messrs. Sullivan attribute their success. Mr. Sullivan was married, in 1859, to Miss Margaret Cunningham, of Schenectady, N. Y., who died in 1868, leaving four children,—Mary E., Margaret F., James B. and Agnes M. His second marriage, to Miss Elizabeth Glassbrook, of Chicago, occurred in 1870; they have two children,—Joseph and Irene.

MICHAEL JOSEPH SULLIVAN, of the firm of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., painting, decorating, etc., is the son of Michael and Hannah Sullivan, and was born at Troy, N. Y., on October 3, 1846. He attended the public schools of his native city until fourteen years of age, when he came to this city, and engaged in his trade in the establishment of his brother, J. B. Sullivan. In 1869, he succeeded to one-third interest in the firm of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., and in 1872 became full partner. He is thoroughly conversant with the details of the decorative art, and is known to the public as one of the best-posted men in the trade. Mr. Sullivan was married, on October 3, 1872, to Miss Ellen Braley, an accomplished lady of Chicago. They have two children,—Francis J. and Marie E.

WALL PAPER.—No manufactories of wall paper are in Chicago, all goods of that description used here being brought from other (chiefly Eastern) markets. That the days wherein many of the Eastern dealers considered "anything good enough for Chicago trade" have finally passed away, is illustrated by the advance made in the style, beauty and finish of wall paper exposed for sale in the stores of this metropolis. Art designs of exquisite beauty are now ordered by Chicago dealers, many of whom carry stocks vying in extent and assortment with those of any other city. This city has become the center of a large and growing wholesale trade, whose ramifications extend over the entire West and Northwest.

NAT. FAXON is the son of John and Lucy Faxon, and was born on March 10, 1835, at Quincy, Mass., where his parents lived and died. Mr. Faxon was educated in the common schools of Quincy. After leaving school, he went to Boston and entered the employ of a commission house, in which he remained five years. In July, 1853, he came to Chicago and opened a wall-paper store, in company with his brother, E. G. L. Faxon. This was, undoubtedly, the first house in Chicago which dealt exclusively in wall paper. The firm remained the same until 1870, when E. G. L. Faxon died, after which Messrs. Hilger and Jenkins entered into the

partnership, and the style of the firm was changed to Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon, and so continued until 1876, when the firm ceased business. During the partnership of the two brothers, in 1856, they established a branch house at Milwaukee, of which Nat. Faxon took charge, remaining there seven years. After closing business in Chicago, Mr. Faxon went into the employ of the Chicago Carpet Company, managing the wall-paper branch of their business for four years. He then established himself in the wall-paper business, and now carries a heavy stock and has a choice trade. Mr. Faxon is a member of Genesee Falls Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Rochester, N. Y. In 1859 he married Miss Josephine, daughter of Joel Hood, then residents of Milwaukee, but natives of New York. There have been three children by this marriage,—Clarence Hardwick and Harry Dean (twins), and Marion Louise. Mrs. Faxon died in July, 1880.

SPOOR MACKEY, proprietor of the extensive wall-paper house on Wabash Avenue, is a native of Albany County, N. Y., where he was born on November 10, 1842, and is a son of Eli and Roxaline (Frair) Mackey, also natives of the same place. Mr. Mackey is a graduate of the best schools in his native county. He was reared on a farm, and remained there until he was twenty-one years of age. Leaving home in 1865, he came to Chicago and became a partner in the old wall-paper firm of Allen & Mackey, which continued until the fire of 1871. Soon after this event, he established a house for himself, in the same business, and now has the satisfaction of knowing that his wholesale trade is the fourth in magnitude in the United States, while his wholesale and retail trade, combined, place his house in the third rank. In 1873, Mr. Mackey was married to Miss Ellen, daughter of Alonzo and Mercy (Rice) Kent, natives of New York, where they now live. They have two children,—Alonzo Kent and Edwin Moore. Mrs. Mackey is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT T. MARTIN was born on July 20, 1847, in Philadelphia, Penn., and is a son of Robert and Ann E. (Mackin) Martin, who were natives and early residents of that city. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, and first entered commercial life as a clerk, in a commission house at Philadelphia, at the early age of thirteen years. He remained there for ten years, and in 1870 came to Chicago, and engaged in general business, continuing therein until the fire of 1871. After that event he commenced the furniture and piano business, which he continued until 1881, when he retired from that branch of trade, and engaged in the wholesale and retail wall-paper business, with which he has become prominently identified and in which he is still engaged. Notwithstanding the cares incidental to the transaction of his large and prosperous business, Mr. Martin finds time and attention to devote to literature and bibliography, in the prosecution of which latter study he has acquired some of the rarest books pertaining to that science, in Chicago, as will be seen by reference to the first volume of this History, wherein some of the rarest books published in this city, and still extant, are accredited to Mr. Martin's library. In 1869, he was married to Miss Caroline H. South, a daughter of William and Eliza W. South, who were natives of Philadelphia. They have three children,—George South, Anne Harold, and Robert South. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church, of which congregation they are prominent members and wherein they are active workers. Mr. Martin has been connected with Tyng Mission, on Archer Avenue, for a number of years; he was also associate superintendent of Christ Church Sunday-school for five years. It is proper, while alluding to the services performed by Mr. Martin in this connection, to mention the indefatigable attention and unflagging industry he has manifested in this work. The value of these missions, established, as they are, in the districts of the city most in need of Christian influences and instruction, has long been acknowledged by the community. The potency of the influence for good of the Tyng Mission is justly to be credited to the earnest work of Mr. Martin's predecessors and his faithful continuance thereof.

PLATE GLASS DEALERS.—In 1871, immediately after the fire, the city directory contained the names of but two dealers in plate and window glass; the number had increased to fifteen in 1885. Few of these make direct importations from abroad, although all handle more or less imported plate glass. It is impossible to give figures relative to either imports or sales. There have been as yet no efforts made to establish a manufactory of plate glass in this city. Indeed, the manufactory throughout the United States prior to 1879, was tentative merely, and proved, financially, a failure.* There are living in Chicago, at the present time, men

* It is an interesting fact that the first glass works west of Cincinnati were built at Alton, in 1867.

who invested and lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in experimental manufacturing of this character.

Considered as a whole, however, the trade in glass may be said to be a prosperous one, as, indeed, it could hardly fail to be in a city where building is so largely carried on as here.

Of manufacturers of cut, stained and ornamented glass, the census report for 1880 shows that there were in Chicago, at that time, six; the capital invested was \$39,600; the average number of employes, eighty; the total wages, \$47,545; value of materials, \$38,564; and the value of the manufactured product, \$113,612.

GEORGE A. MISCH began the manufacture of stained glass, in this city, in 1864. Two years later his brother, Adolph J., was admitted as a partner, and remained a member of the firm until his death, which occurred on December 15, 1874. Since that time, George has continued the business alone. When but fairly established on a safe footing, the fire of 1871 placed him, as well as hundreds of other Chicago business men, once more at the foot of the ladder, but Mr. Misch soon retrieved, in a great measure, his losses. He now has a trade extending over the entire West, and also does considerable business in the East. He furnished the memorial work for a Presbyterian Church in Detroit, and for the Cathedral of St. Francis de Sales in Cincinnati. In this city he supplied the stained glass used in the Temple of the Sinai Congregation, in St. Peter's, St. John's, and the Cathedral of the Holy Name, and many others. Numerous church-edifices, in various parts of the United States, are provided with his manufactures. At the time of the fire, Mr. Misch was located at No. 96 Washington Street, and then employed fifty men. After that event, he resumed business on the North Side, where he remained nearly a year and then removed to his present location. Mr. Misch was born in Strasund, Germany, on July 5, 1842, and is the son of Theodore and Wilhelmina Misch. In 1850, his parents settled in New York City, where his father engaged in the manufacture and importation of stained glass, the son working with him as a journeyman until in 1864, when he came West and established for himself the business which he now controls. Mr. Misch was married, in 1868, to Miss Effie Byl, daughter of Nicholas Byl of this city. They have four children,—Minnie, Albert, Fred, and George A., Jr.

MCCULLY & MILES.—This firm is now composed of John McCully and Holland F. Miles, but the business was established in 1859, by E. Cook & Co., and was one of the first houses in the city to engage in the stained glass trade. In 1872, Mr. McCully became a member of the firm of E. Cook & Co., and two years later Mr. Miles purchased Mr. Cook's interest, since which time he and Mr. McCully have continued under their present firm name and style. From 1874 to 1879, the place of business was at No. 85 Jackson Street; they then moved to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Adams Street, and in 1882, to their present location. They deal in all kinds of stained glass, doing, perhaps, as large a business as any house in this line in the West. Since the business was started, it has increased more than tenfold; forty men are now employed, and their trade, which extends from Maine to California, amounts to over \$100,000 annually. They have supplied the stained glass for many of the prominent churches in this city; also for the State House, at St. Paul, Minn., and for the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Milwaukee, one of the finest churches in the West. Among the many private residences in this city for which they have furnished glass, may be mentioned those of M. D. Wells, the late General Anson Stager, B. P. Moulton, and others.

John McCully was born in Birmingham, England, on August 26, 1852. His father, Richard McCully, was, during his business life, in the stained glass trade, and the son was early trained in the same mercantile pursuit. After receiving a good education, he began his apprenticeship in 1863, and worked in his native city until in 1870, when he came to this country and engaged for two years with a house in New York City. In 1872, he came to Chicago through the influence of Mr. Cook, with whom he remained in partnership until he formed his present connection with Mr. Miles, in 1874. Mr. McCully was married, in 1875, to Miss Kitty McMillan, of Kingston, Canada; Mrs. McCully was, however, reared and educated in this city. They have two children,—Frank and George.

Holland F. Miles was born at Pittsford, N. Y., on September 19, 1847. After securing a good literary education, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, from which institution he graduated at the age of seventeen. He then came, with his parents, to Chicago, and engaged with George A. Misch, with whom he remained until 1874, when he became a partner in the firm of which he is still a member. Mr. Miles was married, in February, 1881, to Miss Addie Lyon, of New York City.

JAMES H. RICE, president of the stock company which bears

his name, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., on May 19, 1830, and is the son of Asa and Polly (Reed) Rice. His early education was gained in the district schools, and, like so many successful business men of this city, he was obliged, in early life, to assert an independence which stood him in good stead in his after years. At the age of eighteen he left school, and for five years succeeding was employed on a farm, when, in the spring of 1854, he came West, and for a time was employed at Peru, Ill., by Ira Foote, contractor and house builder. In July of the same year, he came, with Mr. Foote, to Chicago, and for a number of years he was associated with him as a contractor and builder. Their first contract in this city was for the erection of a small dwelling-house for ex-Alderman Sexton, situated at the corner of Twelfth Street and Indiana Avenue. Soon after, Park Row was finished by them, and the old Richmond Hotel, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Lake Street, was built. In 1872, after finishing the Tremont House, the partnership existing between Mr. Foote and Mr. Rice was dissolved, and a business as importers and dealers in foreign and American window-glass was established. Mr. Foote owned an interest, although his name never appeared as a partner in the firm until 1877. The business was conducted in Mr. Rice's name until January 1, 1884, when the present stock company was incorporated, under the name of The James H. Rice Company. Since its incorporation, this house has taken a foremost place among the strong business enterprises for which Chicago is so famous, and in its special line is second to only one in the United States. It was among the first, if not the first, exclusive glass houses west of the Alleghany Mountains, and does a very large importation of French manufactured goods, consisting of plate-glass and mirrors. Mr. Rice was married, in September, 1876, to Miss Margaret Gilliland, of Des Moines, Iowa.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, whose bold speculations in the glass trade during the past few years have placed him among the most successful young commercial men of Chicago, established his present business in 1879, at Nos. 45-47 Jackson Street. In the six years of its existence his house has made rapid progress, dealing heavily in German and French mirrors, polished plate, and domestic and foreign window-glass. The importations of foreign glass have fallen off greatly during late years, owing to the completeness of American manufactures. There are in the United States, at the present time, four plate-glass factories,—viz., at New Albany, Ind.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Creighton, Penn.; and Crystal City, Mo. Of the latter factory, Mr. Kimball is the sole agent. These factories are unable to supply the rapidly increasing demand, as fully three-fourths of all the glass sold in the United States is of domestic manufacture, and seven-eighths of the glass sold in Chicago, which is the most extensive distributing point in America, is made in this country. The sale of American glass in this city has increased twenty-five per cent. annually for the past four years, and the time is not far distant when the importation of glass will be wholly abandoned by Chicago dealers. In the spring of 1884, Mr. Kimball made for himself a national reputation as a shrewd manipulator of the glass markets, by a gigantic purchase which advanced the price fifteen per cent. The manner in which this was accomplished was by a corner, similar in its operation and effect to that which has distinguished the provision markets and the financial exchanges of the country. So comprehensive was this manipulation, that the advance quoted ruled the market all over the United States. This bold move, which was the evidence of a thorough knowledge of the business, was the occasion of a universal press-comment, and gained for Mr. Kimball a world-wide reputation as a dealer in this line of merchandise. Mr. Kimball was born at Boston, Mass., on February 23, 1839, and is the son of Alvah and Ruth (Woodbury) Kimball. His father was a prominent print manufacturer of Boston, and his mother a descendant of the old Woodbury family of New Hampshire. He received his early education at the common schools of his native city, and later became a pupil at Andover College. He left college at the age of sixteen, and paid a visit to an uncle, a dry goods merchant, at Louisville, Ky. At the end of his visit, he concluded to remain in Louisville, and obtained employment with the dry goods firm of Bent & Duvall, of that city, and became the New York buyer for that house when only nineteen years of age. After five years' service with Bent & Duvall, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Johnson, the firm being Johnson & Kimball. They carried on a successful business in dry goods until 1863, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kimball entered the pay department of the army, with headquarters at Louisville. After a year's service, he was made chief clerk of the quartermaster's department, under Colonel Thomas Swords, the headquarters of the assistant quartermaster-general being at Cincinnati. He held that position until the close of the War, when he went to New York City as the solicitor of consignments for the auction and commission house of Thomas Anderson & Co., of Louisville. In 1869, he came to Chicago, in the interests of the firm he represented, introducing Anderson's sash balance. In 1871, he entered the employ of James H. Rice as



Charles C. P. Holden



Charles C. Holden

chief clerk, remaining with him eight years, and, although at the present time a rival of Mr. Rice in the glass trade, he remembers his old employer with the kindest regard, and their competitive associations are of the most pleasant nature. Mr. Kimball is doing the largest business in his line in Chicago, and is the largest buyer of American window-glass in the United States. Mr. Kimball is prominent in social circles, and is a member of the Washington Park Club. He was married, in October, 1874, to Mrs. Lydia Taft, of Waukegan, Ill., who had one son, Weston G.

HAWLEY A. NEWKIRK, who represents Hills, Turner & Co., of Boston, importers of window-glass and looking-glass plates, established the Chicago branch of that concern in 1880. Previous to that time the house was unknown in the West, but, through the exertion of Mr. Newkirk, their trade has since been extended from the Pennsylvania line to the Pacific Coast, and the house has taken a foremost place in the importation trade. Mr. Newkirk was born in Monroe County, N. Y., on May 23, 1854. His father, Aaron B. Newkirk, was a farmer, and his mother, Abigail E. Hall, was a daughter of Dr. Larry Gilbert Hall, of Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y. Mr. Newkirk attended the common schools of Monroe County, N. Y., until he arrived at the age of twelve years, when he came with his family to Kent County, Mich., and was a pupil at the common schools of that county. At the age of eighteen, he entered the Commercial College at Grand Rapids, Mich., graduating from that institution in 1874. Soon after leaving college, he entered the coal office of Long & Bennett, at Grand Rapids, and remained with them in the capacity of bookkeeper for nearly two years, when he went to Rochester, N. Y., and was employed by Henry C. Wisner, a dealer in crockery and glassware, as bookkeeper. He remained there two years, and after taking a short vacation at his home he returned to Grand Rapids, and accepted the management of the business house of Charles H. South-

wick, handling paints, oils, and glass. He remained there one year, and, becoming acquainted with Hills, Turner & Company in a business way, was employed by them to establish and manage their western branch in this city. Mr. Newkirk is a young man of extended business acquaintance, and has become well and favorably known in the glass trade.

THE NATIONAL BUILDER (W. D. Kennedy & Co., publishers), while incorporated in June, 1885, was really organized in the early part of that year, and published its first number in March. This journal, which is specially designed to meet the requirements of builders, was founded by W. D. Kennedy, the present secretary of the company, who nursed his project several years, but finally the time seemed propitious for its debut. In May, it made its appearance as the only journal of its particular kind in the United States, and was accepted as a step in advance of anything ever placed before the people. Each number presents, in beautiful colored plates, a different style of dwelling, with working-plans and cost of material and labor. These fine drawings are all made, and plans prepared, by George O. Garnsey, one of Chicago's well-known architects, which is a guaranty of their superiority. At the organization of this company, the following officers were elected: John B. Daniels, president; Charles L. Boyd, vice-president; William D. Kennedy, secretary; and Charles W. Chandler, treasurer; George O. Garnsey, editor and architect. While the publication is yet comparatively new, it has acquired popularity beyond the expectations of the projectors. At the last meeting of the Sash, Door, and Blind Association of the United States, it was unanimously made its official organ, giving it an influence, at once, that it richly deserves. When first organized, John B. Jeffery became associated with it, and was part owner, but after the issue of the first number, his interest was purchased and transferred to the office of the company.

CORPORATE HISTORY.

At the election in November, 1871, the city comprised twenty wards. In 1875, the city government was re-organized under the General Incorporation Act of April of that year, and consequently no election was held in November, the persons then in office holding over until May, 1876. Under this law the city was divided into eighteen wards.

REGISTER FROM 1872 TO 1885. 1871-72—Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Clerk, Charles T. Hotchkiss; City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; City Treasurer, David A. Gage. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Chauncey T. Bowen, John J. Knickerbocker; (2) Arthur Dixon, Joseph E. Otis; (3) John W. McGennis, David Coey; (4) John H. McAvoy, Harvey M. Thompson; (5) R. B. Stone, Peter Daggy; (6) William Tracey, Michael Schmitz; (7) Edward F. Cullerton, P. J. Hickey; (8) Jeremiah Clowry, M. B. Bailey; (9) George Powell, William B. Bateham; (10) Lester L. Bond, C. C. P. Holden; (11) Henry Sweet, H. O. Glade, T. T. Verdier (elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of H. O. Glade, in January 1872); (12) Monroe Heath, Henry Witbeck; (13) George W. Sherwood, S. S. Gardner; (14) S. E. Cleveland, B. G. Gill; (15) James J. McGrath, John Buehler; (16) Thompson W. Stout, K. G. Schmidt; (17) Jacob Lengacher, Louis Schaffner; (18) Thomas Carney, John McCaffery; (19) Mahlon D. Ogden, William M. Clarke; (20) Charles L. Woodman, G. A. Busse.

1872-73—Mayor, Joseph Medill; City Clerk, Charles T. Hotchkiss; City Attorney, I. N. Stiles; City Treasurer, David A. Gage. Aldermen, by wards: (1) William H. Richardson, Chauncey T. Bowen; (2) Francis W. Warren, Arthur Dixon; (3) David Coey, John W. McGennis; (4) George Sidwell, John H. McAvoy; (5) A. H. Pickering, R. B. Stone; (6) Michael Schmitz, William Tracey; (7) P. McClory, E. F. Cullerton; (8) M. B. Bailey, Jeremiah Clowry; (9) James O'Brien, George Powell; (10) David W. Clark, Jr., L. L. Bond; (11) P. Kehoe, Henry Sweet; (12) A. F. Miner, Monroe Heath; (13) Avery Moore, George W. Sherwood; (14) Bart Quirk, S. E. Cleveland; (15) Nicholas Eckhardt, James J. McGrath; (16) Peter Mahr, Thompson W. Stout; (17) Louis Schaffner, Jacob Lengacher; (18) Thomas Cannon, Thomas Carney; (19) Michael Brand, M. D. Ogden; (20) John T. Corcoran, C. L. Woodman.

1873-74—Mayor, Harvey D. Colvin; City Clerk, Joseph K. C. Forrest; City Attorney, Egbert Jamieson; City Treasurer, Daniel O'Hara. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Thomas Foley, William H. Richardson; (2) Arthur Dixon, F. W. Warren; (3) William Fitzgerald, David Coey; (4) Jesse Spaulding, George H. Sidwell;

(5) R. B. Stone, A. H. Pickering; (6) Philip Reidy, M. Schmitz; (7) E. F. Cullerton, P. McClory; (8) James H. Hildreth, M. B. Bailey; (9) Thomas H. Bailey, James O'Brien; (10) C. L. Woodman, D. W. Clark, Jr.; (11) George E. White, P. Kehoe; (12) Monroe Heath, A. F. Miner; (13) James L. Campbell, Avery Moore; (14) S. E. Cleveland, Bart Quirk; (15) James J. McGrath, M. Ryan (elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. J. McGrath, June 22), N. Eckhardt; (16) Thompson W. Stout, Peter Mahr; (17) Jacob Lengacher, Louis Schaffner; (18) David Murphy, Thomas Cannon; (19) Thomas Lynch, Michael Brand; (20) Julius Jonas, John T. Corcoran.

1874-75—Mayor, Harvey D. Colvin; City Clerk, Joseph K. C. Forrest; City Attorney, Egbert Jamieson; City Treasurer, Daniel O'Hara. Aldermen, by wards: (1) William H. Richardson, Thomas Foley; (2) F. W. Warren, A. Dixon; (3) David Coey, William Fitzgerald; (4) Rensselaer Stone, Jesse Spaulding; (5) Thomas C. Clarke, R. B. Stone; (6) Frederick Sommer, Philip Reidy; (7) P. McClory, E. F. Cullerton; (8) P. C. McDonald, James H. Hildreth; (9) James O'Brien, Thomas H. Bailey; (10) D. W. Clark, Jr., C. L. Woodman; (11) S. F. Gunderson, George E. White; (12) A. N. Waterman, Monroe Heath; (13) C. H. Case, James L. Campbell; (14) Bart Quirk, S. E. Cleveland; (15) N. Eckhardt, M. Ryan; (16) Peter Mahr, Thompson W. Stout; (17) Louis Schaffner, Jacob Lengacher; (18) M. Sweeney, David Murphy; (19) William B. Dickinson, Thomas Lynch; (20) John T. Corcoran, Julius Jonas.

1876—*Mayor, Monroe Heath, H. D. Colvin, Thomas Hoyne; City Clerk, Caspar Butz; City Attorney, Richard S. Tuthill; City Treasurer, Clinton Briggs. Aldermen, by wards: (1) John T. McAuley, D. K. Pearsons; (2) Jacob Rosenberg, Addison Ballard; (3) John L. Thompson, William Aldrich; (4) John W. Stewart, James H. Gilbert; (5) Fred. Sommer, Mark Sheridan; (6) E. F. Cullerton, Fred. Lodding; (7) James H. Hildreth, Charles Tarnow (elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. H. Hildreth), Henry Kerber; (8) Frank Lawler, James O'Brien; (9) John M. Van Osdel, Jacob Beidler; (10) George E. White, Andrew F. Smith;

*The order passed by the City Council, in 1875, providing for an election for city officers under the new General Incorporation Act, omitted all reference to the office of mayor. Notwithstanding the apparent absence of any authority, a popular vote was taken for mayor at the election, and Thomas Hoyne received 33,064 votes, with 819 scattering, but when the returns were canvassed by the Council, this vote was disregarded. The new Council, at its first meeting, decided to count the vote for mayor, and declared Mr. Hoyne elected. H. D. Colvin, the incumbent, refused to yield possession of the office, on the plea that he was entitled to hold over under the law; but on reference to the courts neither contestant could sustain his position. A special election for mayor was therefore ordered by the Council, and on June 12, 1876, Monroe Heath was duly elected.

(11) A. G. Throop, J. G. Briggs; (12) James T. Rawleigh, S. H. McCrea; (13) William Wheeler, S. E. Cleveland; (14) John Baumgarten, M. Ryan; (15) A. W. Waldo, Frank Neisen; (16) Frank Linsenbarth, Jacob Lengacher; (17) M. Sweeney, David Murphy; (18) James A. Kirk, Jacob Boser.

1877—Mayor, Monroe Heath; City Clerk, Caspar Butz; City Attorney, R. S. Tuthill; City Treasurer, Charles R. Larrabee. Aldermen, by wards: (1) D. K. Pearsons, J. T. McAuley; (2) Addison Ballard, Jacob Rosenberg; (3) Eugene Cary, John L. Thompson; (4) James H. Gilbert, John W. Stewart; (5) John D. Tully,

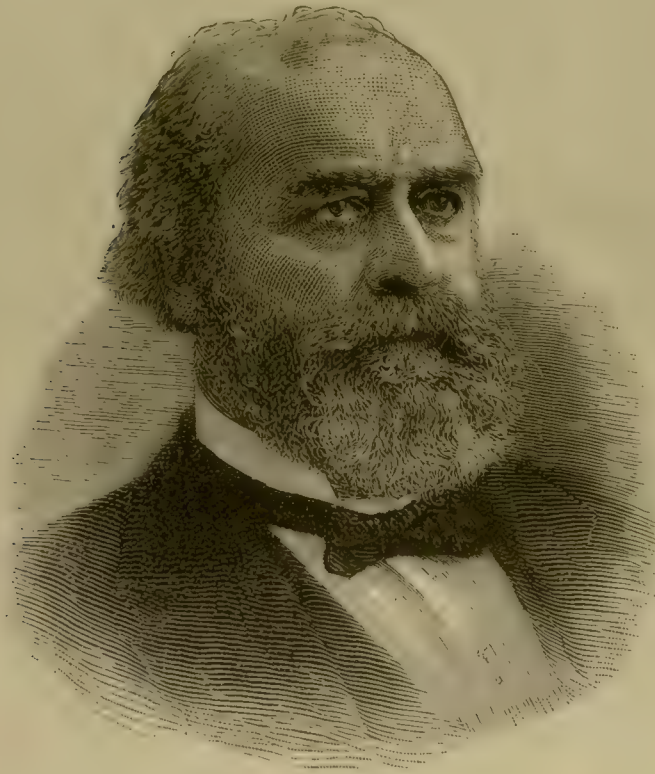
Swayne Wickersham, (elected September 24, 1879, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of M. F. Tuley); (2) P. Sanders, Addison Ballard; (3) O. B. Phelps, John M. Clark; (4) H. E. Mallory, Amos Grannis; (5) George Turner, M. McAuley; (6) Edward F. Cullerton, John J. Altpeter; (7) John McNally, John Riordan; (8) Frank Lawler, Thomas Purcell; (9) John M. Smyth, James Peevey; (10) John Eiszner, Michael McNurney; (11) A. G. Throop, George B. Swift; (12) James T. Rawleigh, Joseph D. Everett; (13) A. C. Knopf, Henry P. Thompson; (14) Frank A. Stauber, Reinhardt Lorenz; (15) A. W. Waldo, Adam Meyer; (16) P. Weterer, Christian Meyer; (17) John McCaffery, Edward P. Barrett; (18) Julius Jonas, William G. McCormick.

1880-87—Mayor, Carter H. Harrison; City Clerk, P. J. Howard; City Attorney, Julius S. Grinnell; City Treasurer, W. C. Seipp. Aldermen by wards: (1) Arthur Dixon, Swayne Wickersham; (2) Addison Ballard, Patrick Sanders; (3) John M. Clark, Daniel L. Shorey; (4) Amos Grannis, William W. Watkins; (5) M. McAuley, E. P. Burke; (6) John J. Altpeter, Edward F. Cullerton; (7) John Riordan, James H. Hildreth; (8) Thomas Purcell, Frank Lawler; (9) James Peevey, John M. Smyth; (10) M. McNurney, H. Schroeder; (11) George B. Swift, Thomas N. Bond; (12) Joseph D. Everett, Alvin Hulbert; (13) H. P. Thompson, O. M. Brady; (14) R. Lorenz, F. A. Stauber; (15) Adam Meyer, William S. Young, Jr.; (16) Christian Meier, Anton Imhof; (17) E. P. Barrett, John Murphy; (18) W. G. McCormick, A. H. Burley.

1887-88—Mayor, Carter H. Harrison; City Clerk, P. J. Howard; City Attorney, Julius S. Grinnell; City Treasurer, Rudolph Brand. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Swayne Wickersham, Arthur Dixon; (2) Patrick Sanders, James T. Appleton; (3) D. L. Shorey, O. B. Phelps; (4) W. W. Watkins, O. D. Wetherell; (5) Edward F. Burke, Henry F. Sheridan; (6) Edward F. Cullerton, J. J. Altpeter; (7) James H. Hildreth, John Riordan; (8) Frank Lawler, Thomas Purcell; (9) John M. Smyth, James Peevey; (10) Henry Schroeder, Daniel Nelson; (11) Thomas N. Bond, Thaddeus Dean; (12) Alvin Hulbert, Joseph D. Everett; (13) O. M. Brady, James M. Wanzer; (14) Frank A. Stauber, Clemens Hirsch; (15) William S. Young, Jr., Adam Meyer; (16) Anton Imhoff, Christian Meier; (17) John Murphy, Edward P. Barrett; (18) A. H. Burley, Frank M. Blair.

1888-89—Mayor, Carter H. Harrison; City Clerk, P. J. Howard; City Attorney, Julius S. Grinnell; City Treasurer, Rudolph Brand. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Arthur Dixon, Swayne Wickersham; (2) James T. Appleton, Patrick Sanders; (3) D. L. Shorey, O. B. Phelps; (4) O. D. Wetherell, S. D. Foss; (5) E. P. Burke, H. F. Sheridan; (6) J. J. Altpeter, E. F. Cullerton; (7) John Riordan, J. H. Hildreth; (8) Thomas Purcell, Frank Lawler; (9) James Peevey, M. Gaynor; (10) Daniel Nelson, G. E. White; (11) Thaddeus Dean, T. N. Bond; (12) J. D. Everett, John Marder; (13) J. M. Wanzer, J. E. Dalton; (14) Clemens Hirsch, M. Ryan; (15) Adam Meyer, James M. Quinn; (16) Christian Meier, J. H. Colvin; (17) E. P. Barrett, John Sweeney; (18) F. M. Blair, J. E. Geohegan.

1889-90—Mayor, Carter H. Harrison; City Clerk, John G. Neumeister; City Attorney, Julius S. Grinnell; City Treasurer, John M. Dunphy. Aldermen, by wards: (1) W. P. Whelan, Arthur



CARTER H. HARRISON.

Frederick Sommer; (6) Frederick Lodding, E. F. Cullerton; (7) Henry Kerber (who held his seat until April, 1878, on account of the non-determined contest of John Riordan against James H. Hildreth, declared ineligible although he received the majority of votes in the election held April 3, 1877), Charles Tarnow; (8) R. M. Oliver, Frank Lawler; (9) Jacob Beidler, John M. Van Osdel; (10) M. McNurney, George E. White; (11) A. B. Cook, A. G. Throop; (12) S. G. Seaton, James T. Rawleigh; (13) H. P. Thompson, William Wheeler; (14) M. Ryan, John Baumgarten; (15) Frank Niesen, A. W. Waldo; (16) M. Schweisthal, F. Linsenbarth; (17) Bernard Janssens, M. Sweeney; (18) J. H. B. Daly, James A. Kirk.

1878—Mayor, Monroe Heath; City Clerk, Caspar Butz; City Attorney, Richard S. Tuthill; City Treasurer, Charles R. Larrabee. Aldermen, by wards: (1) Murry F. Tuley, D. K. Pearsons; (2) Patrick Sanders, Addison Ballard; (3) O. B. Phelps, Eugene Cary; (4) Herbert F. Mallory, James H. Gilbert; (5) George Turner, John D. Tully; (6) E. F. Cullerton, Frederick Lodding; (7) John McNally, John Riordan; (8) Frank Lawler, R. M. Oliver; (9) John M. Smyth, Jacob Beidler; (10) John Eiszner, M. McNurney; (11) A. G. Throop, A. B. Cook; (12) James T. Rawleigh, S. G. Seaton; (13) A. C. Knopf, H. P. Thompson; (14) Frank A. Stauber, M. Ryan; (15) A. W. Waldo, Frank Niesen; (16) Peter S. Weterer, M. Schweisthal; (17) John McCaffery, B. Janssens; (18) Julius Jonas, J. H. B. Daly.

1879-80—Mayor, Carter H. Harrison; City Clerk, P. J. Howard; City Attorney, Julius S. Grinnell; City Treasurer, William C. Seipp. Aldermen, by wards: (1) M. F. Tuley, Arthur Dixon,

Dixon; (2) Patrick Sanders, James T. Appleton; (3) D. L. Shorey, Charles W. Drew; (4) Thomas C. Clarke, O. D. Wetherell; (5) E. P. Burke, Henry F. Sheridan; (6) Edward F. Cullerton, C. F. L. Doerner; (7) J. H. Hildreth, Joseph M. Weber; (8) Frank Lawler, Redmond F. Sheridan; (9) William F. Mahoney, John Gaynor; (10) M. McNurney, Stephen P. Revere; (11) Thomas N. Bond, Samuel Simons; (12) J. L. Campbell, Walter S. Hull; (13) John E. Dalton, John W. Lyke; (14) Michael Ryan, Frank Schack; (15) William S. Young, Jr., William Eiszfeldt, Jr.; (16) John H. Colvin, Henry Severin; (17) John Sweeney, John A. Linn; (18) John I. Noyes, William R. Manierre.

James M. Wanzer

CARTER H. HARRISON, mayor of Chicago, although he has been in active political life but fourteen years, is one of the most widely known public characters in the country. He has come to wield such a power within the democratic party, that at the last National Democratic Convention his name was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Mayor Harrison may be said to have fairly inherited his taste for political life. His great-grandfather was the ancestor of President William Henry Harrison, his grandfather a cousin of Thomas Jefferson, and he himself is a cousin of John C. Breckenridge. He was born near Lexington, Ky., on February 15, 1825, and his father dying when he was eight months old, he was left to the care of his mother, a daughter of Colonel William Russell, of the United States Army, one of the pioneers of the Northwest, of which Illinois is now a part. Mr. Harrison's home was a log house, and it is said that "his first cradle was a new sugar-trough." From his mother he imbibed those principles which, in 1849, placed him in the front rank of the emancipationists of Kentucky. Most of his education preparatory to entering the sophomore class of Yale College, he received from Dr. Marshall, brother of the Chief Justice, and father of Tom Marshall, the great orator. Graduating in 1845, he commenced the study of law, but did not enter into practice at once, as his mother needed his company and comfort. In 1851, he went abroad, traveling, for two years, in Europe, Asia and Egypt. In 1855, he commenced a prospecting tour through the Northwest; but reaching Chicago, became so impressed with the young city that he invested all his means in real estate, expecting also to enter into the regular practice of the law. But his acute business foresight induced him to confine his efforts entirely to real estate transactions, thus laying the firm basis of an ample fortune. Mr. Harrison did not actively engage in politics until 1870, being elected during the succeeding year a member of the first board of County Commissioners. He held the office until December, 1874, when he took his seat as member of Congress from the second district of Illinois. His term in Congress was marked by an earnestness and ability which made him one of the most prominent members in that body. A resolution, introduced by him, to fix the presidential term at six years, with ineligibility for re-election and making the retiring President a senator for life, drew the attention of the country to him as a man of broad and radical views. His efforts in behalf of the Centennial appropriation bill exhibited him, not only as an energetic worker and ready debater, but as a brilliant orator. As a humorist, also, he developed a reputation second to that possessed by no other public character in the country. In this extended arena full scope was given to those talents, which had been fostered by extensive reading and travel. Mr. Harrison spent the summers of 1874 and 1875 in Europe, with his family. He was elected mayor of Chicago in 1879, 1881, 1883, and 1885. Against his own desire he was nominated for Governor of Illinois in 1884, and during the fall of that year conducted a most energetic and brilliant canvass, which resulted in cutting down the republican majority of 37,033, enjoyed by Governor Cullom, to 13,500. Mayor Harrison was married, on April 12, 1855, to Miss Sophy Preston, who came from a distinguished Southern family. His wife dying in Europe in 1876, he married, in 1882, Miss Marguerite E. Stearns, daughter of one of Chicago's oldest, most respected and wealthiest citizens.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, JR., corporation counsel of the City of Chicago, is the youngest man who ever held this position, not being twenty-eight years of age when chosen. He has nevertheless made an enviable reputation as a lawyer and an official, having a clear preception and easy address. His parents were early residents of Chicago, his father, Frederick H. Winston, being a leading member of the Bar as early as 1857. His mother, whose maiden name was Maria T. Dudley, was a native of Kentucky; and while on a visit to her home in Franklin County, her son Frederick was born on October 27, 1856. The best private schools in Chicago afforded him his education, preparatory to a thorough course in Yale College and Columbia Law School. He graduated with high honors, and, in the spring of 1878, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State. Forming a partnership with Chester M. Dawes, assistant U. S. district attorney, he soon brought himself to such favorable notice that, in the spring of 1881, he was appointed assistant corporation counsel under Francis Adams. One

Upon the resignation of Mr. Adams, in December, 1883, Mr. Winston was appointed corporation counsel, and unanimously confirmed by the Common Council. Since occupying this position he has carried through many measures of great import to the city. While yet serving under Mr. Adams, the amendment to the city charter was passed, providing for the raising of income from licenses. The constitutionality of this measure being questioned, Mr. Winston had already carried the first test case to the Supreme Court. The remaining cases, five in all, were argued by him after his appointment to his present position, and he succeeded in firmly establishing the validity of the law. His efforts, also, in behalf of the Harper license law, and of the ordinance empowering the mayor to veto or cut down annual appropriations, resulted in the higher courts upholding the legality of these measures, and have marked his administration of the municipal law department as one of great vigor. The establishment by the Supreme Court of the validity of the "Smoke Ordinance" is also to be placed to his credit. Mr. Winston is prominent in the social and literary societies of the city, being connected with the Chicago Literary, Union, Iroquois, and Algonquin clubs, and the Cook County Young Democracy. Mr. Winston was married, on June 26, 1876, to Miss Ada Fountain, of New York City, and three children have been born to them.

CLARENCE A. KNIGHT, city attorney, was born on October 28, 1853, in McHenry County, Ill. With the exception of one year at the Cook County Normal School, his entire education was received in the district schools. His father, John Knight, an old and respected lake captain, entered the service of the Government at the breaking out of the War, and was killed on the gun-boat "Mound City," in June, 1862. While steaming up the White River she was attacked by the Confederate commander, Captain Frye; and her boiler being exploded by a shell, Mr. Knight, with the remainder of the crew, leaped into the water. They were fired upon from the bank, and he thus met his death. He bequeathed to his son an honest name, a straightforwardness, manliness and ability. After leaving the Cook County Normal School, Mr. Knight taught school one year, and then, in April, 1872, commenced the study of law in the

C. A. Knight

office of Spafford, McDaid & Wilson. In 1874, on examination before the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the practice of his profession. Under the firm name of McDaid & Knight, he formed a partnership in 1877, and in September, 1879, was appointed assistant city attorney under Julius S. Grinnell. In November, 1884, Mr. Grinnell having been elected State's attorney, Mr. Knight was, by the Mayor, appointed city attorney and unanimously confirmed by the City Council, being the youngest lawyer who has ever occupied the position. Mr. Knight was married on October 31, 1877, to Miss Dell Brown, daughter of Dr. H. T. Brown, a leading physician of McHenry County. They have one daughter, Bessie.

GEORGE MILLS ROGERS, city prosecuting attorney, is the son of Judge John G. Rogers, and was born at Glasgow, Ky., on April 16, 1854. He fitted himself for college in the Chicago public schools and the University, and graduated from Yale in 1876. Mr. Rogers next studied law with Crawford & McConnell, attended the Union College of Law, and was admitted to the Bar in June, 1878. He at once commenced practice as a member of the firm of McConnell, Raymond & Rogers, and, by the withdrawal of Henry W. Raymond, the style became McConnell & Rogers. In November, 1883, he became a member of the Citizens' Association and its attorney, serving in that capacity for one year, and until January, 1885, when he was appointed assistant city attorney, which office he held until appointed city prosecuting attorney in February, 1886. Mr. Rogers was married on June 13, 1884, to Philippa Hone Anthon, of New York City. She is the daughter of the late Philip Hone Anthon, and a niece of the late Professor Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, New York.

THE CITY HALL.

After the fire of 1871, the first thing was to secure offices and rooms for the various branches of the city government. On October 9, the headquarters of the mayor were temporarily located at the corner of Ann and Washington streets. At a meeting of the Common Council, on October 11, a committee was appointed to select a suitable building for the differ-

F. S. Winston Jr.

of the most important cases intrusted to him was that involving the right of the corporation to regulate the closing of the bridges. In the spring of 1883, he argued the question in the U. S. Supreme Court, and established the very important principle that the city had decided rights in the control of the streams within its bounds.

ent offices of the city government. On the 12th, the report of the committee, recommending the Madison-street Police Station as a place of meeting for the Common Council, was concurred in. A communication from Mayor Mason to the Council, of the same date, stated that he had "on yesterday decided to temporarily fix his office, and those of other city officers, at the corner of Hubbard Court and Wabash Avenue." This, the Common Council met, by resolving at once "that the Mayor, Comptroller and City Clerk have their offices for the present in Madison street Police Station."

At this meeting it was also resolved "that the Board of Public Works be required to immediately prepare plans and specifications for a permanent building for all

House, offering premiums of \$5,000 for the best plan, \$2,000 for the second, and \$1,000 for the third. In response, fifty plans were received, and opened in March, 1873. It was not, until 1877, that steps were taken toward the commencement of the new building. At a meeting of the City Council, on September 3, 1877, an ordinance was passed as follows:

"That the Department of Public Works, in connection with the building committee, be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to take immediate measures to put in the foundations of the City Hall building upon its original site, and according to such plans and specifications, and in such manner, as they, or a majority of them, may decide upon."

An agreement having been entered into between the county and the city requiring the exterior portion of the



CITY HALL BUILDING.

city offices and the Common Council, to be erected on the old Court House Square."

Within a week from the fire, work was authorized to be commenced upon the building of a new City Hall, on what was called "the reservoir lot," owned by the city, at the southeast corner of Adams and LaSalle streets.* The structure covered the entire lot, being about one hundred and seventy-eight feet square, and was completed and occupied by January 1, 1872. It contained rooms sufficient for all the city offices, and also accommodations for the law library, the county recorder, and several of the courts. The city expended \$75,000 in constructing and furnishing this edifice, which continued to be occupied by the officers of the city government until 1885. It was merely a pile of brick and mortar, almost wholly without conveniences, hastily thrown together in walls, with openings for doors and windows. It was familiarly known as the "old Rookery."

In November, 1872, the city and county conjointly advertised for plans for a new City Hall and Court

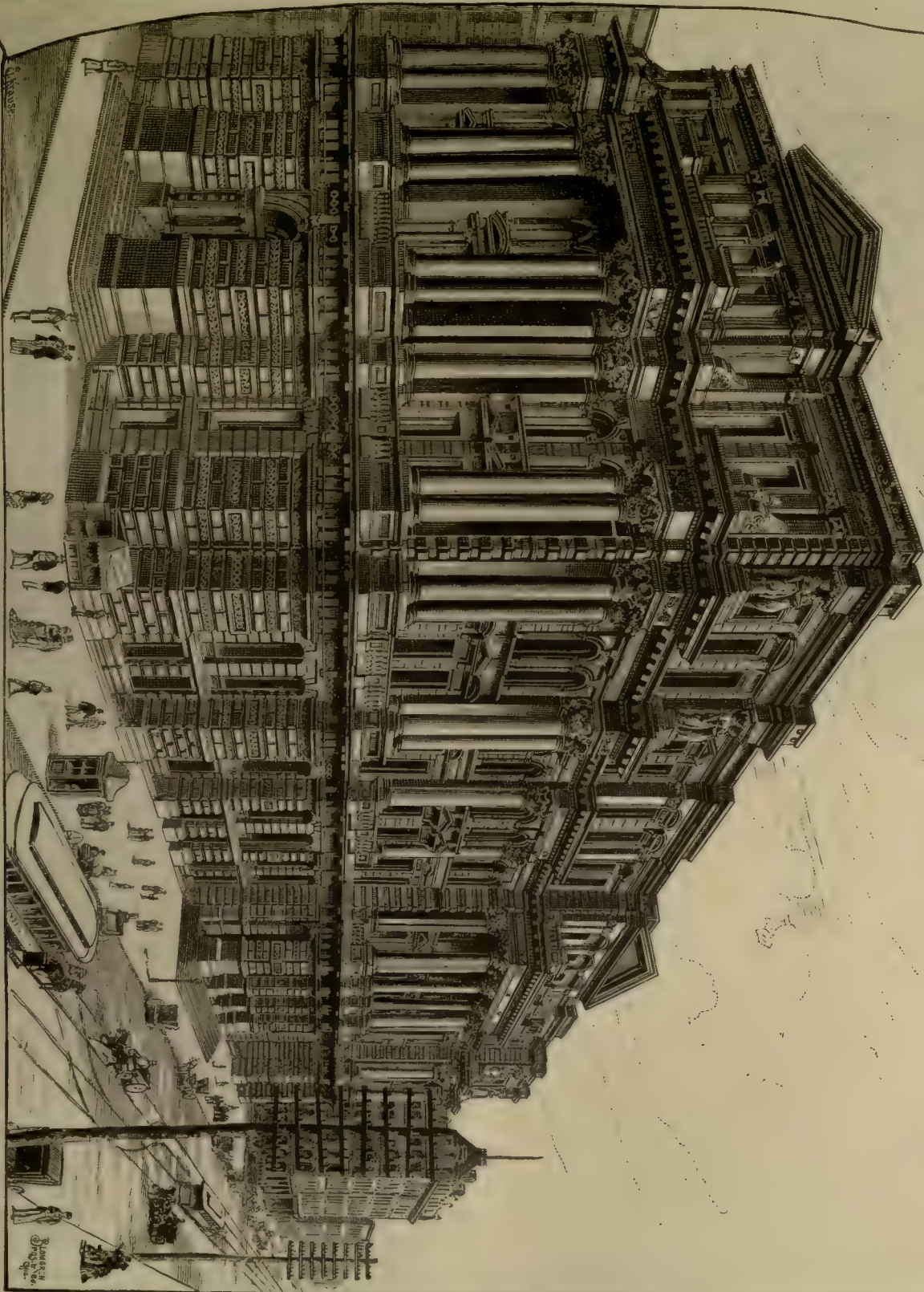
* It had upon it an iron water tank which had belonged to the Water Works service on the South Side. The new City Hall was built around the brick substructure, which was transformed into safety vaults.

Court House and the City Hall to be of uniform architectural design, arrangements were made with J. J. Egan, architect for the county, to furnish the city with duplicate drawings of the front elevations, together with plans in detail of the stone work of the Court House. L. D. Cleveland, superintendent of buildings, was placed in charge of construction and the preparation of plans for the interior. The contract for excavating for the foundation was let to John Shackley for \$1,483, and for building the sub-basement to Mortimer & Tapper for \$57,909. On April 17, 1878, further contracts were awarded as follows:

Thomlinson & Reed, cut stone.....	\$477,693
John Angus, masonry.....	90,519
J. P. Sexton, iron work.....	105,302

The work was somewhat retarded in the spring and summer of 1879, on account of an investigation ordered by the City Council, growing out of certain charges preferred by the Citizens' Committee. In April, 1881, the commissioner of public works reported that the contract had been let for the fire-proof roofing and flooring, and that it was intended to push the work so that the new building might be occupied by the fall of 1882.

COOK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE



But this was not realized. In February, 1882, the mayor reported that the building would not be completed until the spring of 1884; but it was in fact not ready for occupancy until January and February, 1885. The first officer to move in was the city comptroller, on January 3, 1885.

The building is a dual structure, erected for the joint occupancy of the city and county. The style of architecture is the modern French Renaissance. Above

floors are of T-beams and hollow-tiles; stairs and balustrades of iron, wainscoted with colored marble in panels. The entire interior work is of white oak, of elaborate design and highly finished.

The basement story, which is thirteen feet eight inches in height, is occupied by the Fire, Police and Health departments, the City Electrician and Gas Inspector. The first story, twenty-one feet eight inches high, is occupied by the Mayor, Comptroller, City Clerk,



COUNCIL CHAMBER.

the second story proper is a colonnaded double-story, with Corinthian columns thirty-five feet in height, of polished Maine granite, supporting an entablature, divided into architrave, frieze and cornice. The attic story is embellished with allegorical groups representing agriculture, commerce, peace and plenty, the mechanic arts and science. The building was to have been surmounted with domes. The materials used in the superstructure are principally Bedford sandstone and brick, the columns, pilasters and pillars being of Maine granite. The cost of the building, including all amounts paid therefor and due on contracts up to January 1, 1885, was \$1,549,438. The amount estimated as necessary to complete the unfurnished portion is \$92,600, making a total cost of \$1,642,038. The county building, erected at the same time and of nearly the same materials, according to the report of the commissioners of public works, cost \$2,424,668.

The dimensions of the building, exclusive of the rotunda connections with the Court House, are: Outside length on LaSalle Street, 366 feet; outside width on Washington and Randolph streets, 128 feet each; height from sidewalk to top of cornice, 126 feet.

The interior is divided into six stories, and contains 119 office rooms, with 64 fire-proof vaults. All the partition walls are of brick and hollow-tile; the

Treasurer, Collector, the departments of Building and Public Works, the Bureau of Water Rates, and the Janitor. The second story, twenty-one feet eight inches high, is occupied by the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Bureaus of Accounts, Special Assessments, Engineering, Sewers, Maps, Streets, and the janitor. The third story, twenty-three feet eight inches high, contains the city law departments and the Board of Education. The fourth story is occupied by the City Council, the main chamber being 90 by 55 feet. The rooms in the fifth story are unfurnished.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The fire of 1871 caused less demoralization in the Police Department than in any other branch of the municipal service. The losses in buildings, office and station furniture, and supplies, amounted to \$63,500; and with a boat-house, six hundred and twenty muskets and six brass cannon and equipments, aggregated about \$75,000. This comprised the entire value of property destroyed, except the lost, stolen, and unclaimed, or detained-as-evidence effects in the hands of the custodian, estimated at \$20,000. All the records, books of accounts, papers, and files of the office were burned; but as soon as temporary headquarters were obtained,

complete system was again established. Many officers remained on routine duty during the conflagration, even when their own homes were burning. Over one hundred and fifty members of the department were made homeless by the fire, for whose assistance a relief fund of \$10,044.66 was raised, principally by the police departments of other cities. After the location of the custodian's headquarters, property to the value of over \$100,000, lost or stolen during the fire, was restored to its owners.

The police headquarters was located at the West Madison-street Police Station for some months after the fire, and was then removed to the temporary City Hall on Adams Street. The first precinct headquarters was located at the City Bridewell at the time of the fire, while the Armory on Adams Street was being repaired. Immediately after the fire, the members of this precinct located at the church on the corner of Harrison Street and Wabash Avenue for a few days, and then removed to the frame school-house, on the corner of Harrison Street and Pacific Avenue, and built their own lock-up at that place, remaining there until the new station was completed, at a cost of over \$40,000, at the same location. The North Division police headquarters were located temporarily at No. 180 Dearborn Avenue, removing, in 1873, to the Chicago-avenue Police Station, erected at a cost of \$24,303.63.

At the time of the fire the force comprised 425 men; March 1, 1872, 455; 1873, 458; 1874, 552; 1875, 597; 1876, 517; 1877, 516; 1878, 442; 1879, 453; 1880, 473; 1881, 506; 1882, 557; 1883, 637; 1884, 924.

The following table gives a condensed and accurate *resumé* of the operations of the department:

YEAR ENDING	Number of Arrests.	Amount of Fines imposed.	Value of Property reported stolen.	Value of Property recovered.	Expenditures of Police Department.
March 31, 1872.....	21,931	\$128,475	\$64,449 00	\$40,187 00	\$498,247 35
March 31, 1873.....	31,585	211,969	277,364 00	95,398 00	505,327 61
March 31, 1874.....	27,995	165,749	347,589 74	210,685 00	653,258 65
March 31, 1875.....	24,899	83,101	182,591 00	118,218 00	722,876 52
December 31, 1875.....	19,206	65,502	132,443 00	90,956 07	521,579 52
December 31, 1876.....	27,291	104,196	211,138 49	208,296 00	639,886 59
December 31, 1877.....	28,035	166,087	161,909 27	132,037 64	534,842 78
December 31, 1878.....	27,208	230,720	156,169 67	115,833 38	432,758 95
December 31, 1879.....	27,338	205,147	106,034 71	93,370 76	445,195 42
December 31, 1880.....	28,480	151,560	142,599 41	123,509 35	493,672 38
December 31, 1881.....	31,713	163,937	147,144 36	118,508 56	577,038 77
December 31, 1882.....	32,800	159,495	121,929 37	91,265 35	659,259 70
December 31, 1883.....	37,187	225,441	144,802 04	90,792 06	703,579 66
December 31, 1884.....	39,434	229,230	149,837 85	112,943 43	779,921 45
Total.....	405,102	\$2,288,609	\$2,346,001 91	\$1 641,600 60	\$8,167,445 35

In 1884, the total value of real estate belonging to the Police Department was \$72,500; the value of the buildings, \$207,800; and that of supplies, stock and apparatus, \$92,433.79; making a total of \$372,733.79. This was divided among seventeen stations, as follows: Central Station, \$5,245; Harrison-street Station, \$51,992.30; Twenty-second Street Station, \$20,630.98; Cottage Grove-avenue Station, \$22,404.66; Thirty-fifth-street Station, \$5,534.45; Twelfth-street Station, \$26,830.40; Hinman-street Station, \$17,853.70; Deering-street Station, \$6,908.80; Desplaines-street Station, \$83,948.16; Madison-street Station, \$8,817.32; Lake-street Station, \$21,359.69; West Chicago-avenue Station, \$13,720.16; North-avenue Station, \$9,996.40; Rawson-street Station, \$4,718.40; Chicago-avenue Sta-

tion, \$43,487.20; Larrabee-street Station, \$24,293.05; Webster-avenue Station, \$4,933.12.

In 1871, the city was divided into three precincts: The first, with station on Harrison Street, comprising the central portion of the city, with sub-stations on Twenty-second Street, Cottage Grove Avenue, and on Deering Street; the second precinct, station on Madison and Union Streets, controlling the West Lake, West Twelfth, the West Chicago-avenue and Rawson-street districts; and the third, at No. 180 Dearborn Avenue, including the Larrabee-street and Webster-avenue sub-precincts. In 1873, the North Branch Station, on Rawson Street, was added to the third precinct list. In 1874, the Hinman-street Station, on Hinman and Paulina streets, was embraced in the second precinct jurisdiction. In 1875, the following re-districting and apportionment of sub-stations was made under the *régime* of City Marshal R. E. Goodell: First precinct, the Harrison-street, Twenty-second-street, Cottage Grove-avenue and Deering-street districts; second precinct, West Madison-street, West Twelfth-street and Hinman-street districts; third precinct, West Chicago-avenue, West Lake-street and Rawson-street districts; fourth precinct, East Chicago-avenue, Larrabee-street and Webster-avenue districts.

In 1876, the valuation of station houses and real estate was as follows: First precinct \$71,995.00; second precinct, \$68,280.02; third precinct, \$23,283.88; fourth precinct, \$39,561.65; total, \$205,264.35.

In 1879, the Central Station, besides the detective force, was headquarters for the day squad; and the first precinct embraced only the Harrison-street, Twenty-second-street and Cottage Grove-avenue districts.

The second precinct comprised the West Twelfth and Hinman and Deering-street districts; the third precinct consisted of the Madison, Lake and West Chicago-avenue districts; and the fourth precinct took in the East Chicago-avenue, Webster-avenue and Larrabee and Rawson-street districts. In 1881, the Thirty-fifth-street sub-precinct was added to the first precinct; and the West Madison-street sub-precinct to the third precinct in the following year, the chief station of the latter district being removed from Madison to Desplaines Street. In 1883, to the third precinct was added a new station, representing the West North-avenue district. In 1884, the third precinct was again re-districted so as to embrace the Desplaines, West Madison and Lake-street stations, while the fourth precinct comprised the

West Chicago-avenue, North-avenue and Rawson-street stations. The fifth precinct was then established, and comprised the Chicago-avenue, Webster-avenue and Larrabee-street districts.

The register of the Police Department for the fourteen years ending December 1, 1884, shows chief official power vested in a superintendent from 1875. Previous to that date the operations of the force were controlled by a board of commissioners, these being—

1871-72—Mancel Talcott, Mark Sheridan, Jacob Rehm; W. W. Kennedy, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1872-73—Messrs. Sheridan, Wright, Talcott, Cleveland and Rehm, commissioners; Elmer Washburn, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1873-74—Mark Sheridan, E. F. C. Klokke, Charles A. Reno, commissioners; Jacob Rehm, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1875-76—Mark Sheridan, E. F. C. Klokke and Charles A. Reno, commissioners; Jacob Rehm, superintendent; R. E. Goodell marshal; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1876—M. C. Hickey, superintendent; Joseph H. Dixon, deputy superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1877—M. C. Hickey, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1878—V. A. Seavey, superintendent; E. P. Ward, secretary. 1879—Simon O'Donnell, superintendent; Austin J. Doyle, secretary. 1880—William J. McGarigle, superintendent; Austin J. Doyle, secretary and inspector. 1881—William J. McGarigle, superintendent; Austin J. Doyle, secretary and inspector. 1882—Austin J. Doyle, superintendent; D. Welter, secretary and inspector. 1883—Austin J. Doyle, superintendent; D. Welter, secretary and inspector. 1884—Austin J. Doyle, superintendent; D. Welter, secretary and inspector. From before the fire until 1879, William H. Carma was custodian of the Police Department; and from that date until 1885, John O'Donnell filled the position.

The introduction by Captain W. J. McGarigle, in 1880, of the police telephone and signal system, embracing the use of patrol wagons and boxes, was an innovation which has proven eminently successful and has since that date extended to other cities. The establishment of telephone stations at intervals along all available patrol beats, at once augmented the protective and detective efficiency of the force. One year later this branch of the service had become fully organized; 2,114 box-keys had been given to citizens, the horses attached to patrol wagons had been trained to cover a mile of territory within six minutes, and eight operating stations were maintained. In 1883, there were 375 boxes placed on the most prominent street corners throughout the city, being an average of twenty-five boxes to each wagon. Up to December 31, 1884, 857,084 reports had been received through boxes from patrolmen, 23,921 alarms had been responded to, 14,592 arrests made, 1,188 fires attended, 56,087 miles traveled, 2,175 sick and injured persons cared for, 8,010 prisoners taken to stations and the jail, and 3,256 disturbances suppressed without arrest. The service required the attention of eighty-four men. The total number of boxes was 434.

The detective force, which, in 1871, was under the command of Wells Sherman, comprised at that time eight members, most of whom have been prominently known in that branch of service for many years. The corps then consisted of Messrs. Ellis, Heinzman, Simons, Elliott, Simonds, Tyrrell, Lackey, and Bridges. In 1873, Samuel A. Ellis became chief of detectives, and made the first movement toward establishing a permanent and effective detective force, securing an appropriation of \$10,000 for a secret service fund, and modeling the service after that of older systems. He was superseded, in 1874, by Joseph H. Dixon, who gave way in 1876 to William J. McGarigle. In 1880, Edward J. Steele was constituted lieutenant of detectives, and in 1881, Edward J. Keating was made chief. In the same year, Thomas H. Currier took charge, and was followed by John J. Shea and Joseph Kipley, chiefs of this branch of the service until 1885. The following is

the number of officers detailed as detectives since 1871: In 1872, 6; 1873, 10; 1874, 6; 1875, 10; 1876, 10; 1877, 10; 1878, 8; 1879, 10; 1880, 11; 1881, 19; 1882, 20; 1883, 22; 1884, 30. The detective force is operated on a salary system, with a yearly secret service fund appropriation to meet the requirements of its workings, which have become very systematic and effective.

In 1877, the police force of Chicago were successful, with the aid of the military, in quelling a riot which, at one time, threatened to assume the same lawless and destructive character which had characterized the labor demonstrations in Pittsburgh and other cities. On Monday, July 23, orders were issued to the Police Department to hold itself in constant readiness for a local outbreak. Excitement ran high among the laboring classes, and at a mass meeting of workingmen, held on Monday evening, at the corner of Madison and Market streets, five thousand spectators, inflamed by the fiery speeches of communistic orators, dispersed to their homes with a decided impression that trouble would ensue on the morrow. On Tuesday morning, the first indication of mob violence appeared, and information reached police headquarters to the effect that a mob of several hundred persons, armed with clubs and sticks, were moving down South Canal Street, compelling all workmen in lumber yards and factories to join their ranks. They were dispersed by a platoon of second precinct police, and several of the leaders arrested. Later in the day, the collection of another mob near Remington's gun store, on State Street, led to a second successful sortie on the part of the police; and taking this as an indication that the rioters were bent on following the example of the Pittsburgh mob, which raided the gun stores of that city, the following order was sent to the proprietor of every gun store and pawnshop in the city:

"To all Pawnbrokers:

"As a measure of precaution, as well as protection to yourselves in the event of a riot, I would respectfully request that you immediately remove all revolvers or other fire-arms from your windows to some safe place where they can not be taken from you, and let them so remain until such time as all danger is past.

"M. C. HICKEY, *General Superintendent of Police.*"

At four o'clock in the afternoon, information was received at headquarters that mobs were congregating in different portions of the city. A general order was issued commanding prompt action, and many arrests were made. A reserve force was held at each station, and the police were kept busy dispersing crowds, which gathered later at some new center. That afternoon circulars were scattered broadcast over the city, calling for a mass meeting on Market Street the same evening. The mayor and a council of police questioned the expediency of this meeting, and the mob, numbering several hundred, was dispersed by the police after a vigorous use of the baton. The ensuing morning, crowds gathered to discuss the situation, but they fled at the coming of the police. Up to this time the police force had been ample to cope with the rising, and Captains Seavey, Gund, and O'Donnell, and Lieutenants Blettner, Simons, Bell, Hathaway, Gerbing, and Baus, with their details, had done most effective work in controlling and dispersing the rioters. Over one hundred and twenty-five arrests had been made, and three hundred and twenty-two special policemen sworn into service.

In accordance with a proclamation issued by Mayor Heath, citizens' organizations were established in each ward; the First and Second regiments, and other military, cavalry, and veteran organizations were held in readiness at their respective armories; and by Tuesday evening not less than twenty thousand armed men were

ready to act in defense of the city. General Joseph T. Torrence commanded the military organization, with headquarters at the central police office.

The first actual violence occurred on Wednesday. The rioters, growing bolder, began driving men from work and destroying property in the lumber districts, and massed nine hundred strong near McCormick's reaper factory, on Blue Island Avenue. Here a detachment of police under command of Lieutenants Callahan and Vesey routed the mob. Stones and other missiles were used, and two patrolmen were slightly injured. A second mob, at Van Buren-street bridge, was dispersed by Lieutenant Ebersold; and still another, in the vicinity of the Illinois Central elevator, by Lieutenant Bell and Sergeant Brennan. Before noon a dozen outbreaks occurred in the various divisions of the city, during which men were beaten, windows broken, and street cars stopped. The aspect of affairs had become serious. The saloons were ordered to be closed, trucks were kept in readiness to carry the police, a mass meeting of the rioters was broken up and their platforms torn down, and during a desperate hand-to-hand conflict many were beaten and several shots fired. At the Burlington & Quincy round-house, on Sixteenth Street, Lieutenant Macauley and Sergeant Ryan's detail had a half-hour battle with the rioters, during which five of the latter were shot dead. That evening Pribyl's gun store, on South Halsted Street, was raided, and the stock appropriated by the mob.

Thursday morning, the rioters were massed in the vicinity of the Sixteenth-street viaduct, and several sanguinary conflicts took place. Lieutenant Bischoff's detail drove a riotous crowd into the West Twelfth-street Turner Hall, and were fired upon, special policemen Landacker and Shanley being wounded. The riot had now begun in earnest. At the viaduct, three hundred and fifty policemen were engaged in a desperate battle. Alarming rumors of riot and carnage were afloat, and each fusillade intensified the popular excitement. The hour for decisive action had come, and the First and Second regiments, commanded respectively by Colonel S. B. Sherer and Colonel James Quirk, were ordered by General Torrence to report at the scene of disturbance, to Police Captain Seavey. Two six-pound guns, ready for action, in command of Colonel Bolton and Captain Tobey, and two companies of cavalry, were also brought into service. The police were nearly exhausted, but kept driving back the rioters; and at Halsted-street bridge, where a large number of packing-house and rolling-mill men had reinforced the mob, the scene was one of the wildest conflict. Three platoons of police, commanded by Lieutenants Hood, Carberry and Bischoff, crossed the bridge in pursuit of the rioters, when some sympathiser of the latter opened it to prevent their retreat. The police were hemmed in, and showers of bullets filled the air, when a brave little fellow, named James O'Neill, seeing their predicament, swung back the bridge, and soon after Deputy Superintendent Dixon and Lieutenant McGargle arrived with reinforcements, and after a series of skirmishes effectually routed the rioters. During the various conflicts, ten of the strikers had been killed and forty five wounded, and nineteen policemen injured.

General Joseph T. Torrence, brigadier-general commanding the Illinois National Guards, in his report of the riot and the part taken by the military in the same, says:

"Railway strikes attended by riots were at that time in progress in several States, and the officials of this city were in momentary expectation of similar outbreaks here. Upon assuming command,

I at once ordered the five regiments composing my brigade—the First, Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Sherer; the Second, Lieutenant-Colonel James Quirk; the Third, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. R. Stambaugh; the Ninth, Major William P. Chandler, and the Tenth, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Parsons—to assemble at their respective armories and hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. These orders were obeyed with the greatest alacrity.

"The First and Second regiments remained in their armories until the 26th of July, when the First was moved to the Exposition Building and the Second to the Rock Island Depot. At 10 o'clock A. M., the same day, Captain Williams, of the First Regiment, was dispatched to the corner of Chicago and Milwaukee avenues, in command of his own company, Captain Lackey's Zouaves and the North Chicago Light Guard, and an hour later the remainder of the First Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer, was ordered to the Harrison-street Station, where it was joined by one gun of Bolton's Veteran Battery. With this force Lieutenant-Colonel Sherer then proceeded to the east end of Twelfth-street bridge where the gun was placed in position to command the bridge, and the regiment properly posted for its support. The Second Regiment was simultaneously posted at the corner of West Twelfth Street, to support a second gun of Bolton's Battery. In the evening the following changes were made: Four companies of the Second Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Quirk, were stationed on the Halsted-street viaduct, and three companies, under Major Murphy, midway between the viaduct and Twelfth Street; two companies of the First Regiment were posted at the Twelfth-street bridge, two at Jefferson street, and two east of West Twelfth-street Turner Hall. With the exception of the removal of three companies of the Second Regiment to the corner of Archer Avenue and Halsted Street, the disposition of the troops remained substantially the same until the 27th of July, when, at 2 o'clock P. M., the First Regiment, including Captain Williams's command, was ordered to the Exposition Building. Later the Second Regiment returned to the Rock Island depot. On the morning of the 28th of July, the Major-General commanding proceeded to Braidwood, taking with him the First Regiment and Captain Lackey's Zouaves. The Second Regiment remained on duty at the Rock Island depot until Monday morning, the 30th of July, at 5 o'clock A. M., when, in order to protect persons desirous of resuming work, the companies of the regiment were posted as follows: Two companies at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Stewart Avenue, two at the corner of Archer Avenue and Halsted Street, and one at the Rock Island depot. On the night of the 26th of July, the troops on the viaduct being molested by missiles and pistol shots from straggling rioters, Colonel Quirk ordered his men to fire. One volley was fired at 9:10 P. M., and a second at 10:30 P. M., the first producing some effect, the second reducing the rioters to silence. All remained quiet in the vicinity of the viaduct for the rest of the night. The Union Veterans, a force composed wholly of old and tried soldiers, though not connected with the State military organization, but sworn in as special policemen, reported to me for duty and obeyed orders from headquarters. This command was organized and equipped under the efficient supervision of General Reynolds, Colonel Owen Stuart, General O. L. Mann and General Martin Beem, on the 24th of July, and from that time forward was almost constantly engaged in the performance of duties which were of the first importance to the preservation of public order.

"Company 'A,' Captain Lewis F. Jacobs, and Company 'D,' Captain Charles G. French, were on duty for several days, guarding the works of the Phoenix Distilling Company, which were seriously threatened by mobs. Company 'B,' Captain L. W. Pierce, was the first fully organized and equipped, and was employed during almost the whole time of the riots in guarding the North and West Side water works. Company 'F,' Captain C. R. E. Koch, was mainly occupied in protecting the distillery at the corner of Canalport Avenue and Morgan Street. General Lieb also recruited and commanded a company of veterans, numbering seventy-two men, which was of the greatest service. No reports have been received of companies 'C' and 'G,' of the Union Veterans, but I feel it my duty to call attention to their meritorious conduct, as also to that of the Clan-na-Gael Guards, Captain W. J. Clingen. On the 26th of July, a strong veteran cavalry force of about 150 men was organized by Major James H. B. Daly, assisted by General Shaffner. This command was divided into three companies, under Captains C. H. Montgomerie Agramonte, Thomas J. Waters and H. C. McNeill, to which was added the Chicago Light Cavalry, under Captain D. Welter. Immediately upon being mounted and equipped, the troops of Captains Waters, McNeill and Agramonte were ordered to the scene of the disturbance—the Halsted-street viaduct—in the neighborhood of which they remained on duty all day, making many charges, and capturing a number of prisoners, some in the open streets, and others in houses from which shots had been fired, and dispersing groups of rioters. General Torrence took command of the cavalry on Halsted Street and at the viaduct in person. The

conflict on Halsted Street having terminated in the discomfiture of the mob, the cavalry was employed for the remainder of the time in patrolling the disaffected districts. It would be difficult to overestimate the services rendered by the cavalry, some of whom were almost constantly in the saddle, performing duties of the most exhausting and harassing nature.

General Torrence especially refers, in the continuation of his report, to the members of his staff, Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Huntington, Majors Joseph Kirkland and John Lanigan, Captain Charles H. Taylor, Lieutenant William C. Lyon, Surgeon F. Henrotin, Lieutenant Mann and Lieutenant Hoppin (the two latter gentlemen, recent graduates of West Point, volunteered on the staff), all of whom worked faithfully day and night in organizing, arming, equipping, provisioning and disposing of the forces.

TELEPHONE AND SIGNAL SYSTEM—The details of the police telephone and signal system will be fully comprehended by a glance at the accompanying illustrations, which were furnished by the courtesy of E. B. Chandler.



STANDING BOX.

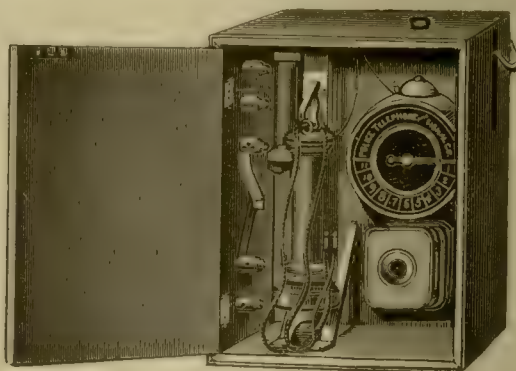
The box, or house, complete, represents a telephone station, and contains a full outfit for communicating with the operator at the police station. It is provided with an alarm box and telephone, and, with the street lamp on top, takes the place of the iron lamp-post. It resembles a sentry box, is octagonal in shape, two feet five inches in diameter, about seven feet in height, and is conspicuous in color. The doors are secured by a patent trap lock, and none but police officers have re-

lease-keys to the same. Citizens opening the boxes have numbered keys, and must remain until an officer comes, after giving an alarm. Inside of the house is a small box with a projecting lever, for the use of citizens, which, pulled down, registers a signal at the station for the patrol-wagon detail. Inside of this signal box is a



SIGNAL BOX, CLOSED.

dial* for different calls, and a telephone for the use of patrolmen in communicating with the police station. A large number of private signal boxes, a part of the general system, have been placed in residences and offices. A duplicate key of each residence or office is left under seal at the police station, and a call indicating burglars brings the police with the means of gaining ready access to the house or office whence the call is made. The patrol wagons are models of convenience and adaptability for the work required of them. They



SIGNAL BOX, OPEN.

have an alarm gong, and carry handcuffs, clubs, blankets, canvas stretchers and ropes. The single-horse wagon is employed where short distances are to be covered and light work is expected. The double wagon is more completely equipped, and can carry quite a number of persons.

FREDERICK EBERSOLD, chief of police, is one of the most popular and courteous of the police officials. He was born at Ixheim, Bavaria, on March 30, 1841, his parents being Louis and Elizabeth (Schmidt) Ebersold. His father was a heavy contractor of that town, and was held in such high esteem that much of his work was done for the government. His wife's father was a leading physician of Bavaria, and descended from a noted family of land-owners. Frederick obtained his education in the national school of his native place, and also assisted his father, as a boy could, in his profession as a builder and contractor. During the later years of their lives, his parents were afflicted with diseases which proved to be incurable. His father lingered as a hopeful consumptive, and his mother as a

* The face of this box was adapted by W. J. McGarigle, while chief of police.

sufferer from rheumatism, until, on the 6th of February, 1856, they passed away together. Thus, at the age of fifteen, young Ebersold was left an orphan; but having an aunt and an elder brother in America, he decided to join them. In September, 1856, he sailed from Havre, France; and after remaining a few months with his aunt in New York, he started with his brother, an architect, for Chicago. In February, 1857, he entered the employ of J. J. West,



ALARM-BOX DIAL.

the furniture dealer, as a varnisher and finisher. Mr. West selling out in 1859, Mr. Ebersold went to Mendota, where for two years he managed a large warehouse business, dealing principally in coal and grain. At the breaking out of the War, he joined the 12th Illinois Infantry in the three months' service, being corporal of his company. He was taken sick at Cairo and returned to Chicago in August, but enlisted the next month as a private in Company "I," 55th Illinois Regiment. He was promoted through all the ranks to the captaincy; and, as a portion of the First Brigade, Second Division, 15th Army Corps, he marched with Sherman to the sea, and was with him until the surrender of Lee. He participated in



METHOD OF WORKING.

thirty engagements, and was in the thick of the bloody fight at Shiloh, where, with the exception of the 9th Illinois, the 55th Regiment lost more heavily than any other command. Out of a total of 512 who went into the fight, 283 were either killed, wounded or

missing. The 55th was placed upon the left of the line, in an important position, its particular task being the building of a corduroy road over Leak Creek, near Hamburg. Captain Ebersold was mustered out of service at Little Rock, Ark., on August 14, and paid off at Chicago, on August 25, 1865, quite broken in health. He then engaged in the commission business for some time, but met with reverses. He joined the police force on July 9, 1867, and has been connected with it in various positions ever since. Commencing as patrolman, he joined the day squad in 1868, became sergeant of the first precinct in May, 1872, and captain on August 1, 1879. At the same time, William Buckley was appointed lieutenant, which office was formerly known as sergeant. Captain Ebersold took charge of the second precinct in August, 1880, and of the third precinct in December of the same year. In August, 1885, he was placed in command of the day squad for his district, and on April 22, 1884, he succeeded Captain Buckley, and assumed the command of the first precinct. In August, 1885, Captain Ebersold was appointed inspector of police, succeeding Colonel Welter, deceased. He remained in this position until October 15, 1885, when, on the resignation of Superintendent Doyle, he became acting superintendent of police, the position he now holds. Except as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Captain Ebersold is not connected with any secret society. He was married on November 26, 1868, to Julia Sophia Hahn. They have five living children,—two boys and three girls.

AUSTIN J. DOYLE, late general superintendent of the Police Department, was the youngest incumbent of that position who ever held the office in Chicago. He was born in this city on September 18, 1849. Receiving his education at the Christian Brothers' School, he commenced his business life as an errand boy for the dry goods firm of W. M. Ross & Co., being afterward collector for that house. In 1865, he obtained a minor position in the Recorder's Court, and three years thereafter was appointed first deputy. His industry, ability and courtesy made him such a general favorite, that when, in 1873, he was run upon the People's Ticket for clerk of the Criminal Court, he was elected by 13,000 majority. Although the youngest man upon the ticket he received the largest majority. The duties which Mr. Doyle was called upon to perform in this position, being in contact with every variety of the criminal classes, admirably fitted him for the greater responsibilities which he subsequently assumed. He was chosen secretary and inspector of police on June 14, 1879, and served in that capacity until November 22, 1882, when he was appointed superintendent of the Police Department by Mayor Harrison, and in that responsible position he became a terror to all evil-doers throughout the country. Small in size and mild in deportment, Mr. Doyle is noted far and near for his bravery, and for his unbending firmness when his mind has been made up to any line of action. He is among the shrewdest of his profession, and yet is the soul of honor. In fact, no department of the city government was more vigorously or ably conducted than his.

DOMINICK WELTER, deceased, was born in Echternach, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on November 9, 1839. In 1850, his father removed his family to Tiffin, Ohio. There the son attended the public schools and assisted his father in the bakery, learning also the business of a tobacconist. Being naturally venturesome, when fifteen years of age he enlisted in the 7th United States Infantry, and in the service saw much of Oregon and Washington territories, localities which were little known in those days. At the breaking out of the War, he started for San Francisco; but finding that no soldiers were being recruited in California, left for his old home, in June, 1861. At Cincinnati he enlisted as a private in the "Fremont Guard," known in the service as the 4th Ohio Cavalry, and attached to the Army of the Cumberland. He was promoted to a second lieutenant in September, 1862, and to the first lieutenant in January, 1863. He was taken prisoner at Chickamauga, on September 20, 1863, and for eighteen months suffered all the hardships of prison life at Libby, Va., Macon, Ga., Charleston and Columbia (Camp Sorghum), S. C., and Salisbury, N. C., where he was exchanged, via Wilmington, N. C., by order of the Secretary of War, receiving his final discharge in July, 1865. While a prisoner, during the summer of 1864, he was promoted to a captaincy, and at the close of the War he was major, commanding his regiment. After the War he returned to his home in Tiffin and continued his business as a tobacconist. He visited Chicago, as early as 1852, his elder brother having acquired possession of a large tract of real estate covering the present site of the Custom House, upon a portion of which he lived. But believing that Chicago would never amount to much he sold the land, which, had he retained it, would have made him a millionaire, and removed from Chicago several years before the breaking out of the Rebellion. Dominick Welter first located permanently in Chicago, in 1870, establishing himself as a tobacconist, conducting a prosperous business, turning the active management of the establishment over to his son when he himself had been appointed to the position of secretary and inspector of police, in November, 1882. Under Colonel Welter's management this department became one of

the most important in the service. Just previous to the railroad riots of 1877, he became connected with the only company of cavalry in Chicago, which had been organized by Colonel Agramonte. From this, the First Cavalry, I. N. G., was organized in August, 1877, and Major Welter succeeded Colonel Agramonte as commanding officer in March, 1881. It was mainly due to Colonel Welter's untiring zeal that this regiment of cavalry has reached its present excellent condition. In December, 1884, when three hundred men were added to the police force, Colonel Welter over-exerted himself in drilling the recruits, and this brought on a combination of diseases, which were the ultimate cause of his death. At the annual policemen's picnic in 1885, at the Chicago Driving Park, he was taken so ill that he was obliged to go home, and was confined to his residence for several days. He rallied slightly, and decided to make a visit to his old home in Tiffin, Ohio. While there he became ill with aneurism of the heart, and died on the night of July 8, 1885. Upon the arrival of the news of his death in Chicago, the police headquarters and station-houses were draped in mourning, and a detachment of officers of police left for Ohio to act as escort to his remains. They reached this city Friday morning, July 10, and were met at the Baltimore & Ohio depot by the First Regiment and one hundred patrolmen, who escorted the body to the City Hall. Funeral services were held on Sunday, July 11. The *cortege* which escorted his remains to St. Joseph's Church, and thence to St. Boniface Cemetery, consisted of Chief Marshal Stockton and staff, Second Regiment band, 150 members of the Fire Department, drum corps of Battery "D," Chief of Police Doyle and staff, 400 men from the Police Department, detectives, Frocher & Winter's band, 1000 men from the Independent Order of Foresters, Major Nevan's Band, 100 representatives from the Luxemburg Unterstuetzungs Verein, 50 men from the Catholic Benevolent Legion, 50 National Veterans, drum corps of the First Regiment Infantry, 250 men of the 1st Infantry, 20 men of the Colored Battalion, Cavalry band and First Regiment Cavalry, the caisson bearing the casket, pallbearers, wagons with floral tributes, carriages conveying the family and friends and city and county officials. After the remains were deposited in the grave, a military salute ended the ceremonies. Colonel Welter was twice married; his first wife, Miss Sarah E. Russell, of Philadelphia, he wedded in San Francisco. By her had one son, —Charles D., who survives him and carries on business in this city. The second wife and widow of Colonel Welter, was Mrs. Mary Spelz, of Chicago, whom he married May 17, 1871. They had three children, —Nicholas, Elizabeth and Mary. The deceased was a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Police Benevolent Association, the State Police and Fire Association, and a member of the Board of Directors of the High Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

GEORGE W. HUBBARD, in charge of the central detail, was born at Litwalton, Lancaster Co., Va., on May 22, 1850. At the breaking out of the War his parents removed to Baltimore, where George received much of his early education, attending, among other institutions, Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at that place. About 1866, his father bought a beautiful piece of land on the shores of Horn's Bay, Dorchester Co., Md., called the Garden of Eden. The investment, however, proved a losing one, and shortly afterward he removed to Cambridge, Md. A few years thereafter George located in Kalamazoo, Mich. There he remained for several years as clerk in the American House. In March, 1871, Lieutenant Hubbard came to Chicago, and entered the employ of Dawson & Shields. For a time also he held a position with the South Division Railway Company. In July, 1873, he joined the Police Department as patrolman. In August, 1875, he was appointed sergeant at the Deering-street Station. When the patrol-wagon system was introduced, in 1880, he was placed in charge of the first wagon, which was located at the Twelfth-street Station. In November, 1882, he was promoted to a lieutenantancy, and in April, 1884, became acting captain in command of the central detail. He is a member of Richard Cole Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Washington Chapter, R. A. M., and Apollo Commandery, K. T. Lieutenant Hubbard is easy and courteous in his manners, and a good disciplinarian.

MICHAEL JOHN SCHAAK, captain of police in charge of the fifth precinct, with headquarters at Chicago-avenue Police Station, controlling one of the most important police districts in Chicago, has been a member of the municipal force for over sixteen years, and a resident of this city since 1856. Captain Schack is a native of Belgium-Luxemburg, and was born at Saptfontaines, on April 23, 1843, the son of Christoph and Margaret Schack. His father was an expert locksmith at his native place, and there the son attended school until he was eleven years of age, in 1853 accompanying the family to America. They visited Chicago and remained here for a short time, and then located on a farm near Port Washington, Wis. In 1858, when he was fifteen years old, Captain Schack went to Cairo, Ill., and was employed in a large brewing establishment for three years. He then returned to Chicago, and after several lake voyages began his official career as a member of Ludwig's night

and detective force. Here he served with distinction in a detective capacity until June 15, 1869, when he joined the municipal force, being assigned to duty at the armory as a patrolman. Six months later he was transferred to the North Division, where he has mostly been on duty since that date. He served as roundsman, sergeant and detective until 1879, August 1 of which year he was promoted to a lieutenantancy, and on November 1 assigned to duty at the Armory, where he remained for one year. On August 17, 1885, he was promoted to a captaincy and placed at his present post of duty. During all these years Captain Schack's record has been a remarkable one in point of courage and efficiency, and without doubt excels that of any other member of the force. He came to the department with experience, and at once signalized himself for competency and integrity, and with his former partner, Detective Whalen, has done much to suppress crime in the North Division of the city. On January 1, 1867, when a member of Ludwig's detective force, he detected safe burglars at a Kingsbury Street coal office, and single-handed attempted to arrest them. Four desperadoes in turn went through his hands, two escaping amid a fusillade of shots, and two being dragged to the street by the captain. One assaulted him with a chisel, while he held his other prisoner with his foot on his throat, and, wounded as he was, landed him in safety at the station, whence he was sent for five years to the penitentiary. In the winter of 1869, Captain Schack had a desperate encounter with a band of burglars and recovered \$3,000 of stolen cloths on North Clark Street. The exploit involved a marvelous exercise of daring, and resulted in the capture of two noted malefactors. The episode came very nearly proving fatal to officer and criminal, and with its details of flight and pursuit forms one of the most thrilling incidents in police annals. During its occurrence Captain Hathaway was mistaken for a burglar and fired at, but falling, and the sparks of a lighted cigar disclosing his identity, barely escaped a second and fatal shot. Later, Captain Schack arrested a band of burglars on North Clark Street after a sanguinary affray, which resulted in the breaking up of an organized gang of railroad car-thieves, and for which he received much credit. His record is replete with exploits of this kind, the most recent noted case being the arrest and conviction of the assassin Mulkowski, traced down by many shrewdly worked clues. Since 1875, Captain Schack has participated in no less than 933 arrests, 865 of which were of criminals. Among these were the most dangerous malefactors known in the West, many of whom had served as many as four terms in the State penitentiary, and had as high as ten criminal charges against them. It was he who sent Keeney Maloney and James Flynn to the penitentiary for the rolling-mills robbery, to effect which they threatened to assassinate an infant before its mother's eyes. Captain Schack's record shows perhaps the arrest of more notorious criminals than that of any other single officer on the force. Aside from his phenomenal reputation as a detective and efficiency as an official, he is prominently known in social and business circles, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the citizens in the community where he resides. He is a member of the Policemen's Benevolent Association, and of the State organization; is a charter member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 3, of Forrester's, and of the Luxemburger Benevolent Association. Captain Schack was married, on April 21, 1871, to Miss Christina Klassen, of Chicago; they have three children, —Eddie M., Charles W. and Margaret O.

EDWARD LAUGHLIN, lieutenant at the Harrison-street Station, was born at Castle, County Kerry, Ireland, on September 8, 1843, where he received his early education. When about eighteen years of age he came to America, and after a month's sojourn in New York, removed to Valparaiso, Ind., and was employed on the railroad between Fort Wayne and Chicago. In 1862, he located in Chicago, and was engaged in the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad freight-house for one year, and then for two years with an iron-house at Nos. 86-88 Market Street. In April, 1867, he went to California, remaining there and in Wyoming Territory and Nevada for two years, being interested in mining, and at steamboating on the Missouri and Sacramento rivers. In 1869, he returned to Chicago, and for over two years worked in the establishment of Ingraham, Corbin & May. He became a member of the police force on March 2, 1872, serving at the West Madison-street Station for two years, at Hinman-street two years, and at Twelfth-street three years. Later, for one year, Lieutenant Laughlin was assigned to detective work on the superintendent's staff. He was made acting lieutenant of police at the Thirty-fifth-street Station in 1881; three months later was officially appointed, and, in November, 1882, was transferred to his present position. Lieutenant Laughlin bears a high record for bravery and detective ability. He was the leader in the capture of Louis Reaume, an insane man who had terrorized two hundred miles of country, when armed, in a railroad train,—a capture made only after deadly peril and fatal bloodshed. Lieutenant Laughlin was married, in Chicago, in 1869, to Miss Johanna Sullivan. They have seven children,—Mary, Nora, Kate, Johanna, Margaret, David, and Daniel Duffy.

RICHARD ALEXANDER SHEPPARD, lieutenant of police of the Fifth Municipal Precinct, has been an active member of the force for over ten years, and a resident of Chicago since 1866. He is the son of John J. and Ann S. Sheppard, and was born in Tipperary, Ireland, on April 15, 1849. He remained at his native place and acquired the first rudiments of an education until he was eleven years of age, when he accompanied his mother, sister and two brothers to America. They located on a farm near Cleveland, Oswego Co., N. Y., where the family still reside; Lieutenant Sheppard in 1866, after completing his education, coming to Chicago and settling permanently here. For five years he was engaged as driver and conductor for the North Division Street Railway Company, a line of service from which numerous present prominent police and fire officials have graduated. The year of the great fire he became associated with his brother, William H. Sheppard, in the livery business at Rush Street and Chicago Avenue (an enterprise the latter has successfully operated for over a quarter of a century), but sold out his interest in 1875, and joined the municipal police corps, serving first as patrolman at the Twenty-second Street Station, and later at the Armory. On August 5, 1878, he was promoted to a sergeantcy, and placed in charge of the Hinman-street Precinct where he served as acting lieutenant for one year, in 1879 being transferred to the Deering-street Station. In the latter part of 1881, he was sent to the Cottage Grove-avenue Station, and, in 1883, as day sergeant, to the Armory. On February 15, 1885, he was made lieutenant, and assigned to service at his present post of duty, at the Chicago-avenue Police Station. During eleven years active service in the department, Lieutenant Sheppard has won distinction for efficiency, courage and shrewdness; and official capacity alone has brought him promotion from the ranks. He has been prominent in many occurrences of note. In 1877, he took an active part in the labor riots, and three years later had charge during the butchers' strike at the stock-yards. He also had charge of the conclave at Lake Park, during the great Masonic celebration in this city, in 1880. The same year he was dangerously shot, in an encounter with thieves connected with the celebrated gas-house robbery, in which \$4,000 was mysteriously stolen. Later, the Finnucane-Cavanagh rolling-mills burglary and the arrest of the murderer McCue were worked by him, and are two of a long series of brilliant detective operations which he directed or personally carried through. Lieutenant Sheppard is well known socially and as a citizen outside of his official career, and is an esteemed member of the community in which he resides. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Kilwinning Lodge, Corinthian Chapter, Chicago Council, and the order of the Red Cross, and belongs to the Policemen's Benevolent and State Policemen and Firemen's Associations. He was married, in 1876, to Miss Mary Green, of Waukegan, Ill. They have two children,—Annie and John.

ELISHA EMMONS LLOYD, lieutenant of the Webster-avenue Police Station, has been a resident of Chicago since 1869, and of Illinois for thirteen years anterior to that date. His career has been full of honor and distinguished service, being one of the illustrious quartette of his company placed on the roll of honor at Stone River, and the only one of his squad to survive the horrors of Andersonville. Mr. Lloyd was born at Long Branch, Monmouth Co., N. J., on February 7, 1839, and was one of the six sons and six daughters of Charles C. and Sarah E. Lloyd. For generations his ancestors had been farmers at his native place. At the age of twelve he engaged on an ocean fishing smack for two years, and later on the freight packet "Emma Hendricks," plying between Long Branch and New York City. His first real moneyed employment was with William Chamberlain, a farmer for whom he worked for three dollars a month and board. On January 18, 1856, he arrived in Chicago, "two dollars and a half worse off than nothing," having borrowed that sum from Postmaster Isaac Cook. He proceeded to the farm of his uncle, F. A. Emmons, now retired, at Aurora, and then located at Bristol, on the Fox River, where he remained until 1861. On July 1 in that year, when the report of General Lyon's death at Wilson's Creek was received, he enlisted in Co. "E," 36th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Hammond, being sworn into service on August 11, at Rolla, Mo., where his regiment remained until the following January under General Sigel. They were in the battle of Pea Ridge, were engaged at Pittsburg Landing, and participated in the siege of Corinth. Lieutenant Lloyd was present at the battle of Perryville, whence his command marched, via Nashville, to Murfreesboro'. In that conflict, the regiment lost heavily, his company losing thirty-four men, and he himself receiving five bullet-holes through his cap and forty through his blanket. He had his overcoat, undercoat and haversack shot away, and yet was but slightly wounded. After the battle, he was one of four from the company placed by General Rosecrans on the roll of honor. Then followed the long march to Chickamauga, the fierce conflict, and the capture of the lieutenant. For fourteen months he lay in Southern prisons, going through the tortures of Libby, the Royster House, Danville, and thence to Andersonville;

leaving there a cripple at the time, but with a deserved record for bravery, unselfishness and endurance. He was finally sent home to Bristol on furlough, and was refused when he attempted to reenlist. In 1866, he went to Angola, Ind., and was there married to Miss Abia Bennett, daughter of Thomas J. Bennett. He had been with her dead brother in the War, and had corresponded with her, but was compelled to work on the farm to show his agricultural ability before he could induce Mr. Bennett to part with his daughter. After the wedding, on September 2, 1866, Mr. Lloyd returned to the Bristol farm, and three years later came to Chicago, where he engaged as driver for the North Division Street Railway Company. On August 14, 1871, he joined the municipal police force as a patrolman, under Captain Fox, at the old Huron-street Police Station. After the great fire he served first at the Webster-avenue and then the Dearborn-street Police Station, at the Court-house crossing, at the Exposition, thence to Webster Avenue as a roundsman, then as sergeant, and finally was made lieutenant by Superintendent Seavey, at the West Madison-street Police Station. There he remained a year, and was transferred variously to Webster Avenue, East Chicago Avenue, and back to his present post. Lieutenant Lloyd's two children are Hattie E. and Lyman L. The former is a graduate of the High School, and now a school teacher. She took the Ennis first prize medal for proficiency in German and for writing the best English essay; an honor on which she was congratulated by the Baroness Von Glohn. Lieutenant Lloyd has generously adopted a comrade's three orphan children. He is a member of the State Fire and Police Association; of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A. F. & A. M.; Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 177, R. A. M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.

JOHN BAUS, lieutenant of police at the Larrabee-street Police Station, is one of the oldest officers of the municipal police force, having joined the department in 1865. During a citizenship of over three decades' duration, and a public service to the community reaching well on to a quarter of a century, Lieutenant Baus bears the proud distinction of having filled the same important office of trust and authority for eighteen years, and of having filled it acceptably to his superior officers and to the community at large. Lieutenant Baus is a native of the kingdom of Bavaria, and was born at Geraldhausen, near Würzburg, on February 24, 1828. His father, John P. Baus, was a cabinet-maker, and under him the son and future lieutenant acquired the rudiments of this and the painting trade in his native town, and attended the Lutheran School at that place. There, father and son were prominent in the revolutionary movement of 1848. Three years later Lieutenant Baus came to America, sailing from Havre in the steamer Danubia, and seventeen and a half days later arriving in New York, on April 23, 1851. For the ensuing two years he was located at Utica and Rome, N. Y., where he worked at the painting trade. In 1854, he came west, and after a brief residence went to Belvidere, Ill. He returned to Utica in 1856, and there was married to Miss Sabine L. Dupper, returning to Chicago and resuming his trade in this city. In 1857, when John Wentworth was mayor of Chicago, Lieutenant Baus joined the police force, of which he was a member for two years, resuming his trade until 1862, when he became a carrier for the Illinois Staats Zeitung. On August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Co. "C," 82d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to duty in the 11th Army Corps, shortly afterward engaging in the battle of Chancellorsville. The ensuing year his regiment marched to Chattanooga and went through the campaign of the Cumberland, being in the battle at Mission Ridge and in other notable conflicts. He accompanied General Sherman's command in the March to the Sea, and, after three years' active service, was discharged from the army at Washington, D. C., on June 9, 1865, and was mustered out on July 1, 1865. The same year he resumed his trade in Chicago, and on September 20, 1865, again joined the municipal police force, being recommended by Captain Fred. Gund, to the Board of Police Commissioners, of which he has been a member since. Almost immediately afterward he was made station-keeper at the North Market Police Station, and the spring following was transferred to a like position at the North-avenue Police Precinct, then a sub-station. In August, 1866, he returned to the North Market Station as night station-keeper, and, on June 1, 1867, was transferred to the North-avenue (now Larrabee-street) Police Station as day station-keeper. On January 13, 1868, he was made sergeant, a position later changed to a lieutenantcy, being in service at the Huron-street Station until November 14, 1868, when he returned to the North-avenue Station, where he has remained uninterruptedly since that time. He was there in control at the time of the great fire of 1871, when he took charge of \$75,000 worth of plate and valuables belonging to William B. Ogden, saving them by burying them near his own home, which was destroyed by the fire. His wife and son died shortly before that time, and, on Jan. 29, 1874, Lieutenant Baus married again, his second wife being Miss Margaret Dupper, of this city. Lieutenant Baus bears a proud record for efficiency, bravery and ability, and the police district under his control is one of the best regulated

in the city. It was settled principally by Bavarians, and is termed the Bavarian "Heaven." In June, 1871, at the head of a mounted detail, on his "historical" white horse, he led the escort of the German Peace Festival Procession, said to be the largest and longest column ever in the streets of this city. In 1877, Lieutenant Baus took the flag in the competitive police drill. During the riot of 1877, he drove twenty-five hundred rioters across Madison-street bridge with twenty-five policemen, and for this feat received the sobriquet of "the flanker" from the city press. In the Knights Templars' and Garfield funeral parades, he, mounted, led the processions, as he did the procession on Mayor Harrison's return. When mounted he has been distinguished by many terms such as Napoleon, General Van der Tann, and Phil. Sheridan. In September, 1878, Lieutenant Baus was offered the position occupied by Captain Gund, but refused it on account of his friendship for that officer. During the dead lock at Springfield in 1885, Lieutenant Baus received one vote for U. S. Senator; the nearest he has ever come to congressional honors. He has a family of five children, three by his first wife, named Mrs. Louisa Massion, Adelaide C. and Kittie, and two by his second wife, named Margaret and John P.

JAMES P. STANTON, lieutenant of the West Lake-street police district, was appointed to that position in the direct line of promotion, on August 1, 1881. As a citizen, a soldier and a business man he has exhibited ability, enterprise and personal integrity of a high order. Mr. Stanton, who is the son of John and Winifred Stanton, was born on March 25, 1844, at Birmingham, England, where his father followed the trade of a bookbinder. There he lived until he came to Chicago, on February 25, 1856. His father had visited America in 1842, and on his second voyage preceded his family about a year. For eight years after his arrival, the son worked at the trade of glazier and painter, and engaged in this industry under Government employ at the breaking out of the War, being stationed at Vicksburg and along the Mississippi River, under Colonel Coolbaugh. On July 28, 1864, he enlisted in the United States Navy, at Philadelphia, remaining in the service three years and a month, and being mustered out on August 26, 1867. He was on the "New Ironsides" at both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was wounded at Norfolk; serving also on the "Chicopee" and "Marblehead." After leaving the service he remained in Philadelphia, but finally returned to Chicago and resumed his trade, being engaged with his father until 1869, when he joined the police force. For two years he was stationed at the old Armory, under Captain Hickey. In 1871, he resigned, and engaged in business until 1873, when he was elected a constable of the West Town for a term of four years. In 1878, Mr. Stanton became again a member of the force, serving his sixty days' probation in Captain Hood's precinct, under Lieutenant Bell, at the Hinman-street Station; was transferred to Madison Street, appointed a detective, then a sergeant, and finally to the lieutenantancy. Mr. Stanton was married on October 28, 1860, when sixteen years, seven months and three days old, being one of the youngest men on record to assume the connubial yoke in this municipality. He wedded Miss Mary Murphy, the daughter of an old settler of the North Division, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Dr. Dunne, of the Church of the Holy Name. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have had ten children, seven of whom are still living, who are named Mary, John, Winifred, Ellen, George, Agnes and Frank. The lieutenant is a member of the A.O.U.W., the Police Benevolent and State Associations, and was president of the Painters' Union.

EDWARD J. STEELE, lieutenant at the West Chicago-avenue Station, has been a resident of Chicago for sixteen years, and prominently identified with the municipal police department since 1872. Lieutenant Steele has been a familiar and popular element in the routine police and detective service. He was born at Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., on August 14, 1839, being the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Steele. When about six years old his parents removed to Canada, where he received his early education. When twenty-four years of age, he resided a year in Minnesota, and in 1869, became a resident of Chicago, having been engaged previously in farming. Here he followed the trade of a carpenter, and was also a member of the Hamblen merchant police agency for one year. In 1872, he joined the metropolitan force, being for three years at the West Madison-street Station. He then served on the day squad, at the Central Station, for nearly two years, and, from 1874 until 1879, was a member of the Chief's staff of detectives, in the latter year being appointed chief of that branch of the service. After acting about a year in this capacity, he was appointed lieutenant, and was at West Lake Street a year, and later transferred to his present post. Lieutenant Steele's record shows not a single day off duty in thirteen years, and covers some notable arrests, among them that of A. E. Woodward, Tweed's confidential clerk, and of Clermont, alias Roland, of Harrisburg, Penn. He also apprehended the murderer, Sam Kelly, of Philadelphia, in 1878, the Galesburg Bank robbers, Carroll, Davis and Guerin, and the model railroad gang, with large plunder recovered.

Lieutenant Steele was married in Chicago, in 1863, to Miss Mary Parker. They have five children,—Freeman, Sarah, Joseph, Nettie and Daisy.

JOHN P. BEARD, lieutenant of police, has been a resident of Chicago for seventeen years, and was appointed to the police force by Chief Seavey. He was born in McDonough County, Ill., in 1849, the son of Thomas J. and Lucy J. Beard. He received his early education at home, and then at Lake Forest Academy and at Abingdon College; and in 1868, came to Chicago. For over two years he was a salesman in a wholesale hardware establishment, and in 1870, engaged in the importation of crockeryware, as a member of the firm of Beard, Savage & Beard. After their establishment was destroyed by the fire, he, for a brief time, engaged in the sale of photographers' supplies. On joining the police force, during the first year of Mayor Heath's administration, he was assigned to clerical work at the Central Police Station for three months. He was then transferred to the Hinman-street Station, and later, to the Madison-street Station, when he was appointed station-keeper and sent to Lake-street Station. In 1882, two months after his promotion to a lieutenantancy, he was assigned to the West Madison-street Station, his present post of duty. Throughout his service in the department, Lieutenant Beard has been noted for his efficiency as an officer and prompt and effective work on cases intrusted to his charge. Lieutenant Beard was married, in 1873, to Miss Fannie Sutton, of Chicago. They have one child,—Sarah.

MADISON BEADELL, lieutenant of police, is the son of Benjamin and Adeline (Wiley) Beadell, and was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1844. In 1859, after receiving a fair education, he accompanied an older brother, sailing on the Lakes and on the Atlantic, having a residence at the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence River. While passing through the Welland Canal, in June, 1861, he heard of the breaking-out of the Rebellion, and enlisted in the 10th Illinois Cavalry, at Chicago; from which time, for four years and nine months, he was engaged in active service. He was first on duty in Missouri, and was in all the battles fought in the Mississippi Valley. He was with the Army of the Southwest at Prairie Grove, Springfield and Little Rock, going from the latter place to join General Banks at Shreveport, La. After the march to the Rio Grande with General Sheridan, Lieutenant Beadell was mustered out of service in San Antonio, Texas, in 1865. He then returned to Chicago, and at once joined the police force. His first post was at the Archer-avenue Station, under Sergeant Mergenthaler. Lieutenant Beadell was the first policeman who patrolled regularly the Bridgeport beat, where he was located four years. He then went to the new station at Wentworth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, under Captain Buckley, roundsman. He was assigned to duty on the beat south of Twenty-second and east of State Street, being the first patrolman ever placed there on regular duty, the district then comprising an open prairie. For a few years subsequent to 1869, he served at the old Armory, and, in 1873, was appointed a desk-sergeant, the commission being extended on account of injuries received while on duty at Burlington Hall, on State Street, at which time, in attempting to overtake a thief, from whom he recovered \$1600, he had his leg and three ribs broken. The lieutenant then served as sergeant at the Twenty-second Street, and later at the Cottage Grove-avenue Police Station. Being made lieutenant at the latter station in 1878, he was transferred in the same capacity to Twenty-second Street, and thence to Deering Street, in Bridgeport. Here he was in charge during the butchers' strike of 1881, and was credited with being so popular among them, that the demonstration was held in check practically through his exertions and influence. The same year he returned to his present post, at the Cottage Grove-avenue Police Station, where he enjoys the confidence of his men and of the community. His detective acumen has been productive of success in numerous criminal cases, among them the arrest and conviction of the Shoemaker packing-house incendiary, the recovery of a girl mysteriously abducted and found at St. Louis, the arrest of Talbot, the Public Library thief, and numerous other cases of popular interest. Lieutenant Beadell married Miss Bertha Gritzmacher, of Chicago, in 1869. They have two children,—Charles and Benjamin.

AUGUST BLETTNER, lieutenant of police, and a member of the municipal police force since 1867, was born in Germany, near Cassel, on May 10, 1846, the son of George and Elizabeth Blettner. When six years of age he accompanied his parents to Chicago, where they located in the West Division, and there the son was educated. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the 51st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the War, and being mustered out at Springfield, Ill. He saw two years of active service under General Thomas, in the Army of the Tennessee, and was wounded slightly in one engagement. He returned to Chicago in 1865, and for one year was engaged in the grocery business. He then joined the municipal police force, serving first as a patrolman at Twelfth Street, and then at the old Union-street Station; and for seven years was desk-sergeant at the Twelfth-street Station. He then did temporary roundsman duty at the Hinman-street Sta-

tion, and was later sent to the Central Station as clerk of the detective department, and from there, during the last year of the police superintendency of Jacob Rehm, was promoted to a lieutenancy. He was sent to the Madison-street Station, and had charge of the first platoon two years, when he was made lieutenant of the day squad for one year, and then transferred to the Hinman-street Station. In March, 1881, he went to the Twelfth-street Station, his present post of duty. During eighteen years' service in the police department, Lieutenant Blettner has won distinction as a brave and efficient officer. He made the arrests in the Maud Stewart murder case, and other notable criminal operations. He was married, on December 31, 1869, to Miss Margaretta Schmitt, of Chicago. They have six children,—Edward, George, Amanda, Matilda, August, and Arthur.

JOHN CROOK, lieutenant of police, who has been connected with the municipal force for sixteen years, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, on July 7, 1839, the son of Richard and Johanna Crook. When ten years of age, with his mother, and others who had been in America before, he emigrated, locating at Glens Falls, N. Y., for six months, and, later, for one winter, at Albany. For two months he drove a team on the Erie Canal. Afterward, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, in Albany, but removed to Claremont, N. H., where he remained one year, going thence to Providence, R. I., where he was located eighteen months; to Brooklyn, six months, where he resided with his former employer; and finally returning to Albany, from whence all his relatives had gone to Ireland, except one brother, who had located at Blue Island, Ill. In 1853, Lieutenant Crook came to Chicago. Until 1857, he worked at the American Car Works, corner of Fourteenth and Clark streets, when he followed his trade with Hall & Winch, on Clark Street. In 1869, he joined the local police force, serving first as patrolman under Captain Hickey, at the old Armory. When Mayor Heath was re-elected, he was appointed on his staff, in 1876, serving at the Mayor's office, at the City Hall, for two years. In 1879, he became sergeant of the day squad, serving in this capacity for over three years. On November 1, 1882, he was transferred to the Twelfth-street Station, being made acting lieutenant. In April, 1883, he was sent to the Thirty-fifth-street Station, remaining one year. He then returned to the Twelfth-street Station, his present post, where his appointment was declared official. Lieutenant Crook's record has been one of rare personal and official integrity and usefulness. He was married, in New York, in 1857, to Miss Mary McLaughlin, who died in 1885. He has three children,—two married, Mrs. Mary J. Mollon and Mrs. Marcella Lichter; and one unmarried, Josephine.

ARCHIBALD DARROW, lieutenant at the Hinman-street Station, was born at Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill., on February 15, 1852, being the son of Archibald Darrow. There he received his education, and at an early age applied himself to the carpenter's trade. When nineteen years of age he came to Chicago, and for two years followed his calling for various local firms. On June 24, 1872, he became a member of the police force, being known from his youthfulness as the "boy policeman," and at each stage of his advancement he has been the youngest of his grade. For seven years he was located at the West Chicago-avenue Station. In 1879, he was promoted to the position of patrol sergeant, serving at the West Lake-street Station for nine months, and at the Twelfth-street Station for four months. He was then made acting lieutenant, and assigned to duty at the West Madison-street sub-station, where he superintended the establishment of the patrol-box system. On August 1, 1881, his appointment was made official, and he was given charge of the Hinman-street Station, his bravery and ability causing the appointment, the precinct having numerous criminal characters. This station has the largest acting force, fifty officers, of any sub-station in Chicago, and was originally known as the Gad's Hill Station. In the Italian murder case, which occurred on Sunday, September 12, 1885, Lieutenant Darrow gave it his personal supervision, and the murderer was arrested within three hours after the commission of the crime. He has not lost a murder case in his district. Lieutenant Darrow was married in Chicago, in 1883, to Miss Sarah Rooney, of Lake County, grand-daughter of John Rooney, one of the oldest settlers of the Northwest, who died recently at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They have one child,—Archibald.

MICHAEL CALLAHAN, one of the best-known officials of the Police Department, has been identified with the force since 1867. He was born in New York City in 1838. When an infant, his parents removed to McHenry County, Ill., and the son was educated in that vicinity, completing his studies at Professor Anderson's Academy, in New York City. Until 1854, he worked on the home farm, and in that year went to California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. For three years he was engaged on a farm near Stockton, and, until 1865, in mining, at which he made and lost \$25,000. In 1865, he left Trinity County, returning to his home by way of Nicaragua, and shortly afterward came to Chicago. On

May 12, 1867, Mr. Callahan joined the police force, being assigned for one year to patrol duty at the Armory. He was then at the West Lake-street precinct five years; was one year bailiff; and then resigned. Later he was re-appointed as roundsman in the West Twelfth-street district, but resigned two years later. After the lapse of a year he was made a member of Mayor Heath's staff, and a year later was appointed lieutenant at the Twelfth-street Station, where he remained three years; was at the West Chicago-avenue Station a year; and, since April, 1884, he has been desk-sergeant at the West Madison-street Station. In the riots of 1877, Mr. Callahan took an active part, and was reported dead when they raged their fiercest. The business men of the lumber district presented him with a handsome watch and chain for his efficiency, honesty and fidelity. He was married in Chicago, in 1869, to Miss Maggie Fitzgerald.

THE POLICEMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO was organized on February 18, 1868, its object being to create a fund for the relief of the distressed, injured, sick and disabled members of the force. It has greatly increased during the seventeen years of its existence, and its membership now includes nearly the entire municipal police force. Until 1884, the presidents of the organization had been John Nelson, W. W. Kennedy, Thomas A. Moore, Edward Hood, Samuel Ellis and Wheeler Bartram; and its treasurers William H. Carman, William Buckley, William Miller, Frank Gerbing and Michael Brennan. At the end of its first year, which was an experimental one, the Association had on hand \$1,246.25. The showing for succeeding years was—

For 1870, \$5,452.20 received, \$3,353.50 disbursed; 1871, \$1,406.28 received, \$1,080.78 disbursed; 1872, \$4,510.33 received, \$3,892.50 disbursed; 1873, \$2,355.58 received, \$1,923.50 disbursed; 1874, \$4,119.58 received, \$1,234.75 disbursed; 1875, \$9,438.08 received, \$9,438.08 disbursed; 1876, \$4,599.78 received, \$4,122.90 disbursed; 1877, \$3,506.07 received, \$1,662.00 disbursed; balance on hand, January 1, 1879, \$2,833.47; balance on hand January 18, 1881, \$3,402.99. The receipts for 1881 were \$11,219.69, disbursements, \$7,975.26; 1882, receipts, \$11,174.18, disbursements, \$7,145.50; 1883, receipts, \$12,143.23, disbursements, \$8,683.50; 1884, receipts, \$14,166.14, disbursements, \$7,869.91; leaving a balance of \$6,296.23.

January 27, 1877, the Association was incorporated, with Wheeler Bartram, James S. Barber, Michael Brennan and William Buckley as charter members. The officers and trustees at large, elected January 11, 1885, are—

President, Wheeler Bartram; Vice-President, Patrick Kelly; Secretary, Daniel Hogan; Treasurer, Michael Brennan; Trustees at Large, John L. Mahony, Michael L. Miller, Edwin P. Mann, Michael Connelly, Richard Bartlett, Florence Donahue.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The old Bridewell, situated at the corner of Polk Street and Fifth Avenue, was for years an eye-sore to the prison-workers and philanthropists of the city. Its location, its structures and its appointments were in every respect detrimental to the physical and moral interests of its inmates. That it was wholly inadequate to the growing needs of the city was manifest. The Common Council, therefore, decided upon the erection of a House of Correction; and in 1869, a lot of fifty-eight acres of land, situated north of the South Branch of the Chicago River, in the east one-half of southwest one-quarter of Section 25, Township 39, Range 13, was purchased for the purpose from Samuel J. Walker. The price paid was \$16,560. The erection of the new prison was at once proceeded with, on plans prepared by John M. Van Osdel, the architect for the Public Works Department of the city. Bonds were issued to the total amount of \$280,275. In 1871, the buildings constituting the prison proper were finished, and were formally opened August 10, of that same year. These were the main building facing to the east, two hundred and eight feet from California Avenue, in which were the superin-

tendent's private quarters, the public offices, the cell rooms for males and females, the hospitals, chapel, kitchen, bakery, and laundry.

The buildings are of plain and substantial design, with no architectural embellishments, built of white brick, with slate roofing. The warden's house, 50 by 60 feet and two stories high, occupies the center of the east front. The two cell houses, each 50 by 221 feet, extend north and south, forming wings, and are attached to the rear of the warden's house. The male wing contains 288 cells, arranged in four tiers of 72 cells each. The female wing contains 200 cells, arranged in tiers of 50 cells each. The cells are constructed entirely of cut-stone, with no joints or seams excepting at the angles. The galleries and stairways are of iron. Each cell is ventilated by a separate flue, and has an iron grated door. Each range of doors has a sliding bar, moved by a lever, by means of which all the doors of the range are simultaneously locked.

In the north end of the female cell room, on the first floor, is the boiler-room, fifty feet square, in which are three large steam boilers, tanks, pumps, and other apparatus for heating the several buildings. On this floor, also, is a bathing room, fitted up with six iron bath-tubs, wash-bowls, etc. In the second story is the hospital for females, thirty by fifty feet, and several smaller rooms for special invalids.

Immediately in the rear of the warden's house, connected by corridors, separating the cell rooms, is a building 50 by 138 feet, two stories high. In the attic, resting on the walls of these corridors, are four large iron water tanks, from which the kitchen, laundry, and bath-rooms on the first floor of this building are supplied. The chapel is also on the first floor, and on the second are the officers' dining-room and bedrooms, the hospital for males, and the dispensary. Three buildings for workshops were subsequently erected. Additions and improvements have been made from time to time; but these, although they have increased the facilities for the employment of the prisoners, have not augmented the cell room that a constantly increasing number of prisoners demands.

The total cost of the buildings and premises up to the date of their transfer to the Board of Inspectors was \$343,968.07. The contractors, with the amounts received by them, were—

Kavanaugh & Merriman, cut-stone, \$90,800; Carter Brothers, masonry, lathing and plastering, \$72,979; Streater & Eddy, iron work, \$15,000; Henly & Campbell, carpenter work, \$20,156.96; Clancy, Webb & Co., painting and glazing, \$2,379; Abraham Knisely, slating, etc., \$8,259; J. W. Newell, locks, \$4,375; Joseph Hogan, plumbing, \$2,242.54; Richard Riley, earth filling, \$2,924; miscellaneous, \$54,794.57.

The first contingent, of one hundred and thirty prisoners, was removed from the Bridewell to the House of Correction on August 10, 1871; and the new institution was managed under the old system by the City Comptroller and the Bridewell Committee of the Common Council, until the 15th of September following. Under the act of organization, a Board of Inspectors, consisting of Hon. R. B. Mason, ex officio, chairman, Hon. John C. Haines, Louis Wahl, and Colonel C. G. Hammond, then assumed the charge of the institution, but inaugurated no change in the system of management up to January 15, 1872; George Mansur, the old keeper of the Bridewell, discharging the duties of Superintendent.

Charles E. Felton, formerly of the Erie County (N. Y.) Penitentiary, was then appointed superintendent. He brought with him a nine years' experience in prison management, and his success is seen in the subsequent

history of the institution. An entirely new order of things was instituted. One change was the introduction of prison labor. Prior to this the prisoners had been a direct charge against the city during their imprisonment, contributing nothing toward their own sustenance. It was obvious that, besides relieving prison life of much of its monotony and accustoming the prisoners to habits of industry, their employment would materially reduce the cost of the institution to the city. The only difficulty which presented itself, and it was a formidable one, was securing employment for the class of prisoners committed. Manufacturers were naturally indisposed to contract for the labor, where the average of imprisonment a year was always under thirty days. In this quandary, the manufacture of brick was selected by the Board of Inspectors, and this industry gave employment to the male prisoners during the spring and summer months. A brick yard was constructed and furnished with all the necessary appliances, and improvements have been added from year to year. The brick is sold wherever a market can be found, but it is largely used in the construction of sewers and other city work. The other industries which have furnished employment to the male and female inmates of the prison are cane-seating, the manufacture of horse-nets and scrims, knitting, etc.

Besides the labor employed in these industries, men and women are constantly at work repairing, renovating and cleaning the buildings and premises. Idleness has not, since 1872, been permitted to any one who is not incapacitated through mental or physical infirmities.

The discipline of the House of Correction, based largely upon moral suasion principles, is stringent. Prisoners are not allowed to converse with each other; and, so far as possible, association at any time is not permitted.

From 1873, religious services have been held regularly in the chapel, the clergy of the city alternating in the conduct of such services as they find convenient. Since January, 1883, mass has been celebrated once a month in the chapel, under the direction of the Rev. Fathers McGuire and Henepin, of St. Pius Church. The other services are held under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The interesting matter relating to prison work and management is statistical. Apart from what the statistics exhibit, the sum total of prison life is about the same from year to year. A fresh accession of between thirty and forty replaces the daily output of prisoners. During the thirteen years ending December 31, 1884, there were 80,610 commitments to the House of Correction. The subjoined table distributes these over the several years, showing the sex and the social relations:

Year.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Married.	Single.	Parents.	Orphans.
1872-----	6,636	5,086	1,550	2,500	4,136	1,962	3,483
1873-----	5,934	4,536	1,398	1,946	3,988	1,140	2,630
1874-----	5,471	4,033	1,438	1,586	3,885	1,306	2,360
1875-----	4,603	3,211	1,392	1,590	3,013	1,547	2,052
1876-----	5,611	3,883	1,728	1,972	3,639	1,410	2,548
1877-----	6,130	4,414	1,716	1,971	4,159	1,068	2,561
1878-----	5,810	4,035	1,775	1,939	3,871	1,445	2,483
1879-----	5,201	3,906	1,295	1,408	3,793	932	2,299
1880-----	6,755	5,314	1,441	1,613	5,142	1,198	3,265
1881-----	6,836	5,279	1,557	1,623	5,213	1,224	3,062
1882-----	7,566	5,757	1,809	1,971	5,595	1,554	3,460
1883-----	7,058	5,346	1,712	2,030	5,028	1,573	3,496
1884-----	6,999	5,530	1,469	1,575	5,424	1,390	3,216

The average number in prison each day during the thirteen years was 498. The constant burden of the reports of the Board of Inspectors and Superintendent, since the opening of the institution, has been the suggestion that additional accommodations be provided. A new ward for the female prisoners would enable a classification of the male into long and short time prisoners. The female ward has been more than adequate to the demands upon it, but in the male ward a herding of the prisoners has at all times unavoidably been resorted to. More than half the cells have, at times, been occupied by two, and sometimes more, prisoners, and on one night every cell was occupied by two or more prisoners. One of the results of this arrangement, was the murder of a prisoner by his cell-mate in 1882. Mr. Felton says in one of his reports:

"To an expert at Sociology, the prison would seem to contain, under one roof, and without any facilities for classification, a medley congregation of inmates, having all of the characteristics appropriate to the alms-house, hospitals, insane and idiotic asylums, as well as to the prison."

The Common Council, however, has seen fit to disregard the recommendations of the Board of Inspectors and of the Superintendent, and the accommodations so urgently required are still wanting. Relief was found, during 1884, but scarcely to an appreciable extent, by the commitment of the insane to insane asylums.

Under the new régime, the changes effected in the financial department of the House of Correction have proven to be of a most satisfactory character. Prior to 1872, the institution earning nothing, the cost of maintenance was nearly three times greater, per capita, than it has been in any year since. The Superintendent received a nominal salary, and twenty-three cents a day per capita for feeding the prisoners. Since 1872, the Superintendent has received a fixed salary, and the actual cost for maintaining each prisoner per diem has been between eight and nine cents. It is estimated that the saving to the city during the thirteen years prior to December 31, 1884, has been about \$342,000 in the item of diet alone. Since 1875, no appropriation has been asked for by the Board of Inspectors.

The annexed table, showing receipts and expenditures by years, exhibits the net transactions under those headings. The "receipts from all other sources" includes moneys received from Cook County for boarding prisoners. The apparently abnormal large receipts for 1881 under this heading, are accounted for by the adjustment, in that year, of a dispute between the city and county, which had prevented a settlement of accounts for a few years previously.

The conditions of trade have a perceptible influence upon the commitments to prison. An examination of the annexed table discloses the fact that during periods of prosperity more prisoners are received than during times of depression. In his report for 1874, Mr. Felton remarks that

"City prisons are best filled, if numbers are an indication, when money is easy, and when the lower classes do not find it necessary to work hard to make ends meet, and when, from the ease with which they make money, they indulge in unreasonable excesses."

The following table shows the numbers committed, with offenses; average days of imprisonment; and the number of deaths:

Year.	Branches of the crime.	Vagabonds.	Intoxication.	Other violations of City laws.	Criminal offenses.	Released on payment of executions.	Average days' imprisonment.	Deaths.
1872	3,679	----	1,926	916	115	805	22 1-5	11
1873	4,206	----	736	1,000	140	967	31 1-2	3
1874	3,159	----	558	1,609	145	537	26 7-10	6
1875	2,239	103	620	1,482	139	346	27 1-10	1
1876	2,974	563	427	1,482	159	186	25 1-2	6
1877	2,909	1,186	654	1,235	137	117	29	5
1878	2,724	73	599	2,316	98	100	23 4-5	5
1879	2,347	----	596	2,142	108	236	26 7-10	5
1880	3,066	■	1,014	2,534	138	642	29 3-10	12
1881	4,085	■	852	1,719	180	863	29.76	15
1882	4,787	4	1,171	1,064	186	1,072	27	12
1883	5,305	1	527	854	118	915	31	14
1884	5,629	4	1	902	116	1,039	32 1-5	14

It will be observed that the number released on payment of amounts due on executions diminished greatly in 1876. Prior to that date, the time served by prisoners was credited on executions at the rate of fifty cents a day. Under an ordinance of the city, that rate was then changed to two dollars. There are very few of the class committed to a city prison who will not consider that two dollars a day and board is as well earned in prison as elsewhere; and in consequence prisoners preferred to serve their time out rather than pay the fines. In 1880, the ordinance was repealed,—the old rate being restored,—with the results exhibited in the table.

The death rate has been kept well within bounds. Nearly all deaths recorded resulted from illness contracted outside of the prison, and many of the subjects died a few days after entering. The diseases recorded as most prevalent are, in the summer, dysentery and diarrhœa; and in the winter intermittent and remittent fevers and rheumatism. General debility and delirium

Year.	Receipts from industries and labor.	Collected on executions.	Receipts from all other sources.	Total receipts and earnings.	Expenditures, including construction.	Expenditures for building improvements.	Yearly expenditure per capita for maintaining prisoners.
1872	\$16,671 70	\$6,522 00	\$ 5,904 83	\$ 29,098 53	\$56,561 80	\$11,081 81	\$109 76 65-100
1873	18,291 79	6,076 00	10,370 85	44,310 57	94,710 34	6,029 36	99 45 1-4
1874	16,157 30	3,466 00	6,860 80	26,484 10	60,830 48	762 15	112 64 4-5
1875	27,700 53	2,169 00	8,569 30	38,438 83	55,913 24	470 45	128 27 4-5
1876	29,189 20	1,025 00	15,969 45	46,183 65	51,471 37	944 35	107 84 1-3
1877	13,423 59	710 50	7,223 48	20,647 07	53,042 44	785 95	93 13 1-2
1878	20,117 86	513 50	11,842 54	32,473 90	44,286 98	339 01	94 75 1-3
1879	15,004 14	1,460 70	15,784 95	32,251 29	32,695 92	598 29	84 17
1880	40,701 23	3,207 95	1,981 80	45,890 98	56,380 28	1,431 53	76 86
1881	65,907 38	5,139 50	34,618 56	105,665 44	78,800 01	2,062 19	83 91 1-3
1882	56,336 87	7,020 15	8,449 87	71,806 89	72,673 70	1,180 02	91 58 4-10
1883	46,392 50	6,486 00	13,004 84	65,883 34	64,507 08	2,260 14	85 40 1-2
1884	42,964 04	7 566 70	10,261 32	60,792 06	60,684 78	2,140 86	77 21 7-10

tremens are also frequent causes of death. An epidemic has never entered the prison. During 1881, when small-pox was raging in the city, a few cases occurred; but their immediate removal to the small-pox hospital prevented the spread of that disease.

The education and prison record of recommitments of prisoners is seen in the accompanying table:

Year.	Can read and write.	Can read only.	Can not read or write.	First commitment.	In prison before.
1872 ---	5,078	293	1,265	3,768	2,868
1873 ---	4,724	297	913	3,064	2,870
1874 ---	4,505	282	684	2,293	3,178
1875 ---	3,965	175	463	1,802	2,801
1876 ---	4,745	186	680	2,234	3,377
1877 ---	5,278	210	642	2,705	3,425
1878 ---	5,017	188	605	2,065	3,745
1879 ---	4,310	141	750	1,939	3,262
1880 ---	5,747	166	842	3,170	3,585
1881 ---	5,837	182	817	3,533	3,303
1882 ---	6,558	158	850	3,643	3,923
1883 ---	6,314	100	644	3,410	3,648
1884 ---	6,156	139	704	3,729	3,270

The proportion of those who have received at least the elements of education is very high, and this record would seem to be a practical rebuttal of the argument that education is a preventive of crime. Upon this fact Mr. Felton, in his report for 1875, has the following:

"In this prison the percentage of those who can read and write is very large, and our worst inmates are those of minor age and who are reasonably well educated, but whose parents are uneducated, and who live in sections of the city where ignorance and vice are supposed to predominate."

The table following, showing the nativity of prisoners, is of special interest:

Year.	Total prisoners received.	U. S. citizens.	Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Colored.	Other nationalities.
1872	6,636	2,615	2,330	383	168	219	1,142
1873	5,934	2,631	1,862	304	135	276	1,002
1874	5,471	2,727	1,485	211	96	281	952
1875	4,603	2,263	1,207	205	68	222	770
1876	5,611	2,874	1,448	267	93	335	1,329
1877	6,130	3,338	1,431	304	97	382	960
1878	5,810	3,239	1,410	226	102	376	833
1879	5,201	2,870	1,303	224	103	222	701
1880	6,755	3,428	1,653	343	182	216	1,049
1881	6,686	3,524	1,590	334	152	268	1,086
1882	7,566	3,795	1,646	393	222	345	1,510
1883	7,058	3,521	1,617	346	163	369	2,411
1884	6,999	3,938	1,250	320	145	460	1,346

The tabulated statement showing the ages of the prisoners discloses the fact, frequently alluded to in the reports, that the prison is well supplied with delinquents of tender age, ranging from 7 to 15 years. In the majority of instances they are committed on complaint of their parents, whose moral stamina, or rather lethargy, does not suggest the exercise of parental authority as the proper remedy. They belong properly to industrial schools or reformatories, but the justices before whom they are brought are not clothed with authority to send them there. The criminal instinct seems to reach its highest development between the ages of 21 and 30 years. Pauperism and intoxication are the offenses, in most instances, of those over 60 years of age. Frequently trivial breaches of the peace are charged against these old people in the informations, in order to secure committal to the House of Correction to be treated for disease.

Year.	Under 15.	15 to 21.	22 to 30.	31 to 40.	41 to 60.	61 to 90.
1872-----	199	1,180	2,075	1,791	1,260	131
1873-----	270	1,343	1,859	1,478	1,908	76
1874-----	218	1,595	1,605	1,216	750	87
1875-----	173	1,334	1,370	998	687	41
1876-----	258	1,480	1,813	1,167	815	78
1877-----	349	1,679	1,978	1,251	787	86
1878-----	241	1,576	1,955	1,180	775	74
1879-----	196	1,264	1,795	1,188	797	61
1880-----	237	1,217	2,252	1,721	1,210	109
1881-----	221	1,397	2,310	1,693	1,125	90
1882-----	263	1,160	2,527	1,938	1,297	99
1883-----	215	1,362	2,152	1,973	1,372	84
1884-----	256	1,694	2,213	1,634	1,074	118

The following statement shows the occupations of prisoners:

Year.	Professions, clerks, merchants, etc.	Artisans, mechanics, etc.	Day laborers.	Domestics.	Cyprians.	No occupation.	Allotted occupations.
1872-----	229	2,359	1,059	199	---	2,475	315
1873-----	228	757	906	592	---	842	1,211
1874-----	249	2,005	717	1,017	129	364	990
1875-----	182	1,741	532	933	161	276	778
1876-----	166	2,114	602	1,206	252	541	730
1877-----	155	2,068	544	909	271	897	1,286
1878-----	136	2,005	477	1,059	307	1,010	816
1879-----	123	1,133	737	1,025	245	1,105	733
1880-----	153	2,416	1,117	964	279	719	1,107
1881-----	224	2,564	1,226	1,157	408	575	682
1882-----	114	2,621	1,460	1,364	359	376	1,272
1883-----	236	2,460	1,360	1,209	458	247	1,088
1884-----	257	2,166	1,526	991	485	298	1,276

The Board of Inspectors consists of the mayor, who is ex officio chairman, and three inspectors appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The inspectors, in 1872, were—Mayor Joseph Medill, Hon. John C. Haines, Colonel C. G. Hammond and Louis Wahl. In 1874, Mayor H. D. Colvin became chairman; in 1876, Mayor Monroe Heath; and, in 1879, Mayor Carter H. Harrison. In 1878, Mr. Haines was replaced on the Board by Hon. Luther Laflin Mills. In 1884, Colonel Hammond died, and, in 1885, Mr. Mills removed from the city. They were replaced by E. W. Blatchford and E. S. Albro.

The medical attendant, who is the city physician, was, in 1872, John Guerin, M.D., and from that date till 1880, W. P. Dunne, M.D., who in turn was replaced by French Moore, M.D., who still occupies the position.

CHARLES EMORY FELTON, superintendent of the House of Correction, who has held that position since 1871, has brought his charge to the very front rank of reformatory institutions in the United States. The high estimation in which his opinion on all matters of prison reform is held, is evident from the fact that at a National Conference of Wardens, held at Chicago in December, 1884, Mr. Felton was chosen chairman. He is, in fact, remarkably well posted in all departments of the city government, showing an unusual business ability and a decidedly executive mind. Mr. Felton was born at Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., on September 18, 1831, his ancestors being of that hardy English and Scotch stock which has formed so strong an element in the population and civilization of the country. He is a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Felton, who settled in Salem, Mass., in 1631, from which date Mr. Felton has a complete chronological record of the family tree and branches. On his mother's side, also (whose maiden name was Johnson), his ancestors have been residents of Massachusetts for more than two hundred years. Mr. Felton's early education was obtained at the public schools of Barre, and at Allen's High School, in Oakham, Mass. At fourteen years of age he obtained employment in the Barre Patriot printing office, which position he left a year later; and, after spending a short time as clerk in a book-store at Worcester, he returned to Barre and completed his apprenticeship as a printer, in the Gazette office. In the winter of 1849, he removed to Cincinnati, to become foreman of the Chronicle and Atlas.

He next settled at Indianapolis, Ind., afterward at Columbus, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y.; at all these places filling positions of trust as a proficient craftsman. He served as secretary of the Buffalo Typographical Union for one year, as vice-president for one year, and as president for one year. He showed his aptitude for public life, by acceptably filling an aldermanic chair in the Buffalo Common Council in the years 1861-62. Mr. Felton during that time, served on the Federal Defense Committee of that city, devoting much of his time to the aid of the Government gratuitously, his particular province being the care of the wives and families of soldiers who were at the front. His health failing soon afterward, he became superintendent of the Erie County Penitentiary, Buffalo, holding that office for nine years. This brings his busy and useful life up to 1871, when he came to Chicago as superintendent of the House of Correction, being installed in office on January 14, 1872. Since residing in this city he has made hosts of friends, has proved himself a most efficient officer, and is very popular with the people. Although a democrat, his political convictions have never affected his administration, which has been rigidly non-partisan; and while he has had charge of more than 120,000 prisoners, few have left him but with the kindest of feelings. In religion, Mr. Felton is an Episcopalian, but most liberal in his views. He is a Mason in high standing, a member of the Prisoner's Aid and Social Science societies, and many other organizations of like character. He is also a patron of all field sports, and is said to be one of the best shots at the trap and in the field in this State. He has twice been honored with the position of president of the State Sportsmen's Association for the Preservation of Game. Mr. Felton was married at Buffalo, in 1853, to Miss Ellen Jane Gale, daughter of Anthony Gale. She died on June 13, 1872, at Chicago, leaving one son, George G., now clerk of the House of Correction; and two daughters, Ellen Jane and Mary Louisa, also living. In 1874 he married his present wife, Mrs. Ellen M. (Brintnall) Compton, at Buffalo, N. Y.

DETECTIVES.—As an efficient supplement to the police system, the private detective agencies of Chicago have a wide and deservedly high reputation. Brief synopses of some of the most prominent are subjoined.

PINKERTON & Co.'s United States Detective Agency was established in July, 1883, by Matt. W. Pinkerton, under the firm name of Pinkerton & Coe, but Mr. Coe retiring from the firm on April 15, 1884, the present title was adopted. The principal is still Matt. W. Pinkerton, and the company embraces W. H., R. K. and A. E. Pinkerton. Matt. W. Pinkerton was born on March 30, 1852, the son of Matthew W. and Elizabeth (Herald) Pinkerton. He attended the common schools of Wooster, Ohio, graduating from the high school in that city at the age of twenty. Soon after leaving school he apprenticed himself as a machinist, and was made superintendent of the old Wooster foundry and machine shops. For three years he was employed in this capacity, when, for three years following, he superintended the Kilbuck Valley straw-board mills. This vocation not being in harmony with his desires, he purchased, for the purpose of speculation, a fruit farm near South Haven, Mich., and after owning this property for one year, sold it and came to Chicago, in September, 1877. Soon after arriving in this city he was employed by Allan Pinkerton. In December, 1882, he resigned, to establish a business for himself. While with Allan Pinkerton, he was the author of several brilliant captures, and evinced such a remarkable tact for detective work, that the most difficult operations of that agency were placed in his hands, and successfully conducted. Since his establishment in business he has handled a number of important cases,—the Zora Burns murder, the Crooks murder, at Shelby, Ill., the Mahone murder, at Mt. Carmel, Ill., and his successful capture of Albert Sykes, who, after stealing several hundred dollars in Chicago, fled to Portsmouth, Va., where he shot his father a few minutes after their meeting. He was brought back on a requisition, tried in Chicago, convicted, and sent to Joliet for three years for larceny; he having been acquitted of the charge of attempted paricide through public sympathy—his father himself being a desperate character. Although no relation to Allan Pinkerton, whose reputation while living was world-wide, Matt. W. Pinkerton seems inherently to possess those attributes which are necessary to a successful detective. He is upright in all his transactions, and is thoroughly acquainted with the means and ends employed by unprincipled men. Such gifts are rare, but he has proved, during a short career, that in choosing the profession of a detective he has comprehended his own abilities and found the sphere wherein he is thoroughly efficient. Possessing the name of Pinkerton, he embodies all the import of a name which is a cause of terror to evildoers everywhere. He was married, on May 22, 1873, to Miss Emma Black, of Wooster, Ohio. They have one son,—Worth H.

GEORGE A. HARTMAN was born at Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, on April 30, 1837, the son of Joseph and Mary (Patterson) Hart-

man. His father was a prominent dry goods merchant, and, in 1854, was treasurer of Stark County. Mr. Hartman attended the primary schools of his native county, and afterward Carbut's College, near Baltimore, Md. At the age of fifteen he was employed by his brother-in-law, Peter Shimp, who was then in New York, and who afterward became identified with Chicago politics. He came to Chicago with Mr. Shimp in 1855, and was engaged by him for two years, when he was appointed on the city detective force under Chief of Police Bradley. At the breaking out of the Civil War, Chief Bradley received a request from Colonel Baker, of the United States Secret Service, for assistance, and detailed Mr. Hartman with two others to report to Colonel Baker at Washington. He was immediately assigned to duty in the United States Secret Service, drawing the pay of a captain, without, however, receiving a commission. He was sent to the front as a scout, and three times crossed the enemy's lines into Richmond. He at last became suspicious that he was known as a spy from the Northern army, and fearing to return within the Union lines, escaped to Atlanta, Ga., where he was arrested, charged with being a Yankee spy, and thrust into jail. The next day he was tried by a drum-head court-martial, and sentenced to be shot forthwith. He was led out of court, his hands pinioned behind him, and placed before a file of soldiers drawn up twelve paces distant. At this critical moment General Bragg rode up, and said, "Shooting is a soldier's death; hang that Yankee spy." Under these orders he was taken back to jail and put in a cell with Lieutenant Pomeroy, also a prisoner of war. That evening, when the jailer made his usual visit, Hartman seized the leg of a stool, struck him down, liberated twenty prisoners, and made his escape. Walking for sixteen days, he reached the Union lines, and sought protection from General Butler, then commanding at New Orleans. General Butler secured him passage on the steam transport "Ticonderoga" to New York, and from there General Dix sent him to Washington. Arriving in that city, he reported for duty to Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and received orders to report at Indianapolis, to General Willcox, commander of the District of Indiana and Michigan in the Department of the Ohio. He was assigned to duty on General Willcox's staff, with the rank of major. At the time of Morgan's raid he was sent out with others in the pursuit, following to Columbia County, Ohio, where he and his command learned of Morgan's capture by the State militia. Returning to Indianapolis, Major Hartman remained there until 1863, when General Willcox was ordered to the front in command of the Ninth Army Corps, and, as his staff officer, Mr. Hartman accompanied him. Soon after, under General Weitzel, he was given the command of a colored regiment. After General Lee's surrender, General Weitzel's division was ordered into Richmond, remaining in possession three weeks. Colonel Hartman was mustered out at Georgetown, and returned to Chicago in 1865. He was employed by his brother-in-law, Mr. Shimp, who was then an alderman of this city and was doing a real estate business. In the latter part of the year 1865, Mr. Hartman was elected a constable of the Second Ward, and held that position for six years, when he was appointed deputy under Sheriff Fisher, resigning soon after. Subsequently he was elected county constable for four years, and by re-election has held that position until the present time. In 1874, in connection with his other business, he opened a private detective office, and was employed in running down the notorious Colonel Gessener, who perpetrated forgeries to the amount of \$103,000 on the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He captured Abraham Suydam, forger and perjurer, in New York, and brought him to Chicago, and also a woman purporting to be his wife, named Kittie Suydam, *alias* Kittie James. This business he still pursues, and with success commensurate with his augmented experience. On February 8, 1884, he captured the famous bandit Dan Wallace, *alias* "Texas Dan," and received \$1,000 reward from the sheriff of Kendall County, Texas. Mr. Hartman was married, in 1866, to Miss Minnie A. Price, of Troy, N. Y. They have four children, Ida M., George W., Amy B., and Frederick J. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.; and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Mr. Hartman is also Past Chief Ranger of Foresters in Court Abraham Lincoln, and Past Grand of Home Lodge, No. 476, I. O. O. F.

HAMBLÉN'S PREVENTIVE AND DETECTIVE AGENCY was established in 1864, to meet the wants of the West Side merchants, at No. 31 Milwaukee Avenue, afterward removing to its present location. The business of the agency has always been of a local nature, nor does it seek a foreign patronage. Lewis A. Hamblén, the principal, was born in Auburn, N. Y., on December 8, 1823, the son of Walter and Biantha (Allen) Hamblén. His father, who for many years was associated with the government of the Auburn Penitentiary, died in 1835. His mother was a direct descendant of General Ethan Allen. On the death of his father, Mr. Hamblén, who had received a primary education, was obliged to leave school, and began his career by apprenticing himself as a journeyman tailor, but disliking this work he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he obtain-

ed employment with the surveying force on the east division of the Rochester & Auburn Railway, and assisted in driving the piles for building a railroad bridge across Cayuga Lake. Subsequently, he worked in the shops of the same company as a locomotive engineer. Afterward, he took a locomotive out on the road, and later was employed by the Hudson River Railroad as a locomotive engineer, until 1852, when he came to Chicago, in company with Oliver H. Lee. He was employed by the Chicago & Mississippi Railway Company, now the Chicago & Alton. When that road went into other hands, he engaged with the Illinois Central Railway. He left that company after one year, to accept the superintendency of a branch house at Chicago of the Snook & Hill locomotive lamp manufactory of Rochester, N. Y. The following year, when the company decided to close their branch houses, Mr. Hamblen purchased their interest in this city. He built up a large and remunerative trade, and made his factory the first in that line in the West, until, in 1861, at the breaking out of the War, the depression of trade, and large losses in the South, forced him to an assignment. Subsequently, he was employed by J. McGregor Adams to fit up a lamp factory for Jessup, Kennedy & Co., a New York firm, and was engaged by them for two years, when he conceived the idea of organizing a preventive watch, and founded the present agency. He was married to Miss Catherine Cone, who died in 1865, leaving two daughters,—Flora and Cora E. In 1866, he married Mrs. Charlotte Bently, widow of Captain Bently, who was killed at the battle of Perryville. He is a member of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M.; and Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T. He organized National Lodge, No. 596, by dispensation from the M. W. G. M., Jerome R. Gorin, of Decatur, Ill., and was W. M. of that lodge for the four years first following its organization. Mr. Hamblen was made a Mason in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, by Eben C. Hurd.

PETER KOEHLER was born near Mannheim, Germany, on June 16, 1853, the son of Peter and Annie M. (Does) Koehler. He attended the common schools of his native country, until, in 1866, he sailed for America, arriving in Chicago in June of the same year. For nearly three years he worked in this city as a cigarmaker, and for six years thereafter conducted a milk route. On February 23, 1875, he received an appointment as a police officer under Chief Rehm, and three years later was promoted to the position of a detective, earning his advancement as a reward for efficient service in capturing three well known and dangerous criminals, on October 17, 1878, while they were in the act of committing a burglary. He held the position of a detective on the city force until July, 1883, when he resigned, having in April of the same year been elected county constable, and has held that position until the present time. Since leaving the employ of the city he has opened a detective agency. His bravery on occasions of danger has won for him recognition as a fearless and efficient officer of the law. While doing duty for the city, he successfully broke up a gang of burglars who preyed upon the wholesale merchants, and which was composed of George Eager, Oscar Burws, and many more as dangerous men. He not only rid the city of these desperadoes, but recovered \$10,000 worth of silks and sealskins found in their possession. He also arrested Dalton, who had stolen \$8,500 in Milwaukee, and returned him to that city. He arrested Paddy Welch on the street, when he was wanted in St. Louis; and brought from New Orleans Henry Kilmer, the defaulting president of the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 14. His thrilling experience with burglars, when Bert Taylor met his death, is well known in police records. Mr. Koehler was married on August 14, 1873, to Miss Mary Schafer of Chicago. They have three children,—George, Jacob A. and Clifford P.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The value of property belonging to the Fire Department, in use in 1871-72, was \$639,050. By the great fire, a loss of \$146,076.09 was entailed, which included eight engines, one elevator, three hose carts, and three hook-and-ladder trucks, buildings, apparatus and supplies. The relief fund, contributed mainly by fire departments of other cities, amounted to about \$11,000. The effective force after the fire comprised two hundred and one men, sixteen fire engines, with attendant hose carts, and four hook-and-ladder trucks.

The register of the Department since 1871, is as follows:

1871-72—R. A. Williams, fire marshal; Mathias Benner, first assistant; Charles S. Petrie, second assistant; E. B. Chandler, superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph. 1872-73—R. A. Williams, marshal; Mathias Benner, first assistant; C. S. Petrie, second assistant; William Musham, third assistant. 1873—Mathias Benner, marshal; D. J. Swenie, first assistant; C. S. Petrie, second assistant; William Musham, third assistant. This régime was maintained until July 16, 1879. 1879—D. J. Swenie, marshal; C. S. Petrie, second assistant; William Musham, third assistant. 1880—D. J. Swenie, marshal; William Musham, C. S. Petrie, assistants. 1881-84—D. J. Swenie, marshal; William Musham, assistant; C. S. Petrie, assistant and secretary. 1884—D. J. Swenie, marshal; William Musham, C. S. Petrie, assistants; Maurice W. Shay, fire inspector. From 1876 to 1885 John P. Barrett was superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph.

The following statement shows the expense of the Department since 1870, in comparison with the number of companies and apparatus maintained during each year:

Year.	No. of Companies.	Total.
1870.....	26	\$366,700 66
1871 (6 months).....	28	182,023 15
1872.....	35	423,057 34
1873.....	41	586,618 96
1874.....	43	624,795 22
1875.....	43	411,245 12
1876.....	41	478,340 22
1877.....	42	507,001 12
1878.....	42	389,692 36
1879.....	41	420,308 82
1880.....	43	454,304 18
1881.....	45	568,760 87
1882.....	45	545,021 03
1883.....	45	556,551 80
1884.....	47	657,957 46

The following statement shows the number of conflagrations and the monetary loss incurred thereby since 1871, exclusive of the fire of October 8-9 of that year:

Years.	No. of Fires.	No. of False Alarms.	Total amount of Loss.	Total amount of Insurance.	Average Loss for each Fire.	Population.	Population to each Fire.	Loss per capita of Population.
1870-71----	669	35	\$ 2,447,845	\$ 2,183,498	\$3,658	330,000	493	\$7 75
1871-72----	489	44	972,800	745,000	1,989	350,000	716	2 77
1872-73----	441	44	680,099	3,763,275	1,542	367,396	831	1 58
1873-74----	466	68	1,013,246	3,641,735	2,174	395,408	848	2 56
1874-75----	473	83	2,345,684	6,789,300	4,959	395,408	836	5 93
1875-----	332	67	127,014	2,328,150	383	395,408	1,191	32
1876-----	477	123	387,951	3,780,060	811	407,661	855	95
1877-----	445	132	1,044,997	6,173,575	2,340	407,661	918	2 56
1878-----	478	132	306,317	3,327,348	641	436,731	914	71
1879-----	638	135	572,082	5,112,631	896	436,731	669	1 31
1880-----	804	154	1,135,816	5,409,480	1,411	491,516	611	2 31
1881-----	895	89	921,495	9,662,326	1,029	491,516	549	1 87
1882-----	981	107	569,885	12,587,090	581	560,693	572	1 02
1883-----	1,153	74	1,379,736	21,790,767	1,196	606,000	525	2 27
1884-----	1,278	104	968,229	12,048,683	756	629,985	493	1 53

The record of fires since 1871 shows several disastrous conflagrations. The most important of these were —

Singer Building, Washington and State streets, August 2, 1873, loss \$45,000; planing mill of L. Bridges, Carroll and Sangamon streets, September 4, 1873, loss \$29,000; grain elevator of J. H. Wheeler & Co., Carroll and Canal streets, September 7, 1873, loss \$83,000; retail store of Field, Leiter & Co., Washington and State streets, November 14, 1877, loss \$725,000; planing mill of Palmer & Fuller, Twenty-second and Union streets, May 10, 1879, loss \$73,125; bonded warehouse of Wallace Kingman & Co., No. 108 Market Street, February 14, 1880, loss \$210,000; drug house of Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., No. 72 Wabash Avenue, November 20, 1880, loss \$150,000; agricultural warehouse of Osborne & Co., Sixteenth and Morgan streets, December 10, 1881, loss \$162,000; paint factory of Reynolds & Co., No. 19 Lake Street, February 2, 1882, loss \$72,760; lithographing establishment of Shober & Carqueville, No. 119 Monroe Street, December 30, 1883, loss \$287,525; seed warehouse of Hiram Sibley & Co., North Water Street, May 25, 1884, loss \$130,628.

On July 14, 1874, at 4:29 P. M., a fire of supposed incendiary origin was started in the two-story frame building, No. 449 South Clark Streets, owned by Le Grand Odell, and occupied as a saloon by E. T. Cregier. The locality was crowded with frame structures, and the fire obtained a headway that soon called every available fire vehicle in the city to the scene. The flames took a course similar to that of the great fire of 1871, and by midnight had swept north and east over Clark Street, Fourth Avenue, Third Avenue, State Street, Wabash Avenue, Eldredge Court, Peck Court, Hubbard Court, Taylor Street, Polk Street, Van Buren Street, Michigan Avenue, Congress Street and Harrison Street. The number of buildings consumed was eight hundred and twelve, classified as follows: One-story frame, 126; two-story frame, 471; three-story frame, 21; four-story frame, 1. Total number of frame buildings burned, 619. One-story brick, 14; two-story brick, 99; three-story brick, 41; four-story brick, 31; five-story brick, 5. Total number of brick buildings burned, 190. Two-story stone buildings burned, 3. Of the structures consumed, 89 were barns, and there were 8 churches, 1 school-house, 4 hotels, 1 theater, 1 post-office and 708 stores and dwellings. The whole covered an area of forty-seven acres, with a total loss of \$1,067,260, and an insurance of \$1,860,000. The ensuing day, at nearly the same hour in the afternoon, a fire, the result of carelessness, destroyed twenty-five buildings near Milwaukee Avenue and Sangamon Street, with a loss of \$75,750 and insurance of \$40,700.

At the close of 1884 the uniformed force of the Department was as follows:

One fire marshal and chief of brigade; one first assistant fire marshal and department inspector; one assistant fire marshal and deputy secretary; seven chiefs of battalion; forty-four captains; forty-seven lieutenants; thirty-four engineers; thirty-four assistant engineers; one hundred and thirty-two pipemen and truckmen, first grade; thirty-five pipemen and truckmen, second, grade; eighty-nine drivers; five watchmen; total uniformed force, four hundred and thirty; two clerks, one superintendent of horses; one superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph; one chief operator; four operators; one inspector electric lights; five repairers; two linemen; one batteryman; one lieutenant detailed at repair shops; two truckmen detailed at repair shops; total force, four hundred and fifty-one.

The apparatus of the Department was classified as follows:

Engine companies, thirty-four; hook and ladder companies (one operating a two-tank, two-horse, four-wheel chemical engine; three operating a one-horse, one-tank, two-wheel chemical engine; and one company operating an improved stand-pipe and water tower), ten; chemical engine companies, two; total, forty-six. There were in use one hundred and ninety-eight horses and 41,847 feet of hose.

The number of fire-alarms responded to in 1884, 1,662; the apparatus traveled 14,899 miles; worked 1,984 hours; 346 fires being discovered from watch-towers by members of the Department.

The value of property belonging to the Department in 1884 was \$1,165,057.43. There were 520 alarm stations, and 1,286 police and private alarm boxes; 358 miles of aerial fire-alarm wires; while the underground wire system comprised 7,931 feet of conduit, 4,872 feet of iron pipe, 576 feet of cable, and 36 1-2 miles of single wire.

The organization of the Department, with head-

quarters at City Hall, on December 31, 1884, was a follows:

D. J. Swenie, fire marshal and chief of brigade; William Musham, first assistant fire marshal and department inspector; Charles S. Petrie, assistant fire marshal and department secretary; Maurice W. Shay, chief first battalion, detailed fire inspector; John H. Greene, chief of second battalion; Michael W. Conway, chief of third battalion; Joel A. Kinney, chief of fourth battalion; John Campion, chief of fifth battalion; Peter Schnur, chief of sixth battalion; Leo Meyers, chief of seventh battalion; Joseph C. Pazen, captain commanding first battalion; Fred. N. Shippy and Patrick H. O'Toole, clerks; Eugene Sullivan, superintendent of horses; Thomas Monaghan, driver for fire marshal; Richard Stringer, Alfred Phillips, John Cavanaugh, William L. Heartt and Norman T. Ormsby, drivers of fuel and supply wagons.

The fire alarm telegraph was under the control of John P. Barrett, superintendent; David M. Hyland, chief operator; John Fitzpatrick, William Carrol, Henry Lester, Jacob F. Mehren, operators; Clark C. Haskins, inspector of electric lights.

Following are sketches of some of the prominent members of the department:

EDWARD W. MURPHY, Assistant Marshal of the Fire Department, and commander of the Fifth Battalion, was born on the site of the Haven School, on October 22, 1854. He joined the Department in October, 1874, as pipeman on Engine No. 6, whence he was transferred, two years later, to Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, and promoted to a lieutenancy of the same company in December, 1876. In November, 1877, he was transferred to Engine No. 10, thence to No. 13, later to Engine No. 1, and, on July 20, 1880, to No. 17, where he was promoted to a captaincy. On September 5, 1885, he was appointed assistant fire marshal, and assigned to his present post in charge of the Fifth Battalion, with headquarters at the house of Chemical No. 1. Marshal Murphy was at the Reedy elevator fire when lieutenant of No. 10, and went down four stories, from the top floor to the basement, in the collapse of the building. In 1880, when captain of No. 17, he, with four of his company, fell with the roof of the Academy of Music to the parquette floor; and in January, 1880, he and his company were buried under the falling walls at the Mayer furniture factory, on Canal Street, one man being killed and five having broken limbs. Marshal Murphy himself was disabled for a long time. On September 16, 1882, he was presented with a watch and chain by the manufacturers of the business district, in appreciation of his services; a token of esteem to which, later, was added honorable official mention in general orders for rescuing three persons from the fourth story of Nos. 70-72 Randolph Street. He was badly injured in a collision the night of the presentation, while on the hose cart going to a fire. His reputation for dauntless courage, efficiency and energy have won him high praise. Marshal Murphy was married in Chicago, in 1877, to Miss Mary Thompson. They have two children,—Elvira T. and Irene.

JOHN H. GREENE, chief of the Second Battalion, was born on September 3, 1842, in the city of Providence, R. I. In June, 1860, he came to Chicago, his trade being that of a printer. He was employed by Andrew Wood, proprietor of a job-office, corner of Lake and Clark streets, until December 24, 1864, when he joined the "Liberty" Engine Company No. 7, as pipeman, under Captain D. J. Swenie. He remained in that company and its successor ("Fred Gund" No. 14), until January 21, 1871, when he was promoted to captain of Hook and Ladder No. 3. On the 9th of April, 1877, he became assistant fire marshal, in charge of the Third Battalion. On May 1, 1880, he was transferred to the command of the Second Battalion, with headquarters at No. 180 Dearborn Avenue.

PETER TRAINOR, captain of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, has been a member of the Fire Department since 1869. He was born in Armagh, Ireland, in 1847. When he was two years of age, his parents, Bernard and Alice Trainor, located at Kingston, Canada, and, in 1854, came to Chicago, where the senior Trainor still resides. Here the son received his education, and served an apprenticeship at ship-carpentry, besides sailing on the lakes two years. On July 5, 1869, he joined the Fire Department as pipeman on Engine No. 13, and, in 1871, was promoted to a lieutenancy. On December 9, 1872, he was made captain of No. 18, then organized, being the first new company formed after the fire of 1871. In 1873, Captain Trainor was transferred to Chemical No. 1, and, in a collision, was disabled for seven months, having a limb and three ribs broken. In October, 1874, he was sent to Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, and later, to Engine No. 1, when he organized Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. Two years later he went on Truck No. 8, and, finally, to his present post, on April 8,

1882. Captain Trainor has won distinction for many notable acts of bravery. While on No. 18, in 1873, he was badly injured in the face at a fire at Sate's Hall, on Canal Street, falling through the building. On May 3, 1885, he was one of the firemen who was buried in a burning structure on Water Street, where two firemen belonging to his company were killed and himself slightly injured.

JOHN J. HENNESSEY, captain of Engine Company No. 6, was born at Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y., on July 22, 1849. When he was an infant, his parents, John J. and Margaret Hennessey, removed to Chicago, and died soon after their arrival, in 1851. In February, 1862, Captain Hennessey enlisted in the 32d New York Infantry, and served actively for two years and nine months. He was at Shiloh and Gettysburg, and in the battles of the Wilderness, and, in 1864, was with General A. J. Smith in the Army of the Tennessee. He returned to Chicago after the close of the War, and worked as a confectioner and as a traveling salesman for M. E. Page & Co. On June 22, 1872, he joined Bullwinkle's Fire Patrol; and, on July 6, 1874, the municipal Fire Department, as truckman on Hook and Ladder No. 1. He was transferred to No. 6, on November 7, 1875, and promoted to the lieutenantancy of Hook and Ladder No. 7, on July 14, 1877. In October, 1877, he returned to No. 6, and was sent to Engine No. 5, on April 20, 1878. On December 31, 1882, he was made captain of Engine Company No. 6. Captain Hennessey has seen much active service, and has an excellent record for efficiency and bravery. On February 20, 1882, his skull was fractured and collar-bone broken in a hose cart collision, disabling him for several weeks. He was married in Chicago, in 1878, to Rebecca A. Hennessey, who died on June 14, 1884, leaving one child, Maggie A.

ROBERT C. PALMER, captain of Engine Company No. 10, has been a member of the Fire Department since 1875. He was born in Ely, England, on November 10, 1850, the son of Robert B. and Sarah W. Palmer. His parents came to Chicago on August 4, 1851. His father, Robert B. Palmer, was a pioneer in supplying water from barrel-wagons to the early residents. He also complied with the necessities of those times by chopping wood at fifty cents a day. His mother, formerly Miss Sarah Watson, bought the first bill of millinery goods ever sold in Chicago by the wholesale firm of D. B. Fisk & Co., and was located at No. 89 North Clark Street for twenty-one years, the father being the oldest bleacher in the city. Captain Palmer received his education here. For eight years, between the ages of twelve and twenty, he did duty as a man-of-war's man, and later learned the engraving art. In 1873, he joined the Fire Department as a substitute, being regularly appointed, on August 4, 1875, as truckman on Hook and Ladder No. 8. He went to No. 4, on November 7, 1876, and was promoted to the lieutenantancy of Hook and Ladder No. 3, on December 1, 1877. In 1878, he was transferred to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; to No. 2, in December, 1879; and was promoted to a captaincy, on January 1, 1882, on Hook and Ladder No. 9. In January, 1883, he was sent to Engine No. 9; and January 3, 1885, to his present post. Captain Palmer bears a high record for bravery and efficiency, and has received honorable mention in Department general orders for rescuing imperiled people. He has been several times injured while in the line of duty, and has had as many as forty stitches made for injuries at fires. He has lost only sixty-nine days of absence during his twelve years of service. Captain Palmer was married, in Chicago, on December 17, 1877, to Miss Christiana Deist, a native of Cook County. They have three children,—Grace W., Emily A., and Bunnie.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, captain of Engine Company No. 14, was born in Chicago, on December 1, 1846, and is the son of Ezra and Sabina Taylor. His parents were from New York, his father coming here in 1836 and his mother two years previously. The former is well known as a pioneer of the early days, and as the commander of the celebrated Battery "B," otherwise known as "Taylor's Battery." The son was educated in Chicago, and, February 1, 1864, when seventeen years of age, entered the Fire Department as pipeman on "Atlantic," No. 3. In 1867, Captain Taylor went to No. 4, and, five years later, was promoted to the lieutenantancy of No. 22, where he remained one year. He served on No. 27 two years, and on No. 11 four years; when he was made captain of No. 20, later of No. 11, and, in April, 1882, of No. 14, his present post; for one year serving on Chemical No. 1. In the great fire he lost everything. Captain Taylor has been identified with the most progressive advance of the Department. He was married in Chicago, in 1868, to Miss Sarah Donovan. They have five children,—William, Mary, Margaret, George and Ezra. Colonel Ezra Taylor, his father, died in this city, on October 24, 1885.

JAMES ENRIGHT, captain of Engine Company No. 15, has been a member of the Fire Department for twenty-seven years. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1841. When six years of age he came, with his parents, John and Elizabeth Enright, to Chicago. The son early identified himself with a fireman's life.

In 1855, when fourteen years of age, he joined the Volunteer Fire Department as torch-boy, on the "Niagara," No. 3, remaining with that company until it disbanded, in 1857. On April 1, 1858, he joined the paid department on No. 2, where he served four years, becoming head-pipeman of "Liberty," No. 7, in 1862, of which company Captain Swenie was in command until 1870. Of this company Captain Enright was given command one year previous to the fire of 1871. He was transferred to Fire Escape No. 2, which was destroyed in the great fire. In 1873, he was sent as captain to Engine No. 6, later to No. 11, and, in 1875, to Hook and Ladder No. 8, where he remained until 1878. He then went to No. 23, and, in January, 1885, to Engine No. 15, where he now is. Captain Enright was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary Egan, of Chicago. They have four children,—Julia Agnes, Martha, Willie and Joseph J.

JOHN LYNCH, captain of Engine Company No. 17, is a native of Ireland, and was born on April 1, 1849. When he was eleven years of age, his parents Patrick and Bridget Lynch, immigrated to Chicago. The son received his education in this city, and took to rail-roading as an occupation, serving as conductor on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad for five years. In March, 1873, he joined the fire corps as driver on Engine No. 7, where he remained two years. He was then transferred to No. 5 as pipeman, and, in 1876, was promoted to a lieutenantancy, and sent to Hook and Ladder No. 1. In March, 1877, he was transferred to Engine No. 1, and two years later was with No. 7. He was then transferred to Chemical No. 1, where he remained over four years; and, on September 5, 1885, was promoted to a captaincy and assigned to Engine No. 17. Captain Lynch's record is one of courage and efficiency in the line of duty. He was married, in Chicago, in 1874, to Miss Mary O'Halloran; they have five children,—Henry, George, Michael, Agnes, and Annie. His parents, at an advanced age, are still residents of Chicago; and his uncle, Father James Lynch, is a prominent priest at Waterbury, Conn.

JOSEPH J. WALSH, captain of Engine Company No. 22, who has been a member of the Fire Department since 1850, has a high record for continuous service and official usefulness. He was born in Ireland, on April 20, 1835, being the son of Lawrence and Ann Walsh. He came to Chicago, with his parents, when thirteen years of age, and after completing his education, served an apprenticeship as a moulder in the pioneer Grange Foundry, following the trade for some years. In 1850, he joined the volunteer fire corps, serving for nine years on "Niagara," No. 3, with headquarters at the corner of Kinzie and Wells streets. On September 12, 1859, he joined the paid department under Captain Wood, on "Enterprise," No. 2, which had been known in the volunteer service as No. 7, and served as pipeman nine months. In March, 1860, he was made foreman of the company, a position of equal rank and responsibility with the present grade of captain, where he remained until the great fire of 1871. In 1865, during his incumbency, No. 2 was re-organized as No. 10. In 1872, when his brother, Lawrence J. Walsh, resigned from the captaincy of No. 11, he assumed that post, where he remained until December, 1872. He then went to No. 20, which company was organized at that time; and, in February, 1873, was transferred to No. 39, on Rawson Street. On April 2, 1874, he went to Engine No. 9, and in August, 1880, was assigned to No. 22, where he has since remained. Captain Walsh was married, in Chicago, in 1884, and has one child,—Pansy.

GEORGE M. SHIPPY, captain of Engine Company No. 21, was born in Chicago, on June 24, 1854. He is the son of Richard Shippy, who came to this city in 1839, and for twenty-five years was on the police force, part of the time as lieutenant. Captain Shippy was educated in Chicago, and joined the Fire Department, on August 26, 1876, as truckman on Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, where he remained for two years. On January 10, 1879, he was promoted to the lieutenantancy of No. 2; a year later was sent to No. 1, and, in 1882, to Engine No. 13. Two years later he was transferred to No. 9, and, subsequently was promoted to a captaincy, and assigned to duty on No. 21, where he still remains. On July 2, 1877, he was thrown from a truck and injured, his companion being killed. Captain Shippy enjoys an excellent reputation as an efficient member of the Department. He was married in Chicago, in 1879, to Miss Sadie Randall; they have one child.

FRANK H. BUTTERFIELD, captain of Engine Company No. 24, comes from one of the pioneer families of Chicago. He is the son of Milo Butterfield, who came to this city in 1828 and died in 1876. His father was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1800, being the son of Andrew Jackson Butterfield, who was married four times, once to a member of an Indian tribe, Milo being the only child by his first wife. Captain Butterfield was born the night that his grandfather died, at the old Waukegan House, corner of Fifth Avenue and Lake Street, operated as a pioneer hostelry in those days by Andrew Chappell. The captain's mother, formerly Miss Eliza Chappell, who was the first school-teacher in Chicago, was a native of New

York, coming to Chicago in 1832. The son was educated here, and when fourteen years of age went to the Mason Locomotive Works, at Taunton, Mass., to learn the trade of machinist, serving four years' apprenticeship as a moulder. Returning to Chicago, he worked for his uncle, D. N. Chappell, the first manufacturer of soda-water in the city, familiarly known as "Pop" all over Chicago. In 1869, he joined the Fire Department as pipeman on No. 16, when that company was organized. In 1871, he was stationed at No. 1, and was there three years, being promoted to assistant foreman. Later he served on Chemical No. 1, and, on September 12, 1875, was sent as lieutenant to No. 24, being promoted to the captaincy in 1878. During the great fire he lost everything, even to his clothing. Captain Butterfield was married in Chicago, in 1871, to Miss Ellen Holmes; they have one child, Frances.

CHRISTIAN SCHIMMELS, captain of Engine Company, No. 25, who is one of the three oldest captains in the service, is a representative member of the municipal Fire Department, and through long years of experience has become authority on all subjects in his line of duty. He was born in this city on May 11, 1845, in a house at the corner of Desplaines and Meridian streets; and, during forty years' residence in Chicago, has lived in but two houses besides; and has never been outside of the State, and rarely outside of the city. He is the son of Jacob and Margaret Schimmels. His father, who was an extensive builder, died in 1875. At an early age, the son was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for three years. On September 25, 1864, he joined the Fire Department. He first served on "Tempest" Hose, No. 1; and, on May 21, 1869, was promoted to the foremanship of Engine No. 5,—equivalent to a captaincy of to-day. On September 21, 1874, he was made captain of No. 25. Captain Schimmels is widely known, especially in the West Division, where he has always resided, and where he is an extensive property owner. He is an acknowledged authority on matters of all kinds regarding fires; having a complete record of every alarm of fire, as to the time, box, and details, since 1869. These are the only authentic records now extant, those of Captain Sweeney having been lost in the great fire; and the Historical Society has drawn largely upon them for information. Captain Schimmels was married in Chicago, in January, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Hasser. They have two children,—Lena and Jacob.

LORENZ WALTERS, captain of Engine Company No. 33, has been a member of the municipal Fire Department since its organization, and connected with the volunteer corps in the early fifties; and as a veteran in the service he enjoys the confidence of the community and the esteem of his associates. He is the son of Diebold and Elizabeth Walters, and was born in Alsace, in 1824. When a boy he came to America and settled in Buffalo, where he followed the trade of cigar-maker, and was engaged in that line of business for some years. In 1848, he came to Chicago, and one year later joined the volunteer Fire Department, serving on Truck No. 1. He remained in the service for seven years, during three years of which he was assistant engineer; and, in 1866, he became a member of the municipal fire corps as assistant marshal, being located in the North Division, with "Huck" Hose Company, of which he was made captain in 1872. In 1874, Chemical No. 4 was organized, and he assumed the captaincy. He organized Engine Company No. 30, in December, 1881, and was its captain for two years; and, on January 1, 1883, was sent to No. 33, where he now is. Captain Walters was married, in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Bills. They have four children,—Frank, Charles, John and Josie.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The pecuniary loss sustained by the great fire of 1871 was \$27,000.

In 1872, in consequence of a disagreement between Mayor Medill and the Fire Commissioners, the former refused to recognize the Board, and the report of that year was not officially adopted, and was never printed. The manuscript has been lost, and no record exists of the operations of the year, though it is known that a four-wire kerite cable was laid fifty feet under the South Branch of the Chicago River, at Archer Avenue, through the brick tunnel which contains the water-main, and that a six-wire kerite cable was laid in the water-pipe tunnel under the Ogden-avenue slip at Division Street. In connection with a telegraph company, a cable was laid under the North Branch of the river at Clybourn Place, two wires of which belong to the fire-alarm system.

In 1873, a four-wire kerite cable was laid from the water works crib in the lake, through the new tunnel, before the water was admitted, a distance of three miles, to the shore terminus.

During 1874 there was added to the fire-alarm system forty signal boxes, six engine-house strikers, one bell-striker, and thirty miles of aerial wire, making in all, up to that time, two hundred and fifty-eight boxes, forty-four gongs, and eleven public-alarm bells. The residences of the fire marshals were connected with the central station by means of instruments temporarily



THE CRIB.

placed on the fire signal lines, communication being had by means of an established code of signals.

In 1875, previous to March 31, the system was supplemented by the addition of fifteen street boxes, four engine-house strikers and two public bell-strikers; fifteen miles of wire were utilized in effecting communication between the central office and the fire marshals' quarters, thereby relieving the signal lines from all duty other than fire summons. Twenty-five miles of wire were used in extensions to new boxes and for the restoration of those destroyed by the fire of July, 1874. A cable, four hundred feet in length, consisting of two conductors, was laid in the brick water-tunnel, fifty feet under the North Branch of the Chicago River, at Chicago Avenue.

The first regular underground cable (as distinguished from cables laid in water-pipe tunnels or through water-mains), a kerite built by Day & Co., of New York, was laid in Cass Street, between Superior and Erie streets, in October, 1877, and consisted of two conductors of No. 16 copper-wire, 1,955 feet each, laid in an iron pipe of one inch diameter, the interval being filled with Stockholm tar; the insulation or coating of the wire being $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, and the wire wrapped with tape.

Between March 31 and December 31, 1885, one street box and eight engine-house strikers were introduced. At the Twelfth-street river-crossing, a cable, with seven conducting wires—two for city use—was laid through the water-main, and two of Barrett's "joker" registering appliances were placed in operation experimentally.

In 1876, twenty-five street boxes and two engine-house strikers were added to the fire-alarm system; there were re-built and transferred to poles fifty miles of the old aerial lines of wire, giving an increased line capacity for forty-eight new boxes. During that year E. B. Chandler resigned the superintendency of the fire-alarm system, and J. P. Barrett was chosen his successor.

In 1877, one hundred and seventy-four new street boxes were placed in position; talking lines were extended to all excepting two of the engine houses, and twenty-eight automatic registers (Barrett's "joker") were connected therewith; and an electro-mechanical chain-dropper, door-opener and gas-controller was placed in each engine house; the fire marshals' private residences were connected with the central office; a revised box list and running card was adopted, which made radical changes in the box numbers; one hundred and twenty-five miles of aerial wire were constructed, fifty miles being additional new lines; the wires were entirely removed from house tops, requiring the setting of two thousand three hundred and fifty-eight telegraph poles; connections with the Astronomical Association were made, and correct time thereby obtained, which is struck on all the public bells every day at meridian.

In 1878, the Department adopted the Tooker keyless-door alarm box, and placed thirty of those machines in the central business district of the city; the talking lines were materially extended; and Barrett's automatic register, electro-mechanical door-opener, etc., were placed in engine houses Nos. 19, 23 and 29.

In 1879, the aerial lines were extended to the Stock Yards district, in the Town of Lake, where fire-alarm stations were established; the Tooker keyless-door was attached to seventy-two of the existing old style alarm boxes.

In 1880, the signal lines were extended so as to place many new boxes in service; automatic signal lines were extended to engine-houses Nos. 20, 30, 31, and Chemical Engine No. 3, and the Barrett mechanism placed in each; four striking lines and telephone lines were constructed between the Fire Department headquarters and the headquarters of the chief of each battalion; three telephone and district call wires and apparatus were completed in the Police Department; the police lines were extended to West Madison-street Sub-station; a line was constructed to the House of Correction, and from there to the small-pox hospital, connecting by telephone each institution with the Health Department of the city. The Water Department lines were extended to, and telephone connections established with, the Fullerton-avenue conduit-station; four wire cables were laid from the shore-end of the water-works crib cable, connecting the same with the North Side Water Works; gongs were placed in engine houses Nos. 30 and 31, and automatic registers in engine houses Nos. 20 and 30; the Tooker keyless-door was attached to thirty existing fire boxes; and an original system of police telephone and call service was perfected and adopted. In 1880, thirty-one police call stations were established in the Twelfth-street district. A summary of the telegraph apparatus at this time in the service of the city, shows three thousand and seventy-six poles, four hundred miles of aerial wire, twenty-eight miles of wire in cables, four hundred and eighty-six fire-alarm boxes, one hundred and thirty-four Tooker keyless-doors, thirty-eight Barrett registering apparatus, thirteen bells and strikers, fifty-two gongs, and sixty-eight telephones.

In 1881, fifteen additional alarm boxes were placed; registering apparatus and gongs were extended to engine houses Nos. 30, 31 and 32; forty keyless-doors were attached to existing alarm boxes; the police telegraph was extended to two new stations, and also to the private residences of four officers of the Fire Marshal's Department; one hundred new poles were placed for extension of the police alarm telegraph, sixty miles of aerial wire were strung, and five new stations established; connections were made with eight engine houses; one hundred and eleven new street fire-alarm stations were opened.

In 1882, ten signal stations, two "joker" registers with engine-house attachments, and seventeen telephones for the transmission of Department business, were inaugurated in service; the three-dial repeater in the central office, which strikes the alarm, was exchanged for a four-dial instrument, the change was necessitated by the boxes in the Stock Yards district being numbered in thousands (four figures) instead of hundreds (three figures); the police patrol system was extended into six additional districts, namely, the Cottage Grove-avenue, Larrabee-street, Rawson-street, East Chicago-avenue, West Chicago-avenue and Hinman-street districts, in the construction of which three hundred and two poles were placed, eighty miles of wire stretched and one hundred and thirty-one patrol boxes stationed. These lines were all connected with the engine houses in their respective districts. A new aerial line was constructed between the central office in the City Hall and the Bridewell, for the exclusive use of the House of Correction, and the old line between these points was changed so as to connect the small-pox hospital with the office of the Board of Health; a kerite cable of twenty wires was placed in the LaSalle-street tunnel; the old four-wire cable connecting through Goose Island was repaired and two additional wires added, making a perfect and ample service of six wires. The entire equipment and apparatus at this time summarizes as follows: 3,478 telegraph poles, 565 miles of wire in air, 28 miles of wire in cables, 511 fire-alarm boxes, 174 keyless-doors, 40 Barrett "jokers" and attachments, 13 bells and strikers, 52 engine-house gongs, 332 telephones, 3,100 battery jars, one four-dial repeater.

On October 23, 1884, the headquarters of the city telegraph were removed from the old City Hall, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, to the new City Hall, LaSalle, Washington and Randolph streets, where the conveniences, equipments and furnishings are unsurpassed. The signal system, including the six stations in the Stock Yards district, embraces 520 fire-alarm stations, 434 public police boxes and 322 private police boxes or calls, through all of which, 1,286 in number, fire assistance may be summoned.

The underground system, this year devised and perfected, consists of a conduit composed of asphaltum cement in three-foot lengths, of pipe form, with an internal diameter of nine inches, laid in a trench under the street pavement, at a depth of from two-and-a-half to five feet. The pipes are connected in the trench and made water-tight with asphaltum cement. They are continuous except at street intersections, where a man-hole chamber, of the same composition, wide enough to permit the entrance of two men, is sunk to sufficient depth to form part of the conduit. The man-holes are inclosed, and have iron coverings. Through LaSalle Street, and the tunnel under the river, a three-inch iron pipe, nineteen hundred feet in length, incloses a kerite cable of twenty-five wires; between the South and West

sides of the city, two iron pipes, each three inches in diameter, laid in the Washington-street tunnel, each protect a kerite cable of eighteen hundred and seventy-five feet in length, consisting of twenty-five wires. The conduit extends from the City Hall to the three divisions of the city, and single insulated wires drawn through it connect the apparatus in the central station with the different stations along the conduit route and with the air lines at the conduit terminals. These wires have a copper core, No. 13 gauge, and are surrounded by kerite insulation $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, wrapped with fabric tape. The underground system includes also smaller conduits, constructed of asphaltum pipes, four inches internal diameter, leading from the City Hall to the Washington-street and LaSalle-street tunnels, designed and laid with a view of ultimately being utilized for an electric light service. The underground system comprises: 7,931 feet of conduit, 4,872 feet of iron pipe, 5,760 feet of cable, $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles single wire and 23 man-hole chambers.

The cost of the plant of the fire-alarm system of today was \$274,508, the principal items being as follows:

Telegraph lines, \$30,750; six cables, \$7,570.74; lightning arresters at cables and tunnels, \$700; 513 automatic signal boxes, \$122,750; 54 engine-house gongs, \$11,825; 13 bell-strikers, \$19,500; 13 alarm-bells, \$9,700; 15 police dial instruments, \$3,000; 5 printers, \$1,100; battery, \$4,098; 46 "jokers" and instruments, \$9,200; 172 Tooker doors, \$16,700; underground system, \$24,878; central office apparatus, \$11,215; line instruments, tools, desks, city maps, chairs, etc., \$571. The cost of the several cables in detail, was—Archer Avenue, \$567.66; Chicago Avenue, \$332; Washington-street tunnel, \$2,115.38; Division Street, \$845.50; Clybourn Place, \$97.50; LaSalle-street tunnel, \$3,612.

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The great fire of 1871 destroyed the records of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, and emptied its treasury. The society at that time had an investment of \$5,000 in the stock of the Home Insurance Company, of this city, to make which good it was called upon to pay over its available fund, amounting to some \$1,400, being only allowed by the court to retain a nominal sum, in virtue of its position as a benevolent organization.

The firemen of other cities, in this time of need, did for their brethren of Chicago all that they could or would have done for themselves. A little pamphlet, issued in the summer of 1872, makes a formal acknowledgment to the firemen of the United States and Canada of the aid thus generously tendered. In this we find recorded that a meeting of the Fire Department was called on the evening of October 17, 1871, "to take such action as should best carry out the desires in their donations to the firemen's relief fund." Mathias Benner, third assistant fire marshal, was chosen chairman, and E. B. Chandler, superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, as secretary. Charles S. Petrie, Thomas Barry, D. B. Kenyon and James E. Chandler were appointed a committee to receive and distribute all funds sent for the relief of the Department. John P. Barrett, E. B. Chandler and D. J. Swenie were appointed a committee on resolutions.

Within thirty days from the date of this meeting donations were received from outside firemen to the amount of about \$8,000, and the sum in the hands of the committee for disbursement soon after reached a total of nearly \$12,000. At an adjourned meeting of the Fire Department, held on the evening of May 21, 1872, the committee on relief, Messrs. Petrie, Barry, Kenyon and Chadwick, reported in detail the amounts received and distributed, showing a balance of \$42.55 on hand, which was, on motion, turned over to the Firemen's Benevolent Association. Their statement showed a total con-

tribution of \$11,485.55 from the firemen of twenty cities in the United States and Canada, out of which fund the total number of firemen relieved was ninety-seven, and the total number of persons relieved in the families of firemen, two hundred and forty-six. The following resolutions, presented by the committee on resolutions, Messrs. Barrett, Chandler and Swenie, were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, On the 8th and 9th days of October, 1871, nearly one-fourth of the City of Chicago was devastated by fire, by which calamity ninety-seven members of our Fire Department suffered losses to a greater or less extent; and

"Whereas, The Fire Departments throughout the United States and Canada promptly and generously contributed of their substance for relief of their suffering brethren; Therefore,

"Resolved, That the members of the Fire Department of Chicago hereby tender their heartfelt thanks to the members of the Fire Departments of our sister cities, and assure them that their timely assistance will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to all the Fire Departments which have contributed to our relief."

The annual firemen's ball, of the following October, netted the Association nearly \$2,000, and as the calls for relief were but moderate, owing partly to the disbursement of the relief fund above recorded, the Association began the year 1873 with a very respectable sum in the treasury.

There has been nothing eventful in the history of this branch of the Fire Department since that period. The society has been sustained entirely by membership fees, and the proceeds of the annual ball of the firemen, which takes place in the latter part of October of each year.

In 1873, it contributed \$500 to the relief of the destitute by the Boston fire; and on September 24, 1878, \$600 was sent for distribution among the yellow-fever sufferers in Memphis, New Orleans and Vicksburg.

The following statement shows the total amounts paid out yearly for benevolent purposes since 1871:

1872.....	\$1,031 86
1873.....	1,095 50
1874.....	2,189 72
1875.....	1,599 00
1876.....	1,464 11
1877.....	2,083 93
1878.....	2,411 85
1879.....	2,200 00
1880.....	3,275 70
1881.....	3,998 65
1882.....	4,346 30
1883.....	6,555 00
1884.....	6,032 00
1885.....	5,828 00

Total..... \$44,111 62

The officers of the Association since 1871 with their terms of service, have been as follows:

Presidents—E. B. Chandler, 1872-77; J. P. Barrett, 1878; D. D. Healey, 1883; William H. Townsend, 1884.

Vice-Presidents—Charles T. Brown, 1872; D. J. Swenie, 1873-77; E. B. Chandler, 1878-80; L. J. Walsh, 1881-82; John Lynch, 1883; H. H. McCuen, 1884.

Treasurers—Joel A. Prescott, 1872-74; Thomas Barry, 1875-82; C. S. Petrie, 1883.

Financial Secretaries—Joel A. Kinney, 1872-74; D. D. Healey, 1875-79; R. C. Palmer, 1880-81; Thomas Burns, 1882; Frederick N. Shippy, 1883; D. D. Healey, 1884.

Recording Secretaries—Leo Meyers, 1872; D. B. Kenyon, 1873-79; John Fitzpatrick, 1880-81; Joseph O'Donoghue, 1882-84; Ed. Hunt, 1885.

The present officers are John Hamill, president; John J. Berry vice-president; Charles S. Petrie, treasurer; D. D. Healey, financial secretary; Ed. Hunt, recording secretary.

The Association now numbers among its beneficiaries fourteen families of deceased firemen, who are in receipt of pensions paid monthly. The present membership is 400. The annual dues are \$2.00. The gross

receipts of the last annual ball, in October, 1885, reached the large sum of \$22,680, of which \$22,000 were netted to the treasury. The surplus fund is now about \$65,000. From this fund some \$30,000 are loaned out at a low rate of interest to members of the Fire Department, as an aid in the construction of homes. Approved loans are made from this fund, from time to time, as it increases, for this purpose.

The annual meetings for the election of officers take place in January of each year. Regular meetings for the transaction of relief business are held on the third Tuesday in each month.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

There have been several important changes in the management of the Board of Public Works since the fire. On September 18, 1876, the Board was abolished by the City Council, and due authority and control vested in the Mayor. On May 19, 1879, a commissioner in charge was again appointed, but his resignation, October 19, 1881, once more placed the Department in the Mayor's hands; the Council, December 31 of that year, legalizing the action, and vesting the executive officer with full power as a Commissioner of the Department. In 1882, a commissioner was again appointed. The following is a register of the Department, by years, since 1871:

1871-72—W. H. Carter, commissioner and president; Redmond Prindiville, commissioner and treasurer; J. K. Thompson, commissioner; F. H. Bailey, secretary; E. S. Chesbrough, city engineer.

1872-73—No change in organization occurred.

1873-74—Redmond Prindiville, commissioner and president; J. K. Thompson, commissioner and treasurer; Louis Wahl, commissioner; Alexander Sullivan, secretary; E. S. Chesbrough, city engineer.

1874-75, and up to March 31, 1876, the composition of the Board was the same as above.

1876—Department in charge of the Mayor; D. S. Mead, secretary; E. S. Chesbrough, city engineer; George W. Wilson, superintendent of streets, bridges and public buildings; William H. Clarke, assistant city engineer; E. M. Johnson, accountant and paymaster; H. J. Jones, in charge of assessments; D. C. Cregier, chief engineer North Pumping works; W. R. Larrabee, in charge of water office; O. F. Woodford, water tax assessor; Charles Brown, superintendent of water meters; F. J. Reed, cashier; F. C. Meyer, in charge of map department.

1877—The only change made was the appointment of Henry Mason as engineer of the West Pumping Works.

1878—The only change this year was occasioned by the death of W. H. Clarke, August 5, 1878, Benazette Williams being appointed to succeed him as assistant city engineer.

1879—Charles S. Waller, commissioner; D. S. Mead, secretary; D. C. Cregier, acting city engineer; William Fogarty, superintendent of streets; E. M. Johnson, accountant and paymaster; H. J. Jones, superintendent of special assessments; D. C. Cregier, chief engineer North Pumping Works; Henry Mason, engineer West Pumping Works; Herman Lieb, superintendent of water office; O. F. Woodford, water tax assessor; M. Ryan, superintendent of water meters; John Hise, cashier; F. C. Meyer, superintendent of map department.

1880—Charles S. Waller, commissioner; D. S. Mead, secretary; F. C. Meyer, bookkeeper; D. C. Cregier, city engineer; William Fogarty, superintendent of streets; G. Howard Ellers, superintendent of sewerage; H. Lieb, superintendent of water office; O. F. Woodford, tax assessor; John Hise, cashier; J. K. Tumey, registrar; H. J. Jones, superintendent of special assessments; Francis A. Demmler, superintendent of map department.

1881—The departmental offices were unchanged, except for the official abandonment of the bookkeeper's position, and the transfer of the executive authority to the Mayor, the commissioners resigning office.

1882—D. C. Cregier, commissioner; D. S. Mead, secretary; S. G. Artingstall, acting city engineer; O. H. Cheney, superintendent of sewers; William Fogarty, superintendent of streets; H. J. Jones, superintendent of special assessments; Herman Lieb, superintendent of water-rate collections; F. A. Demmler, superintendent of map department; F. C. Meyer, department bookkeeper;

O. F. Woodford, water rate assessor; J. W. Lyons, cashier water collections office; F. Trautmann, engineer North Pumping Works; H. Mason, engineer West Pumping Works; H. Welch, engineer South Branch Pumping Works; J. B. Carlisle, engineer North Branch Pumping works; D. F. Gleeson, superintendent of water meters; G. R. Bramhall, superintendent of bridge repairs; C. McKee, lake crib keeper.

1883—The only changes in the Department were the appointment of T. Pattison as cashier of the water collections office; J. Mabbs as engineer of the North Branch Pumping Works; and J. Comiskey as superintendent of water meters.

1884—D. C. Cregier, commissioner; D. S. Mead, secretary; S. G. Artingstall, city engineer; O. H. Cheney, superintendent of sewers; William Fogarty, superintendent of special assessments; Hermann Lieb, superintendent of water rate collections; F. A. Demmler, superintendent of map department; F. C. Meyer, department bookkeeper; E. E. Gilbert, chief clerk water rates; T. Pattison, water rate assessor; H. G. Naper, water permit clerk; J. W. Lyons, cashier water rates; W. L. Maher, registrar water rates; W. Williams, meter rate clerk; B. F. Davenport, in charge of private drains; F. Trautmann, engineer North Pumping Works; H. Mason, engineer West Pumping Works; H. Welch, engineer South Branch Pumping Works; W. J. Trumbull, engineer North Branch Pumping Works; J. Comiskey, superintendent of water meters; G. R. Bramhall, superintendent of bridge repairs; C. McKee, lake crib keeper.

A summary of the work of the Department for 1884 shows—

Water pipe laid, 24¾ miles; brick and pipe sewers laid, 19 miles; roadway paved, 34.52 miles; plats made, 1,610; special assessments prepared, 468; one bridge and three viaducts built; 341 contracts made, aggregating \$2,589,138.29; income, \$7,275,116.85; balance over expenditures to credit of Department, \$1,059,120.73.

The following shows the assessments for public works since the fire:

1871	\$2,359,835 89
1872	62,222 25
1873	
1874	749,460 27
1875	723,254 42
1876	60,585 72
1877	1,516,081 07
1878	124,498 48
1879	284,900 45
1880	588,963 43
1881	980,895 50
1882	1,227,169 71
1883	1,395,322 98
1884	2,232,757 04

The Board of Public Works lost severely in the great fire, and the items of damage and ruin show how intricate and extensive was its water, sewerage and street system in 1871.

The City Hall, barely completed, was destroyed by the conflagration, with a loss of \$470,000; the damage to the Water Works was \$75,000; to the North and South Side reservoirs, \$20,000; fire hydrants, \$10,000; water meters, \$6,000; sewerage works, \$42,000; bridge structures, \$204,310; street pavements, \$211,350; sidewalks—wood, \$404,991.50; stone, \$531,095; flagstone, \$529,380; number of lineal feet of sidewalk destroyed, 642,841, or 121¾ miles; loss of water, \$97,410; tunnels damaged, \$6,000; lamp-posts, \$33,000; docks, \$6,000; expenses entailed by river obstructions, \$7,300. Making a total loss of property in charge of the Board of Public Works of \$2,220,250.90.

STREETS.—Over twenty-eight miles of streets were exposed to the fire of 1871, and the damage effected covered seventeen per cent. of their original cost, or \$211,500. At that time there were 534 miles of streets in the city, of which 91½ miles were improved—about one-sixth of the total roadway area. On December 31, 1884, the record showed 223.95 miles improved, or thirty-four per cent. of the whole street area; of which 170.80 miles were of wood, 22.31 of Macadam, 4.03 of granite, 4.65 of Medina stone, 3.61 of asphalt, 7.25 of gravel, and 9.25 of cinders. This shows a wonderful increase for fourteen years, as up to 1870 only 91.17 miles in all had been laid. The work was distributed among the several years as follows:

1871, 25.63 miles; 1872, 1.82; 1873, 10.19; 1874, 9.07; 1875, 11.49; 1876, 10.50; 1877, 12.29; 1878, 11.01; 1879, 6.83; 1880, 16.84; 1881, 24.52; 1882, 24.95; 1883, 22.49; 1884, 34.52; showing a total of 313.32 miles of streets made since the organization of the Department, of which 89.37 miles had been re-paved. Of these, 85.73 miles of streets were occupied by railway tracks. A summary of the work of the Street Department for 1884 shows 725,881 square yards, or 34.52 miles, of roadway paved; 51,514 square yards repaired; .80 miles plank; 92,005 square yards laid by street railway companies; 2,225.34 miles cleaned, costing \$82,223.76; 146 special assessments prepared; and 128 contracts made, aggregating \$1,510,103.22.

SIDEWALKS.—The total number of lineal feet of sidewalks destroyed by the fire was 642,841, or 1213 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, comprising wood, stone and flagstone walks, with a value of \$941,380.90. At the close of 1884, there were in the city 804.05 miles of sidewalk, of which 14.52 miles were under control of the Park Commissioners. Of these, 720.73 miles were of wood, 72.14 of stone, and 11.18 of concrete. During 1884, new sidewalks were built, re-built or repaired, to the extent of 29.10 miles in the South Division, 106.52 in the West Division, and 20.80 in the North Division, or a total of 156.43 miles. The total assessments in this Department for the year were—For constructing plank sidewalks, \$53,462.33; stone, \$32,001.69.

Following are given sketches of some of the prominent firms engaged in street-building, etc.:

WATSON & PERKINS.—This firm was organized in 1877, by William H. Watson and Amos H. Perkins, for the purpose of taking contracts to pave streets and build sidewalks. They pave with asphalt or with cedar blocks, but mostly with the latter, having laid miles in Chicago and Minneapolis, Minn., where they cut and prepare them ready to be put into pavements. In the construction of their sidewalks, they use sand and Portland cement in such proportions that it is as hard and durable as stone. They have done a large amount of work in Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, and also in other cities of the Northwest. In 1882, in connection with their other interests, they commenced the manufacture and sale of bunch-kindling, which industry has grown until it has become a large business of itself. They employ from eighty to one hundred men and do a business of \$275,000 annually.

William H. Watson was born in Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., on August 17, 1825, and is the son of Winthrop and Lydia (Hickox) Watson. When he was nineteen years old he learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked about six years. In 1850, he moved to Elgin, Illinois, where he was engaged in the boot and shoe business, in connection with which he operated a tannery. At the end of five years, he sold out and commenced to buy and ship grain to Chicago. He carried on that business until 1865, when he came to Chicago where he has since resided. He was employed by the Board of Public Works to superintend the paving of streets until 1875, when he engaged in the paving business on his own account, which he followed about two years, when he formed a partnership with Amos H. Perkins and established the present firm. Mr. Watson was married in August, 1864, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bonville, of Geneva, Illinois; they have one son, William C., of Houston, Texas.

Amos H. Perkins was born in Norwich, Conn., on July 26, 1834, and is the son of Isaac and Nancy N. (Allen) Perkins, and a direct descendant of Miles Standish, on his mother's side. He came to Chicago in 1856, and soon afterward commenced taking contracts for paving, laying sidewalks and roofing. He was one of the contractors on the LaSalle-street tunnel. During the war he was a heavy dealer in tar, and at one time controlled nearly all there was manufactured in the United States. He has been a large contractor in cedar blocks and asphalt paving and Portland-cement sidewalks, having had contracts for this class of work in most of the large cities in the country. Mr. Perkins was married in March, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Tristram, of Norwalk, Conn. He is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M., and of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.

JEFFERSON HODGKINS, paving contractor, son of Philip and Mary Hodgkins, was born at Trenton, Me., on October 27, 1844. He attended the public schools of his native town until seventeen years of age, when his books were dropped to enlist in Co. "C," 26th Maine Volunteer Infantry, at the second call for troops in 1861. His command was mustered out during the latter part of that year, and, during the following year he was engaged as sutler. Disposing of that business, he went to sea from Boston, and fol-

lowed that vocation three years; afterward went to California, where he conducted a grain ranche in San Joaquin Valley for some time, and subsequently was employed by the Western Pacific Railway Company, as agent, for one year. Joining a government surveying party, he was for two years engaged in surveying the Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian lands. Illness kept him in Leavenworth, Kan., during the winter of 1872, and when he had regained his health he came to this city, and was connected with General Blount in the sand business for two years. He became a partner in the firm of Blount & Hodgkins in 1874. In the following year he was interested in the organization of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, of which he was superintendent for two years. Since that time he has been dealing in, and shipping, paving materials, etc. He is connected with several prominent firms; is president of the Kimbell & Cobb Stone Company, treasurer of the Illinois Asphalt and Stone Paving Company, and is a stockholder and director of the Joliet Mound Drain-Tile Company. As contractor, he has filled many of the large contracts for street paving let by the city on Wabash Avenue, Madison Street, Randolph Street, etc. Mr. Hodgkins is a self-made man in every respect, and is a fine specimen of the Western business man, full of energy and enterprise, withal pleasant and courteous. He was married in November, 1874, to Miss Jennie Lewis, of Newark, N. J.; they have one child, William L.

R. T. CONWAY, an old contractor of Chicago, is a native of Ireland, born in 1839 in County of Kilkenny. In 1852, he immigrated to America and settled at Fall River, Mass., where he clerked for several years in a wholesale dry goods house. In 1856, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the grain and commission business, continuing in this line for fifteen years. After the fire, he established himself as a contractor, being for about a year in partnership with John V. McAdam. He is at present alone, the bulk of his business consisting of street work. Mr. Conway married, in 1862, Miss Sarah Young, of Chicago; they have five children,—Richard Kate, Marion Q., Sarah and Rose.

BUCHANAN BROTHERS.—This firm was formed in Chicago in the spring of 1880, by James N. and Edward P. Buchanan, to carry on the street-cleaning and sprinkling business established by their father, Nelson Buchanan, in 1856. Their contracts are principally in the central part of the South Division of the city, and they have in use about twenty wagons and employ fifty men. They are extensively engaged in raising blooded stock, having a farm of four hundred and fifty acres near Libertyville, in Lake County, Ill., on which they have between fifty and sixty head of Holstein cattle and fifty Norman draft horses.

James N. Buchanan, senior member of the firm, is the son of Nelson and Ellen M. (Paine) Buchanan, and was born in Chicago, on October 16, 1849. His first business in life was that of errand boy for Culver, Page & Hoyne. After leaving school, he was clerk in the carpet store of Hollister & Phelps until 1869; after that date he managed his present business until he went into partnership with his brother. He was charter member of Co. "A," 1st Regiment Illinois National Guards, and served for eight and a half years, two years and a half of which time he was captain of the company. He was married on October 17, 1876, to Miss Isadora Berry, daughter of William M. Berry, of Hyde Park, by whom he has two children,—Grace and William N. He is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Edward P. Buchanan, junior member of the firm, was born in Chicago, on August 21, 1853. After completing his studies in school, was a clerk for Hollister & Phelps in their carpet store, and for the New York Life Insurance Company, until 1872, when he clerked for his brother James until they engaged in business together. He was a member of Co. "A," 1st Regiment Illinois National Guards for five years. He was married, on October 11, 1881, to Imogene Fowler, daughter of B. Fowler, of the Board of Trade of this city.

STREET LAMPS.—At the time of the fire, 2,162 lamp-posts were so injured, that \$33,000 was required to repair them. In 1884, there were 13,693 gas lamps in public use, distributed as follows: West Division, 7,558; South Division, 3,586; North Division, 2,549. There were 2,677 oil lamps in use. Two gas companies supplied the city: The People's Company, at \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and the Chicago Company at \$1.00. The total cost of maintenance per lamp was \$34.92 in the West Division, and \$23.75 in the North and South divisions. The cost of maintaining oil lamps per annum was \$16.80 for each lamp. The aggregate expense of lighting the city for the year was \$448,251.15, of which \$239,516.06 was paid to the People's Company and \$136,639.01 to the Chicago Company. The

total number of cubic feet of gas consumed was 189,901,280.

GAS SUPPLY.—The business of gas production, like most other commercial enterprises, is full of statistical features illustrative of the phenomenal growth of population and the enlargement of every channel of commerce in the city. In 1871, with 135 miles of mains laid, the consumption of coal by the original gas company was less than 50,000 tons per annum. In 1875, the consumption was 72,000 tons, and, in 1885, the amount purchased for the estimated consumption of the year was 120,000 tons. During the year immediately following the great fire comparatively few mains were laid, but the company made many new improvements in the process of production. At the time of the fire the North-side works, on Hawthorn Avenue, were half completed. These works, by great exertion, were saved from destruction, and were subsequently completed at a total cost of \$600,000. In 1873, the company bought a site at the foot of Deering Street, in Bridgeport, and put up new works to supply the southwestern part of the city, at a cost of \$150,000. These outlying works, while being independent, are all connected with each other and with the business district by large mains, so that, in case of accident at any one station, the main supply will not be shut off. In 1871, the price of gas was \$3 per 1,000 feet, and it remained at about this figure until the fall of 1883, when competition by new companies brought it down to \$1.25.

The following statement shows the annual and total extension of the system of mains since 1871:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1871.....	135	1878.....	186
1872.....	140	1879.....	191
1873.....	148	1880.....	194
1874.....	165	1881.....	202
1875.....	182	1882.....	216
1876.....	182	1883.....	220
1877.....	184	1884.....	225

THE CHICAGO GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY was organized on October 16, 1849, and chartered under the laws of the State of Illinois on February 12, following. The original officers were but two,—F. C. Sherman, president, and N. B. Judd, secretary. The first board of directors was composed of the following-named gentlemen: George Smith, Thomas Dyer, Mark Skinner, F. C. Sherman, Franklin Lee, Joseph Keen, George F. Lee, John Lee and James C. Burtis. The present officers are E. T. Watkins, president; Theodore Forstall, first vice-president and superintendent; Jerome Beecher, second vice-president; James C. Burtis,* treasurer; and Theodore B. Wells, secretary. The following gentlemen constitute the present board of directors: E. T. Watkins, S. B. Cobb, J. Beecher, P. L. Yoe, J. A. Brown, Jr., Albert Keep, Theodore Forstall, J. N. Jewett and Byron L. Smith. The original works were located on Monroe Street, near Market Street. These were destroyed in the fire of 1871, but were re-built at once. In addition, two more stations were also built, the immense growth of the city demanding increased facilities. One of these is on North Branch Canal, near Division Street, and one on Cologne Street, in Bridgeport. This was Chicago's first gas company, and it has grown with the growth of the city it has lighted for so many years, until now they have some two hundred and twenty miles of mains.

THE ILLINOIS STREET-GAS COMPANY was organized in Rock Island, Ill., in 1876, under the corporate laws of the State of Illinois, with Doctor Calvin Truesdale, of Rock Island, as president, and J. S. Butler, of Chicago, as secretary and treasurer, the capital stock at that time being \$40,000. The company was organized for the purpose of lighting the streets of town and cities, by contract, with a special lamp devised to generate its own gas from naphtha, the lamp being covered by a patent belonging to the company. In 1879, Doctor Truesdale resigned, and William P. Butler became the president. The company has gradually expanded its facilities and its field, until, in addition to the original business of naphtha-gas lighting, it is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of street lamps, besides dealing in all the illuminating and lubricating oils. This company has now about three thousand street

lights in the City of Chicago; some seven hundred in Springfield, Ill.; five hundred in Peoria, Ill.; and many more in some fifty other cities and towns in the West. The shops are at No. 80 Van Buren Street, with branches at Springfield and Peoria. The main office is at No. 87 Jackson Street. In February, 1885, the capital stock of the company was increased to \$100,000.

WILLIAM PATTERSON BUTLER, president of the Illinois Street-Gas Company of Chicago, was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1843. In 1862, he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. In June, 1866, he graduated, and was promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, and assigned to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, at Rock Island, Ill. There he remained on duty until 1871, when he resigned from the army, and became president of the Rock Island Cotton Manufacturing Company, and also president of the Rock Island Glass Works. In 1877, and again in 1878, he was elected mayor of the city. In 1879, he removed to Chicago, and has since been connected with the gas company of which he is the president. In 1869, he was married, in Rock Island, to Miss Florence Rodman, daughter of the late General T. J. Rodman, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, and the inventor of the famous "Rodman gun." They have three children,—Florence, Martha and Lucinda. Mr. Butler is a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN SELBY BUTLER, secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Street-Gas Company, was born on February 7, 1840, at Louisville, Ky., and was educated in the public and private schools of that city. In 1857, he began the study of the law with Judge John H. Butler, of Indiana, in Louisville. In 1861, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he laid down his law books and promptly enlisted as a private in the 13th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He rose rapidly to the grade of sergeant-major, and, in the spring of 1862, was commissioned adjutant of his regiment. Almost immediately afterward he was detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general of a cavalry division, commanded by General J. W. Foster, who subsequently was United States minister to Mexico and to Spain. In June, 1863, he was on duty as acting assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff to Brigadier General E. H. Hobson, commanding the cavalry brigade which captured the Confederate General John H. Morgan, in Ohio. Immediately after this raid, Lieutenant Butler was ordered to Tennessee as acting assistant adjutant-general to General Girard, commanding Foster's cavalry division. Lieutenant Butler was present at the siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, and, in the spring of 1864, was ordered to Lexington, Ky. While there he was appointed by President Lincoln and commissioned to be assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers, with the rank of captain. He served in Louisville on special duty, under orders from the War Department, under the direction of General John M. Palmer, until June, 1865, when, at his own request, he was honorably mustered out of the service. He was thereafter admitted to the Bar, and began the practice of the law in Louisville, and later at Salem, Ind. In 1882, he gave up the law, came to Chicago, and connected himself with the Illinois Street-Gas Company. Captain Butler was married, in 1868, to Miss Addie Percise, of Salem, Ind.; they have one son, Paul. Captain Butler is a member of Salem Lodge, No. 21, A. F. & A. M., and of Salem Post, G. A. R. At one time he was Commander of the Southern District of Indiana, G. A. R.

CORNELIUS KINGSLEY GARRISON BILLINGS, vice-president of the People's Gas-Light and Coke Company, of Chicago, was born at Saratoga, N. Y., on September 17, 1861. He is the son of Albert M. Billings, the president and founder of this Company, and who has been a resident of Chicago for over a quarter of a century. Cornelius Billings was educated at Racine College in Wisconsin, where he was graduated with distinction in 1882. Returning to his home in Chicago, he at once was made superintendent of the Company, and two years afterward, in April, 1884, he was elected its vice-president by the unanimous vote of the directors, a high tribute to the enterprise and ability of Mr. Billings, who is a comparatively young man to hold such a position of trust and responsibility. His office is at the headquarters of the Company, at No. 39 South Halsted Street.

BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS.—In 1871, the Department of Bridges and Viaducts was subject to the Board of Public Works. The fire made great havoc with the papers of this Department, and besides destroyed property under its control aggregating \$204,310, including damages to abutments, center-piers and protections. Eight bridges and two viaducts were swept away, being the Rush, State, Clark and Wells-street bridges, over the Main Branch; the Chicago-avenue, over the North Branch; and the Adams, Van Buren and Polk-street bridges, over the South Branch of the river. The viaducts over the railway tracks at State and Wells streets

* Mr. Burtis has occupied the post of treasurer for thirty-five years.

were destroyed, and that at Adams Street seriously damaged. The Department at once set to work to replace the structures destroyed, and the record of the ensuing year is a most interesting and progressive one. The work accomplished is given in detail in Volume II. of this History. The cost of maintaining the bridges and viaducts, including bridge-tenders' salaries, for 1871-72, was \$57,332.28. During the year, a new iron

the re-built bridges were provided with stone center-piers and abutments, except that at Chicago Avenue, which was combination in superstructure and stone center-pier.

Between March, 1872, and March, 1873, the work of re-building was completed, and many new improvements made. Both sides of the bridge-approaches at Rush, Clark, Wells and Halsted streets, and the north



ADAMS-STREET BRIDGE.

viaduct was constructed over the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, at Randolph Street, a very durable and substantial structure; and the old wooden bridge at South Halsted Street, built in 1860, was torn down and reconstructed.

The same year new center protections were added at Rush and Lake-street bridges. The new stone abutment on pile foundations at the south approach to Clark-street bridge, and the derrick and scaffoldings, were destroyed by the fire. The same kind of loss, including center-piers, protections, houses, turn-tables, tools, boats and scows, was met at other bridges. Five of the eight bridges destroyed were combination-plan bridges, with patent iron turn-tables, and all were new structures, built within three years, except that at Clark Street. State and Wells-street bridges were of the wooden Howe truss, and Rush-street was a wooden superstructure, with center pier and abutments of stone. The total cost of general repairs for the year was \$24,142.75. All

approach at State, 462 feet, and the east approach at Adams, 316 feet, were paved with new block pavement. The year closed with a record of twenty-seven bridges and eleven railway viaducts, all in excellent condition. During this year the Board of Public Works enforced the ten-minutes' rule for the opening and closing of bridges. The repair and salary expenses of the Department amounted to \$59,255.32; repairs and supplies being \$24,606.27. Seven new bridges and three viaducts were constructed, the total cost of the former, up to 1873, being \$526,951, and of the latter, \$189,573. All the bridges of the year had stone center-piers, except South Halsted, which was made of piles; and all had iron superstructures except that at Chicago Avenue, which was on the combination-plan with iron turn-table. The following is a detailed account of these structures:

Rush-street bridge, built by the Detroit Bridge Company; iron superstructure; draw, 211 feet; width of roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway above city datum, 20 feet; cost of

superstructure, \$15,318.90; center and side protections, \$6,890.40; total cost, \$24,192.05. On August 28, 1872, the steamer "Annie Laurie" collided with the bridge, causing a damage not repaired until September 25, 1872.

Adams-street bridge, built by the Keystone Bridge Company; iron superstructure; length of draw, 163 feet; width of roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway, 24 feet; cost of superstructure, \$14,880; substructure, \$8,600; dimension masonry for pier and abutment, \$12,911.80; approach walls, \$8,050; total cost, \$47,790.84.

South Halsted-street bridge, superstructure of tubular wrought iron, built by the King Iron Bridge Company; length of draw, 150 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway, 19½ feet; cost of superstructure, \$16,216.60; total cost, \$17,361.61.

Chicago-avenue bridge, superstructure of the combination Howe truss, built by Fox & Howard; draw, 175 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway, 19½ feet; cost, \$20,917.22.

Polk-street bridge, superstructure tubular wrought iron; a swing structure, built by the King Iron Bridge Company; draw, 154 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway, 19½ feet; cost of superstructure, \$16,625; substructure, \$6,750; dimension masonry in center-pier and abutments, \$11,200; total cost, \$37,862.27.

Wells-street bridge, iron superstructure, built by Fox & Howard; draw, 190 feet; approach spans, 50 and 62 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; height of roadway, 20 feet; cost of superstructure draw span, \$15,800; two approach spans, \$7,020; substructure, \$11,586; dimension masonry in piers, \$10,726; total cost, \$49,002.14.

State-street bridge and viaduct, built by the Keystone Bridge Company; substructure of stone, with iron columns to support viaduct; draw, 183 feet; north approach span, 38 feet; four viaduct spans, 76 feet each—total, 304 feet; width of roadway on draw, 18 feet; sidewalk, 6 feet; viaduct roadways, 22 feet each; sidewalks, 8 feet; height of roadway, 20 feet; height of viaduct, 24 feet; cost of superstructure draw, \$17,300; two approach spans, \$5,200; viaduct, \$29,860.13; substructure, \$14,450; dimension masonry in piers and abutments, \$12,989.47; curb walls, \$8,423.91; total, \$90,114.20.

Wells-street viaduct, re-built with iron superstructure; length, 83 feet; width, 80 feet; three main and two sidewalk trusses, with iron floor beams; two roadways, each 22½ feet wide in clear; two sidewalks, 16 feet each; height of roadway, 24 feet; built by Keystone Bridge Company; cost of superstructure, \$12,000; repairing walls, \$570.65; total cost, \$12,570.65.

Clark-street viaduct, over tracks of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, at the intersection of North Water Street; built by the Keystone Bridge Company; dimensions same as those of the Wells-street viaduct; height of roadway, 24 feet; cost, \$33,842.43.

During the year, an iron bridge was also built over the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Chicago & North-Western railways, at the intersection of Water and Lake streets, to take the place of a wooden viaduct; length, 78.25 feet; width of roadway, 24.04 feet; sidewalks, 7½ feet.

During 1873-74, two bridges and two viaducts were completed, increasing the number of the structures in the city to forty-two. The Clybourn-place bridge, built in 1873, was a superstructure of the combination Howe truss, with iron turn-table. Its length was 140 feet, and cost \$13,700. The Thirty-fifth-street (Douglas Place) bridge was a wrought-iron turn-table, combination Howe-truss structure; length, 140 feet; cost, \$9,800. Several bridges were extensively repaired during 1873, courses of timber being added to the protections. The repairs aggregated \$24,411.51. The new abutments and iron approach-spans to Lake-street bridge cost \$27,924.21. The viaduct on Canal Street, crossing Sixteenth Street, cost \$125,562.27, toward which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company paid \$93,000. It was an iron superstructure, 300 feet long and 64 feet wide. The Twelfth-street viaduct, over the same company's tracks, cost, inclusive of raising buildings to grade, \$32,506.48, of which the railroad company paid \$25,000. It was an iron superstructure, 58 feet in length.

For the year ending March 31, 1875, the report was as follows: Bridge over Ogden Canal; iron superstructure; draw, 228 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalk, 5½ feet; cost, \$29,945. Randolph Street, iron superstructure; draw, 157 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalks, 7 feet; cost \$10,850. Fullerton Avenue, pile bridge; length, 225 feet; width, 20 feet; cost, \$1,490. Viaduct on North Halsted Street, crossing the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western, Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis and Milwaukee & St. Paul railways; length of north span, 60 feet; length of open roadway, 150 feet; two spans, 50 feet each; one span, 70 feet; one span, 93 feet; two roadways, 18½ feet; sidewalks, 12 feet; total width, 62 feet; height, 26 feet; cost of substructure, \$36,179.77; superstructure,

\$51,428; raising buildings to grade, \$36,990.24; total cost, \$125,683.01, of which the railway companies paid \$87,607.77. During the year, the crossways of Lake and Kinzie-street bridges were re-planked, and the Western-avenue bridge was lowered seven feet, at a cost of \$1,000. The repair account of the Department amounted to \$26,000.22.

This left the bridge record with thirty-one draw and two pile structures, of which eighteen were combination, ten iron, three wood, and two piers.

From March 1, to December 31, 1875, the Department built several new brick bridge-houses, and re-planked nine bridges and five viaducts, the repair expense being \$21,175.43. The Madison-street bridge was completed. It was an iron superstructure; draw, 156.4 feet; roadway, 18 feet; sidewalks, 6 feet; whole width, 33 feet; cost of superstructure, \$11,495; repairs on substructure, \$3,505; total cost of bridge, \$15,000.

On September 19, 1876, the commissioners of the Board of Public Works retired from office, the ordinance passed by the City Council on September 18 having abolished the Board, and vested its power, duty and authority in the Mayor. George W. Wilson was made superintendent of streets, bridges, and public buildings.

The general repairs during the year on bridges amounted to \$15,864.85, and on viaducts to \$3,984.35. Indiana-street bridge was overhauled, and five bridges were re-planked. During a gale, May 5, 1876, the Fuller-street bridge, a wooden structure erected in 1865, at a cost of \$7,500, was destroyed. Two large viaducts were completed this year, with details as follows: Over Blue Island Avenue, at Throop Street, over the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways, the south part of which was of wrought-iron truss-girders, those on Blue Island Avenue being 66 feet long and 7½ feet high, forming two roadways, 8 and 7 feet wide; north part supported by 14 wrought-iron plate-girders, each 46 feet long, 28 inches deep; substructure, Cox Bros., contractors; superstructure, Keystone Bridge Company; viaduct begun, October 15, 1875; completed, August 25, 1876; total cost, \$102,173.99.

Milwaukee-avenue viaduct, over the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis railway companies; width of roadway on Milwaukee avenue, 42 feet, two sidewalks, 8½ feet wide; on Desplaines street, roadway, 48 feet wide, two sidewalks, 8½ feet wide. On Milwaukee avenue, one span 94 feet long, one 71, and one 60½; two roadways, 36 feet wide. On Desplaines street, one truss span, 71 feet; two spans, 42 feet; two roadways, 21 feet. The south part was built by the American Bridge Company, and the north part by the Leighton Bridge Company. This viaduct was opened for travel May 25, 1876, and was the largest and most expensive in the city, costing \$140,371.55.

The year ending December 31, 1877, there were sixteen viaducts in the city, all of iron except two, and costing \$615,339.55. There were thirty-two draw or pivot bridges in use, all iron or combination except two. Four new bridges were built during the year, as follows:

Fuller Street, to replace one destroyed by storm, a combination draw or pivot structure; completed August 4, 1877, at a cost of \$4,210; swing and turn-table, by G. W. James, contractor; length, 127 feet; roadway, 16.5 feet; width over all, 19.5 feet.

North Avenue, combination swing bridge and turn-table; Conro, Starke & Co., contractors; begun, August 28, 1877; completed in January, 1878; cost, \$7,149; length, 150 feet; roadway, 17 feet; sidewalk, 4 feet; width over all, 29 feet.

North Halsted Street, new combination and turn-table swing bridge; W. B. Howard, contractor; begun, June 22, 1877; completed October 8, 1877; cost, \$4,190; length, 140 feet; roadway, 17 feet; width over all, 20 feet.

This year also saw the final completion of the Harrison-street structure, which had been delayed by land-condemnation cases. This litigation being adjusted, work was pushed on the bridge, which was a wrought-iron and turn-table swing structure.

The American Bridge Company, who were the contractors, began work June 22, 1875, and completed the bridge October 23, 1877. It is 175 feet long; roadway, 19 feet; sidewalks, 4.10 feet; width over all, 31 feet; cost, \$41,848.51. The repair account of the Department for the year amounted to \$20,322.14.

In 1878, the repair account amounted to \$19,917.07, of which \$2,585.33 was on viaducts. On May 10, proposals were received

for a viaduct over the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railway companies, at Eighteenth Street. The Keystone Bridge Company commenced work on the superstructure August 3, 1878. James Clowry contracted for the substructure at \$15,215.16. The total cost was \$26,409.16, of which the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company paid \$14,000. This viaduct, the seventeenth in the city, was opened for travel in December of the same year. In September, the city and the Town of Lake View jointly constructed a pivot bridge at the north city limits, at Fullerton Avenue. The contract was awarded to I. W. Sawin & Co., October 1, 1877, the bridge being completed January 19, 1878, at a two-thirds cost to the city of \$2,970.50. It was 125 feet long; roadway, 17.4 feet; width over all, 20 feet. The Eighteenth-street viaduct, at Lumber Street, over the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railways, was begun August 1, 1878, and completed December 18, at a cost of \$10,403.43 for the substructure, and a total cost of \$17,196.56. The bridge at Fullerton Avenue was re-built in this year, being 225 feet long, with a roadway 20 feet wide, at a cost of \$1,490.

The Eighteenth-street viaduct was put in operation February 7, 1879. This was a wrought-iron superstructure, costing \$11,194, with two spans; truss-girders over the tracks, 142 feet long; roadway, 20 feet wide; sidewalks, 6 feet wide. The Kedzie-avenue bridge, wrought-iron single span, over the canal, was completed March 1, the Town of Cicero bearing a portion of the expense. It was built by the Massillon Bridge Company. In January, 1879, a foot-bridge was placed over the south end of the LaSalle-street tunnel, and a wooden bridge was built at Lock Street by the Canal Commissioners, at the expense of the State.

In 1880,* the flooring of the viaduct at Adams Street was reconstructed, at a cost of \$2,537. An addition was made to the Milwaukee-avenue viaduct, by which the end at Milwaukee Avenue was lengthened to 680 feet by 59 feet wide; and at Desplaines Street to 472 feet long and 65 feet wide. Three nearly equal spans, 173½ feet each, were constructed on Milwaukee Avenue, and three spans, 125 feet each, on Desplaines Street. The work began May 24, and was completed October 6, at a cost of \$27,365, which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company paid. This brought the total cost of the viaduct to \$206,043, of which the rail roads paid \$131,878. The showing to 1881 exhibited viaducts costing \$778,908.86, of which railroad companies had paid \$333,432, eleven having been constructed since 1871. The proportion showed an expense of four-sevenths of the total cost borne by the city.

The expenditures for repairs to bridges and viaducts, in 1881, reached the unusually large sum of \$95,030.81. At this time nine of the city bridges were crossed by street railways. A new bridge of wrought-iron riveted Warren girders was begun in 1881, at Western Avenue, over the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the floods of the spring having swept away the original wooden structure at that place. This bridge had a span 118 feet, a roadway 18 feet, and cost \$6,921.20. The Massillon Bridge Company were the contractors. The approaches to Randolph-street bridge were re-built,

In 1882, the repair account was \$67,363.93. On July 25, the Polk-street viaduct was begun, the contractors being the Central Bridge Company. It had two spans, and was 173 by 22 feet, with two sidewalks 5½ feet wide. The structure carried a moving load of 3,000 pounds to the lineal foot of the bridge, in addition to a dead load of 15 tons. The trusses were 22 feet, and the weight per lineal foot 3,490 pounds. Its total cost was \$115,009.49, the expense being paid entirely by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company.

In 1883, the bridge repairs aggregated \$64,970.01. A new bridge was built this year over the West Fork of the river, at Ashland Avenue, with a span of 160 feet, and one roadway 20½ feet wide, the contractors being the Detroit Bridge Works, and the cost \$10,500. On November 22, the schooners "Granger" and "Aug. Parker," and the steam-barge "Business," colliding at Rush-street bridge while the structure was swung on the center protection, a center post was displaced and the bridge broken in two. On September 28, the schooner "David Vance" struck the west abutment



RUSH-STREET BRIDGE.

of Adams-street bridge, and carried away the east span of the viaduct and a portion of the bridge.

The expense for repairs to bridges in 1884 was \$53,344.54; total for bridges and viaducts, \$60,368.10. During this year was begun the construction of the Rush-street bridge, the largest swing-bridge known, 240 by 59 feet, supporting a weight of 657 tons. In July a formal test was made by experts, and the new steam machinery was approved. The south approach caved in during the erection of the structure, the pressure of the earth also carrying down a small brick building. The cost of the bridge was \$138,010.85.

The viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western Railway at Halsted Street and Chicago Avenue, begun November 26, 1883, was completed November 23, 1884, the cost, exclusive of land damages, being \$285,334.41, of which the railway company paid \$135,696.50. The Centre-avenue viaduct, over the tracks of the Chicago & North-Western and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railways, begun March 18, was completed December 13. It was a superstructure of four spans, 409 by 58 feet, the weight of the iron work being 604 tons, and cost, exclusive of land, \$152,730.12, of which the Chicago & North-Western Railway paid \$19,580.90, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway \$28,086.38. The new viaduct over the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne railways, at Twelfth Street, was completed, at a cost of \$607,945.42. There was a single span, 140 by 56 feet, of the cost which was \$31,861.04, of which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway paid \$24,306.84. The total length of bridge approaches in substructure was 7,383 feet, of which 6,065 feet consisted of masonry. The total length of iron work in substructure was 1,704 feet, and the weight was 1,314,000 pounds. The city paid \$400,275.29 of the cost of this viaduct, and the railway companies \$207,670.13. A new viaduct was also begun at Erie Street, extending west from the river, 459 by 38 feet, to cost \$45,000.

The following bridges were in operation in 1884:

John Sweeney

and the trusses of Lake-street bridge widened at the expense of the West Division Street Railway Company. Two new viaducts were constructed, the details of which were as follows: Viaduct at Sixteenth and Halsted streets, contracted for May 24, 1881, and completed October 25. It had two iron spans, each 88½ feet; roadway, 21½ feet; sidewalks, 8 feet; 57 latticed trusses; Leighton Bridge Works and Rust & Coolidge, contractors. The total cost was \$96,419.30, of which the railroad companies paid \$76,567.55. The Sangamon-street viaduct was begun on August 20, 1881, Cunningham & Keepers, contractors, at cost of \$98,977.03, the railroads to pay \$48,847.79. There were five spans, 36, 172¼, 99¾, 98½ and 52 feet, respectively; width, 38 feet over all; roadway, 18 feet.

* On July 9, 1880, the City Council passed the ordinance to keep the bridges closed one hour, morning and evening.

MAIN BRANCH.

Street.	Length.	Width.	Material.	When built.
Rush	240	59	iron	1884
State	184	36	iron	1872
Clark	180	37½	combination	1872
Wells	190	35¼	iron	1872

SOUTH BRANCH.

Street.	Length.	Width.	Material.	When built.
Lake	185	33	combination	1859
Randolph	157	34	iron	1864
Madison	157	31½	iron	1857*
Adams	160	32	iron	1872
Van Buren	163	34	combination	1872
Harrison	175	31	iron	1877†
Polk	154	31	iron	1872
Twelfth	202	32¾	combination	1868
Eighteenth	175	32	combination	1868
Twenty-second	210	32	combination	1871
Archer Avenue (Ogden Slip)	115	40	combination	1871
South Halsted	150	31¼	iron	1872
Main	152	29	combination	1868

*Main structure re-built in 1875.

†Begun in 1872.

NORTH BRANCH.

Street.	Length.	Width.	Material.	When built.
Kinzie	170	31½	combination	1870
Indiana	163	32	combination	1869
Erie	200	32	combination	1871
Chicago Avenue	175	32½	combination	1872
N. Halsted and River	140	20	combination	1866
N. Halsted and Canal	228	32	combination	1874
Division and River	180	29	iron	1869
Division and Canal	176	--	combination	1870
North Avenue	150	29	combination	1865
Clybourn Place	140	32	combination	1873
Fullerton Avenue	125	20	combination	1875

SOUTH FORK OF SOUTH BRANCH.

Street.	Length.	Width.	Material.	When built.
Fuller	127	19½	combination	1865
Archer	152	28¾	combination	1870
Douglas	141½	21½	combination	1874

WEST FORK OF SOUTH BRANCH.

Street.	Length.	Width.	Material.	When built.
Ashland Avenue	160	20½	iron	1883
Western Avenue	118	18	iron	1881

ALEXANDER KIRKLAND, commissioner of the Department of Public Buildings, is a sturdy, educated Scotchman, and his life experience has well qualified him to perform his duties. Born in Kilbarchen, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on September 24, 1824, his father had already been retired on account of wounds he had received as a captain under Wellington at Waterloo. He also served under that great commander in the Peninsular campaign. Captain James Kirkland died in 1859. Young Kirkland attended the parish school of his neighborhood, finally entering the high school at Glasgow and subsequently the college, from which he graduated in 1844. During his collegiate course, Mr. Kirkland had commenced the study of architecture and engineering, and, after completing his studies, he successfully practiced his profession for over twenty years. In 1868, he came to this country, locating in Jefferson County, Wis.

Three years afterward he removed to Chicago, and, in May, 1879, was appointed commissioner of public buildings. Mr. Kirkland's first wife, Jane Hewittson, died in 1847. In 1855, he married Miss Eliza Maria Kirkland, a second cousin. His two sons by his first wife are R. B. Kirkland, for four years district attorney of Jefferson County, and who has just formed a partnership with Congressman James H. Ward; and James K., the assistant manager of the machine shops of the Grand Trunk Railroad, at Port Huron, Mich. Jeannette Law, daughter by the present marriage, is now the wife of William Edgar, secretary of the Building Department. At present Mr. Kirkland is not connected with any secret society in this city, but while a resident of Scotland was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and past-master of a flourishing lodge. He has been a member of the St. Andrew's Society since his arrival here, is an active worker in that body, and has three times been its president.

DAVID S. MEAD, secretary of the Department of Public Works, was born at Tarrytown, Westchester Co., N. Y., on July 13, 1827. His father, Ezra Mead, was one of the early settlers of Tarrytown, and fought through the war of 1812. His mother was Elizabeth Van Wert, whose family was identified with the capture of Major André during the struggle of 1776. Mr. Mead commenced his education at a select school, erected on the spot made historical by the execution of André. In 1836, his family removed to Orleans County, where his education was completed. In 1854, he moved to Buffalo, and was engaged in steamboating during the life of the passenger steamers plying between Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, after which he entered the employ of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, having charge of the freight and ticket business at the western terminus of the line, then located at State Line City, Ind. He came to this city in 1865, holding important positions with the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago. He entered the employ of the city in 1867, and was assigned to duty in the Special Assessment Department. In August, 1876, he was appointed secretary of the Board of Public Works, under the administration of Mayor Rice, which position he still holds. Not being a partisan, he possesses the confidence and esteem of all political parties. Mr. Mead was married in October, 1850, to Miss Adelia L. Munn, daughter of Abner Munn, a well-known farmer of Orleans County, N. Y., and has two children,—Morton E. and Walter W. Although educated a strict sectarian, Mr. Mead is progressive and liberal in his religious ideas, and was among the first, with his family, to join in the organization of the Central Church Society of Chicago, of which he is now an officer.

JOHN M. BROWN, of the Bureau of Streets, Department of Public Works, was born in Chicago on March 15, 1858. He is a son of the late Hugh Brown, a builder and contractor, who settled here in the forties. Mr. Brown has held the position he now occupies since 1879, and to him is due the credit of compiling the street-paving statistics, published in the second volume of this History. His integrity and close attention to duty have won for him high encomiums from his superiors in the municipal government.

WATER DEPARTMENT.—The Water Department of the Board of Public Works suffered more severely in 1871, than any other branch of the supply service in the city. The fire of October 9 reached the Chicago pumping works at 3 o'clock Monday morning, and, although the walls of that structure were but slightly injured, the roof, floors, and other portions of the building were entirely destroyed. The water-tower was unharmed and the machinery only slightly damaged. The loss on the buildings and machinery was \$75,000. The machine-shop, a substantial brick structure, 50 x 120 feet, was almost a total loss. The damage to the North and South division reservoirs amounted to \$20,000, and their use was permanently discontinued. Some 15,000 water service pipes were melted and damaged, and a serious loss of water ensued. Great trouble was caused by debris covering the supply pipes and by the loss of water books.

The repairs to hydrants in the burned district aggregated \$10,000, and 370 water meters were repaired and re-set at a cost of \$6,000. On account of the immense waste of water, the amount pumped for six months ending April 1, 1872, was larger than at any other corresponding period in the history of the city, this loss of water costing the city \$97,410. A set of water maps, showing the location of water mains, and the drawing of the details of the construction of the lake tunnel, were

destroyed. This latter, a record of one of the most important works ever undertaken by the city, received a prize medal at the Paris exposition of 1867. Numerous other papers and records in the engineer's office were burned, only a portion of some plat books being saved. The entire loss at the works was \$248,910.

During 1871-72 no considerable amount of improvements were made, attention being mainly directed to the forwarding of work already commenced, and the repairing of the fire damage. The injunction suit, which had stayed the commencement of the new lake tunnel for eighteen months, was decided in favor of the city, and Steel & McMahon were awarded the contract for this work, which they commenced on July 12, 1872, with a limit for its completion fixed at July 1, 1874. The old tunnel of 1867 needed no repair, but the water works machine-shop was re-constructed as before. The engine of 1867 was put in operation October 17, that of 1857, November 10, and that of 1853, November 30; but being insufficient, in their operation, to the augmented needs of the city, a new engine was procured. This was put in place, except the setting of the boilers and the perfecting of the water and steam connections. Its adoption was found necessary immediately after the fire, the old engines, despite the fact that several factories near the river, private wells and artificial lakes had supplied some of the demand, forcing only a medium head of water.

In 1871-72 the quantity of water delivered was 8,423,890,966 gallons, being an increase of 497,206,126 gallons over the previous year. There were 91,129 feet of pipes laid, costing \$316,165.19, making 287 miles and 3,581 feet then laid, 3,153 1456-2000 tons of pipe being purchased; 115 fire hydrants were erected, making a total in use of 1,667, and 3,187 taps were made. The receipts from all water assessments and taxes were \$445,834.64; total income to April 1, 1872, \$4,127,419.32. The total cost of additions to the works for the year was \$432,719.29, the State appropriating funds for the January interest on the bonded debt. To the date named, including work then in progress, the total expenses of the water works were \$4,712,615.18; paid for by 6 per cent. bonds, \$1,030,000; 7 per cent., \$3,790,000; making \$4,820,000, less discount and cash, \$953,517.88; amount of one mill tax of 1871, \$289,746.47; balance from water rents, \$556,386.59. The cost of delivering water in 1872, per million gallons, was \$12.02.

During 1872, the Board of Public Works purchased a lot of ground on Canal A, at the intersection of Ashland and Blue Island avenues, containing 133,792 square feet, upon which it was designed to erect a new pumping works to supply the southwestern portion of the city. The new water-tunnel running to the crib, and thence by a land tunnel across the city, was to supply these works, and on this tunnel work was commenced on the shore end July 12, 1872, at the crib end October 2. The new engine at the water works, designed by Chief-Engineer Cregier, and constructed by the Knapp Fort Pitt Foundry Works, was completed and started to supply water to the city through a 36-inch main pipe on November 27, 1872. This engine completed the mechanical equipment of the works most perfectly. Its steam cylinders, 70 inches in diameter, had a 10-foot stroke, and rested upon plates supported by four 9-inch columns extending from lower plates, and the working beams were 28 feet, of cast iron, and weighed 20 tons each. The main columns were 24 feet 7½ inches from base of pedestal to top of cap, and weighed 17 tons each, serving as air vessels, and connected with the check-valve chamber by 30 inch pipe, the water-pumps having a diameter of 57 inches and a 10-foot stroke. The upper bed plate was 39 feet, 3½ inches long, weight 18 tons, the crank end resting on

stone foundations, and the fly wheel was 25 feet in diameter and weighed 40 tons. There were three boilers, each 20 feet long, 12 feet in diameter and having sixty-six 5½ inch tubes. This splendid engine—which, with the boilers, cost \$188,400—has proven its value and utility since being put in place, in 1873-74 pumping 58 per cent. of all the water delivered in the city, and during its first six and one-half months' operations, with two and one-half million revolutions, pumping 6,448,000,000 gallons.

By 1873, a long line of water improvements had been consummated, among them the completion of a new water tunnel on May 19, it having been commenced on January 15, and costing \$13,279.70. This was under the river near Rush-street bridge. Two shafts, one 84 feet, at Michigan Avenue, and one of 68 feet, at Pine Street, were also sunk, to form a four hundred and ninety-two feet drift. The old pipes were broken, and this tunnel was increased in dimensions, shafts 8 feet, tunnel proper 6 feet in internal diameter, costing \$13,279.70.

In July, 1873, the Department ordered the commencement of the land extension of the new lake-tunnel across the city to the West pumping works. Working shafts were sunk at Illinois, Franklin, Polk and Waller streets, and the fire shafts at Erie, Kinzie, Market and Taylor streets. The tunnel of 1867 had a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons, and cost to construct \$457,844.95. The new one, with which the land extensions noted connected, had double this capacity, although its cost was only \$400,000. On July 7, 1874, the land and water structures were both completed, and water turned in the water-tunnel, which cost \$411,510.16 and the land extension \$545,000. On October 26, of the same year, Murphy & Co., Quintard Iron Works, contracted to supply the two pumping engines for the West Division pumping works designed to cost \$243,500, and to have a capacity of raising 30,000,000 U. S. gallons 155 feet high every 24 hours. The new crib structure was completed and telegraph cables extended through the tunnel to the same from the new pumping works. After the completion of the West Division pumping works, two new engines were added at that place, making ten engines in operation, with a combined capacity of 130,000,000 gallons daily. By 1884, the water system of the city had attained a marvelous perfection and utility.

For that year the total water delivered reached 29,286,584,465 gallons, a daily average of 80,017,900 gallons, or about 9 52-100 per cent. above the average of 1883. The cost of delivery was \$187,697.46, average cost per million gallons \$6.40 90-100. There were in use, of water pipes of 4 to 36 inches diameter, 543¾ miles; total number of valves, 4,022; fire hydrants, 4,616; fire cisterns, 26; new house-service taps, 92,133; water meters, 2,685; water motors, 445. Of the water produced at a cost during 1884 of \$202,604.27, the North pumping works supplied 15,405,650,785 gallons, with six engines, expense \$133,250.07, and the West pumping works, four engines, 13,880,933,680 gallons, at a cost of \$69,354.20. The water works receipts were \$1,288,941.26, and the total expenditures, \$1,152,044.15. Up to December 31, 1884, the total cost of the water works of the city was \$10,099,658.07, of which amount only \$1,020,160.21 was expended previous to 1861, when the works were transferred from the water commissioners to the Board of Public Works. The total revenue from water rents up to 1885, has been \$15,530,071.67, the operating expenses and maintenance, including interest (\$5,407,008.93) on bonded debt, and bonds cancelled being \$11,878,555.40; the total surplus over expenses, \$3,651,516.21. The amount of water furnished up to 1871 was 43,854,000,000 gallons, revenue \$3,423,624.12, average revenue per million gallons, \$74.53 7-10.

The following table shows the amount of water furnished and revenue received, year by year, since that time:

Year.	Millions of gallons furnished.	Revenue.	Revenue for million gallons
1871-----	8,423	\$445,834 64	\$52 93
1872-----	10,051	544,465 90	54 17
1873-----	11,723	708,804 32	60 46
1874-----	13,993	705,926 64	50 77
1875-----	10,957	635,996 54	58 04
1876-----	15,346	771,940 38	50 30
1877-----	19,047	908,509 64	47 70
1878-----	19,564	944,190 97	48 31
1879-----	20,557	922,001 26	44 85
1880-----	21,002	865,618 35	41 21
1881-----	23,331	936,922 07	40 16
*1882-----	24,150	1,049,576 90	43 46
1883-----	26,742	1,142,868 54	42 73
1884-----	29,286	1,204,338 74	41 12

* In 1882, the water in the old tunnel was pumped out and an examination made to ascertain its contents and condition. On January 24, City Engineer Cregier and others made a personal inspection, and from the shore end to the crib found the tunnel without a crack.

internal diameter and 167 feet high, with a 30-inch branch pipe leading to the discharge mains of the engines. S. G. Artingstall designed the engine and boiler houses and the tower, Earnshaw & Gobel did the masonry work, Gindele Brothers the cut-stone work, and the American Bridge Company the iron work. There were six boilers, 7 feet long, with 68 four and one-half inch tubes in each boiler. In 1876, the extension to these works was projected, and was completed for regular service in July, 1884, the machinery being similar to that used in the main structure, at a cost of \$257,500; the total being \$371,681.01. The repairs to engines and boilers for eight years, ending with 1884, has been \$9,640.17.

In 1884, these pumping works delivered 37,926,048 gallons per day, under a head of 90.5 feet, and at an expenditure of \$69,354.20. The number of gallons pumped since the works were started, and cost of same, are given in the following table:

Year.	Gallons pumped.	Head.	Cost of repairs of engines and boilers.	Cost of repairs per million gallons.	Cost of coal per ton.	Cost per million.	Cost per million one foot high.
1877----	7,088,127,000	109.0	\$1,123 61	\$0 15 85-100	\$5 22	\$6 66	\$0 06 11-100
1878----	8,418,918,000	106.0	583 66	06 93-100	3 67	5 45	05 14-100
1879----	9,404,588,000	101.0	1,879 70	23 19-100	2 62	5 02	04 98-100
1880----	8,648,673,000	98.3	366 96	04 24-100	3 60	5 15	05 24-100
1881----	9,572,845,000	90.0	1,100 18	11 38-100	3 60	5 25	05 83-100
1882----	10,000,750,000	88.2	854 90	08 64-100	3 90	5 00	05 68-100
1883----	10,376,678,000	85.1	2,345 63	22 60-100	4 10	5 09	05 98-100
1884----	13,880,933,680	90.5	1,285 53	09 26 100	2 96	4 96	05 48-100

The daily consumption of water per capita, in 1884, averaged nearly 114 gallons. There were in use at the end of that year, of 36-inch diameter pipe, 41,174 feet; 30-inch, 39; 28-inch, 160; 24-inch, 80,230; 16-inch, 68,143; 12-inch, 158,664; 10-inch, 8,012; 8-inch, 570,149; 6-inch, 1,176,369; 4-inch, 750,385; 3-inch, 15,637; total 2,868,962 feet or 543 1922-5280 miles.

On July 10, 1874, the Board of Public Works advertised for two pumping engines, with boilers capable of working separately or connected, with a capacity each of delivering fifteen million United States gallons of water daily, that were to lift above the surface of the water in the well 155 feet, and to consume not more than 100 pounds of coal per ninety million pounds of water raised one foot high. They were to be completed by October 1, 1875, and to be removed if they failed in any of the requirements made. These engines were designed for use at the West pumping works on Ashland Avenue, and the stringency of the terms to bidders was severely criticised at the time. The Quintard Iron Works, however, performed the work with A. A. Wilson as designing engineer and Henry Mason as superintendent of construction. The engines and boilers cost \$243,500. The foundations for the engines and buildings were built by William D. Cox, with William Bryson as engineer in charge. These foundations included a weir well, supply and dry well, the land-tunnel being connected with the semi-circular weir well, 26 feet in diameter, by a branch tunnel 7 feet in diameter. The supply-well was 44 feet long and 10 feet wide. The foundation was built of large-sized blocks of stone, and the engine and boiler-houses were constructed of brick, with pressed brick and stone trimmings on front. The engine room was 100 x 66 feet, the tower 190 feet high, and the stand-pipe in the tower was five feet

HERMANN LIEB, formerly superintendent of the Water Department, was born in the canton of Turgau, Switzerland, on May 24, 1826. From the year 1845 until the revolution of 1848, in company with his elder brother, he followed mercantile pursuits in Paris, France. Entering the "Garde Mobile," after the eventful days of February, 1848, he took part in all the fierce conflicts which raged in the streets of the capital. Coming to America in 1851, he engaged in business in New York, afterward moving to Boston, and, in 1854, to Cincinnati. In 1856, Mr. Lieb located at Decatur, Ill. On April 15, 1861, two days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private in what was subsequently Co. "B," 8th Illinois Infantry, under General Richard J. Oglesby. In July of the same year he was chosen captain of the company, serving in such capacity in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. In the fall of 1862 he became major of the regiment, and accompanied Logan's Division to Vicksburg, where he was placed in charge of the skirmishers. At the battle of Milliken's Bend he received a painful wound in the leg, and obtained a month's leave of absence. Returning to his command, under orders from General Grant he raised a colored regiment of heavy artillery, whose subsequent record was of the best. He was afterward appointed inspector-general of the Department of the Mississippi, and was brevetted brigadier-general. At the close of the War General Lieb went to Springfield, where he founded the "Illinois Post." Removing to Chicago in 1868, in partnership with Lorenz Brentano he started the "Abend Zeitung." Selling his interest in that paper in 1870, he went to Mississippi with the intention of making his home in the South. His German colonization scheme, however, proved premature, and failed. General Lieb came again to Chicago and founded the "German American." Subsequently he purchased the "Union," a German democratic paper, which, as the "Chicago Demokrat," is still published. In 1873, he was elected county clerk on the people's ticket, being succeeded in November, 1877, by E. F. C. Klokke. He assumed charge of the Water Department in August, 1879, and resigned therefrom, on account of political pressure, in 1885, leaving a most honorable record for rectitude throughout his public service. General Lieb was married to Miss Sarah Stevens, of Auburn, Maine, on December 2, 1869.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.—The Sewer Department sustained a loss of \$42,000 by the great fire, mainly con-

fined to injury to catch-basins and man-hole covers. This amount also includes the cleansing of sewers and basins of debris that accumulated during the conflagration.

The improvements of 1871 embraced 78,166 feet of sewer laid, and an expenditure of \$258,664.70. Up to April 1, 1872, there had been built,—sewers in the South Division, 274,701 feet; West Division, 365,426; North Division, 210,751 feet; or over 331 miles of sewers. Up to 1884, the showing of the Department was as follows: Feet of sewers in use, 413,874; number of catch-basins, 12,948; man-hole chambers, 14,728. The total number of feet of sewers was divided between the several divisions of the city as follows: West Division, 224,356 feet; South Division, 113,317; North Division, 76,201; of which 222,840 feet were of brick and 191,534 feet of vitrified pipe. The cost of construction aggregated \$6,378,592.20. The total value of the outstanding bonds was \$2,622,500, and total interest paid from the beginning of operations up to 1885, \$4,104,672. By years, the showing of total cost of sewers and catch-basins, since 1870, is as follows:

Year.	Lineal feet of sewers built.	No. of catch-basins built.	No. of man holes built.	No. of house drains put in.	Cost of cleaning sewers and catch-basins.	Cost of constructing sewers.
1871	50,716	277	357	3,093	\$17,415 46	\$153,295 36
1872	47,342	245	341	1,435	21,484 16	173,255 76
1873	146,702	897	1,015	4,601	31,229 27	450,222 90
1874	222,322	1,054	1,474	6,292	36,929 57	587,507 38
1875	120,971	958	789	3,365	32,098 23	342,932 89
1876	15,248	155	75	1,172	29,345 41	79,545 28
1877	64,666	363	431	1,822	35,763 33	291,829 63
1878	88,031	492	603	1,544	25,704 37	37,264 97
1879	145,381	820	1,043	2,953	32,548 88	130,840 50
1880	79,128	271	554	4,196	25,561 48	92,544 08
1881	132,076	548	917	4,810	34,748 53	452,310 06
1882	98,515	792	725	5,677	33,881 47	224,450 16
1883	75,364	835	497	5,963	34,735 36	232,084 33
1884	101,547	751	654	5,957	43,618 93	258,020 91

Of the different sewers in place in 1884, there were of nine feet in diameter, 13,470 feet; eight feet, 2,493; seven feet, 1,462; six and one-half feet, 3,512; six feet, 23,385; five and one-half feet, 9,511; five feet, 72,999; four and one-half feet, 79,601; four feet, 101,540; three and one-half feet, 41,619; three and one-quarter feet, 665; three feet, 85,779; two and one-half feet, 142,928; two and one-quarter feet, 6,359; two feet, 588,305; twenty-inch, 1,625; eighteen-inch, 40,793; fifteen-inch, 156,791; twelve-inch, 812,422. By wards, the public sewers were divided as follows: First Ward, 89,509 feet; Second Ward, 54,802; Third Ward, 75,462; Fourth Ward, 154,507; Fifth Ward, 224,036; Sixth Ward, 177,071; Seventh Ward, 137,612; Eighth Ward, 105,471; Ninth Ward, 63,937; Tenth Ward, 63,279; Eleventh Ward, 98,508; Twelfth Ward, 212,834; Thirteenth Ward, 105,058; Fourteenth Ward, 220,830; Fifteenth Ward, 154,865; Sixteenth Ward, 75,523; Seventeenth Ward, 64,655; Eighteenth Ward, 107,300.

THE GORDIAN KNOT.—The great problems ought to be solved in connection with the sewerage system of the City of Chicago, was the cleansing of the bed of the Chicago River of sewage sediments and local impurities, without having the poisonous deposits washed out through the mouth of the river into the lake, and possibly contaminating the public water supply, which is taken from the bottom of the lake, three miles distant from the shore. To this end, all operations have had in view the changing of the natural current of the South Branch of the river so that it shall set down the Illinois & Michigan Canal instead of flowing toward the lake; and continuing the waters of the North Branch past its junction with the main river down to the canal outlet. For this purpose immense pumping-works have been erected at Fullerton Avenue, on the North Branch, intended to force water from a lake tunnel into the river basin, thereby creating a strong current to the south; and twin pumping-works have erected in Bridgeport, at the entrance of the canal, on the West Branch of the river, which takes the polluted water from the river and pours it into the supplementary basin of the canal, thus

creating a vacuum in the river and inducing a strong current in a southerly and westerly direction.

The operations of the dual pumping-works have been measurably successful, and are adequate, perhaps, for ordinary seasons; but whenever a freshet sets in, it is invariably the case that the country on the line of the Desplaines River, from Chicago city line all along the river valley, from twelve to twenty miles distant, is entirely submerged, the water often covering an area of twenty or thirty square miles. In the vicinity of Twenty-second Street, during a heavy freshet, the water in the West Branch of the river not infrequently rises six or eight feet, while in the basin of the main river, north of Van Buren Street, the rise is generally from eighteen inches to two feet. During the prevalence of a freshet, and often continuing two or three days, not less than 150,000 cubic feet of water a minute empty from the Desplaines River into the West Branch of the Chicago River. The flow of water from the Desplaines is much greater now than in former years, primarily because of the clearing up and ditching of swampy lands and acres of marshy country, that for years had been covered with thick underbrush; the removal of these natural obstructions affording the periodical rains uninterrupted course, so that a fall of rain which formerly was days in finding its way to the city, now sweeps in upon it in a flood in the course of a few hours.

But the principal cause of the great influx of water is the existence of the so-called Ogden Ditch, an excavation dredged by the late William B. Ogden, in 1868, through his lands about twelve miles west of the city, for the purpose of draining the large area of the Desplaines valley, some twelve or fifteen square miles, which, previous to his excavation, was submerged nearly the entire year. The Ogden Ditch, or Canal, is twenty-five or thirty feet wide, and extends through Mud Lake, in a northerly direction, about two hundred feet; then makes a sharp right-angular turn to the east, and continues some three hundred feet, forming a junction with, and emptying into, the West Fork of the Chicago River. During the season of the floods, the Ogden Ditch overflows its banks, receiving drainage and surface water beyond its capacity for discharge. To offset the trouble, and regulate the disturbances created in part by the Ogden Canal and in part by the rapid flow of surface and drainage water, the city constructed, in 1874, on land acquired from Mr. Ogden, a rude dam of piling, on which was spiked heavy plank, and filled in with earthwork to a sufficient depth to withstand the force of water. The top of this dam was on a level with the adjoining lands, and was built across the east arm of the Desplaines, and parallel with the north angle of the Ogden Canal, and served to wall out, to some extent, the waters of the big ditch, the flood of the Desplaines River, and the surface water from the Desplaines valley on the west and south.

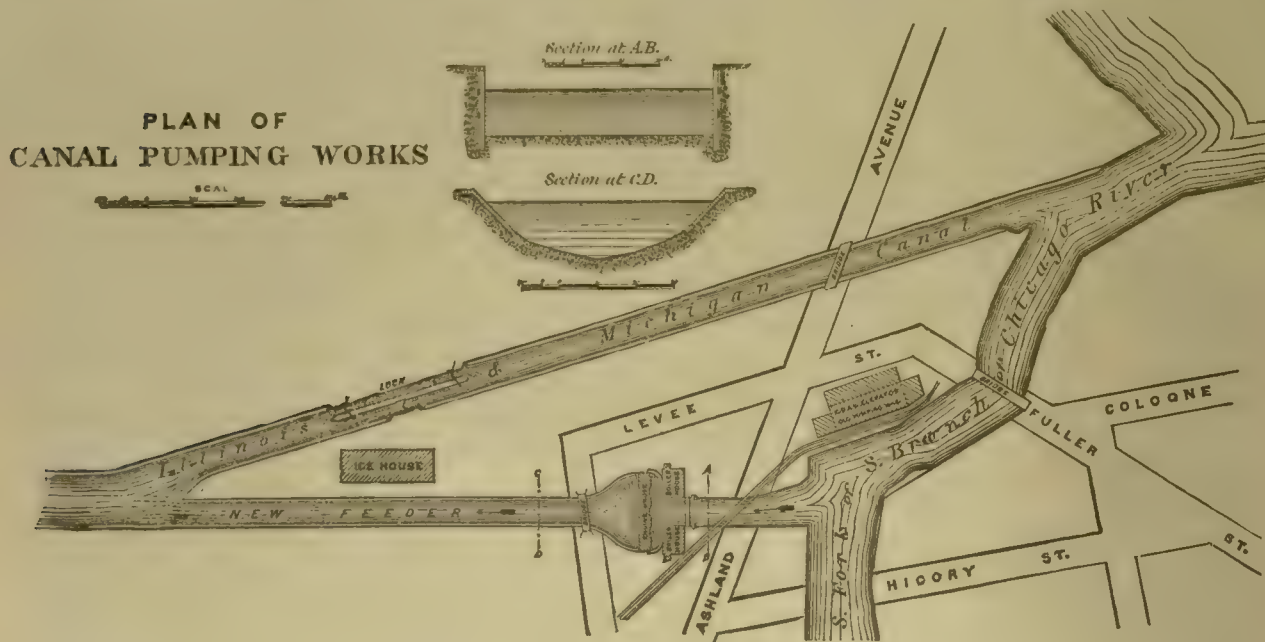
This dam has been of good service, and has accomplished all that was expected of it; but at the same time it has been, from the first, a bone of contention, and has stirred up the ire and provoked the animosity of the neighboring property owners, who wished their lands flooded in the fall and winter, that they might reap abundant crops of ice for commercial purposes, and who again desired their lands drained in the spring and summer, for the successful pursuit of agriculture. It was their custom for a number of years, therefore, when the spring rains commenced to descend, and there was a reasonable prospect of a freshet, to repair to the dam with axes and other aggressive implements, knock the planking from the piles, tear up the earth-

works, and permit the water to have free course into the West Fork of the Chicago River; then, in the fall, before the wet season set in, to again fill in the earth on the dam, replace the planks on the piles, and permit the land to be flooded through the winter, thus insuring for themselves an abundant harvest of ice. In 1885, the city put a stop to these practices, by constructing a new and permanent dam on the site of the original works, excavating to proper depth, laying a solid masonry foundation, and building up the façade of the dam with heavy blocks of stone; then filling in with rip-rap material and gravel to the width of twenty-five feet, sloping down to the water's edge, and constructing a solid roadway over the dam, completing a wall and

much destruction, and making the city liable for extensive damages.

The Desplaines River is decidedly mercurial in its tendencies, being down to-day and up to-morrow. It will this week be nearly dry, so as to be fordable at many points, and a week later will be so swollen with rains and freshets as to overflow its banks and sweep everything before it. The early settlers of Illinois were accustomed to float down the Desplaines, from points fifty to seventy-five miles up the river, boating it where the depth of water would permit, and dragging or carrying their boats through shoals and over dry places.

Notwithstanding the existence of the city dam, it was found by actual measurement, that, during the



PLAN OF PUMPING-WORKS AT BRIDGEPORT.

approaches which can not be readily thrown down or penetrated.

Another cause for the great rush of waters in this locality, is found in the fact that the State, in 1871, purchased a strip of land thirty-three feet wide, about a mile west and parallel with the city dam, and constructed thereon a public roadway of stone, six feet high, through the low and swampy region, thus damming in the water on the south, which has no egress save by one small watercourse.

The city acquired of Mr. Ogden the perpetual right to maintain the dam it located, and has the privilege of extending it south to where the Ogden possessions adjoin the land of Hon. John Wentworth, which it will soon be necessary to do. But beyond the Ogden line the city can not go, Mr. Wentworth absolutely refusing to sell, or to permit the dam to be built across his land to the banks of the Chicago River, some three hundred feet further south. As the city dam is raised only to the height of the adjoining land, which has always been a swampy district, submerged most of the year, it does not encroach upon property rights. The dam, however, would be far more efficacious if it could be raised a foot or eighteen inches; but in doing so the country to the west would be inundated for miles beyond the present outflow, and probably as far as Joliet, entailing

freshet of April 20-22, 1885, the Desplaines River was so swollen that 123,757 cubic feet of water a minute found its way over the top of the dam, through the West Fork, into the Chicago River; while the volume of water coming down the North Branch of the Chicago River, derived wholly from the watershed of the north-west section, was 26,467 cubic feet a minute, causing a rise in the main river of nearly two feet; a portion of the water flowing east into the lake, and a smaller portion flowing south into the canal. Yet this fall of water was only about one-half the quantity which usually enters the city during the height of the flood season.

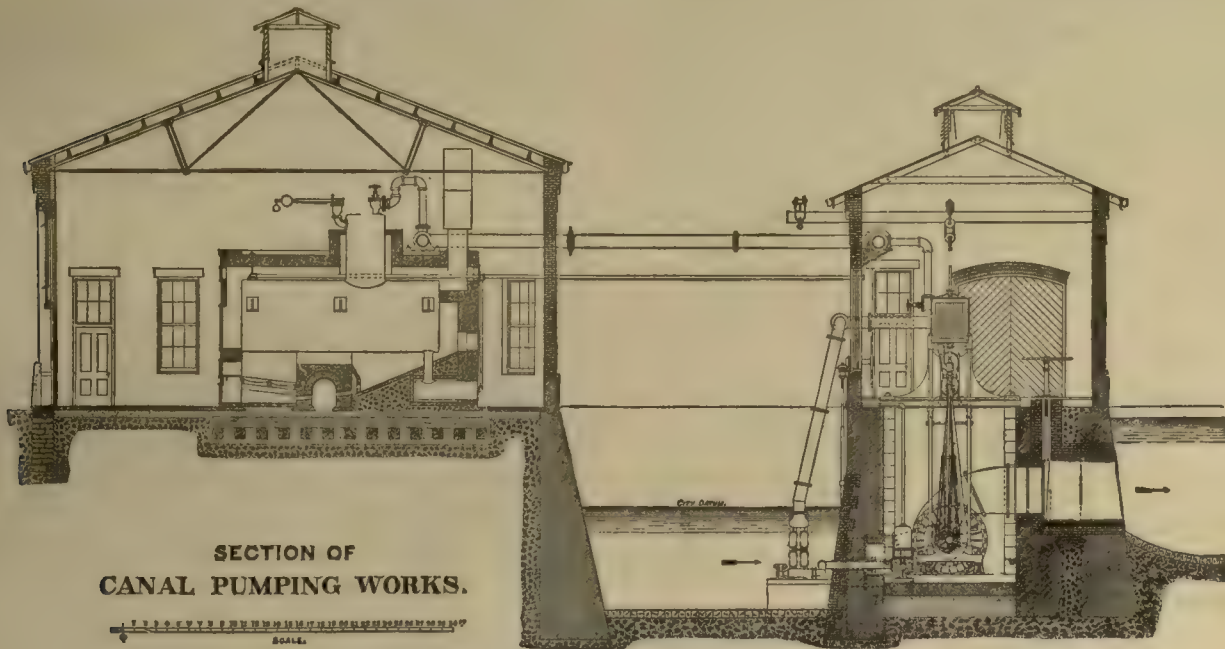
The practical operation of the river sewerage is this: In the dry season, when the river and lake are low, and the water in the river is at a stand-still or sluggish, the machinery of the Fullerton-avenue pumping works, which forces water from the lake tunnel into the river, or reciprocally from the river into the lake, is utilized to swell the volume of water in the North Branch of the Chicago River, and creates a strong southerly current; while at the same time the pumping works at the head of the canal, at Bridgeport, acting in correspondence, lifts the black, dirty water out of the West Branch of the river and empties it into the supplementary canal basin, thus creating a vacuum in the river, and inducing

a current from the north. The water in the canal, which is usually raised from six to twelve inches in consequence of the water pumped into it, is prevented from flowing back into the river and buffeting the southerly current, by a lock, built in the canal in 1884. The lock is constructed of timber, the walls being crib-work, composed of 2 x 8-inch plank, laid flat, one on top of the other, spiked together and filled with broken stones. The lock chamber is two hundred and forty feet long between the gates, and nineteen feet wide. The floor is formed of 10 x 12-inch sleepers, bedded in the ground, and covered with two thicknesses of two-inch plank. Outside the lock are waste-gates, thirty-eight feet high.

body of water in the main channel of the river and its several branches and tributaries is swept into the lake.

Although the capacity of the canal which drains the West Branch of the river is comparatively small, and the current consequently moderate, still the volume of water carried off daily is by no means inconsiderable. The mean velocity of water entering the canal is 6.9 inches a second, the height of the water being eight-tenths of a foot above city datum, and the area of the cross-section of the canal 381.1 square feet showing that the amount of water passing into the canal is 219.13 cubic feet a second, or 18,932,832 cubic feet every twenty-four hours.

In order to give an idea of the extent to which the



PUMPING-WORKS AT BRIDGEPORT.

Frequently, during the prevalence of strong easterly gales, the water in the lake rises from eighteen inches to two feet, and, flowing into the mouth of the river, raises it from twelve to eighteen inches, creating a strong southerly current down the South and West branches of the river, and also up the North Branch toward the Fullerton-avenue pumping works. At such times, pumping operations are suspended at the Bridgeport works, the lock of the canal is thrown open, and the entire volume of water in the river, with the sewage filth and sediment, is washed down the canal, and its place occupied by pure lake water, while the filthy river water, forced up the North Branch, is pumped through the conduit into the Lake. When the North and West pumping-works are acting in correspondence, the Fullerton-avenue pumping-works deliver from the lake into the North Branch of the river 24,000 cubic feet of water a minute, while simultaneously the Bridgeport pumping works remove 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute from the West Branch, and deliver it into the canal basin, the reciprocal action creating a strong and effective current at all times, save when the river is swollen by a freshet and general inundation. At such times, every effort of engineering skill and mechanical invention has thus far proved inadequate to cope with the action of the refractory elements, and the entire

Chicago River serves as a common sewer, it may be stated that 7,097.33 surface acres drain into it, from ninety sewer-discharge openings, the area of these terminal openings aggregating 921.81 square feet. In addition, 1,270.43 acres in the South Division of the city drain directly into the lake. The water of the North Branch, from the rolling-mill south, is usually highly discolored, with a perceptible odor; of the main river, nearly free from deleterious matter, with little odor; of the South Branch, highly discolored, with considerable odor; of the West Fork of the South Branch, nearly pure, with no perceptible odor; of the South Fork of the South Branch, extremely foul, charged with decomposing animal and vegetable matter, and odor very offensive.

While the highest engineering skill obtainable has been brought to bear on the question of the disposal of the public sewage of Chicago, and while money has been spent lavishly in building the most improved machinery for rendering the river an available and efficient agent for this purpose, it must be conceded that thus far only indifferent results have been attained; and as the population of Chicago shall double and quadruple, it will be found imperatively necessary to push to a successful solution this perplexing problem.

The Fullerton-avenue Conduit, which was completed and put in operation January 9, 1880, is a brick tunnel,

circular in section, and twelve feet in internal diameter. It is 11,898 feet long from the lake shaft to the North Branch of the Chicago River, 4,270 feet at the bottom, from the River to Racine Avenue, being level and 13 feet below city datum; while east of Racine Avenue is a vertical reverse curve connecting the upper and lower grades, which at this point is $27\frac{1}{4}$ feet below datum. Thence the conduit continues by a series of descending grades to the lake-shore shaft, where it is $54\frac{1}{2}$ feet below datum, the grade from this point to the lake shaft, a distance of 1,000 feet, being level. The west end of the conduit excavation was an open cut, while from Racine Avenue eastward it was tunneled. The upper part of the lake-shaft is a cast-iron cylinder, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick and 24 feet long, lined with brick, and having an internal diameter of 12 feet, the dimensions of the shaft below the cylinder being the same. The top of the cylinder is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below city datum, and is located in a wooden chamber 34 by 18 feet inside, with openings on the east side into the lake, which are fitted with gates, to be closed only when the cover is on the shaft, and to prevent its being lifted or damaged by the violence of the waves. At this end the water is shut off from the conduit by a conical cover of boiler-plate iron, on the lower end of which is a strong inclined flange fitting on a corresponding flange cast on the top

with the sewerage system, and are domed over, with openings on the top for access, provided with strong covers and with ladder-irons.

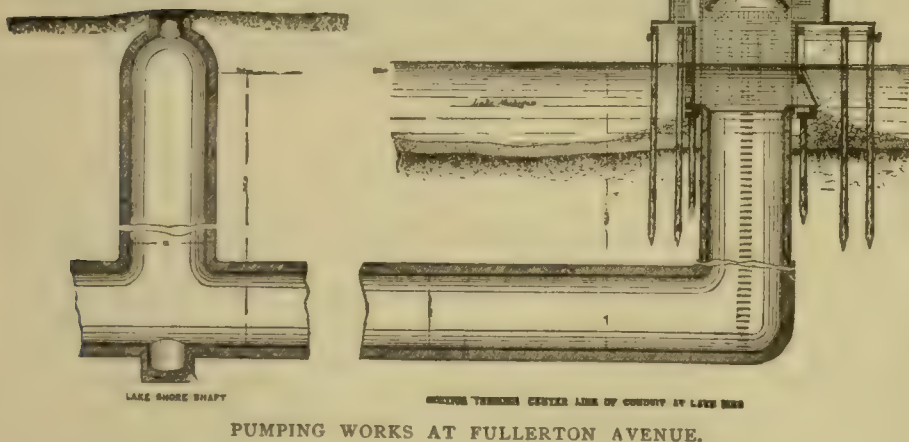
At the river end, where the machinery is located, the conduit forms two semi-circular channels, passing on each side of a wrought-iron chamber, where the two channels are re-united, forming one channel of size and section uniform with the main conduit, and continuing to the outlet at the river, where it is protected by a heavy masonry dock wall, in which is placed a series of iron rods, to guard against floating debris entering the tunnel and obstructing the wheels when the current is from the river to the lake. The water is forced through the conduit by means of two screws similar to those of an ordinary propeller, one fixed at either end of a horizontal shaft forty feet in length and placed in the center line of the conduit, passing through a boat-shaped iron chamber, ten feet in its greatest diameter. The shaft and screws are operated by two single-cylinder condensing engines, having cylinders twenty inches in diameter and thirty-inch stroke, with side-valves, cut-off motion, and reversing-gear, permitting the engines, which are placed on top of the chamber, to run either way, reciprocally. The driving-shaft is eight inches in diameter, and the engines are coupled to the middle or crook-sections by connecting-rods sixteen feet long, this

section carrying also eccentrics for working the valves. The screws are four-bladed, six feet and seven inches in diameter, with a pitch of eight feet, the blades being twelve inches in width. The total area of the four blades of each screw is equal to one-half the total area of a complete turn of the helicoid. There are three cylindrical boilers, sixteen feet long and sixty-six inches in diameter, with forty five-inch longitudinal tubes in each boiler. The boilers have thirty square feet of grate surface each, and one thousand square feet of heating surface, and are connected with a brick chimney three feet nine inches square inside and one hundred feet high. The boilers are calculated to stand a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch, and the engines to work at a rate of one hundred and twenty-five revolutions

a minute. The size and form of the screw are novel and without precedent, a propelling wheel having never before been used for the purpose of forcing water in a confined channel; but it has been found to work satisfactorily, and to perform the duty required of it with the greatest economy. With one hundred revolutions of the screw, a head of four feet is maintained in the line of the conduit, a force sufficient to deliver twenty-four thousand cubic feet of water a minute.

Careful observations, with experiments continuing through two days, gave results embraced in the accompanying table, which shows the velocity of water in the conduit, measured at different positions with an electric current meter. Diameter of the conduit, twelve feet;

SECTION THROUGH THE Lake shore shaft and Lake shaft of FULLERTON AVE. CONDUIT.



of the shaft, with a packing of rubber tubing between the two flanges, rendering the joint water-tight. The cover projects above the water, and an opening permits access to the shaft, which is protected from the turbulence of the lake by a pier of pile-work, securely braced together, filled to the water level with loose stones, and built so as to offer the least resistance to ice and storms. On the pier and over the shaft is a house, fitted with a winch for raising or lowering the cover of the shaft. The shafts at the lake shore (Larrabee Street and Sheffield Avenue) are twelve feet internal diameter, while at each street intersection are shafts of six feet internal diameter. All shafts are carried up to the level of the street, are so arranged as to form ready connections

length, eight thousand nine hundred feet between stations; obstructions to flow, sixteen shafts of six feet diameter, two shafts of two feet diameter, two bands of forty-five feet radius; angle, thirty degrees.

Revolution of engines per minute.	Head against engines.	Head on conduit for a length of 8,950 feet.	VELOCITIES.						Cubic feet per minute.
			Location of meter above the bottom of conduit.					Mean.	
			8"	1' 8"	1' 11"	2' 10"	Center		
70	1.16	.82	1.2836	1.423	1.386	1.445	1.6306	1.394	9.451
79	1.46	.96714	-----	1.723	1.7322	1.7851	1.7582	1.6623	11,270
90	2.02	1.321	1.7	2.0512	2.1468	2.2454	2.183	2.025	13,729
99	2.58	1.525	2.0569	2.0847	2.135	2.191	2.3	2.131	14,448
103	2.83	1.6947	1.9274	2.128	2.2316	2.304	2.355	2.141	14,516
110	3.02	1.9617	1.1755	2.4678	2.4808	2.5186	2.4681	2.256	15,265

It is interesting to note that the current through the conduit is induced with the same power when discharging into the river as when discharging into the lake. It has been demonstrated that, in pumping lakeward, the machinery does not actually displace and force before it the volume of water contained in a mile of conduit of twelve-feet diameter, but that, instead, a whirling or screw-like motion is given to the water in the conduit, which obtains an eddying current through its entire length, similar to the motion given to a conical shot discharged from a rifled musket. So strong does this current become, that if the engines of the pumping works are shut off, the propeller screws in the chamber of the conduit continue in motion several minutes.

The original cost of these works was \$564,253.99. During May and June, 1882, new wheels, eight feet in diameter, were put in the conduit, materially increasing both the power and efficiency of the works.

During 1884, the pumps delivered the water mainly from the river into the lake, 5,175,000,000 feet being forced in that direction, as against 1,238,000,000 feet from the lake into the river.

The cost of operating the works during the year was \$20,246.63. The effect of pumping from the lake into the river was unsatisfactory, the water in the North Branch quickly becoming foul, and fermenting, and in the main river, in three or four days, during the summer solstice, becoming very offensive, even while the pumps in the South Branch were in operation.

The propellers were operated almost continuously during 1885, usually with sixty revolutions per minute (about half their capacity), with about the same result as in previous years, excepting that the volume of water passing through the conduit was poured into the river, instead of being emptied from the river into the lake. Early in the year, the frame-house over the lake-terminus of the conduit was burned, the debris falling into the mouth of the conduit. The smaller pieces of timber from time to time passed through the conduit and wheels without detriment, but in the summer, a shock was sustained by the machinery, and it was found that a solid oak timber, four feet long and twelve inches square, had wormed its way through the blades of both screws without occasioning any perceptible damage. In November, a second timber, five feet long and a foot square, presented itself to the propeller wheel, stripping the four blades from the first wheel and two blades from the other wheel. This necessitated the shutting-down of the works for two weeks. The influx and efflux gates were closed, a diver was sent into the conduit to remove the timber, the water chamber was pumped out, and new wheels were substituted for those broken.

The following tables show the details of the operation of engines and boilers for three years:

YEAR 1882.

Months.	Number of hours run per month.	Total revolutions per month.	Average number of revolutions per minute.	Total number of cubic feet of water pumped into the river.	Total number of cubic feet of water pumped into the lake.	Total number of cubic feet of water pumped per month.	Average number of cubic feet of water pumped per minute.	Pounds of coal consumed per month for pumping.	Pounds of coal consumed per month for changing boilers.	Total pounds of coal consumed per month.	Average head of water against the pumps.	Duty.
January	H. M. 637:00	3,132,220	81.9	-----	459,240,270	459,240,270	12,015.7	233,800	2,400	236,200	1.70	20,870,094
February	655:30	3,244,957	82.5	414,097,410	64,828,260	478,925,670	12,177.1	239,500	1,000	240,500	1.70	21,246,702
March	716:30	3,590,794	83.5	531,397,740	82,537,170	531,397,740	12,360.9	263,900	600	264,500	1.80	22,653,371
April	700:30	3,504,931	83.3	423,255,000	-----	595,792,170	12,434.0	255,600	800	256,400	1.75	21,643,591
May	81:30	415,276	84.9	-----	58,972,530	58,972,530	12,059.8	31,100	26,000	57,100	1.80	21,332,507
June	156:00	696,504	74.4	141,527,700	-----	141,527,700	15,120.4	100,100	23,900	124,000	2.80	24,742,604
July	616:00	2,802,073	75.8	334,586,900	242,742,800	577,329,700	15,620.3	419,500	1,000	420,500	3.00	25,804,390
August	726:30	3,413,886	78.3	-----	709,421,220	709,421,220	16,274.8	549,200	2,000	551,200	3.25	26,238,382
September	652:30	3,071,680	78.4	-----	638,491,290	638,491,290	16,308.8	481,200	1,200	482,400	3.25	26,954,161
October	728:30	3,422,632	78.3	-----	710,753,460	710,753,460	16,248.9	531,800	1,800	533,600	3.30	27,774,145
November	701:30	3,289,186	78.1	-----	676,325,870	676,325,870	16,068.5	521,200	1,800	523,000	3.25	26,362,950
December	721:00	3,372,876	77.9	-----	679,720,020	679,720,020	15,710.1	531,100	1,800	532,900	3.25	25,808,365
Totals	7,093:00	33,956,415	-----	1,844,864,750	4,323,032,890	6,167,897,640	-----	4,158,000	64,300	4,222,300	-----	-----

HISTORY OF CHICAGO.

YEAR 1883.

Months.	Number of hours run per month.	Total revolutions per month.	Average number of revolutions per minute.	Total number of cubic feet of water pumped into the river.	Total number of cubic feet of water pumped into the lake.	Total number of cubic feet of water pumped per month.	Average number of cubic feet of water pumped per minute.	Pounds of coal consumed per month for pumping.	Pounds of coal consumed per month for changing boilers.	Total pounds of coal consumed per month.	Average head of water against the pumps.	Duty.
	H. M.											
January	608:30	2,826,660	77.42	-----	573,803,430	573,803,430	15,716.33	450,900	2,800	453,700	3.22	25,452,488
February	462:00	2,149,416	77.54	-----	381,843,850	381,843,850	13,775.03	350,100	3,000	353,100	3.26	22,316,818
March	237:30	1,525,744	75.34	-----	282,965,950	282,965,950	13,973.62	247,500	13,600	261,100	3.10	20,997,568
April	586:30	2,641,622	75.06	-----	573,323,470	573,323,470	16,292.22	426,800	3,800	430,600	3.10	25,796,893
May	529:00	2,534,659	75.84	-----	543,205,860	543,205,860	17,113.92	406,200	8,200	414,400	3.22	26,380,352
June	690:00	3,167,858	76.51	-----	683,784,790	683,784,790	16,516.54	517,700	2,000	519,700	3.32	27,301,393
July	588:30	2,746,643	77.78	-----	584,500,470	584,500,470	16,836.60	444,200	1,000	445,200	3.34	27,437,111
August	662:30	3,081,710	77.52	210,955,915	413,119,405	624,075,320	15,700.00	514,800	1,600	516,400	3.16	23,868,101
September	450:00	2,029,343	74.95	420,908,450	-----	420,908,450	15,554.63	344,000	4,100	348,100	2.94	22,218,307
October	447:55	1,967,431	73.20	409,610,290	-----	409,610,290	15,241.34	320,250	2,000	322,250	2.83	22,479,006
* November	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27,908	27,908	-----	-----
December	207:45	903,359	72.47	35,007,210	110,410,350	145,417,560	11,666.07	137,950	19,650	157,600	2.82	16,262,592
Totals	5,470:00	25,574,443	-----	1,076,418,865	4,146,957,575	5,223,439,440	-----	4,160,400	89,658	4,250,058	-----	-----

* Pumping out conduits, resetting boilers, and repairing engines.

YEAR 1884.

Months.	Number of hours run per month.	Total number of revolutions per month.	Average number of revolutions per minute.	Average head of water against pumps.	Total number of cubic feet of water pumped into the river.	Total number of cubic feet of water pumped into the lake.	Average number of cubic feet of water pumped per minute.	Pounds of coal consumed per month for pumping.	Duty.
	H. M.								
January	657:35	2,931,246	74.29	2.93	612,770,880	-----	15,530.88	505,100	22,216,128
February	483:45	2,064,561	69.12	2.58	381,091,795	47,253,360	14,757.70	363,800	18,980,389
March	266:50	1,195,676	74.33	2.85	-----	246,286,555	15,383.29	214,400	20,461,656
April	65:10	285,696	70.39	2.88	-----	60,125,110	15,377.27	67,000	16,153,022
May	678:30	2,980,415	73.06	2.92	-----	629,918,985	15,473.32	511,600	22,470,722
June	618:45	2,666,757	72.01	2.85	81,789,150	485,266,800	15,274.23	481,200	20,990,615
July	704:45	3,131,377	73.89	3.01	-----	663,773,320	15,679.16	535,200	23,331,905
August	697:45	3,110,478	74.26	3.05	-----	664,502,477	15,872.50	531,400	23,837,181
September	693:15	3,124,351	75.09	3.10	-----	664,779,610	15,980.76	526,800	24,449,705
October	590:00	2,630,321	74.02	3.05	-----	563,315,070	15,912.85	446,800	25,398,821
November	675:00	3,009,381	74.36	3.06	-----	641,931,525	15,850.16	516,500	23,769,487
December	703:45	3,116,413	73.79	3.05	162,177,480	508,064,715	15,873.11	530,000	24,106,588
Totals	6,835:05	30,246,672	-----	-----	1,237,829,305	5,175,217,557	-----	5,229,800	-----
Average	-----	-----	73.22	2.94 $\frac{5}{13}$	-----	-----	15,580.44	-----	-----

The Canal Pumping Works, at Bridgeport, were completed and put in operation in 1883. The building is located across the old channel of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, two hundred and sixty-five feet west of the South Branch of the Chicago River. The influent channel is sixty feet wide, dredged to a depth of ten feet below city datum, the sides being vertical and maintained by a strong timber dock. The effluent channel is excavated to a depth of six feet below city datum, the side slopes being paved with stone. The machinery consists of four sets of pumps, each set being composed of two centrifugal cataract-pumps placed in a dry-well below the surface of the water in the river, and driven directly by a vertical condensing compound engine, the high-pressure cylinder being eighteen inches in diameter, and the low-pressure cylinder thirty-four inches in diameter, each having a stroke of thirty-four inches. The pump-wheels are of cast-iron, six feet in

diameter. Each pump is coupled directly to the engine crank-shaft. The engines are adapted for running at high speed. There are eight horizontal return tubular boilers, each six feet six inches in diameter, eighteen feet long, and containing sixty tubes, each four and one-half inches in diameter and eighteen feet long. The boilers are capable of sustaining a pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch, and are placed in two boiler-houses, one on each side of the influent channel. Each set of boilers is connected with a nine-inch steam-pipe in the engine-room. The machinery has a capacity for raising sixty thousand cubic feet of water per minute to a height of eight feet, and develops a duty of forty-five million pounds of water raised one foot high for every one hundred pounds of coal consumed. The total cost of the works was \$268,000. The operations in 1884 resulted in maintaining the water in the South Branch of the river and in the canal in a satisfactory condition,

besides improving canal navigation. The cost of operating the works during the year was \$32,584.78. The operation of the pumps had no effect on the water in the South Fork of the river, extending from the pumping works to Thirty-ninth Street, and which is a general cess-pool for the accumulations of refuse matter from the Stock Yards' slaughter-houses. This putrid stream is a nuisance, detrimental alike to the section through which it passes and to the city at large, and no effectual plan has yet been devised for cleansing it. The pumps have discharged the full volume of water that could be carried away by the canal without overflowing its banks, the quantity being about forty thousand cubic feet a minute, or about two-thirds the capacity of the works.

COLONEL JACOB THOMAS FOSTER, civil engineer, was born on June 23, 1827, at Auburn, N. Y. He was educated at the Auburn Academy, where he was graduated in 1846. He spent the following year as a rodman on the New York Central Railroad, and about six months on the Erie Canal as assistant engineer. In the latter part of 1848 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and engaged as assistant engineer on the Lake Shore Railroad, from that city to Chicago, where he continued until its completion, about 1853. From there he went to the Racine & Mississippi Railroad as assistant engineer, and later was its engineer-in-charge, until the road reached Beloit, Wis. He then engaged in the commission and lumber business at Delavan, Wis. In 1856, he was appointed chief assistant engineer of the Iowa Central Railroad, with main office at Lyons, Iowa, running the lines for this road from the Mississippi to the Missouri River. In 1858, he was employed as assistant engineer on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, and in 1859, became cashier of the Green Bay Bank, at LaCrosse, Wis. He subsequently organized, under the militia laws of Wisconsin, a battery of light artillery, of which he was made the captain. On the fall of Fort Sumter, he at once tendered the services of himself and his battery to the Government, and the company was mustered into the United States service, at Racine, as the First Wisconsin Battery, with Captain Foster as its commander. While at Racine he organized a full regiment, of twelve light batteries, and was commissioned its colonel by the Governor of the State; but finding that under existing orders from the War Department he could not be mustered in as colonel of artillery, he at once took the field with his own battery, with the rank of captain. The command went to Louisville, Ky., and from there, in the spring of 1862, was sent to Cumberland Gap, being assigned to General G. W. Morgan's Division of the Army of the Ohio. While General Braxton Bragg was investing Cumberland Gap, Captain Foster improvised from the infantry a provisional siege-battery of four 30-pounder Parrott rifled guns, officered with temporary details from his own battery, which did excellent service. The soldiers, for reasons best known to themselves, named this the "Hog Eye Battery." About September 15, 1862, the Union forces fell back to Greenupburg, on the Ohio River. From there the troops, with Captain Foster's battery, moved up the Ohio to the Kanawha River, forcing the enemy to evacuate the Kanawha Valley. Going thence to Cincinnati, he turned in his armament of 10-pounder Parrott rifles, and received six 20-pounders, with which he went down the Mississippi to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, being assigned to the 13th Army Corps. As chief of artillery, Captain Foster participated in the action at Chickasaw Bayou, about December 27, 1862, and in the capture of Arkansas Post. He returned to Young's Point, and about April 1, 1863, was ordered to Milliken's Bend. He participated in the fight at Fort Gibson about May 1, 1863, and under General Grant, was in the actions at Richmond and Jackson, Miss., Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge. At the latter place he was wounded in the head with a piece of shell that destroyed the optic nerve of his right eye. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg, during which his battery threw eighteen thousand shells into the city. He was next ordered, with the 13th Army Corps, under Major-General Ord, to New Orleans, where he refitted with four 30-pounder Parrott rifles, as a siege battery. During the winter of 1863-64 he was stationed at Berwick's Bay, returning in the spring to New Orleans, where his armament was exchanged for six 10-pounder 3-inch rifles, and his battery constituted a horse artillery ("flying") battery. He accompanied Major-General Banks on the Red River expedition, returning to New Orleans upon its disastrous conclusion. In the celebration at New Orleans, on July 4, 1864, Captain Foster's battery was given the post of honor—the head of the column—by General R. J. Arnold, chief of artillery of the department, for the greatest proficiency in drill, discipline, military appearance, etc., the award being made after comparison with about thirty light batteries stationed in and about the city. Captain Foster was then given command of a Camp of Instruction for Artillery at Carrollton, La., and in August,

1864, was detailed as chief of artillery of the Department of the Gulf, relieving General Arnold. On October 1, 1864, the term of service of his battery having expired, he was ordered to Madison, Wis., and mustered out, but was immediately commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and ordered to Washington, where his regiment was then serving in garrison, being mustered into service the latter part of December. He was soon sent to Lexington, Ky., to report to General Burbridge, and was by him assigned to duty as post commander at Smithland, Ky., and charged with the organization of colored troops. From thence he he went to Camp Nelson, Ky., on the same service, remaining until October 1865, when he was honorably mustered out at Louisville, Ky. Colonel Foster came at once to Chicago, and opened an office as civil engineer. In 1867, he became chief engineer of the Cook County Drainage Commission, and, in 1868, was appointed chief engineer of the towns of Lake and Cicero, retaining this position until the fire of 1871, after which he went East and engaged in lumbering in the Adirondack region, in New York. In the spring of 1874 he returned to Chicago, and was made chief engineer of the town of Lake, which he retained until August, 1883. In November, 1884, he was elected county surveyor of Cook County. Colonel Foster is a member of Englewood Lodge, A.F. & A.M.; of the Chapter, R.A.M., of Englewood; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.; Normal Lodge, No. 509, I.O.O.F.; Englewood Union Veteran Club; Chicago Union Veteran Club; and Lincoln Post, G.A.R., Department of Illinois. He was married in 1849 to Miss S. M. Page, of Ozaukee, Wis., who died in Hokah, Minn., in 1866. They had three children,—J. Frank, Sarah Genevieve, and Clark Harold. In 1869, he married Mrs. Annie Barber, at Brewerton, Oneida Co., N. Y.

COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

In 1871, with a population of 306,605, the valuation of the real and personal property of the City of Chicago was \$289,746,470, an increase of \$13,759,920 over the preceding year. The tax levy for 1871, was \$2,987,464.70, and the bonded indebtedness amounted to \$14,103,000. In 1872, although the tax levy exceeded that of 1871 by nearly 50 per cent., the property valuation had decreased \$5,549,040. The valuation upon which the city tax levy was based showed a large increase in 1873 and 1874. In 1875, the State Board of Equalization was created by Act of the Legislature, and this supervising body made a sweeping reduction in the figures, and its schedule of valuations have since been operative.

After the adoption of the new city charter, on April 23, 1875, Mayor Colvin appointed S. S. Hayes as city comptroller. The city's revenues and expenditures having outgrown primitive financial management, when Mr. Hayes assumed this office he looked upon it as an exclusive department of financiering, in which the incumbent should exercise experience and abilities of the highest order, and devise ways and means to control and direct the finances of the city in a manner which did not admit of suggestion or interference on the part of other city officials. Although Mr. Hayes had a splendid record as a financier, and his abilities had been recognized in many responsible positions, his policy provoked constant criticisms in the press; more especially his plan to draw upon successive tax levies by means of treasury warrants. The heavy taxes and the antagonism aroused by opposition to his policy; threats of repudiation of taxes on the part of citizens and the consequent critical financial state of the city, were among the leading causes that brought about the political revolution that resulted in the election of Hon. Thomas Hoyne as mayor, in April, 1876. An account of the complications which followed is given in the political history. All of the city officials, except Comptroller Hayes, recognized Mr. Hoyne as mayor after he had been inaugurated by the new Council. Mr. Hoyne named R. P. Derrickson for comptroller, and he was confirmed by the Council, but Mr. Hayes refused to

surrender the books, records and funds of his office. The city treasurer thereupon declined to honor warrants drawn by either or both comptrollers. A compromise was effected, Mr. Derrickson agreeing to relinquish his claims upon the office, if Mr. Hayes would do the same, both withdrawing upon the appointment by the mayor of John A. Farwell, and his confirmation by the Council as comptroller. Mr. Farwell assumed the office June 22, 1876, and immediately instituted measures to extricate the city from its difficulties.

By reason of the inability of the city to collect the taxes of 1871-72-73 and 1874, on account of the fire losses and subsequent business stagnation, and the complications above noted, the credit of the city became materially impaired. A large amount of city funds were also lost through the failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, of New York, and the defalcation of George Von Hollen, city collector, not to speak of the defalcation of City Treasurer Gage in 1872-73, which involved over \$500,000. The uncollected taxes amounted to nearly \$100,000, for 1871; over \$250,000, for 1872; more than \$500,000, for 1873; nearly \$1,500,000, for 1874; over \$1,000,000, for 1875; and more than \$4,000,000, for 1876. The deficit in the accounts of ex-officials of the department of collections, at this date, amounted to \$586,920.76. The bonded debt was \$13,436,000; of which \$3,601,000 was municipal, \$2,637,000 sewerage, \$621,000 for river improvements, and \$4,577,000 water indebtedness. Through the advice of Mayor Hoyne to the "reform" Council, and with the co-operation of the heads of departments with the comptroller, measures of economy and retrenchment were devised. The fiscal year was changed; the expensive office of the tax commissioner and his assistants was abolished; the tax levies were placed in the hands of the county collector for collection; and efforts were made to meet matured, unpaid and protested obligations, as well as to create a surplus fund which would do away with the necessity of issuing tax warrants. Many wealthy merchants and several of the banks, notably the American Exchange National Bank, of New York, and C. B. Blair, president of the Merchants' National, of Chicago, came to the assistance of the city. Mr. Blair, at this time, may safely be accredited with saving the credit of the City of Chicago.

The annexed table shows in detail, by city divisions, the valuation, taxes levied, and the bonded indebtedness for each year from 1871 to 1884, inclusive:

Under a rigorous system of retrenchment, and superior financial management, by 1877, the floating liabilities had been greatly reduced, and the bonded debt lessened some \$72,000. An Act was passed by the General Assembly for the collection of the unpaid taxes of 1873 and 1874, which had been levied under the City Tax Act and extended by the County Clerk. Notwithstanding the July labor riots, which cost the city over \$30,000, a healthier financial tone prevailed.

In the ensuing year, the disorder consequent on delinquent taxes was partially adjusted. The personal property tax of the South Division was declared illegal by the Supreme Court, but the city obtained judgment for the greater portion of the uncollected taxes of 1873 and 1874,—a defect in the appropriation ordinances causing the rejection of sixteen per cent. of the levy of 1873, and of fourteen per cent. of that of 1874. The city abandoned, as worthless, the personal property tax cases of 1871, 1872, 1875 and 1876, amounting to \$602,382.06, and closed a disastrous account of delinquency and litigation with the total loss through failures, removals, double assessments, and various other causes, of \$1,117,986.16. The city, however, was compelled to issue more tax warrants to tide over its difficulties. These were drawn on the city treasury, payable from the taxes of 1878, and through them the entire annual expenses were met.

On July 17, 1878, the City Council passed an affirmatory ordinance, recognizing the office of City Comptroller and other offices created under the new charter; legalizing all of the acts of the various incumbents, and fixing the comptroller's official bond in the penal sum of \$100,000. The ordinance also made the term of the comptroller expire on the second Monday in December, 1879. Under and by virtue of this ordinance, Mayor Monroe Heath, on June 19, 1878, re-appointed John A. Farwell to serve out the balance of the term, and this appointment was confirmed by the Council on July 8, 1878. Mr. Farwell served until May 1, 1879, when he resigned, and Mayor Harrison appointed Theodore Tuthill Gurney to the office.

During the year 1878, the bonded debt was reduced \$307,000, of which \$255,000 was represented by water bonds, being the first retirement of the same in the history of the city, with the exception of those destroyed in 1871, which belonged to the sinking fund.

Between this year and 1884, the property valuations averaged \$125,000,000, the total tax about \$4,000,000,

YEAR.	Popula- tion.	SOUTH DIVISION.		WEST DIVISION.		NORTH DIVISION.		Total Valuation.	Total tax.	Bonded indebtedness.
		Valuation of real estate.	Valuation of personal property.	Valuation of real estate.	Valuation of personal property.	Valuation of real estate.	Valuation of personal property.			
1871	.....	\$110,661,940	\$38,707,360	\$ 87,644,630	\$ 9 355,560	\$38,592,080	\$4,784,900	\$289,746,470	\$2,897,464.70	\$14,103,000
1872	367,396	114,273,540	27,434,340	95,768,880	15,507,710	29,112,470	2,100,490	284,197,430	4,262,961.45	13,544,000
1873	.....	126,669,660	35,660,415	102,827,480	10,951,660	33,472,680	2,491,100	312,072,995	5,617,313.91	13,478,000
1874	395,408	123,366,620	33,398,290	100,843,230	9,294,100	34,339,460	2,463,440	303,705,140	5,466,692.54	13,456,000
1875	.....	63,041,441	33,217,059	48,366,069	9,384,216	16,493,465	3,261,996	173,764,246	5,108,981.40	13,457,000
1876	407,661	63,274,310	26,172,921	49,914,387	7,575,482	18,033,763	3,067,315	168,037,178	4,046,805.80	13,436,000
1877	.....	55,453,480	23,321,738	44,199,520	6,722,270	16,429,533	2,273,615	148,400,148	4,013,410.44	13,364,000
1878	436,731	49,485,276	19,672,590	38,654,273	6,121,204	16,280,504	1,767,581	131,981,436	3,778,856.80	13,057,000
1879	.....	40,792,201	17,733,478	35,983,012	6,918,693	14,377,016	2,165,635	117,970,035	3,776,888.19	13,043,000
1880	503,298	41,666,451	19,500,025	34,871,482	6,658,841	12,494,022	1,942,822	117,133,643	3,899,126.98	12,752,000
1881	.....	41,900,456	19,283,962	35,410,247	5,262,552	12,788,342	1,693,887	119,151,951	4,136,608.38	12,752,000
1882	560,693	45,502,908	20,002,445	35,863,654	7,452,908	14,513,438	2,023,184	125,358,437	4,227,402.98	12,752,000
1883	.....	50,097,793	21,477,626	36,986,133	8,163,172	14,512,861	1,992,919	133,230,504	4,540,506.13	12,751,500
1884	629,985	52,179,743	21,613,565	38,594,383	8,055,480	14,512,861	2,051,492	137,007,524	4,872,456.60	12,751,500

and the bonded indebtedness about \$12,500,000. In the latter year, the bonded indebtedness was \$12,750,500, while the revenue for corporate purposes aggregated \$4,516,508.08, the total tax being \$4,872,456; and, with a population of 629,985, the total valuation was \$137,326,980, including the real and personal valuation of railroads, amounting to \$3,279,108. A material increase in revenue was obtained from the effects of the new liquor license law, the sum received from that source in 1884 being \$1,506,937, an increase of \$1,120,973 over the preceding year. This new system of license partially overcame the legislation of 1874, which took from municipalities the control of their financial needs, and the limitations imposed by the Act of 1879, confining taxation for municipal purposes to two per cent. upon the assessed valuation.

In 1884, the valuation per capita, in Chicago, was \$217.97, the debt \$20.24, and the tax \$7.73, being lower than that of any large city in the United States.

On December 31, 1884, there was a balance in the city treasury of \$1,575,041.46. The funded debt in detail was as follows:

House of Correction bonds.....	\$ 239,000	
Tunnel bonds	694,000	
City Hall bonds.....	325,000	
School construction bonds.....	51,000	
School bonds	1,105,000	
Outstanding city bonds.....	1,152,000	
Total Municipal debt.....		\$3,566,000
Sewerage bonds	\$2,630,500	
River Improvement bonds.....	2,608,000	
Total Sewerage debt		5,230,500
Water bonds	\$ 133,500	
Other bonds.....	3,823,000	
Total Water debt.....		3,955,000
Total bonded debt (net)		\$12,751,500

The following are the names of the comptrollers and members of the finance committees of the Council since 1870:

1870-71—George Taylor, comptroller; Aldermen Thomas Wilce, J. E. Otis, John Buehler, M. A. Devine, Richard Somers, finance committee. 1871-72—A. H. Burley, comptroller; finance committee, W. B. Bateham, L. L. Bond, J. E. Otis, M. D. Ogden, C. T. Bowen. 1872-73—A. H. Burluy, comptroller; finance committee, L. L. Bond, M. D. Ogden, J. H. McAvoy, J. W. McGennis, George Sherwood. 1873-74—S. S. Hayes, comptroller; finance committee, J. J. McGrath, Jesse Spalding, Thomas Lynch, Louis Schaffner, Monroe Heath. 1874-75—S. S. Hayes, comptroller; finance committee, Monroe Heath, B. Quirk, R. B. Stone, Thomas Lynch, Louis Schaffner. 1875—S. S. Hayes, comptroller; finance committee, Monroe Heath, B. Quirk, R. B. Stone, Thomas Lynch, Louis Schaffner. 1876—J. A. Farwell, comptroller; finance committee, S. H. McCrea, J. H. Briggs, Jacob Rosenberg, D. K. Pearsons, Jacob Lengacher. 1877—J. A. Farwell, comptroller; finance committee, D. K. Pearsons, Jacob Rosenberg, A. G. Throop, M. Schweisthal, S. G. Seaton. 1878—J. A. Farwell, comptroller; finance committee, D. K. Pearsons, A. G. Throop, S. G. Seaton, M. Schweisthal, P. Sanders. 1879-80—Theodore T. Gurney, comptroller; Aldermen Throop, Stauber, McCormick, Sanders and Phelps, finance committee. 1880-81—Theodore T. Gurney, comptroller; Aldermen Swift, McCormick, Cullerton, Watkins and Sanders, finance committee. 1881-82—

Theodore T. Gurney, comptroller; Aldermen Burley, Cullerton, Phelps, Sanders and Dean, finance committee. 1882-83—Theodore T. Gurney, comptroller; Aldermen Blair, Cullerton, White, Sanders and Quinn, finance committee. 1883-84—Theodore T. Gurney, comptroller; Aldermen Wickersham, Cullerton, Quinn, Foss and Bond, finance committee. 1884-85—Theodore T. Gurney, comptroller; Aldermen E. F. Cullerton, F. Lawler, Patrick Sanders, J. T. Noyes, Thomas N. Bond, finance committee.

PATRICK J. HOWARD, assistant city treasurer, was born at Kingstown, Dublin Co., Ireland, on January 5, 1847. In 1849, his father emigrated to New York City, where his wife and son joined him the next year. In 1854, they moved to Chicago. Their first home was at the corner of Quincy and Market streets, where young Howard had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the worst specimens of the mud and "pavements" of primitive Chicago. The gas works being only a block distant, he acquired some knowledge of their operations, which perhaps influenced his choice of a trade in later years. The first tuition he received was at St. Mary's School, corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue. He then attended St. Patrick's School, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, when the institution occupied the original wooden building. His next instruction was at the Jesuit School, corner of Eleventh and Aberdeen streets, after which he became a messenger boy to a physician and clerk in a grocery. When seventeen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of a gas-fitter with R. D. McFarland. The day before the great fire he took charge of the Elgin gas works, in which position he remained until 1875, when he returned to Chicago and connected himself with the special assessment office. He was elected City Clerk for two terms, from 1879 to 1883; and at the conclusion of his service was appointed assistant to City Treasurer Dunphy. He was married in July, 1872, to Alice E. Messenger, of Elgin. They have had six children, five of whom are still living,—three girls and two boys.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Through the zeal and energy of the Superintendent and his assistants, in two weeks after the fire the schools were again in operation, and every pupil was in some way provided with a seat. Scholars from the burned districts went into others which the fire had spared, those on the North Side finding accommodations in the Newberry and Lincoln schools. The Board at once set about the work of reconstruction. The Pearson-street school was the first to be occupied, and by the close of the school year, ending with June, 1873, the Jones, Kinzie, Franklin and Ogden school-buildings were completed. The Jones building was, however, occupied but one year, being burned in 1874. The High-school building, of which the city took possession for the use of the courts, continued to be occupied for that purpose until January, 1872. It has taxed the resources of the Board to keep pace with the growing demand for school-buildings, an increase of four thousand pupils each year requiring from four to five new buildings to contain them. During 1884, there were from twelve to fifteen thousand children who could attend school but half a day, one portion going in the morning, and the other in the afternoon; but the accommodations are now much better, large appropriations for school-buildings having been made during the past few years, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying table, showing the work of construction since the fire:

Buildings.	When erected.	Material.	No. of stories.	Size.	How heated.	No. of sittings.	Value, including heating apparatus and furniture.
West Division High.....	1880	Brick	Three	107 x 88	Steam	735	\$37,000 00
Archer Avenue	----	Wood	Two	-----	Stoves	454	1,850 00
Armour Street	1879	Brick	Three	107 x 88	Steam	945	37,000 00
Burr	1873	Brick	Three	71 x 81	Furnaces	758	26,500 00
Division and Cleaver Street	1875	Brick	Three	70 x 84	Furnaces	754	26,500 00
Franklin	1872	Brick	Four	91 x 72	Furnaces	1,020	27,000 00
Franklin	1872	Brick	Three	84 x 75	Steam	754	30,000 00
Jones	1875	Brick	Four	76 x 84	Steam	976	42,000 00
King	1873	Brick	Three	71 x 81	Furnaces	1,004	27,000 00
Kinzie	1872	Brick	Three	69½ x 82	Furnaces	756	26,250 00
Marquette	1879	Brick	Three	107½ x 84	Steam	945	37,000 00
Moseley	1875	Brick	Three	62 x 91	Steam	603	30,500 00
Nickersonville	1875	Brick	Three	70 x 84	Furnaces	751	26,250 00
Oakley	1880	Brick	Three	107½ x 84	Steam	945	37,000 00
Ogden	1872	Brick	Three	69½ x 82	Furnaces	763	26,250 00
Pearson Street	1872	Brick	Three	69½ x 82	Furnaces	745	26,250 00
Pickard	1874	Brick	Three	70 x 84	Furnaces	753	26,250 00
Raymond	1879	Brick	Three	70 x 84	Steam	770	29,500 00
Sangamon Street	-----	Wood	Two	20 x 24	Stoves	84	300 00
Sheldon	1874	Brick	Three	70 x 84	Furnaces	700	26,500 00
Third Avenue	1873	Brick	Three	60 x 94	Furnaces	761	26,250 00
Throop	1878	Brick	Three	107½ x 84	Steam	945	37,000 00
Vedder Street	1873	Brick	Three	70 x 82	Furnaces	756	26,250 00
Ward	1874	Brick	Three	70 x 84	Furnaces	1,018	26,750 00
Warren Avenue	----	Wood	Two	30 x 50	Stoves	220	1,350 00

Buildings.	Erected.	Material.		No. of stories.	No. of school-rooms.	No. of sittings.	How heated.	Value of buildings.	Value of furniture.	Value of heating apparatus.	Total value, including heating apparatus and furniture.
North Division High.....	1883	Brick	123 x 83½	Three	15	624	Steam	\$58,000 00	\$2,500 00	\$7,000 00	\$67,500 00
South Division High.....	1884	Brick	135 x 96	Three	18	864	Steam	80,000 00	2,500 00	8,000 00	90,500 00
Cottage Grove	1881	Brick	107½ x 84	Three	15	945	Steam	40,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00	48,000 00
Huron Street	1881	Brick	70 x 84	Three	12	756	Steam	35,000 00	1,500 00	4,500 00	41,000 00
Irving	1884	Brick	117 x 89	Three	15	945	Furnaces	47,500 00	2,000 00	1,800 00	51,300 00
Jackson Street, W.	1881	Brick	107½ x 84	Three	15	945	Steam	40,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00	48,000 00
LaSalle	1880	Brick	107½ x 84	Three	15	945	Steam	40,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00	48,000 00
Lawndale	1882	Brick	85 x 77	Two	8	504	Furnaces	28,000 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	30,400 00
Oak Street	1880	Brick	70 x 84	Three	12	756	Steam	35,000 00	1,500 00	4,500 00	41,000 00
Ogden	1884	Brick	132 x 82	Three	12	763	Furnaces	52,500 00	3,000 00	2,250 00	57,750 00
Sangamon Street	1882	Brick	89 x 79½	Three	12	756	Furnaces	35,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	39,000 00
Thirteenth Street, W.	1880	Brick	70 x 84	Three	12	756	Steam	35,000 00	1,500 00	4,500 00	41,000 00
Wallace Street	1881	Brick	107½ x 84	Three	15	945	Steam	40,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00	48,000 00
Walsh	1882	Brick	86 x 78½	Three	12	756	Furnaces	35,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	39,000 00
Webster	1883	Brick	116½ x 86	Three	15	945	Furnaces	45,000 00	2,000 00	1,800 00	48,800 00
Wells	1883	Brick	118 x 90	Three	15	945	Furnaces	47,500 00	2,000 00	1,800 00	51,300 00
Wicker Park	1881	Brick	107½ x 84	Three	15	945	Steam	40,000 00	2,000 00	6,000 00	48,000 00
Wicker Park, Holstein Br.	----	Wood	26 x 45	One	2	126	Stoves	1,000 00	125 00	50 00	1,175 00

The location, size and value of the various school sites are shown in the annexed table :

SCHOOLS.	LOCATION.	SIZE OF LOT.	VALUE.
*High School..... }	Monroe Street, near Halsted	253 x 186	\$ 21,543 00
*Normal..... }			
West Division High	Southeast corner Monroe and Morgan streets	118 x 125	17,000 00
Archer Avenue.....	Archer Avenue, corner Fuller Street (triangular).....	235 x 320	10,000 00
Armour Street	Southeast corner Armour Street and Bickerdike Square.....	170 x 150	8,500 00
†Brighton	35th Street, between Lincoln Street and Winchester Avenue..	267 x 134	5,340 00
Brown	Warren Avenue, between Page and Wood streets.....	266 x 122	26,600 00
Burr	Ashland Avenue, corner Waubansia	298 x 298	29,800 00
Calumet Avenue.....	Calumet Avenue, near 26th Street.....	146 x 182	11,440 00
Carpenter	Rucker Street, corner Huron	205 x 213	10,650 00
†Central Park.....	Walnut Street, corner Kedzie Avenue	209 x 150	5,000 00
Clarke.....	Ashland Avenue, between 13th Street and 13th Place.....	264 x 144	15,840 00
Cottage Grove	Douglas Avenue, near Cottage Grove.....	200 x 231	30,000 00
Division and Cleaver Street	Division Street, corner Cleaver.....	149 x 125	11,175 00
Dore	Harrison Street, near Halsted.....	200 x 111	16,000 00
Douglas	Forest Avenue, corner 32d Street	125½ x 250	21,250 00
Elizabeth Street.....	Lake Street, corner Elizabeth.....	207 x 165	12,420 00
Foster	Union Street, between O'Brien and Dussold streets.....	200 x 173	17,000 00
Fourteenth Street, West.....	West Fourteenth Street, near Union	200 x 173	17,000 00
*Franklin.....	Division Street, corner Sedgwick.....	181 x 264	32,000 00
Haven	Wabash Avenue, between 14th and 6th streets.....	150 x 170	22,500 00
Hayes.....	Leavitt Street, between Walnut and Fulton streets.....	267 x 124	20,025 00
Holden	Deering Street, corner 31st	200 x 262	12,680 00
†Huron Street.....	Huron Street, corner Franklin	162 x 100	13,460 00
Jones	Harrison Street, corner Third Avenue.....	175 x 100	21,875 00
King.....	Harrison Street, near Western Avenue	196 x 158	8,920 00
Kinzie	Ohio Street, corner LaSalle	199 x 100	19,900 00
†LaSalle	Hammond Street, corner Eugenie.....	200 x 125	8,500 00
Lincoln	Larrabee Street, between Belden and Fullerton avenues	150½ x 297	7,500 00
Lincoln Street	Ohio Street, corner Lincoln	216 x 123½	6,480 00
Marquette	Southwest corner Wood and Congress streets.....	241 x 125.87	18,075 00
Mosley	Michigan Avenue, corner 24th Street.....	199 x 179	50,000 00
Newberry	Willow Street, corner Orchard	200 x 148½	20,000 00
Nickersonville.....	Sophia Street, corner Lewis	195 x 125	6,825 00
Oakley	Southeast corner Oakley Avenue and Ohio Street	205 x 125	5,075 00
Oak Street	Oak Street, corner Milton Avenue.....	100 x 168½	11,500 00
Ogden	Chestnut Street, between State and Dearborn.....	178½ x 106½	10,680 00
Pearson Street.....	Pearson Street, near Market.....	239 x 108	19,120 00
Pickard	Hinman Street, corner Oakley.....	200 x 122	6,000 00
Polk Street	Polk Street, near Union.....	150 x 120	11,250 00
Raymond	Southeast corner Wabash Avenue and Eda Street.....	130.9 x 162½	16,362 00
Sangamon Street.....	Sangamon Street, corner Indiana	200 x 116	20,000 00
*Scammon.....	Madison Street, near Union.....	203 x 205	71,967 50
Sheldon	State Street, corner Elm.....	200 x 150	22,500 00
†Sheridan	27th Street, corner Wallace	200 x 124.9	8,500 00
Skinner	Jackson Street, corner Aberdeen.....	145 x 189	18,325 00
Third Avenue.....	Third Avenue, near 12th Street	147 x 104	11,025 00
Throop	Throop Street, between 18th and 19th streets.....	198 x 125	7,920 00
Vedder Street	Vedder Street, near Halsted	153½ x 197	7,675 00
†Wallace Street.....	Wallace Street, corner 35th	200 x 125	4,000 00
Walsh Street	20th Street, corner Johnson	158 x 239	9,480 00
Ward	Garibaldi Street, corner 27th	175 x 125	8,750 00
Warren Avenue	Warren Avenue and I., C. & C. R. R.	120 x 126	6,040 00
Washington	Morgan Street, between Erie and 4th streets	217 x 116	10,850 00
Wells	Ashland Avenue, corner Cornelia Street.....	250 x 130	20,000 00
Wentworth Avenue.....	Wentworth Avenue, corner 20th Street.....	200 x 124½	10,000 00
West Thirteenth	13th Street, between Center Avenue and Throop Street	175 x 124	5,250 00
Wicker Park.....	Evergreen Avenue, between Robey Street and Hoyne Avenue.....	262¼ x 167	10,490 00
Branch of Wicker Park.....	Cortland Street, between Leavitt and Oakley streets.....	145 x 100	2,880 00
†Lot	Jackson Street, near California Avenue	200 x 121	6,000 00
†Lot	Lime Street, near 27th.....	275 x 109	8,500 00
§Lot	Wabash Avenue, corner 24th Street	200 x 193	40,000 00
||Lot	Fourth Avenue, near 12th Street.....	144 x 104½	10,800 00
Total valuation of School Sites.....			\$956,237 50

* Lots belong to the School Fund.
§ Lot under lease.

† No buildings yet erected on these sites.
|| Part of original Third Avenue School Lot.

‡ Buildings now being erected on these sites.

The income of the schools from 1872 to 1884, has been derived from the sources indicated in the accompanying table :

RECEIPTS.

YEAR ENDING	From tax school fund.	From State fund.	From rents and inter- ests.	From other sources.
June 28, 1872	\$ 303,802 53	\$ 30,484 17	\$ 61,002 71	\$ -----
June 27, 1873	452,651 69	47,608 39	77 068 15	-----
June 26, 1874	434,076 67	74,021 33	119,032 01	-----
June 25, 1875	765,968 21	109,044 40	91,684 58	-----
July 31, 1876	620,842 52	120,580 78	109,424 82	-----
July 31, 1877	530,957 00	112,983 91	120,684 97	3,125 60
July 31, 1878	408,449 44	132,922 43	118,839 59	1,027 03
July 31, 1879	641,783 41	78,513 49	120,578 93	78 50
June 30, 1880	1,025,116 48	102,367 30	124,636 16	1,949 50
June 30, 1881	925,330 26	150,000 00	184,679 77	1,495 30
July 31, 1882	1,114,985 70	155,394 26	169,978 47	16,762 12
June 30, 1883	1,098,019 31	162,735 40	172,552 32	1,226 29
June 30, 1884	1,079,097 99	148,641 19	170,101 38	1,519 11

The expenditures during the same period, with number of teachers and pupils, cost, etc., were as follows :

EXPENDITURES.

Report of year.	No. of teachers.	Average number of pupils belonging for the year.	Amount paid for tuition.	Average cost per pupil.	Amount paid for fuel.	Amount paid for janitors.	Cost per pupil for fuel and care of building.	Amount paid for repairs, supplies, office and incidental expenses.	Total amount paid for the support of the schools.	Cost per pupil on total amount.	Six per cent. interest on value of school property.	Total cost of instruction, including 6 per cent. on value of school property.	Cost per pupil on total amount, including 6 per cent. on value of school property.
1872	477	24,539.3	\$378,670 55	\$15 43	\$25,980 45	\$27,956 12	\$2 20	\$46,837 32	\$ 479,444 44	\$19 54	\$117,158 00	\$ 596,602 44	\$24 31
1873	560	28,832.8	430,462 64	14 93	30,351 31	31,446 72	2 11	32,441 42	524,702 09	18 20	134,834 05	659,536 14	22 87
1874	635	32,676.6	492,893 17	15 04	33,214 47	34,580 81	2 07	27,945 66	588,643 11	17 96	141,654 80	730,297 91	22 28
1875	696	34,983.1	552,327 37	15 79	33,896 50	37,445 32	2 04	38,424 28	662,093 47	18 93	150,393 80	812,487 27	23 23
1876	758	38,081.0	588,721 41	15 46	33,915 82	42,175 62	2 00	45,815 34	710,628 19	18 66	160,199 50	870,827 69	22 87
1877	726	39,494.6	450,252 46	11 40	27,363 10	40,699 36	1 72	33 306 25	551,621 17	13 97	163,246 05	714,867 22	18 10
1878	800	41,509.3	490,462 64	11 80	19,062 00	38,567 50	1 39	31,416 54	579,508 68	13 94	152,817 87	732,326 55	17 62
1879	851	43,740.6	529,164 45	12 10	25,517 00	41,334 58	1 53	34,695 14	630,711 17	14 42	132,163 20	762,874 37	17 44
1880	895	45,075.9	583,037 00	12 93	22,076 70	44,965 69	1 48	41,456 68	691 536 07	15 34	145,568 43	837,104 50	18 57
1881	954	47,523.0	640,233 56	13 48	40,744 47	49,786 13	1 90	42,320 76	773,084 92	16 29	153,189 74	926,274 66	19 50
1882	1,016	51,022.8	606,428 92	13 65	30,942 61	56,451 50	1 83	52,635 69	842,458 72	16 51	192,509 22	1,034,967 94	20 28
1883	1,104	55,889.6	771,065 37	13 79	41,137 66	62,428 53	1 85	49,851 75	924,483 31	16 54	208,411 10	1,132,894 41	20 27
1884	1,192	59,373.8	843,265 22	14 20	41,128 82	69,173 58	1 86	50,425 55	1,003,993 17	16 90	221,385 78	1,225,378 95	20 64

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—By section eight of the School Law, approved April 1, 1872, the composition of the Board of Education, which comprised twenty members, one from each ward, was entirely changed and its powers materially enlarged.

The officers of the Board, since 1871, have been as follows :

Presidents—Eben F. Runyan, 1871-72; William H. King, 1872-74; John C. Richberg, 1874-76; William K. Sullivan, 1876-78; William H. Wells, 1878-80; Martin A. DeLany, 1880-82; Norman Bridge, 1882-83; Adolf Kraus, 1883-84; James R. Doolittle, Jr., 1884-85; Adolf Kraus, 1885. *Secretaries*—Josiah L. Pickard, 1864-77; Duane Doty, 1877-81; George Howland, 1881-85. *School Agent*—Charles C. Chase, 1865-85. *Clerk*—Shepherd Johnston, 1860-85. *Attorneys*—James Goggin, 1874-76; W. W. Perkins, 1876-78; Richard W. Rickaby, 1878-82; William J. English, 1882-84; Michael J. Duane, 1884-85. *Building and Supply Agent*—James Ward, 1863-82. *Superintendents of Schools*—Josiah L. Pickard, 1864-77; Duane Doty, 1877-81; George Howland, 1881-85. *Assistant Superintendents*—Francis Hanford, 1870-75; Duane Doty, 1875-77; Edward C. Delano, 1877-85; John C. Burroughs, second assistant, 1884-85.

JOHN WENTWORTH.—It is germane to the early history of the Board to mention the connection of Hon. John Wentworth therewith. He is the oldest member now living, having been appointed as early as 1838. The Board was originally styled "School Inspectors." When not in Congress or in the Mayor's office, Mr. Wentworth was continued a member, almost uninterruptedly, until

the expiration of his term after the great fire of 1871. While a member of the School Board, Mr. Wentworth distinguished himself as the opponent of all extravagance and for his exposure of all the various rings that characterize those bodies in making money out of the purchase of real estate, heating-apparatus, furniture and school-books. He particularly resisted the efforts of the banks to avoid payment of par money for School Board deposits, and every concession to the banks was made in spite of his violent denunciation. While, through his newspaper, the Chicago Democrat, as well as in official position, he advocated liberal appropriation for school purposes, he was, in every sense of the word, for making a public dollar perform all the functions of a private dollar. It required boldness, at that time, to originate and defend the construction of the first brick school-house in our city (the Dearborn, on the north side of Madison Street, between State and Dearborn streets), and yet it was built for less money, in proportion to its size, than any one ever built in the city. It was disposed of for other than school purposes before the great fire, there being no longer need of a school-house in that locality. Mr. Wentworth became interested in the town of Lyons in 1854, and he found that no portion of the section of land in that town, usually set apart by Congress for school purposes, had been sold; and he has used all his efforts, amid great opposition, to keep it in that condition. It is now the only entire section of six hundred and forty acres, in the State of Illinois, devoted expressly to school purposes. The sale has often been attempted by speculators, and as often successfully resisted by Mr. Wentworth. It is now generally understood that while he lives the section must remain intact, and he is looking forward to the day when the tract will be worth a million of dollars.

JOHN F. EBERHART is one of Chicago's old citizens, and is well known for his connection with educational affairs. Mr. Eberhart was born in Mercer, Penn., on January 21, 1829, and lived there until he was eight years old. The family then moved to Big Bend, Penn., where the lad farmed and attended winter school until he was sixteen. He then went to Oil Creek (now known as Oil City), and taught school one winter. Following that, he attended two terms at Cottage Hill Academy at Ellsworth, Ohio. After another winter's teaching at Big Bend, he went to Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn., and graduated in 1853. He then took

six children,—Maud Winnifred, John Joseph, Frederick Nathaniel, Mary Evangeline, Grace Josephine, and Wilfred. Mr. Eberhart and family are members of the People's Church, whose pastor, Dr. Thomas, was one of his old pupils. In fact, it was through Mr. Eberhart that Dr. Thomas was first induced to come to this city.

CHARLES McDONNELL.—This gentleman, was early prominently identified with, and interested in, school matters in this city. In the State School Convention, held here in October, 1846, he was an earnest and eloquent advocate in the cause of pure and thorough education. He was also one of the earliest members of the Board of Education. A sketch of Mr. McDonnell appears in the second volume of this History, wherein the date of his death is erroneously given as on April 16, 1865, whereas it occurred on April 16, 1885; one of the causes for which was, presumptively, a stroke of paralysis he suffered in February, 1881.

CHANGES BY THE BOARD.—On September 28, 1875, that part of section 69, Rules of the Board, which provided for the reading of the Scriptures and repeating the Lord's Prayer in the schools, was struck out. The subject had not been agitated, nor had it been previously considered in the Board; but at the meeting referred to, a motion was made, which was at once seconded and carried without discussion. In the fall of 1875, the number of grades in the English course was reduced from ten to eight, the first four being primary and the last four grammar.

On June, 1885, the study of Greek was dropped from the High-school course, the Board deeming its continuance unadvisable. Some thought the city should not be taxed to prepare students for college, while others considered Greek unnecessary, many being doubtless influenced by the general discussion of the Greek question, then at its height.

MUSIC.—The study of music was seriously interrupted by the fire, which caused the absence of the teachers in this branch for three months. They resumed their duties on January 1, 1872, and spared no efforts to bring the standard up to that of the preceding year. The singing in the schools, which had previously been

done by rote, from this time on took a more definite shape. Special care and attention were devoted to the proper training of the voices, pupils of all grades down to the sixth having their voices examined and being classified into proper registers. The reports for this year (1872) show pupils in the third and fourth grades singing three-part music with good success, and able to sing at sight music in which the first and second grades had been examined the preceding year. As illustrating the progress made in this branch of study, it is worthy of note that, in 1873, a large chorus of children was organized from the schools, which, with only two rehearsals of parts and one general rehearsal, rendered music, classic in its character, in such a manner as to secure the approbation of good judges. The report of the Committee on Music, in 1875, shows that instruction was left entirely in the hands of the regular teachers, the Superintendent of Music instructing the teachers, and directing their work in the several schools. During this year E. E. Whittemore, who had been closely identified with this department, was, on account of failing health, compelled to resign. The statistics of 1878 show that eighty-five per cent. of the children joined the singing classes, although their doing so was entirely optional. The popularity of the study, which this would



JOHN F. EBERHART.

charge of Berlin Seminary; but two years of overwork compelled him to relinquish his position in 1855. Coming West, he settled at Dixon, Ill. After a brief period of rest he bought the Dixon Transcript, and edited it for six months. Subsequently he spent some time holding Teachers' Institutes, and, in the fall of 1857, came to Chicago. Mr. Eberhart may justly be proud of his record as an educator. In the fall of 1858, he was elected county school commissioner, an office afterward changed to that of county superintendent of schools; he was three times re-elected, holding the office for ten years. Before his election to this office the schools of the county had never had any county supervision, and it was during his term of office, and through his personal effort, that the schools were first lifted to a higher condition of excellence, and system and method introduced. He devoted all of his time to the duties of the office, traveling the county over from end to end, visiting the different schools, and addressing the people, to create a greater interest in education. The first Cook County Teachers' Institute was held by him at Oak Park in 1860. Mr. Eberhart was also the founder of the Cook County Normal School. It was through his zealous and persistent efforts, continued through a number of years, that the school was first established. He framed the bill providing for County Normal Schools, carried it to Springfield, and secured its passage by the Legislature. Until this action, nothing had been done in that direction, and to him all credit is due for the time and labor expended. For a short time previous to his election as commissioner, he edited and owned the Northwestern Home and School Journal, which was afterward merged in the Illinois Teacher. Soon after his retirement from office, he engaged in dealing in real estate, to which he has since devoted his attention. He was married on December 25, 1864, to Matilda C. Miller, of this city. They have

indicate, has since continued, it being now in a high state of efficiency.

DRAWING.—From the "Historical Sketches" of Mr. Shepherd Johnston are taken the following facts regarding the changes in this department between 1871 and 1880:

"Misses Currier and Starr resigned during the summer vacation of 1872, and the vacancies caused by their resignation were

teacher of drawing, Mrs. Elizabeth F. Dimock, at their own expense, to take charge of the instruction in this branch. Mrs. Dimock continued in charge of the instruction in drawing till July, 1877, when she was elected, by the Board, special teacher of drawing for the ensuing school year, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Mrs. Dimock has remained in charge of the instruction in drawing since that date to the present time."

In 1883, it was found that the study of drawing, as well as other optional studies in the Primary and

Grammar schools, was not in a satisfactory condition. This, so far as drawing and music were concerned, was owing to the fact that these studies were not in charge of the regular teachers. In the examinations, no effort was made to test candidates for teachers' certificates on these topics, and many entered with no knowledge of these subjects, and at best poorly fitted themselves afterward for teaching them. A new impulse was given to the study by the action of the Board in 1884, placing it upon the list of regular branches, prior to which time it had been optional. This was followed by a marked increase of interest, both on the part of teachers and pupils, and a great improvement in the work done.

GERMAN.—At the time of the fire, four thousand pupils were pursuing the study of German in the public schools; but at the close of the school year, in June, 1872, only 2,359 were so engaged. This falling off was due to the fact that on the North Side, where German had been largely taught, the school buildings destroyed by the fire were not yet re-built. Of the number above stated, 871 pupils were in the grammar grades and 1,488 in the primary. In 1874, by recommendation of the Committee on German, a graded course of study in this language was prepared, with special reference to its adaptation to the English course, and was adopted in

September. German was introduced into the Brown and Dore schools during this year. In 1877, the study was taken up in the King and North Clark-street schools, and in 1878, in the Calumet-avenue school. By the close of 1879, the study had been introduced into eighteen of the district schools, as follows: In the North Division, six—the Kinzie, Franklin, Ogden, Newberry, Lincoln and North Clark Street; in the South Division, four—the Moseley, Haven, Cottage Grove, and Calumet Avenue; in the West Division, eight—the Scammon, Washington, Brown, Wells, Skinner, Dore, Carpenter, and King. In 1885, the scope of the study was still further widened, it beginning in the third grade, instead of the fifth, as formerly.

The continuous growth in this department is shown in detail in the following table:



HAVEN SCHOOL.

filled August 27, 1872, by the election of Misses Carrie E. Powers and Julia H. Arms.

"Miss Arms resigned in August, 1874, and the vacancy was filled by the election of Mrs. Natalie Roemheld, who filled the position till the close of the winter term of 1875.

"The Bartholomew Series of Drawing Books remained in use till the close of the school year, 1873-74, when they were replaced by the Walter Smith System of Free-Hand Drawing, which is now in use.

"The publishers of the Walter Smith System furnished a teacher, Mr. O. J. Pierce, free of cost to the city, during the school year 1874-75, to give the regular teachers a thorough course of instruction in the system. Mr. Pierce also took charge of the instruction in drawing in the Normal School during this year. In July, 1875, Mr. Pierce was elected superintendent of instruction in drawing, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

"At the close of the school year 1875-76, in consequence of an order of the Common Council requiring a general reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the expenditures of the city, the employment of a superintendent of instruction in drawing was discontinued, and at the opening of the schools in September, 1876, the publishers of the Walter Smith System, in order that the study of drawing might not be interfered with by such action, furnished a special

School year.	No. of schools in which taught.	No. of German teachers.	Average number of scholars.	Increase.	Per cent. of increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of decrease.	Largest number of pupils studying German during the year.
1865-66	1	1	115	---	---	---	---	---
1866-67	4	4	700	585	508	---	---	---
1867-68	5	5	1,265	565	81	---	---	---
1868-69	7	6	1,782	517	41	---	---	---
1869-70	9	8	2,597	815	45	---	---	---
1870-71	12	11	4,207	1,640	62	---	---	---
1871-72	13	12	2,359	---	---	1,948	*46	---
1872-73	13	12	2,724	365	15	---	---	---
1873-74	13	12	2,694	---	---	30	† 1	---
1874-75	15	14	3,359	665	25	---	---	---
1875-76	15	14	1,706	---	---	1,653	‡49	---
1876-77	15	14	1,856	150	9	---	---	---
1877-78	16	15	1,912	56	3	---	---	---
1878-79	18	17	2,308	396	20	---	---	---
1879-80	20	20	2,370	62	---	---	---	2,750
1880-81	29	30	3,981	1,611	68	---	---	4,546
1881-82	30	35	4,186	205	5	---	---	4,966
1882-83	32	43	5,106	920	22	---	---	6,182
1883-84	37	55	6,397	1,291	25	---	---	7,826

* Caused by the great fire. † Caused by financial depression.
‡ Owing to restriction of the study to the grammar grades.

The schools in which German is taught, and the dates of its introduction, are as follows:

Armour-street, 1881; Brown, 1874; Burr, 1880; Carpenter, 1869; Clarke, 1880; Cottage Grove, 1868; Dore, 1874; Douglas, 1881; Foster, 1880; Franklin, 1866; Haven, 1870; Hayes, 1881; Headley, 1880; Holden, 1883; Jones, 1880; Keith, 1883; King, 1877; Kinzie, 1868; LaSalle, 1881; Lincoln, 1871; Marquette, 1880; Moseley, 1866; Newberry, 1866; Oakley, 1882; Ogden, 1871; Pickard, 1880; Raymond, 1880; Scammon, 1870; Sheridan, 1881; Skinner, 1870; Throop, 1882; Wallace-street, 1883; Walsh, 1883; Washington, 1865; Webster, 1883; Wells, 1866; Wicker Park, 1880; and the North and South and West Division High schools.

MRS. MATILDA SMITH, teacher of French and German at the North Division High School, was born in Paris, France, on July 27 1830. Her father, James Sanderson, an accomplished linguist, was professor of eight languages, and taught in the celebrated Sacred Heart Institute, of Paris, for ten years. Her mother, Sophia (Gutjahr) Sanderson, was of German descent. Mrs. Smith has a brother at present in Paris, who is a sworn translator and interpreter at the High Court, also a reporter in the Arabic language, and was for two years with De Lesseps at the cutting of the Suez Canal. When sixteen years old, Mrs. Smith went to England, and was engaged in Lord Ilchester's family, as governess and teacher of French, German and other languages, for three years. At the termination of that engagement, she returned to France and went to Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in Germany, and was for ten years at the High School of Gotha, as a teacher of French, German and English languages. In 1860, she went to India, and was married, in the same year, to Charles Smith, of Calcutta, who was manager of the Bank of Bengal, in Agra. After several years' residence in India, she returned to Germany with a family of four children, and, in 1872, emigrated to this country, and settled in Chicago. Here,

EVENING SCHOOLS.—The evening schools were continued each year, from 1863 to 1871, when, owing to the great fire, they were broken up, and no appropriations were made by the Council till 1873. They were re-opened in the fall of 1873, and, with the exception of the year 1876, they have been kept in operation from ten to fourteen weeks each year till the present date. In the fall of 1868, an evening High-school class was formed, under the charge of Selim H. Peabody, a teacher in the High School, in which instruction was given in the higher mathematics, bookkeeping, mechanical philosophy, and mathematical drawing. These evening High-school classes were continued in connection with the evening school, till the fire of 1871, a few weeks after the opening of the evening schools for that year. Up to this time the evening High-school class held its sessions in the Dearborn-school building. The sessions of the evening High-school class were not resumed until the fall of 1874, when they were held in the frame building on the High School lot. During the sessions of 1877-78, the study of short-hand was introduced in the evening High-school classes.

The following tabulated statement shows the date of the opening of the evening schools each year, the length of the sessions, the total enrollment of pupils, the average attendance, the total cost, and the cost of each pupil, based on the average attendance. The number of weeks the evening schools were in session refers to the schools in which the ordinary branches were taught. For a portion of the time the evening High-school class was continued a few weeks longer each year.*

Date of Opening.	No. of weeks in session.	Total enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total cost for the session.	Cost per pupil in average attendance.
January, 1856	—	208	150	Instruction	gratuitous.
January 8, 1863	12	483	220	\$ 389 00	\$ 1 77
November 9, 1863	16	721	186	767 10	4 12
October 24, 1864	11	1,892	736	4,849 98	6 59
November 13, 1865	14	2,384	751	7,240 00	9 64
November 13, 1866	13	3,212	937	6,907 48	7 50
September 30, 1867	16	3,653	935	9,163 12	9 80
September 21, 1868	14	3,003	1,005	9,521 91	9 47
September 20, 1869	12	3,828	1,121	9,938 07	8 87
September 23, 1870	14	3,361	849	7,054 53	8 34
September 22, 1873	13	2,694	785	6,816 63	8 69
September 21, 1874	14	2,396	681	7,173 62	10 54
October 5, 1875	10	3,241	1,076	6,995 50	6 50
September 10, 1877	14	3,245	848	7,511 28	8 86
October 7, 1878	10	2,360	730	4,765 83	6 53

* From Historical Sketches of the Public Schools; by S. Johnston.

The growth of the evening school system from 1880 to 1884, is shown in the following table:

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of sessions.	Number of teachers.	Total enrollment.	Total evening attendance.	Total average attendance.	Total expenditures.	COST PER PUPIL.	
								On total enrollment.	On average attendance.
1880-81	10	629	59	3,344	55,718	854.4	\$ 8,375 98	\$2 50	\$ 9 80
1881-82	11	833	63	4,401	72,800	952.3	11,610 54	2 64	12 19
1882-83	14	1,018	95	6,956	141,325	1,862.0	16,648 62	2 39	8 94
1883-84	18	1,740	133	7,447	192,718	1,992.0	26,637 38	3 58	13 37

after a strict examination, she obtained from the Board of Education, a certificate as teacher of French and German, and was appointed to a grammar school. In 1876, she went as teacher to the North Division High School, which position she fills at present with great satisfaction to the Board of Education, as well as to her pupils and their parents.

DEAF MUTES.—In September, 1870, a class of deaf mutes had met for instruction in the LaSalle-street Primary-school building, and then went to one of the rooms occupied by the offices of the Board of Education, where it remained until the fire of 1871. After the fire,

no action was taken in regard to a school for deaf mutes, until January, 1875. A class was then organized, and placed in charge of P. A. Emery, who was paid \$1,000 a year for his services. When the New Jones building was completed, corner of Harrison Street and Third Avenue, the class was removed there. In 1877, an additional teacher was appointed. In 1878, the school was removed to the Third-avenue school building, and, on January 1, 1879, was again removed, this time to the Newsboys' Home. On May 29, 1879, an act was passed by the State Legislature, making an appropriation for the support of a school for deaf mutes in Chicago. The expense of this branch of educational work was \$4,237.50 in 1884; and the particulars of attendance, etc., during the same year, are shown in the subjoined table:

Schools.	Total enrollment.			Number of pupils left school during the year.	Total number of days attendance during the year.	Average number of days attendance during the year.	Per cent. of attendance.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
Advanced Class	3	3	8	2	1,276	127.6	80.9
Seammon	3	17	20	3	2,548	127.8	76.5
Division and Cleaver St.	4	6	10	1	1,152	115.2	86.8
Third Avenue	6	1	7	3	1,066	112.2	69.3
Sheldon	4	4	8	0	1,457	173.5	86.7
Total	22	31	53	9	7,499	141.3	79.1

THE CHICAGO INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION.—In the early history of Chicago, when there were less than a hundred teachers in the city and vicinity, they met for the discussion of matters of general interest. Such an association of teachers began during the administration of John C. Dore, first City Superintendent of Schools. These earlier institutions were, however, short-lived, and left no records. The present society, a voluntary association of the teachers of Chicago and vicinity, was organized in 1880, and became an Institute under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education. Its object, as set forth in the preamble of the constitution, is "to cultivate among teachers a better acquaintance, a more perfect sympathy with each other, and a general mutual improvement." Its meetings are held on the first Saturday in every school month, and in addition the Superintendent of Schools holds what are termed "grade institutes" every Saturday; meeting first-grade teachers one week, second-grade teachers the next week, and so on. These grade institutes are regularly connected with the public-school work of the city. The officers of the Institute consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. The officers and members of the Institute, at its organization in 1880, were—

George Howland, president; Corydon G. Stowell, vice-president; Leslie Lewis, second vice-president; A. B. Nightingale, secretary; Mrs. Ella F. Young, treasurer. George Howland, Corydon G. Stowell, Leslie Lewis, Miss Luella V. Little, H. H. Belfield, executive committee. Members: O. Blackman, N. W. Boomer, Orville T. Bright, F. C. Delano, Ralph J. Haase, James Hannan, Alfred Kirk, Albert G. Lane, John H. Loomis, Charles I. Parker, Jonathan Piper, W. B. Powell, J. Slocum, Volney Underhill, E. O. Vaile, A. Henry Vanzwoll, Andrew J. Wood, Louise S. Curtis, Elizabeth A. Mann, Sophia A. Phelps, Eloise O. Randall, Sarah J. I. Rourier, Mary L. Sargeant, Lilly N. E. Skaats, Sarah E. Tuttle.

SCHOOL SECTION.—At the third session of the Forty-second Congress, an Act was passed authorizing the exchange of the south half of Block 87, school-section

addition, located on the corner of Polk Street and Fifth Avenue, and extending from Fifth Avenue to the river, which had been held by the city for several years under a lease from the school fund, and had been occupied by the city Bridewell, for the old Post-office lot, on the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, and the walls of the old Post-office Building standing thereon. In pursuance of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed Hon. Thomas Drummond and Norman B. Judd as commissioners on behalf of the United States government; and the Mayor named Thomas Hoyne and Edwin H. Sheldon on behalf of the city; these four commissioners appointing Hon. John G. Rogers. The Commissioners reporting that the two pieces of property were of equal value, the exchange was made. The object of this exchange had been to provide accommodations for the Public Library of the city; but the school fund had no money which could be used for making the requisite improvements on the building, and the city was so situated financially that it could not do the work. The Committee on School-fund Property of the Board of Education therefore deemed it advisable to lease the property, which was accordingly done, Leonard Grover and J. G. Riall becoming the first lessees, at a rental of \$7,500 per annum. In August, 1877, the premises were leased to John H. Haverly for three years and eleven months, at \$9,000 a year, who fitted up the old post-office building and used it for a theater. In 1877, the lease was renewed for three years and eleven months. In the fall of 1880, the School Board advertised for proposals to lease the property for some other purpose than that of a theater. In October, the Board agreed to lease the property to the First National Bank for a term of fifty years, with an optional twenty years' additional renewal. In the following spring, the Bank concluded to destroy the old building, and made the offer to allow \$15,000 for it and erect a new building to cost not less than \$300,000. The offer was accepted by the School Board, and the present First National Bank was forthwith built.

JAMES W. LARIMORE, professor of Physics and Chemistry at the North Division High School, was born on May 5, 1834, in Steubenville, Ohio, and is the son of Joseph C. and Mary J. Larimore. When he was about two years of age, his parents removed to Niles, Mich., where his youth was spent. Developing early in his life a studious disposition and a fondness for books, he was sent, in 1852, to Olivet Institute, Eaton Co., Mich., where his preparation for college was made. After his academic course, he entered the University of New York City, from which he graduated in the class of 1860. Having determined to enter the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he took a two years' course of theological study at Princeton Theological Seminary, at Princeton, N. J., and an additional year at the Union Theological Seminary, of New York City. On his graduation from the latter institute, he was invited to the pastorate of the Third Dutch Reformed Church of Albany, N. Y. Having, however, a decided preference for a residence in the West, he resigned this position and accepted the charge of the First Presbyterian Church, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, which, under his administration, became the largest Presbyterian church west of the Mississippi River. In the fall of 1863, he yielded to the earnest solicitation of Adjutant-General Baker, of the State of Iowa, and accepted the chaplaincy of the 9th Iowa Cavalry, and went at once with his regiment into active service, spending most of his time in the Department of Little Rock, Ark. In May, 1865, he was promoted, by President Lincoln, to a commission in the regular army, and assigned to the chaplaincy of Webster Hospital, at Memphis, Tenn. At the close of the War, Professor Larimore, finding the monotony of army life not congenial to his active disposition, resigned, and came to Chicago, where, in the fall of 1865, he was installed pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, which position he continued to hold for somewhat over two years. After a time spent in general literary labor, during which he developed a decided aptitude for journalism, Professor Larimore was, in the spring of 1871, offered and accepted the position of city editor of the Chicago Evening Journal. He continued in this position three years, discharging the duties of his office with marked ability and success.

It was during this period that Professor Larimore distinguished himself and gave exhibition of characteristic energy, in connection with the issue of the only daily paper published in the city on the day of the great fire, October 9, 1871. He, together with the editor-in-chief, Hon. Andrew Shuman, on that fatal Monday, finding the Journal office in ashes, secured the temporary use of a job-printing office on the West Side, near the river, and although the flames threatened to drive them out every moment, yet succeeded in bringing out an issue of the Journal at its usual time of publication, that issue being the sole representative of the Chicago daily press of that date. Professor Larimore having, by his various writings and publications in the cause of education, attracted the attention of the University of Chicago, he was, in March, 1874, elected to the professorship of Physics in that institution, in consideration of which he resigned his connection with the Journal on May 2, 1874. He did not, however, enter upon his duties in the University, but accepted a similar position in the Cook County Normal School, at Englewood. In September, 1878, Professor Larimore was appointed to the position of teacher of Physics and Chemistry in the North Division High School, Chicago, which position he has held for the past seven years with credit to himself and the institution.

SILAS LEE WOOD, principal of the Clarke School, was born in Ontario County, New York, on June 19, 1831, and is the son of Garrett and Mary M. (Ashley) Wood. After receiving an excellent preliminary education in the school contiguous to his native place, he attended the State Normal School of Michigan, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1857. Immediately after completing his studies, he accepted a position as teacher at Eaton Rapids, Eaton Co., Mich., where he remained for some time. He next taught at Mount Clemens, Mich., and then at Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., Mich., whence he was recalled to Mount Clemens, from which place he removed to Allegan County, in the same State, shortly afterward returning to Eaton Rapids. He next accepted a position at Vassar, Mich., and afterward at Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill., from thence he was recalled to Vassar; having been superintendent of schools for seventeen years in Vassar, Mount Clemens and Eaton Rapids. In all the schools of which Mr. Wood was superintendent, the number of scholars ranged from four hundred to eight hundred. In January, 1881, he came to Chicago and took charge of the Clarke School, having an experience of twenty-six years as principal teacher. Mr. Wood, while residing in Michigan, was an active worker in the Good Templars organization, and was Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar in the northern part of Michigan for several years. For some time during the War, Mr. Wood was actively engaged in recruiting service in Northern Michigan, with headquarters at Kalamazoo.

JOHN HENRY LOOMIS, principal of the Wells School, was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., on August 9, 1841, and is the son of Osmyn and Jane M. (Cadwell) Loomis. His mother's family were old settlers in Hartford, Conn., and his father's from Washington County, N. Y. The Loomis family can be traced to long before 1638, when Joseph Loomis settled in Windsor, Conn. Mr. Loomis was educated in the Michigan State Normal School, and Shurtleff College, Ill., and finished his studies in 1866. After leaving college, Mr. Loomis was appointed to the Agricultural College, as teacher of mathematics, for about two years, and was next made Superintendent of Schools at Napoleon, Ohio, where he remained for seven years. In 1875, he came to Chicago and obtained the principalship of the Wells School, and has served in that capacity since. He was married, in 1868, at Keene, N. H., to Miss Susan E. Foster. Mr. Loomis served in the War as a member of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, continuing therein until the siege of Corinth, where he was injured in a cavalry charge, and on account of disability was honorably discharged. He is a member of Napoleon Lodge, No. 256, A.F. & A.M., of Ohio; and also of Post No. 28, G.A.R.

HENRY CLAY COX, principal of the Pickard School, was born in Northumberland County, Virginia, on February 28, 1845, and is the son of Carlos and Maria Louisa (MacCarty) Cox. He was educated at the State Normal University and at Knox College, Illinois, during the years 1861-69. In 1869, he commenced teaching at Winterset, Madison Co., Iowa, and shortly afterward was appointed superintendent of the Wapello County (Iowa) schools, which position he held for two years. He then was made principal of the Farmington School, in Fulton County, Ill., which position he retained for five years, and was then made principal of Dexter Normal School, in Dallas County, Iowa, where he remained for two years; and immediately afterward was given the position of Superintendent of Schools, at Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill., which latter position he retained from 1882 until 1884. In 1884, he came to Chicago, and was appointed to the position he now holds and in which he has given eminent satisfaction. In 1872, Mr. Cox received the honorary degree of Artium Magister from Abingdon College. It must not be imagined, however, that during the

acquisition of his education, Mr. Cox turned a deaf ear to the cause of patriotism, for, at the age of eighteen, in December, 1863, he enlisted in Co. "D," 14th Illinois Infantry, and was with General Sherman on his march from Atlanta. On October 4, 1864, he was captured by the Confederates, and spent the winter in Andersonville. He was mustered out near the close of June, 1865. Mr. Cox was married at White Hall, Illinois, in 1867, to Lora Anne Worcester. He is a member of the I.O.O.F. Lodge, No. 262, at Pontiac, and is also a member of the State Teachers' Association and of the Institute of Education, of Illinois.

ANDREW JACKSON WOOD, principal of the Brown School, was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., on July 26, 1836, and is the son of Garrett and Mary (Ashley) Wood. He completed his scholastic education at the State Normal School of Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1862, and, in July of the same year, enlisted as a private in the 17th Michigan Infantry Volunteers and served through the War, his merit being recognized by his being commissioned lieutenant. He, with his regiment, participated in the Maryland campaign of 1862; was at South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. In the spring of 1863, he went with the Ninth Army Corps to Kentucky and Mississippi, and was in the rear of Vicksburg during the siege, and followed Johnson to Jackson. The winter of 1863, he spent in East Tennessee, and was present at the siege of Knoxville; in the following spring, he joined the Army of the Potomac and was present at all the principal engagements of the Ninth Army Corps, until the final surrender at Appomattox. Since his return from the War, in June, 1865, he taught as principal of the schools at the following places: Eaton Rapids, Union City, Benton Harbor, Pentwater, Mich.; and at Lake Geneva, Wis. In 1877, he came to this city and was appointed to his present position, after having had an experience as a preceptor for twenty years. In September, 1865, Mr. Wood was married, at Dexter, Mich., to Miss Ellen R. Burkhart, of Lynden, Mich. He is a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R., of the Masonic fraternity, and also of Home Council, No. 400, Royal Arcanum. He is also a member of the Institute of Education and of the National Teachers' Association; and has always been prominently identified with every movement looking to the advancement of the cause of education and of the methods whereby instruction is imparted.

MARY M. T. WALSH, principal of the Brennan School, was born in London, England, on June 7, 1858, and is the daughter of Edward and Margaret H. Walsh, who immigrated to this country when their daughter was about seven years old, and settled in Chicago. Miss Walsh commenced her education in this city at the old St. Mary's School, which was destroyed by the fire of 1871; and subsequently attended the Holden and High schools, being awarded the Foster medal while at the former. She entered the Normal School in 1874, where she remained two years, finishing her studies there with the class of 1876. In October, 1876, she accepted an appointment as teacher in the Holden School, and there taught until January, 1884, when she was transferred to the Walsh School, remaining there for about fifteen months; after which she was deservedly promoted to her present position in March, 1885. Miss Walsh successfully passed the State teachers' examination in 1882, and received a life certificate from the State Board of Education.

IDA MAY COOK, principal of the Brighton School, was born at Ottawa, Ill., on December 19, 1859, and is the daughter of William L. and Harriet Newell (Piper) Cook, natives of New York. In 1873, she graduated from the Holden School in this city, and subsequently attended the Central High School, graduating therefrom in the class of 1877. Her first experience as a teacher was in the Town of Lake, where she taught for two years; after which she was appointed to a position in the grammar department of a school at Lockport, Ill. In September, 1880, she returned to Chicago, and taught for some time at the Holden School, and was transferred to the Brighton School in January, 1882, becoming its principal in September, 1883. Miss Cook belongs to the State Teachers' Institute.

FRANCIS MARION MCKAY, principal of the Washington School, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., on January 15, 1852, and is the son of Hiram and Elizabeth (Etherton) McKay. He was educated at Morris Classical Institute; State Normal School, at Bloomington; and State University at Champaign, Ill., and finished his scholastic studies in 1881, graduating from the State University in the class of that year with the degree of B.L. Previous to entering the State University at Champaign, Mr. McKay taught for five years in the public schools. In 1882, he came to Chicago and commenced teaching at the West Jackson School as principal, and was transferred to the Washington School in September, 1883. He is a member of the National Teachers' Association.

CARRIE GWYNNE ADAMS, principal of the Polk-street School, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., on April 24, 1852. Her father, Samuel Lowry Adams, was a prominent physician and professor of anatomy in Transylvania University, Kentucky. She was educated in Lexington, Ky., graduating from the Sayre Female Institute of that city. In 1871, she came with her parents to Chi-

cago, and soon after was appointed to a position at the Newberry School, subsequently teaching at the Dore School for about three years. In 1875, she was appointed head assistant of the Foster School, where she remained until 1879, in which year she was promoted to her present responsible position. Miss Adams is a member of the State Teachers' Association of Illinois.

CHARLOTTE LUNDH, principal of the old Sangamon—now Montefiore—School, was born in Sweden on February 11, 1858. Her parents, Charles and Johanna (Hawkenson) Lundh, came to this country in 1867, and settled in Chicago, their daughter Charlotte being then only nine years of age. Miss Lundh commenced her education at the Sangamon School, then known as the Washington, subsequently attending the Carpenter School in 1869, and from there was promoted to the High School, of which Mr. Howland, now superintendent of schools of Chicago, was principal. She graduated in the class of 1876, and began teaching in September, 1877, at the Wells School, remaining there seven years; and, in September, 1884, was promoted to her present position, which she so meritoriously fills.

ALICE AGNES HOGAN, head assistant of the Throop School, was born at Troy, N. Y., on December 23, 1859, and is the daughter of John and Margaret Hogan. Having received her preliminary education at the Dore Public School, in this city, she attended the High School in 1874; and, in 1876, entered the Normal School to receive the necessary training required for teaching, graduating in the class of 1877. Immediately after leaving the latter institution, she accepted an engagement as copyist and general correspondent in a mercantile house. Miss Hogan received her first appointment as teacher in October, 1878, in the Polk-street School, whence she was transferred to the Throop School and promoted, in 1880, to her present position.

ANNA MARGUERETTA O'CONNOR, first assistant teacher of the Brighton Public School, and daughter of John and Sarah (Williams) O'Connor, was born in Chicago, on April 2, 1860. Her education commenced at the public and high schools of this city, graduating from the Normal School in the class of December, 1876. In April, 1877, she began her career as teacher, and taught at the Holden and Brighton schools for seven years, and, in September, 1884, was appointed to her present position. Miss O'Connor received the "Holden prize," while attending that school, for general proficiency.

KINDERGARTENS.—These institutions, of which there are twenty-five at the present time, are in no way connected with the public schools of Chicago; but are managed exclusively by religious societies or private individuals. Some of them are simply nurseries for little children or homes for the orphan and friendless. Every institution of this class is enumerated in the following list, taken from the last school-census report:

Pacific Garden Mission Kindergarten, No. 420 Wabash Avenue; Kindergarten, No. 1237 State Street; Kindergarten, Twenty-fifth Street and Indiana Avenue; Chicago Home for the Friendless, No. 1926 Wabash Avenue; St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, Nos. 407 to 411 May Street; Kindergarten, No. 122 South Morgan Street; Kindergarten, No. 334 West Randolph Street; Dr. Willard's Seminary, No. 15 Sheldon Street; Kindergarten, No. 48 Hamilton Avenue; Froebel, No. 35 Flournoy Street; Froebel, corner Park Avenue and Robey Street; St. Agnes, No. 58 Park Avenue; Nursery, No. 175 Burling Street; German, No. 532 Wells Street; Mrs. Rice, No. 487 La Salle Street.

The remaining Kindergartens, operated by the Chicago Froebel Kindergarten Association, are—

No. 1—No. 147 Milton Avenue. Supported by Mrs. E. W. Blatchford; Miss Ella Wingate, director.

No. 2—Herford Kindergarten, Corner Twenty-second and Arnold streets. Supported by the Church of Messiah; Miss Hattie Lindsley, director.

No. 3—Afternoon Kindergarten, No. 147 Milton Avenue. Supported by Mrs. George L. Dunlap; Miss Kate Butts, director.

No. 4—No. 1237 State Street. Supported by the Association; Miss M. E. Foster, director.

No. 5—Afternoon Kindergarten, corner Twenty-second and Arnold streets. Supported by the Woman's Club; Miss Hannah Brown, director.

No. 6—No. 388 Sedgwick Street. Supported by the Association; Miss Elsie Payne, director.

No. 7—Bethany Kindergarten, in Bethany Church, No. 796 West Jackson Street. Supported by the Association; Miss Anna Holbrook, director.

No. 8—In the Cook County Normal School. Supported by the Association; Mrs. A. H. Putnam, director.

No. 9—In the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Supported by the Association; Miss Mary Brownell, director.

No. 10—Unity Industrial School. Supported by the Association; Miss Minnie Sheldon, director.

THE CHICAGO MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL owes its existence to the philanthropy of the Chicago Commercial Club, which, at its regular monthly meeting, on March 25, 1882, discussed the question of "the need of a school for industrial training in Chicago." Papers were read, and addresses made by members of the Club, and by Augustus Jacobson and Charles H. Ham, both of Chicago, which showed the desirability and practicability of organizing such a school. So eloquent and forcible were the arguments of the speakers, and so thoroughly did the Club appreciate the importance of the project, that, at the close of the meeting, a proposition that the Club should itself undertake the inauguration of such an enterprise, met with such ready and enthusiastic response that a subscription was started upon the spot, looking to the raising of the sum of \$100,000; and in the space of a very few moments the sum of \$57,000 was pledged, by members, to this object.

In a short time the desired \$100,000 were pledged, and a committee was appointed to prepare and report a plan for the organization of the proposed school. This committee was composed of John W. Doane, Marshall Field, R. T. Crane, John Crerar, N. K. Fairbank, E. W. Blatchford, and O. W. Potter.

The report of this committee was made and adopted on December 30, 1882, and contained the following provisions, among others:

The name of the proposed school shall be The Chicago Manual Training School, and shall be incorporated under the statutes of the State of Illinois.

The object of the School shall be instruction and practice in the use of tools, with such instruction as may be deemed necessary in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high-school course. The tool instruction contemplated shall include carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, iron chipping and filing, forge-work, brazing and soldering, the use of machine-shop tools, and such other instruction, of a similar character, as may be deemed advisable to add to the foregoing from time to time; it being the intention to divide the working hours of the students, as nearly as possible, equally between manual and mental exercises.

Nine trustees were elected the same evening; and at the next regular meeting of the Club (January 30, 1883), they organized as follows:

Board of Trustees: E. W. Blatchford, president; R. T. Crane, vice-president; Marshall Field, treasurer; William A. Fuller, secretary; John Crerar, John W. Doane, N. K. Fairbank, Edson Keith, George M. Pullman.

The present site, at the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Twelfth Street, was selected on March 28; S. S. Beman was chosen architect on May 5; and Henry H. Belfield, at that time principal of the Chicago North



Division High School, was elected director on June 9, 1883.

The corner-stone of the building was laid on September 24, 1883. The first examination for admission was held on January 3, 1884. Although the building was in an unfinished condition, school exercises were commenced on February 4, 1884, the teachers being Director Belfield, Albert L. Tucker (in charge of woodwork), and Benjamin Hyde (instructor in drawing). The first year, or junior class, only was organized, its number being limited to seventy-two. The in-

augural address of the director was delivered on June 19, 1884.

The second class of seventy-two was admitted on September 1, 1884; the third, also limited to seventy-two, on September 7, 1885. The first class is expected to graduate on June 24, 1886.

Equipment.—The equipment of the school has progressed as the progress of the classes has demanded. At present (January, 1886), the mechanical equipment is mainly as follows:

Wood Room.—Twenty-seven cabinet-makers' benches, twenty-four speed lathes, one circular saw, one boring machine, one scroll saw, one planer, one grindstone, bench and lathe tools for seventy-two boys.

Foundry.—Two furnaces, with troughs, flasks, rammers, sieves, etc., for sixty-six boys.

Forge Room.—Twenty-four forges, twenty-three anvils, three vises, one emery grinder, one blower, two exhaust fans, hammers, flatters, fullers, swages, etc., for sixty-six boys.

Machine Shop.—Eight engine lathes, two speed lathes, one drill, one planer, one shaper, one grindstone, fifteen benches, fifteen vises, bench and lathe tools for thirty-two boys.

Power is supplied by a Corliss engine of fifty-two horse-power and two steel boilers.

The following gentlemen constitute the teaching force in January, 1886:

Henry H. Belfield, Ph.D., director; William R. Wickes, A. M.; F. E. L. Beal, C.E.; Earl B. Ferson, A.M.; Albert L. Tucker, D.S.; Elroy A. Dillon, B.S.; Frank M. Bennett, assistant engineer U.S.N.; William Jones.

The School has attracted considerable attention, not

from citizens of Chicago alone, but from all parts of the United States, and it has been a powerful stimulus to the founding of many other such schools in other cities. The pupils are doing very creditable work in wood and in metals. All the lathe tools and the flat, cape and round-nosed chisels used in the machine-shop were made by the pupils. So were the tongs now in use in the blacksmith-shop; a six horse-power steam engine (one of six) has been finished, and is run by the senior class. Although the pupils are encouraged to make useful articles for themselves and for the school, nothing is manufactured for sale—the idea of the school being to educate and not to manufacture.

THE BROCKWAY TEACHERS' AGENCY, located in the Times Building, was established in 1882, by Mrs. L. Freeman Brockway. The object of the agency is to recommend good teachers to the best of schools. Until the establishment of this agency the only reliable educational bureaus were located in Eastern cities. But Mrs. Brockway has proved her efficiency and aptitude for the work, and has by her own unaided efforts built up an institution that is a credit to the city. For many years she has been associated with the best schools of the country in the capacity of teacher, and, spending much time now in visiting schools, she perfectly understands the needs of schools and the qualifications of teachers. The agency has been a success from the beginning, and is now representing a very superior class of teachers for every department, from the Kindergarten to the college president, and business now extends into every State in the Union, a large number of teachers from the East being placed in Western schools. It is a most valuable aid, both to teachers and institutions of learning. It meets a need long felt in the West for



Permission of the Western Manufacturer.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

a reliable bureau of exchange in educational work. Mrs. Brockway was born in Cardington, Ohio, in 1855, and is the daughter of Glenn J. and Elizabeth (Ormsby) Freeman. When quite young her parents moved to Indianapolis, Ind., where they lived until she had arrived at her fifth or sixth year, when they moved to LaGrange, in the Western Reserve of Northern Ohio, which she made her home until eighteen years of age. She received her education in the public schools and through private tuition. She taught her first term of school when in her fourteenth year, and continued in the profession until the establishment of the agency, with the exception of one year. Her experience as a teacher covers a space of about fourteen years, during which time she held high positions in some of the best schools in the country, among which are Joliet, Ill., public schools, where she held a position five years; Huntington, Ind., and the Douglas School in this city. Mrs. Brockway came to Chicago with her husband in 1881, and took a position in the Douglas School, which she resigned to commence her present work, in 1882. She was married, in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1880, to S. P. Brockway.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

After the fire, thousands of the homeless and destitute found shelter in school-houses, churches and temporary barracks of various kinds. The huddling together of so many persons, the exposure, the lack of sanitary appliances and an inadequate water-supply, formed conditions so favorable to the spread of disease, that it required the greatest vigilance on the part of the Board of Health, and taxed to the utmost the resources at its command. Notwithstanding all its efforts, ably seconded by the "Sanitary Squad," the month following the fire was one of a high rate of mortality, twenty per cent. of which was caused by exposure. It being feared that the small-pox would assume the form of an epidemic, steps were taken to insure a general vaccination, which resulted in the inoculation of sixty-three thousand persons. Yet, as it will be seen by reference to the mortality tables, there were six hundred and sixty-five deaths in 1872, from this disease, and the number did not fall much short of that in 1873. In May, 1873, this city, in common with many other places in the West and South, received an unwelcome visit from the cholera. The report shows that there were forty-eight cases, and twenty-three deaths from this disease. In the fall and winter of 1872-73, a large amount of extra work was forced upon the Board by the appearance of the epizootic. It spread rapidly, until almost every horse in the city was affected; and resulted in the death of eleven hundred and fifty horses during its prevalence.

THE DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED.—By city ordinance, passed on July 19, 1876, the Board of Health was abolished, and all the powers and duties of the Board vested in a Commissioner of Health. Dr. Brock L. McVickar was the first commissioner appointed. He resigned on January 29, 1877, when the present commissioner, Dr. Oscar C. DeWolf was appointed his successor. The work of this Department is thus comprehensively stated by Commissioner DeWolf, in his report for 1878:

"To reform tenement-houses, suppress epidemics of preventable diseases, reconstruct, clean, and disinfect vaults, regulate offensive trades, inspect the food-supplies, and destroy, or consign to the rendering-tanks, everything unwholesome; to elevate the standard of municipal cleanliness in streets and alleys and yards."

In order to ensure a thorough reformation of the slaughtering and rendering establishments, an ordinance was passed by the City Council on August 27, 1877, for the purpose of "regulating the slaughtering, packing, rendering and fertilizing business," making it unlawful to engage in the occupation of slaughtering, packing, etc., without first procuring a license therefor; and pro-

viding for a proper inspection by the Commissioner of Health. This ordinance has completely revolutionized the sanitary aspect of the immense slaughtering business done in and near Chicago.

In the summer of 1882, the small-pox again appeared as an epidemic, and continued for over a year, resulting in a mortality of eleven hundred and eighty, in 1881, and twelve hundred and sixty-two in 1882.

The factory and work-shop inspection service, in connection with the Health Department, which was established by the City Council, and provided for a supervision of the conditions of danger to life and health which surround the laboring classes, was supplemented by an Act of the State Legislature, passed on May 30, 1881, for the sanitary regulation and inspection of tenement and lodging-houses, or other places of habitation, in course of erection, at the same time extending the powers and enlarging the duties of the Health Commissioner.

It is claimed that under the operations of this law, a vast improvement has been made in the sanitary character of the dwellings erected in this city. To explain the extent of the work performed by the tenement and factory inspectors of this Department, an extract is made from the report of Chief of Inspectors Genung, made for the first nine months of 1885:

"During the first nine months of the present year, the inspectors have made examinations in 63,264 separate buildings, 51,381 of which were in places of habitation. All of the above examinations were made pursuant to the city ordinances; and 1,384 examinations were made, in addition to the above, under the State laws regulating the sanitary arrangements to be provided in habitable buildings during construction. This total of 64,648 examinations represents the first or original examination only, and in no case includes a re-examination or visit, always made necessary to enforce the requirements of the written notices served or suits brought for needed sanitary improvements. Detailed, written reports for each examination made are on file among the records of this Department, properly classified and alphabetically arranged for convenient future reference.

"A total of 19,891 written notices were served for the violation of the sanitary ordinances, divided or classified as follows, viz.: 19,105 were for sanitary defects in places of habitation; 325 for violations in factories or places of employment at labor; and 371 were for violations of the State laws in unoccupied new buildings in process of construction. The improved sanitary conditions effected in compliance with above notices were, viz.: New house sewers constructed and connected with public sewers in street, 1123; catch-basins constructed for other than new sewers, 241; privy vaults cleaned, 8,225; water-closets constructed, 96; rooms, lime-washed, 1,021; leaky roofs repaired, 205; filthy yards cleaned, 3,230; miscellaneous, 1,784; defective plumbing repaired, 2,529; traps applied to waste and soil-pipes, 2,286; ventilation applied to waste and soil-pipes, 44; ventilation water-closet rooms, 93; ventilation living rooms, 157; ventilation work-shops, 5; defective house-sewers repaired, 1,546; catch-basins cleared, 938; catch-basins repaired, 66; uninhabitable basements cleared of occupants, 11."

The ordinance to abate the smoke nuisance in the city went into effect on May 1, 1881, and the efforts made to carry out its provisions are extensively described in the report of the Department for 1881-82. As a result of their labors, it is stated that some of the railroad corporations had been successful in abating the objectionable smoke of locomotives, within the city limits, while others had been less active and were more censurable in the matter. The tugs had accomplished nothing toward an observance of the ordinance, but continued to darken the line of the river with their smoke.

The accompanying tables of mortality are taken from the records of the Health Department; and in regard to the reports upon which they are founded, it is claimed that such care has been taken in the preparation that they may be accepted in all their details as

thoroughly reliable. Credit is given to the physicians of the city for the general care and accuracy with which they have filled out their death returns.

In the last report of the Department, it is stated

"That in those wards and districts in which good drainage, sewerage, and other hygienic surroundings exist, a low rate of mortality will be found, whilst on the other hand, in the wards where the above conditions are only partly found, a high rate of mortality will be found to exist."

In the following tables are shown the deaths in this city since 1872, with the causes, nativities, etc.:

The death-rate was highest in the year following the fire, when it arose to 27.67 for each one thousand of population; and the lowest in 1878, when it was 16.5. The average for the period covered by the tables is 20.5, and, except for the extraordinary mortality arising from the small-pox epidemic in 1882, would be much lower. For purposes of comparison, it may be stated that the average in other cities of the United States during the same time, was—New Orleans, 27; New York, 25.55; Washington, 23.68; Boston, 22.95; Phila-

Diseases.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Acute lung diseases*	710	714	648	772	639	594	988	787	1,093	1,262	1,447	1,234	1,368
Apoplexy	78	91	75	73	78	85	76	113	106	117	148	166	155
Alcoholism	12	23	18	14	20	14	27	27	51	66	76	67	53
Brain disease	271	235	204	215	286	239	163	163	143	142	138	191	200
Bright's disease	44	46	43	16	66	61	66	81	131	102	121	143	142
Cancer	75	107	109	122	122	130	180	176	163	217	208	205	265
Consumption	710	639	630	693	732	733	697	745	853	1,037	1,042	1,016	1,034
Croup	204	48	67	118	276	236	224	364	533	400	232	225	256
Diphtheria	148	92	78	125	464	333	294	604	930	609	521	592	649
Diarrhoea and dysentery	514	511	301	348	233	297	188	268	199	380	321	295	321
Rheumatism	25	36	15	21	14	9	8	25	40	44	53	68	67
Heart diseases	144	162	162	185	167	173	189	216	264	283	333	383	337
Old age	130	137	159	154	191	169	170	214	196	238	266	275	274
Small-pox	655	517	90	10	28	43	21	1	43	1,180	1,292	46	2
Meningitis	553	294	250	266	337	315	160	231	299	413	351	328	380
Measles	37	105	15	116	15	59	36	51	129	110	244	44	319
Scarlatina	143	115	105	206	811	819	133	389	339	187	200	400	316
Typhoid fever	524	272	211	207	168	159	146	208	171	568	462	361	354
Whooping cough	124	155	107	106	133	52	235	33	68	157	101	92	112
BY VIOLENCE.													
Accidents	347	297	257	219	225	198	236	285	358	416	445	439	452
Homicides	8	19	8	15	15	12	13	14	27	22	35	17	26
Suicides, unknown	39	55	53	50	41	55	52	56	112	77	88	82	93
All other causes	4,661	4,887	4,420	3,848	3,512	3,241	3,120	3,563	4,214	6,074	5,110	4,886	5,296
Total	10,156	9,557	8,025	7,899	8,573	8,026	7,422	8,614	10,462	14,101	13,234	11,555	12,471
Under 5 years of age	5,901	5,676	4,896	4,646	4,891	4,512	4,017	4,444	5,640	7,371	6,645	5,875	6,668

* Includes pneumonia, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and pleuritis.

Nativities, etc.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Chicago	5,439	5,173	4,659	4,587	5,065	4,581	4,052	4,772	6,206	7,638	6,838	6,257	6,997
United States elsewhere	1,326	1,340	1,135	1,208	1,256	1,311	1,208	1,423	1,386	1,714	1,860	1,554	1,537
Germany	1,425	1,224	872	783	871	791	781	911	1,089	1,692	1,807	1,423	1,495
Ireland	718	767	609	640	597	639	643	748	786	945	941	900	922
England	210	173	149	124	158	113	116	128	143	210	222	191	217
Canada	117	122	75	59	71	81	78	85	162	204	179	150	157
Other foreign countries	921	758	526	498	555	510	544	547	690	1,698	1,387	1,080	1,146
Married	2,472	2,293	2,037	2,095	2,181	2,092	2,249	2,520	2,496	3,546	3,582	3,333	3,411
Single	7,684	7,264	5,988	5,804	6,392	5,934	5,173	6,094	7,966	10,555	9,652	8,222	9,060
Deaths in each 1,000 population	27.67	25.16	20.29	19.41	20.41	18.24	16.50	18.01	20.79	26.11	23.60	19.92	19.80

delphia, 21.44; Cincinnati, 19.99; St. Louis, 19.95; and San Francisco, 18.20.

In the following table, the various details of work performed by the Department are given:

Obtaining his earlier education in the schools of his neighborhood, he received the degree of Master of Arts from Williams College, and pursued his medical studies at Berkshire College, graduating therefrom in 1857. In 1858, he attended the New York Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of Doctor

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Nuisances abated.	20,236	17,000	13,611	15,211	11,630	11,584	13,436	13,351	13,662	12,529	13,052
Articles condemned as unfit for food, lbs.	214,670	102,380	103,780	177,789	243,086	382,821	400,171	379,631	403,404	325,879	173,289
Dead animals removed	20,365	14,019	23,518	20,166	11,883	9,503	13,599	9,410	13,733	11,998	21,806
EXPENDITURES.											
Salaries	\$33,661	\$25,400	\$10,129	\$23,433	23,100	\$26,761	\$30,595	\$38,287	\$49,607	\$44,582	\$47,245
Small-pox Hospital	6,257	2,939	5,029	3,166	3,317	1,343	4,504	14,935	17,416	8,310	5,593
Printing and stationery	2,034	1,703	1,435	920	1,103	928	824	1,287	872	1,462	1,025
Day-sea-venter work	38,990	28,933	34,301	14,683	15,689	15,796	37,853	50,502	86,525	99,101	148,090
Disinfectants	1,631	669	441	221	440	199	440	1,038	1,186	285	580
Vaccine virus	404	215	220	1,853	175	85	638	7,910	7,738	363	149
Miscellaneous	10,144	7,142	9,114	-----	595	-----	-----	1,025	4,540	1,199	1,250
Total	\$93,181	\$67,001	\$69,669	\$44,719	\$44,719	\$46,097	\$76,068	\$114,984	\$167,884	\$155,302	\$203,932

OFFICERS.—The officers of the Health Department since the fire have been as follows:

1871-72—H. A. Johnson, M.D.; J. H. Rauch, M.D. (sanitary superintendent); George Schloetzer, M.D.; Samuel Hoard, president; A. B. Reynolds; Joseph Medill, mayor, ex-officio; John Reid, M.D., health officer; J. W. Russell, secretary.

1873-74—H. A. Johnson (resigned January 6, 1874), J. A. Hahn, presidents; J. H. Rauch (resigned August, 1873), Benjamin C. Miller, sanitary superintendents; George Schloetzer, W. B. Bateman, Joseph McDermott, Charles E. Moore, J. McGregor Adams (resigned August, 1874), Moses Hooke; H. D. Colvin, mayor, ex-officio, John Reid, health officer; J. R. Blaney, consulting chemist; J. W. Russell, secretary.

1875-76—J. A. Hahn (died October 25, 1875), Brock L. McVickar, presidents; Benjamin C. Miller, sanitary superintendent; George Schloetzer (term expired April 1, 1875), Henry Gerger, Moses Hooke (resigned February 10, 1876), Joseph McDermott, Charles E. Moore, M. Mannheim; H. D. Colvin, mayor, ex-officio; John Reid, health officer (resigned January 15, 1876); J. W. Russell (died May 20, 1875), G. W. Merrill, secretaries.

1877-78—Brock L. McVickar (resigned), Oscar C. DeWolf (appointed February, 1877), commissioners; J. S. Knox, M.D., assistant commissioner; E. W. Sawyer, E. Garrott, J. M. Hall, medical inspectors; H. P. Wright, registrar of vital statistics; Brock L. McVickar, secretary; Louis Merki, John F. Stewart, clerks; William Leake, milk inspector; W. H. Genung, special inspector; Alexander Sweeney, Matthew Lamb, Henry Wieland, meat inspectors; George S. Hamilton, steward; Ellen Neilson, matron of small-pox hospital.

1879-80—Oscar C. DeWolf, M.D., commissioner; E. W. Sawyer, M.D., E. Garrott, M.D., J. M. Hall, M.D., medical inspectors; R. S. G. Paton, chemist; M. K. Gleason, registrar of vital statistics; Brock L. McVickar, secretary; Louis Merki, clerk. Besides nineteen sanitary police officers, six inspectors of factories and workshops, six stock-yards and meat inspectors, six employés at small-pox hospital.

1881-82—Oscar C. DeWolf, M.D., commissioner; E. W. Sawyer, M.D., E. Garrott, M.D., J. M. Hall, M.D., and Henry Geiger, M.D., medical inspectors; R. S. G. Paton, Ph.D., chemist; M. K. Gleason, M.D., registrar; B. L. McVickar, secretary; Louis Merki, clerk; W. H. Genung, chief tenement and factory inspector; P. H. McElroy, M.D., physician at small-pox hospital.

1883-84—Oscar C. DeWolf, M.D., commissioner; B. L. McVickar, secretary; Louis Merki, clerk; M. K. Gleason, registrar; E. W. Sawyer, M.D., E. Garrott, M.D., L. H. Montgomery, M.D., J. M. Hall, M.D., medical inspectors; W. H. Genung, chief inspectors of tenements and factories; P. H. McElroy, physician at small-pox hospital.

OSCAR C. DEWOLF, M.D., commissioner of health of the City of Chicago, was born at Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., on August 8, 1835. He is the son of Dr. T. K. DeWolf, who has been a prominent practitioner in that locality for more than half a century.

of Medicine, then immediately leaving for Paris, where he spent two years in the Medical Department of the University of France. In 1861, upon receiving threatening war news from America, Mr. DeWolf started for Massachusetts, where he arrived in July. He was at once appointed assistant surgeon of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, afterward becoming surgeon of the 2d Massachusetts, and of the Reserve Brigade, consisting of five regiments of cavalry. He served through the War in these capacities, being attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and to the army of the Potomac during Sheridan's Shenadoah campaign. In the fall of 1865, being discharged for disability, he returned to his home, where he established himself as a practitioner. In 1877, Mayor Heath appointed Dr. DeWolf commissioner of health, which position he has since held by successive re-appointments, notwithstanding the changes in the political administration of the city government, and when no other head of a department has been retained. He has brought the Health Department into a high state of efficiency, and himself into a National prominence in sanitary matters. His ideas upon these subjects are radical, and he looks upon the immediate future of sanitary work as containing great possibilities, notwithstanding the rapid progress of late years. During Dr. DeWolf's administration, and through his instrumentality, some very important laws have been passed governing the construction of tenement-houses, and the ventilation, drainage and sanitary arrangement of all habitable buildings. He is a member of all the local medical societies; also of the State societies of Illinois and Massachusetts, and of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. For two years he held the chair of Surgical Pathology in the Medical Department of the University of Ohio, and is now professor of State Medicine and Public Hygiene in the Chicago Medical College. He is the author of many pamphlets on sanitary topics, which have met with general favor. Dr. DeWolf was married in December, 1873, to Harriet L. Lyman, of North Hampton, Mass.

HENRY L. HERTZ, coroner of Cook County, although one of the youngest, is among the most popular of newly-elected officials. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on November 19, 1847, his grandparents having emigrated to that country from Bavaria and Hanover. His father, Martin Hertz, was chief of city detectives, a man of great prominence in his native place, and died on January 21, 1879. His mother's maiden name was Henriette Frohboese. Mr. Hertz received his preliminary education at the Metropolitan Latin School of Copenhagen, passing the university examination in 1866, and received the degree of Candidatus Philosophiæ during the succeeding year. He next studied medicine for a year and a half. In July, 1869, he came to Chicago, bringing with him letters of recommendation from some of the most influential citizens of his native place. He found employment in the Scandinavian Bank, where he remained until 1871. In September, 1872, he was appointed folio-writer under Norman T. Gassette, recorder of deeds, continuing in office under him, and also during the terms of James Stewart and James W. Brockway, up to the spring of 1878. He had been elected clerk of the West Town in 1876, declining a re-nomination. On May 1, 1878, he was appointed record-writer in

the Criminal Court, and held that position at the time of his election as coroner, November 4, 1884. Mr. Hertz received about ten thousand majority, running two thousand ahead of his ticket. While on a visit to Copenhagen, in 1872, he became a Mason, in "Zorobabel and Frederick of the Crowned Hope" Lodge, and received the three degrees. He received the degrees in the Oriental Consistory (A. & A.S.R.), on October 1, 1874. Mr. Hertz is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M.; is representative to the Grand Lodge from Scandia Lodge, No. 1211, K. of H.; is chairman of the Grand Lodge Committee on Laws and Legislation, of the I.O. Mutual Aid, being a representative of the North Star Lodge, No. 137; and is connected with Norden Lodge, No. 699, I.O.O.F.; and LaFayette Lodge, No. 144, A.O.U.W. Mr. Hertz was married, on September 1, 1880, to Miss Mary P. Power. They have two children,—Harriet May and Martin Power.

BIRTHS.—The following table has been compiled from every available authentic source. In 1878, the Commissioner first was able to present a report

1846	344	1860	1,693	1874	5,494
1847	447	1861	1,726	1875	4,860
1848	574	1862	2,006	1876	4,662
1849	614	1863	2,239	1877	4,568
1850	728	1864	2,779	1878	4,826
1851	740	1865	3,090	1879	5,426
1852	950	1866	---	1880	6,566
1853	1,194	1867	---	1881	7,894
1854	1,937	1868	---	1882	9,604
1855	2,160	1869	---	1883	10,052
1856	2,496	1870	---	1884	10,180
1857	2,708	1871	---	1885	10,383
1858	2,242	1872	6,476		
1859	1,991	1873	6,448		

METEOROLOGICAL.—The following table gives a complete statement of this subject, during the period treated in this volume:

YEAR.	BAROMETER.*				THERMOMETER.				WIND.			RAIN AND MELTED SNOW.	
	Highest.	Lowest	Range.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean.	Prevailing direction.	Highest velocity of miles per hour.	Total number of miles traveled.	Number of days rain or snow fell.	Amount of rain or melted snow—inches.
1872..	30.570	28.990	1.580	30.045	98°	—23°	121°	46.7°	N. E.	50	-----	104	27.37
1873..	30.610	29.060	1.550	29.992	93°	—16°	109°	47.2°	S. W.	48	87,053	135	36.31
1874..	30.785	29.190	1.595	30.020	99°	—6°	105°	50.3°	S. W.	40	81,211	112	28.59
1875..	30.708	29.115	1.593	29.985	89°	—20°	109°	45.4°	S.	45	78,088	146	38.08
1876..	30.615	28.965	1.650	29.065	93°	—14°	107°	49.1°	S. W.	45	69,085	154	36.48
1877..	30.700	29.170	1.530	29.988	91°	—4°	95°	50.5°	S. W.	50	76,009	149	41.01
1878..	30.603	29.224	1.379	29.928	97°	—9°	106°	51.7°	S. W.	36	67,667	172	41.95
1879..	30.655	29.224	1.411	30.022	93°	—18°	121°	50.2°	S. W.	28	62,155	135	30.71
1880..	30.792	28.988	1.804	30.005	95°	—15°	110°	50.0°	S. W.	36	74,192	183	37.10
1881..	29.905	28.552	1.353	29.307	97.9°	—13°	110.9°	49.3°	S. W.	35	69,536	139	44.18
1882..	30.717	29.252	1.465	30.037	89.5°	—7.1°	96.6°	49.6°	S. W.	32	76,222	151	41.34
1883..	30.718	29.426	1.292	30.051	91.0°	—17.2°	108.2°	46.3°	S. W.	33	74,140	168	45.86
1884..	30.676	29.289	1.387	30.032	91.2°	—18.5°	109.7°	48.2°	S. W.	36	68,018	143	34.61
1885..	29.960	28.425	1.535	29.290	93.9°	—13.7°	107.6°	46.4°	N.	30	69,162	141	44.37

* The readings of the Barometer were in each case corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error, and the minus sign (—) indicates below zero.

on the subject, which he stated was only approximately correct:

Year	Males.	Females.	Total.
1872.....	4,237	3,930	8,167
1873.....	5,109	4,609	9,718
1874.....	5,142	4,652	9,794
1875.....	4,805	4,404	9,299
1876.....	---	---	---
1877.....	3,854	3,589	7,373
1878.....	5,738	5,395	11,072
1879.....	---	---	---
1880.....	6,567	6,095	12,662
1881.....	6,799	6,418	13,217
1882.....	7,785	7,215	15,000
1883.....	7,648	7,432	15,080
1884.....	7,696	7,336	15,062
1885.....	---	---	*16,500

* Estimated.

MARRIAGES.—The following table gives the number of marriage licenses issued each year by the county clerk; the destruction of the records precluding the statement as to the number issued in the years 1866–71:

1831.....	5	1836.....	73	1841.....	131
1832.....	7	1837.....	123	1842.....	121
1833.....	17	1838.....	122	1843.....	154
1834.....	34	1839.....	124	1844.....	214
1835.....	72	1840.....	153	1845.....	276

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

COOK COUNTY HOSPITAL.—The organization of this institution has been given in the preceding volume of this History, with an account of its transfer to the county authorities, since which time it has steadily increased to its present large proportions. It occupies a tract of land lying between Wood and Lincoln streets on the east and west, and West Harrison and Polk streets on the north and south, which was purchased, in 1874, at a cost of \$145,000. The general design of the group of buildings, and the plans for the two medical pavilions, were adopted on May 24, 1875, and the latter were erected in that year. The clinical amphitheater and connecting corridors were built in 1876–77. The cost of the structures, including laundry, boiler-house, and all other improvements, was \$436,874. The new administration building, on Harrison Street, which contains the offices, and main entrance, is five stories high, and, with the two isolated pavilions and corridors, was erected in 1882–84, at a cost of \$282,700. The four main structures are four stories high, with attics and basements. The buildings are all of red brick, trimmed with stone. The amphitheater, which has a seating capacity of six hundred, is used for surgical operations and clinics by the students of the medical colleges of the city. The hospital has accommodations for over five hundred patients.

The City Morgue is located on the hospital grounds. The building used for this purpose contains an operating-room, with an amphitheater for students, where autopsies are made, and a dead-room, with six marble slabs and sprays. The morgue is in the basement, and has room for eleven bodies. In 1884, one hundred and fifty-seven bodies were received there, the expense for funerals being \$2,872.

New rules and regulations for the government of the hospital were adopted in June, 1878, which placed the entire organization and conduct of the institution in charge of the Board of County Commissioners. The warden, clerk, matron, apothecary and engineer are appointed by this Board, and are responsible to it for a proper discharge of their duties.

The reports of the hospital not being made in their present comprehensive form prior to 1882, the statistical information given in the table herewith presented, is therefore confined to the operations of the institution during the last four years.

The officers of the hospital have been—

1874-79—Hugh McLaughlin, warden; Augustus Hedblom, clerk. 1879-82—D. W. Mills, warden; J. P. Donnelly, clerk. 1882 to September 1883—J. H. Dixon, warden; J. P. Donnelly, clerk. 1883-85—William J. McGarigle, warden; J. T. Doherty, clerk; E. S. McDonald, engineer; Miss M. E. Hemple, superintendent of nurses since 1882.

The Medical Board (regular) consists of ten surgeons and ten physicians, besides one oculist and aurist and one pathologist; the Homeopathic Board comprises five surgeons and three physicians.

The total number of patients treated at the hospital during the past four years, the nature of the cases, the expense of maintenance, etc., are shown in the sub-joined table:

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
<i>Regular School.</i>				
Medical	1,817	2,003	2,383	2,731
Surgical	1,127	1,562	1,735	2,289
Obstetrical			247	329
Gynecological	271	423	241	254
Eye and ear	52	71	86	128
Deaths	444	396	406	445
<i>Homeopathic School.</i>				
Medical	249*	535	587	704
Surgical	187*	527	580	740
Gynecological	39*	73	75	89
Deaths	52*	112	103	99
No. of births	141	161	156	258
Daily average of patients	342	353	387	499
Daily average of patients including doctors and employes		448	522	672
Daily cost of feeding patients and employes	24 c.	21 c.	24.3c.	24.6c.
Daily cost of keeping patients and employes	77 c.	64 c.	74.7c.	76c.
Actual yearly expenses	\$96,360	100,622	142,731	186,413

*For eight months only. †No record for 1882.

WILLIAM J. MCGARIGLE, ex-superintendent of the Police Department, and the present Warden of the Cook County Hospital, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on September 12, 1850. His father, George A. McGarigle, was connected with the post-office in Milwaukee for over twenty years, a veteran of the Mexican war, and universally respected. Young McGarigle received his education in the public schools, a German-English Academy, and at a private German Institute. He then clerked in a grocery store, was connected with the United States Express Company in various capacities, and finally entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. In 1868, he left the employ of the road and



COUNTY HOSPITAL.

became a permanent resident of Chicago, although he had previously lived here when his father was an extensive builder and contractor, and erected many of Dr. Charles V. Dyer's buildings on State Street. In 1871, Mr. McGarigle joined the police force as patrolman, and was assigned to the Webster-avenue Station, but being a good penman, within a couple of months he was transferred to the Central Station as clerk, and after one year was attached in the same capacity to the detective department. Superintendent Rehm appointed him a detective in January, 1873, and during the next year he became sergeant in charge of detectives, which office was afterward changed to the lieutenantcy. On January 1, 1875, he was appointed captain of detectives, being acting superintendent during the absence of the head of the Police Department. In the fall of 1879, he was appointed Superintendent of Police by Mayor Harrison. During his three years' administration he brought about many needed reforms, systematizing the reports of crimes brought in by subordinate officers, and also the description of property recovered, with the record of the hands through which it passed, by a set of indexed books and receipts. The establishment of the patrol system, and the perfection to which it has been brought, were also much due to the determined efforts of Mr. McGarigle, opposed as he was at the time by Superintendent Hickey and others high in authority. In 1881, Mr. McGarigle was sent to Europe to study the systems of the old countries, visiting the principal cities of England, France, Germany, Belgium and Austria, and upon his return making a comprehensive report to the City Council. In November, 1882, Mr. McGarigle resigned his position at the head of the Police Department, and made a vigorous canvass for the shrievalty, and although beaten by Sheriff Hanchett, he received a majority of 1,500 in the city, which, had it not been for the bitter fight in the Second Congressional District, might have elected him. He then occupied himself in building his fine livery establishment on Division Street, putting some \$50,000 into this enterprise. On September 1, 1883, Mr. McGarigle was chosen warden of the Cook County Hospital. His skill in organizing and controlling large bodies of men peculiarly fitted him for the chief marshalship of the grand Hendricks procession of October 20, 1884, participated in by the Cook County Democratic Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club, the Iroquois Club, the National Veteran Association, and the several ward, suburban and congressional district clubs. He was the first secretary of the Sectional Underground Electric Company. Mr. McGarigle is a Mason in good standing, being connected with Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611; Lincoln Park Chapter, St. Bernard Commandery, and Oriental Consistory; and is also a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 139, A. O. U. W. He was married in November, 1869, at Milwaukee, to Anna C. Bodmer. They have four children: George, Bessie, William and Edward.

COOK COUNTY INFIRMARY.—This, the largest of the charitable institutions of Cook County or Chicago, is variously known and designated as the "Almshouse," the "Poor-House," and the "Infirmity." The latter being the name used in making contracts and reports, may be considered official, and is, therefore, here adopted. It is located on what is called the county poor-farm, a tract of 240 acres (88 acres of which were purchased, in 1885, at a cost of \$17,600), in Norwood Park township, twelve miles from the Union Depot. It consists of ten distinct buildings, arranged in a semi-circular group, connected by corridors. They are of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture. Nine of these buildings were completed in 1882, at a cost of \$194,417, and the tenth was erected in 1884-85, at a cost of \$23,000. The Infirmary has now accommodations for nearly twelve hundred inmates.

The buildings, presenting a frontage of four hundred and sixty feet, cover a little over two acres of ground. A convenient depot has been erected by the

county on a branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and the station is called Dunning.

The State Board of Charity, in speaking of this institution in its report of 1884, says:

"In its arrangement and fitting up, nothing seems to be left undone, and no expense spared, to make it a model almshouse; the sun shines in every room, twice every day. The institution is kept in the best possible order; neatness and cleanliness prevail throughout the entire establishment."



The tabulated reports of the Infirmary, given below, show its general operations for a number of years. The actual running expenses for 1885, the Warden reports,—by reason of the amounts which are included in the table for permanent improvements and produce furnished the Insane Asylum,—were only \$143,131. From the report for 1885, it is found that, of the persons admitted during the year, 1,241 were natives of the United States and 2,514 foreigners; 940 of the latter being from Ireland, 784 from Germany, and 322 from Scandinavia. There were 612 patients treated in the hospitals, 271 at the surgical clinics, and 14 in the surgical ward. Of those who died, 92 were natives of the United States and 191 foreigners.

Among the difficulties with which the Infirmary has to contend, is the constant application for admission by those not entitled to shelter. Of these, the most per-

sistent and annoying are the tramps, who come in crowds during the winter, and tax the ingenuity of the officials to dispose of them. A large percentage of the inmates are paupers from other cities and neighboring States, who are attracted to Chicago by the superior facilities of this institution for medical care and treatment. Many of the paupers are those from Europe,

COOK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.—This institution was erected on the county farm, a little over a block northeast of the Infirmary, on ground dotted with forest trees, and gradually sloping to an artificial lake. The buildings front east.

Until 1870, the poor and insane were both kept in one building. During that year a brick structure was



COOK COUNTY INFIRMARY.

who should be returned at ports of entry, but, escaping examination, find their way to the Infirmary.

Officials: Wardens—1875, H. M. Peters; 1882-85, C. L. Frey; Chief Clerk—George J. Wolf; Physicians—Dr. A. W. Hagenbach (until 1884); Dr. A. G. Hoffman (1884); Dr. Theunler (1885); Dr. E. Epler, assistant physician.

The following statistics have been compiled from the annual reports:

erected, four hundred feet in length, with a wing at the south end having a depth of two hundred feet. In 1873, a large addition was constructed, and a fourth story added to the original building. It was then able to accommodate three hundred and fifty patients. The amount expended for these buildings, including laundry, sewers and three artesian wells (which cost \$21,055), was \$505,410. Two additional buildings were

	1876.	1877.	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Inmates remaining.....	632	-----	651	507	598	622	739
Admitted during the year.....	1,200	985	1,201	1,565	1,678	2,264	3,755
Number of deaths.....	91	124	102	206	187	258	283
Number discharged.....	958	1,152	1,205	1,268	1,467	1,889	3,172
Number remaining.....	823	656	546	598	622	739	1,039
Average number of employes and inmates.....	-----	950	641	624	673	802	1,012
Number of births.....	30	94	-----	124	159	145	104
Farm products.....	-----	\$12,302 00	\$ 8,323	\$11,477 00	\$12,942 00	\$ 16,936 00	\$ 9,899 00
Expenditures.....	\$50,170 00	\$73,912 00	\$44,401	\$57,592 00	\$85,525 00	\$117,609 00	\$162,680 00
Daily cost per capita *.....	22.6 c.	21.3 c.	-----	25 c.	32.8 c.	36.2 c.	36.1 c.

* No reports for the years from 1872 to 1875, nor for the years 1878, 1879, 1881, have been printed, nor can the items for those years be obtained

erected in 1885, at a cost of \$135,000, in which the suggestions of the superintendent, Dr. Spray, were mainly adopted, resulting in a greatly improved arrangement. These additions give the Asylum a capacity for five hundred inmates.

The Infirmary and Insane Asylum, up to 1882, were under one management, a committee of five County

formally preferred, involving the sub-committee of Commissioners, the superintendent, warden and others. These charges were investigated by the State Board of Charities in November. The result of this investigation is not now fully known; but that a recommendation will be made, as urged by the superintendent in his testimony, to commit the management of the institution



COOK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

Commissioners, which had entire control. This committee appointed a medical superintendent for the Asylum, and a warden, matron, engineer and store-keeper; but none of these officers had any power except as directed by the committee, nor had either institution any head. Quoting from the report of the State Board of Charities, 1878, "The warden is not head, and the superintendent is not head; the real head is the Committee, which had five heads." Of course, as pointed out by the Board, such an organization must have been very defective.

In 1882, the County Board adopted new rules for the government of both the Infirmary and Insane Asylum. Among other things it was provided that the warden and superintendent of the Asylum should be elected by the Board of Commissioners. These officers were placed more directly in the responsible charge of their respective departments, and given enlarged powers of management and control.

Complaints however, have frequently been made against the management, and, in 1885, charges were

to a board of trustees, thus separating it from political control, there is not much question. Of the expediency of such an arrangement there is no doubt, for sufficient evidence was adduced during the progress of the investigation to demonstrate the inexpediency of a medical supervisor being hampered by men whose only qualification consisted in the political friendship of the appointing power. How intelligent government, or beneficial treatment, could be had with utterly inexperienced attendants, is an unanswerable query, and great credit is due to Dr. Spray for the success he has attained under such detrimental surroundings.

This Asylum was the first in the West to appoint female physicians, two of whom, Drs. Delia Howe and Alexander, were appointed in 1883-84. Graduated and trained female nurses have also been employed here, the first in the State, taking charge of the particular nursing and the administration of all drugs.

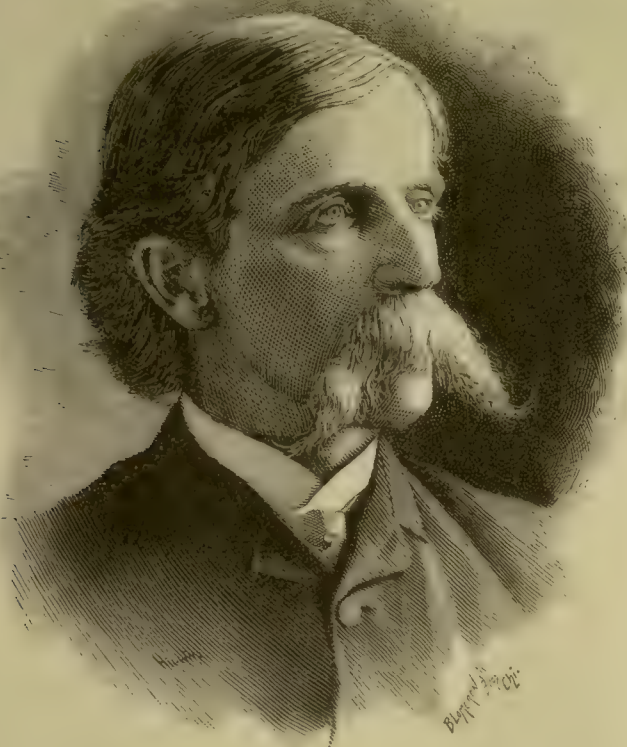
The figures below are compiled from the annual reports of the institution:

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1880.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Patients remaining.....	271	271	354	393	486	-----	472	518	628
Admitted during the year.....	237	237	210	280	252	-----	447	502	507
Number of deaths.....	39	39	40	70	77	-----	122	108	120
Number discharged.....	115	171	171	120	213	-----	279	252	449
Number remaining.....	354	393	483	448	472	-----	518	628	571
Number of employes.....	70	82	65	68	-----	-----	75	75	110
Average number of inmates and employes.....	430	511	-----	-----	489	-----	592	-----	-----
Expenditures.....	\$67,812	\$90,855 00	-----	\$75,453	\$94,216 00	\$99,023 00	\$117,935 00	\$159,177 00	-----
Daily cost per capita.....	-----	48 1/2 c.	45 c.	-----	54 c.	47 1/2 c.	54 1/2 c.	66 1/2 c.	-----

Included in the 449 discharged in 1885, were 231 who were sent to the Kankakee Insane Hospital. No reports were printed for the years from 1872 to 1875, 1879, 1881.

Officers.—Dr. John C. Spray was medical director from January 1, 1878, to September 1, 1882; and he was superintendent (in sole charge), from September 1, 1882, to September 1, 1884. H. A. Varnell was then appointed warden, and so continued. Dr. J. G. Kiernan was medical superintendent from September 1, 1884, to September 1, 1885. Dr. J. C. Spray has been medical superintendent since September 1, 1885. Drs. Malcolm, Moore, and Thomas Cauley, are assistant superintendents.

DR. JOHN CAMPBELL SPRAY, medical superintendent of the Cook County Hospital for the Insane, was born at Bridgeport, Ind.,



on September 21, 1845, the son of James and Elizabeth (Owen) Spray, both members of the Quaker Church. The senior Spray was a merchant of Bridgeport, but died when his son John was nine years of age. The latter was enabled, however, to attend the common school and the Friends' School of Bridgeport, during his boy-

hood, and, after having finished the study of the common English branches, was ambitious to go farther in his pursuit of education. He determined to make a way for entering the medical profession, and accordingly entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., where he took a course in the higher English and classical studies. After completing his literary education there, he went to Indianapolis, where he entered the office of Drs. L. and C. H. Abbott and read medicine for three years. He then came to Chicago and studied general medicine and surgery in Bennett Medical College, graduating therefrom in the class of 1870. He had completed the full course of study as prescribed by that school of medicine—Eclectic—but he had a desire to become as thoroughly acquainted with every school of study as his means and time would permit. He entered the medical department of the Northwestern University in 1870, in the meantime commencing the general practice of his profession. He studied at the University until the fire of 1871, which destroyed his office and library. He then went to New York City, where he passed a year in general observation among the schools and hospitals. While in New York, he was married to Miss Mary A. Gunn, on August 28, 1872. His wife is a sister of Dr. R. A. Gunn, the well-known surgeon, and is a native of the north of Scotland. Shortly after their marriage, Dr. Spray and wife returned to Chicago, and he re-entered the Northwestern University, completed his studies and graduated therefrom with high honors in the spring of 1873. He then entered actively into practice in this city, and continued highly successful up to January 1, 1878, when he entered upon his duties as medical director of the Cook County Hospital for the insane, the Cook County Almshouse, and the Obstetrical and Venereal Hospitals, his appointment having been confirmed by the entire County Board of Commissioners in the fall of 1877. He continued as the chief director of these various institutions until September 1, 1882, when a change in the management of them occurred, and Dr. Spray was made medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum. To that he devoted his exclusive attention for the following two years, and, on September 1, 1884, he left the institution, owing to changes in the political aspect of the Board. However, in the following year he again received the appointment as medical superintendent of the hospital, and, in the fall of 1885, entered upon his eighth year as chief officer of the Cook County Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Spray during his attendance at the Northwestern University made a special study of nervous diseases, under the tutelage of Dr. Jewell, professor of that department of medical science in the University. Such a course of study materially assisted Dr. Spray when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as director of the hospitals, and the large and varied experience he has since had has been of infinite value to him. Almost every species of insanity has come under his observation, and, as he is heart and soul in the work, he studies and labors to effect a cure whenever and wherever possible. The management of the insane during his administration has been unquestionably the best, but the great disadvantage he has had to contend with has retarded his operations very much. The main hospital was built for the accommodation of three hundred inmates, but again and again its walls have contained nearly double the number, taxing to the utmost the energy and ability of Dr. Spray to provide for all that came. In the construction of the new hospital, in close proximity to the original buildings, Dr. Spray has, by his long and valuable experience, been enabled to introduce new features which are a marked improvement over the

old style. Dr. Spray is a man of advanced ideas, constantly studying new projects, and is always abreast of the best thoughts of the age. Instead of the prison asylum he has formulated plans that shall make the abiding place for the insane a hospital-home. He believes that every surrounding for an insane patient should be calculated to attract rather than to repel. Instead of hospitals for the insane being conducted on the prison plan, confinement in dark rooms, shackling with irons, etc., his ideas are carried out in the new hospital by the arrangement of dormitories, corridors and private rooms, with plenty of light and air, and access to and from all parts of the ward. The Cook County Hospital for the Insane was the first in the West, if not in the United States, to introduce female physicians and trained nurses in the work of caring for the insane; and the innovation upon the old plan has, thanks to Dr. Spray, been of great benefit to the patients confined therein. Dr. Spray is a member of the Chicago and Cook County Medical societies, the Cumberland Club, Blair Lodge, No. 393, A.F. & A.M., and Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°. Owing to his duties he is unable to devote much attention to social matters; and the fact that he has been absent from his post but a dozen nights in a period covering seven years fully demonstrates his devotion to the work in which he is so heartily interested.

THE COUNTY AGENCY.—No description of the three charitable institutions of Cook County, the Hospital, Infirmary, and Insane Asylum, would be complete or fully comprehended without a knowledge of the operations and management of the office of the Cook County Agent. While established before the fire, that event brought it into more active and prominent usefulness. It is the key which unlocks the doors of each of the above-named institutions,—that organized instrumentality which every applicant for relief from the misfor-

Aid is given for one, two or three months, as may be needed, and ration-tickets issued for meat, bread, coal or shoes, accordingly.

From the report of the operations of this department, for 1885, it would appear that the number of families receiving aid was 5,380; and the number of children in families receiving aid, 13,250. Of these, 8,070 were males and 10,560 females. Only 824 of the families were natives of the United States, 1,577 were Irish, 1,177 German, 471 Scandinavians, 477 Poles, and 854 from other foreign countries; showing that 85 per cent. of those receiving aid were foreign born. There were 915 transportation orders issued during the year.

The administration of this branch of the county government is orderly and systematic. The books are well arranged and kept, and it is the only one of the four county charitable departments that can furnish regular annual reports since 1873.

Officers.—Charles Puscheck, county agent, 1871-73; John Dieden, county agent, 1873-76; Henry M. Peters, assistant, 1872-75; P. J. O'Connell, assistant, 1875-76; P. J. O'Connell, agent, 1876-77; Bartholomae Bartolmy, assistant, 1876-77; Patrick McGrath, county agent, 1877-83; Nicholas Eckhardt, assistant, 1878-85; James O'Brien, county agent, 1883-85; William C. Stevenson, chief clerk, 1874-85. County Physicians, Dr. Francis A. Emmons, Dr. Fernand Henrotin, and Drs. Harroun and Holden, 1872-77; Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, 1877-85.

The annual expenditures by the county agent, for thirteen years, have been as follows:

Articles.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Bread	\$ 17,068	\$ 24,830	\$ 31,647	\$ 40,171	\$ 47,974	\$ 21,922	\$16,085	\$11,035	\$12,619	\$ 6,590	\$ 7,991	\$16,221	\$ 25,087
Meat	25,045	29,306	43,553	50,510	57,937	31,960	27,329	15,432	16,949	13,884	18,305	28,588	38,789
Groceries*	28,245	33,257	28,852	23,236	28,981	9,655	2,758	2,716	3,057	8,626	4,714	5,788	5,859
Fuel	41,260	41,313	39,612	31,178	44,546	26,324	17,492	11,607	17,532	12,960	17,832	14,250	30,387
Incidentals	3,258	2,652	2,058	1,665	900	1,400	1,973	1,561	2,168	3,641	5,804	2,720	2,593
Medical goods	286	354	214	230	515	570	291	146	398	464	266	469	557
Printing and stationery	1,406	2,232	2,003	1,458	1,556	798	407	950	564	792	904	707	918
Salaries	7,462	14,277	16,430	15,337	15,159	12,598	17,953	17,119	15,816	18,342	23,201	20,907	23,580
Shoes	10,920	11,388	7,625	4,970	5,619	2,828	1,741	1,368	2,139	2,347	2,318	1,748	2,319
Soap							1,273	917	807	1,059	1,455	1,150	2,020
Transportation	12,847	6,424	3,526	6,103	12,693	4,550	2,015	2,385	5,128	4,779	6,132	6,003	5,035
Total	\$147,797	\$166,063	\$172,520	\$174,858	\$215,880	\$112,605	\$90,217	\$65,298	\$77,367	\$73,484	\$88,922	\$98,552	\$137,144
Number of families receiving aid	7,096	†	†	8,746	13,233	†	3,731	2,756	†	†	3,414	4,001	5,380

* Including flour, corn, oat meal, rice, beans, barley and potatoes.

† Not given.

tunes of sickness, poverty, or a diseased mind, must use before he can become a beneficiary. The name of every such applicant is taken, and all the circumstances of his situation carefully inquired into by a "visitor." So far as possible, benefits are confined to "aged indigent persons, indigent widows and orphans, old decrepit persons and cripples, and such as are physically and mentally unable to earn a living." A "black list" is kept of all those applying for aid who are deemed unworthy. When the preliminary examination is concluded, the applicant is assigned to whatever place he may be entitled to enter.

This bureau not only passes upon the claims of those seeking admission to the County Hospital, Infirmary and Insane Asylum, but itself furnishes relief to needy families entitled to aid from the county. The amount expended in former years, especially soon after the fire, was much greater than at present. This is doubtless owing in part to the improved facilities for examination, and greater care exercised in looking up the correctness of the representations of applicants.

JAMES O'BRIEN, county agent, son of Peter and Ellen O'Brien, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, on July 25, 1842. In the fall of 1850, he came to this country, and, after a short stay in Middletown, Conn., with relatives, went to Rome, N. Y., where he attended school until, in April, 1857, he came to Chicago. He finished his education at St. Patrick's Academy and at the Jesuit School. At the age of nineteen, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, and, after working in their yards in this city a short time, he became assistant yardmaster, which he retained for five years. He was connected with the Michigan Southern road one year, and was employed by the Michigan Central road until December, 1869. He then engaged in the liquor business on West Harrison, near Desplaines Street, and, in the fall of 1872, was elected alderman for the Ninth Ward (now the Eighth Ward), and was re-elected three terms successively. In 1879, he retired from the liquor business, and, after Mayor Harrison's election, was appointed chief sidewalk inspector, which position he held until April, 1883, when he became chief deputy assessor under Assessor Joseph Sokup. In the fall of 1883, he was appointed County Agent, which office he has administered with marked ability. His record as a public official is without blemish. Mr. O'Brien was married June 5, 1866, to Miss Bridget Long, of Chicago. They have nine children,—Peter J., John, James, Martin, Maggie, Laurence, Ellen, Robert, and Mary. He is a member of the A.O.U.W.

WILLIAM C. STEVENSON, chief clerk in the office of the

County Agent, is a son of William and Isabella Stevenson, and was born at Norwich, Muskingum Co., Ohio, on February 19, 1835. He is one of twins, both still living, their mother dying when they were three years old. When he was four years of age (his father having married again), his parents removed to Utica, Ohio, where he received his education, and assisted his father in the furniture business until twenty-six years old. In 1862, he came to this city, and shortly afterward went to Wenona, Ill., where he engaged in the furniture trade until burned out in May, 1869. He then formed a partnership with M. Myers, under the firm name of Myers & Stevenson, and entered the drug business. Two years later he sold out his interest to Dr. Downey, and returned to Chicago in March, 1872, to assist in the re-building

of the city. In connection with H. B. Myers, the firm being known as Stevenson & Myers, he went into the painting business at No. 118 South Clark Street, which he continued until March, 1874. He then received an appointment as clerk in the County Agent's office, and was made chief clerk thereof in 1885. His services have given the highest satisfaction to his superiors, and by his large circle of friends and acquaintances he is regarded as a thoroughly competent and reliable business man. Mr. Stevenson was married on June 24, 1869, to Miss Zilpha M. Cowen, of Wenona. They have three children, — William O., Eugene M., and George R. He is a member of Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 9, A.O.U.W., and is a Knight of St. Albans Legion, No. 16, of the same order.

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION.

OMNIBUS LINES.—The passenger transfer and baggage express traffic of Chicago, has been practically controlled for more than thirty years by one man,—Frank Parmelee,—who started the first regular omnibus line in Chicago, on May 9, 1853, and whose business has shown a growth commensurate with that of the city. The original outfit consisted of six omnibuses and thirty horses, and required the services of about a dozen men. There was then no regular line in the city, and Mr. Parmelee secured the control of the transfer business, by buying out the omnibuses of all the leading hotels. At that early day the service was in high demand, on account of the primitive condition of the roads and the distance of the depots. The Michigan Central depot was then located on the lake shore, at Sixteenth Street; and as all the Eastern land traffic came this way, Mr. Parmelee was obliged to inaugurate a line of covered Concord wagons, specially constructed for service on the sandy and miry roads of the period. Although other lines have occasionally entered the field, Mr. Parmelee's hold on this class of business has continued firm, and there has been practically no opposition for several years. The service at the present time employs eighty omnibuses, seventy baggage-wagons, two hundred and fifty horses and two hundred men, the number being somewhat greater in the season of summer travel. The large stables required for the accommodation of this extensive business, were built by Mr. Parmelee, and are very complete in their appointments. The general city office of the lines is in charge of J. W. Parmelee, eldest son of the proprietor.

The dry goods firms of Marshall Field, and Davis, Morse & Co., run a line of two-horse omnibuses between the Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot and their respective places of business.

THE NORTH CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.—Immediately after the fire, this Company, which had been a great sufferer by that calamity, set to work to repair the damage and put the line again into running order. Besides having, since that time, constructed over six miles of double track and nearly four miles of single track, they have erected car-houses at the corner of Center and Racine streets, Clybourn Avenue near Racine, corner of Clybourn Avenue and Cooper Street, corner of Wrightwood Avenue and Sheffield, corner of Clark Street and Drury Court, Larrabee Street near Center, Sedgwick near Eugenia Street, corner of Racine Avenue and Belden; stables on Krøger Street, corner of Clybourn Avenue and Racine, corner of Clybourn Avenue and Ashland, on Lill Avenue near Sheffield, on Larrabee near Center, and corner of Jay Street and Belden Avenue; blacksmith shops on Krøger Street, corner

of Clybourn and Ashland avenues, corner of Wrightwood Avenue and Sheffield, corner of Clark Street and Drury Court; and the fine building in which are situated the general offices, at the corner of Clark and Division streets. The latter was erected in 1883, is a three-story structure of brick trimmed with stone, and cost, with site, about \$55,000.

As to the lines of road which have been constructed entire since the fire, and which now are included in the North Division system, one and one-eighth miles of double track were completed on Lincoln Avenue from Center to Wrightwood, in 1872; two and one-fifth miles of double track on Wells Street from Randolph to North Clark, by November, 1875; one and one-eighth miles of single track on Center Street, from Clark to Racine Road, and four-fifths of a mile on Webster Avenue from Lincoln Avenue to Racine Road, in 1878; one and two-fifths miles on State Street, from Lake to Clark, via Division, and one-quarter of a mile on Larrabee, from Center to Webster Avenue, in 1880; one and two-fifths miles of double track on Clybourn Avenue from North Avenue to Fullerton, in 1881; half a mile of double track on Sedgwick Avenue, from Center to North Avenue, a mile of single track on Market, from Chicago Avenue to Division, in the year 1882; seven-eighths of a mile of single track on Garfield Avenue, from Lincoln Avenue to Racine Road, and one-half a mile on Fullerton Avenue, from Lincoln Avenue to Racine Road, in 1884; one-half mile on Racine Road from Fullerton Avenue to Clybourn, commenced in 1878 and completed in 1884.

The officers of the road, since date of organization, have been as follows:

John B. Turner, president, February 18, 1859, to January 8, 1867; V. C. Turner, secretary and treasurer from February 18, 1859, to July 4, 1865, vice-president from July 4, 1865, to January 8, 1867, and president from January 8, 1867, up to date; H. N. Towner, secretary and treasurer, July 4, 1865, to December 6, 1873, and Hiram Crawford, from December 6, 1873, to date; Lucian Tilton, vice-president, January 12, 1875, died in March, 1877; George L. Dunlap, vice-president, from January 20, 1879, to April 5, 1881.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY CO.—Between 1865 and 1875, the lines of this system were not extended to any great extent; but, during the latter year, the Wabash-avenue line was built, also a line on Indiana Avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-ninth Street, and one on Thirty-ninth from Cottage Grove Avenue to State Street. In 1877, cars were placed on Halsted Street, and run to the city limits.

In October, 1880, S. W. Allerton, one of the directors of the Company, visited San Francisco, and witnessed the successful operation of the cable system.

The lines which had been there constructed were in fine working order, but it was yet to be demonstrated that the system could be utilized in a region of harsh winters, deep snow and frosts. Mr. Allerton brought the matter formally before the Company, and the day after his return from California, C. B. Holmes, its superintendent, started for San Francisco to conduct a personal investigation. Upon Superintendent Holmes's return to Chicago, arrangements were at once entered into for putting the system into operation. The brick structure between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets was completed during the season, at a cost of \$50,000. It is two stories high, with stone facings, its dimensions being 151 by 250 feet. The four engines which operate the cables were manufactured at Worcester, Mass., by Jerome Wheelock, at a cost of \$35,000. The boilers, costing \$30,000, were made by Babcock & Wilcox of New York City. On January 17, 1881, the City Council granted the company the right to operate the cable; and, on June 27, ground was broken near Harmon Court. The State-street line, to Thirty-ninth Street, was ready for use in January, 1882, there having been used in its construction 8,000,000 pounds of iron, 250,000 bolts, 50,000 wagon-loads of gravel, 30,000 barrels of English cement and 12,000 of American cement, 350 cords of stone, and 213,000 brick. In the work of construction, one thousand five hundred men and two hundred teams were employed. One of the greatest obstacles to be overcome was that met with in the water, gas and sewerage pipes, which, in many cases, had to be almost entirely reconstructed, but, under the personal supervision of C. B. Holmes, the work was successfully accomplished. Four hundred men were instructed in the operation of the system; and, on January 28, 1882, the first public trial took place. On the afternoon of that day, a train of seven cars, with two grip-cars, under the guidance of Superintendent Holmes, was started from the corner of State and Madison streets, and conveyed the city and county officials, with a number of prominent citizens, to the engine house, on Twentieth Street, making the run in twenty-one minutes. Here a platform had been erected, from which speeches were made by Mayor Harrison,

C. B. Holmes.

Mr. Holmes, Judge Caton, S. B. Cobb, ex-president of the Company, William Bross, General Henry Strong, and others.

In May, 1882, ground was broken for the Wabash and Cottage Grove-avenue line, at Twenty-first Street. It was completed during the season, 60,000 wagon-loads of gravel, sand and crushed stone, 20,000 barrels of cement, 230,000 brick, 36,000 square yards of granite paving, 9,000,000 pounds of iron, 275,000 bolts and 550 cords of rubble stone, being used in its construction.

Over \$2,500,000 were expended in the laying of nineteen miles of single track and the twenty miles of cable, the equipment and erection of buildings.

During the first year of its operation, over six millions more people were transported than during the previous year, under the old system.

Many marked improvements have been introduced in the Chicago system. The splice used in San Fran-

cisco proved virtually useless, and a different one was invented by Thomas Nash, an employé of the road. Another important invention is the momentum brake, the patentee of which is T. L. Johnson, of Indianapolis. Its advantage is that it comes in contact with every wheel of the train, and is an almost instantaneous check. As now perfected, the cable system of Chicago transports one hundred thousand people daily, with ability to move five times as many, and actually does the work of two thousand five hundred horses. In an address delivered by Superintendent Holmes before the American Street Railway Association, on October 19, 1884, he gave the following interesting details:

"The construction consists of an underground tube, through which the cable, supported by grooved pulleys, passes in constant motion and at a uniform rate of speed. The tube is provided with sewer connections for drainage, and an open slot on the top through which passes a grappling device which is attached to a car. The cable is kept in motion and its speed regulated by a stationary engine or engines. The rope is endless, and the splices must possess great strength but not increase the diameter of the rope, as any enlargement would incur severe and dangerous abrasion. It should be coated with pine tar and lubricated with linseed oil to protect it from rust and the too harsh action of the grips. The drums which impart motion to the cable, and the sheaves which carry it around sharp corners, should have a diameter about one hundred times the diameter of the rope. Of what material the rope should be made to secure the best returns is a large question, affected by climate, the rate of speed it is to run, the frequency of stopping and starting, the character of the gripping device and the manner of applying the same, and the hilly or level character of the road. In cases of sharp deflections from a level, pulleys are required to depress the rope, and as these must be small to allow the grip to pass below them, the wear upon the cable is serious. To meet these conditions, flexibility and toughness, combined with strength and freedom from crystallization, are needed. Another important feature in a cable system is the device for automatically securing the proper tension of the rope. The extent of vibration will depend on its length, amounting in one four miles long to some five feet, and is caused by the sudden grappling of the cable by a heavily-loaded train. As the rope settles some two and a half inches between every two carrying-pulleys over the entire road, the sudden tightening and stretching of the cable produces an accumulation. If this were not instantly taken care of, the rope would drop from the carrying-pulleys and sheaves and be destroyed. Provision is therefore made for taking care of the permanent stretch of the cable, amounting, sometimes, to two hundred feet. The gripping attachment consists of an upper and a lower jaw, between which the cable is seized by the movement of a lever, one pound pressure on the handle of which produces four hundred pounds on the cable. A small sheave is placed in each end of the jaw, upon which the cable rides while the car is standing. Provision is also made for throwing the cable out of the grip, and entirely free from it, at any time or place. The length of the grip is such that it passes some three inches above the carrying-pulleys, and does not come in contact with them. The cable is brought into the open jaws by an elevating sheave, placed at an angle on one side of the tube. The metal used for lining the grip performs two thousand miles of service, when it requires renewal. In Chicago, a speed of eight and one-half miles an hour is attainable over one-half the lines, and nine and one-half over the other half, except in a few places, where the speed is one-half the above rates, and can be made as much less, at any point, as may be desired. More power is required during a snow storm, but in ordinary conditions the operation of twenty and one-quarter miles of cable in Chicago has required 477 horse-power, of which 389 was used in moving the machinery and cables and 88 to move 240 cars. The cable with its coating weighs about two hundred and seventy thousand pounds, and is doing work which would require two thousand five hundred horses. In Chicago, the cost was perhaps greater than would be necessary in most cities, owing to the nature of the ground. Along the thoroughfare where it operates, and even on parallel and cross streets, the real estate has increased in value from fifty to two hundred per cent."

Since the construction of the Halsted-street line to the city limits, in 1877, the following extensions of the horse railway system have been made:

In 1881, on State Street from Thirty-ninth to Fifty-fifth Street. In 1882, to Sixty-third on the same thoroughfare. In 1883, on Halsted Street from the city limits to Forty-seventh Street. In 1884, on Halsted Street to Sixty-third and on Sixty-third to Clark; on Wentworth Avenue from Thirty-third to Sixty-third Street, on

Archer Avenue from the River to Brighton Park, on Hanover and Butler streets from Archer Avenue to Thirty-first Street, on Thirty-first from the Lake to Archer Avenue, on Ashland Avenue from Archer to the city limits, and on Stanton Avenue from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth Street; a total of over twenty-eight miles built in 1884, the largest amount in the history of the road. The Chicago City Railway Company now (1885) operates, including the cable system, eighty-seven miles of track.

Following are the principal officers of the Company, from the time of its incorporation up to date:

Presidents—Liberty Bigelow, March 28, 1859, to September 20, 1859; Benjamin F. Carver, September 20, 1859, to April 8, 1861; William H. Waite, April 8, 1861, to August 11, 1863; David A. Gage, August 11, 1863, to August 8, 1864; S. M. Nickerson, August 9, 1864, to January 11, 1872; M. D. Hennessy, January 11, 1872, to January 8, 1874; S. B. Cobb, January 8, 1874, to May 24, 1881; Daniel A. Jones (acting), May 24, 1881, to January 23, 1882; C. B. Holmes, January 23, 1882, to date.

Secretaries—George W. Fuller, March 28, 1859, to January 13, 1868; M. D. Hennessy, January 13, 1868, to January 11, 1872; J. F. Johnson, January 11, 1872, to January 9, 1873; W. N. Evans, January 9, 1873, to April 25, 1884; H. H. Windsor, April 25, 1884, to date.

Treasurers—George W. Fuller, March 28, 1859, to January 13, 1868; M. D. Hennessy, January 13, 1868, to January 11, 1872; J. F. Johnson, January 11, 1872, to January 22, 1881; W. N. Evans, January 22, 1881, to January 29, 1883; T. C. Pennington, January 29, 1883, to date.

Superintendents—D. A. Gage, May 11, 1860, to August 11, 1863; Franklin Parmelee, August 11, 1863, to August 8, 1864; Charles H. Walker, August 9, 1864, to December 1, 1866; Daniel Thompson, December 1, 1866, to January 13, 1870; R. T. Crane, January 13, 1870, to January 13, 1873; C. B. Holmes, January 13, 1873, up to the present time.

THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY.

—The losses of the West Division Railway Company, by the fire of 1871, were much less than those of the companies operating the lines of the North and South divisions. No portion of their tracks was injured except for the comparatively small distance lying east of the river. The general offices of the company on State Street were burned and their business interrupted for a few days. Their total loss by the conflagration was not in excess of \$20,000, and their carrying power was in no wise diminished. The barns and rolling-stock of the company, and nearly the whole mileage of tracks were in the West Division. They soon began, indeed, to transport an increased number of passengers, owing to the great addition to the population of the West Division. Immediately succeeding the fire, the stream of travel was so great between the South and West divisions, that, to accommodate it, the West Division Railway Co. and the Chicago City Railway Co. established a joint line between Twenty-second Street and Union Park, over which passengers were transported for one fare. This, besides being a great convenience, enjoyed an immense patronage. It was continued for several months.

From this period to the beginning of 1875, but few new lines were opened by the company. The rapid growth of the West Division then demanding greater street-railway facilities, new construction became imperative. The most important of the new lines opened was probably the Indiana-street route; and important extensions have been made on Chicago Avenue, Ogden Avenue, South Halsted Street, Canal Street and Canal-port Avenue, West Twelfth Street, Milwaukee Avenue,

Randolph and Lake streets, Madison Street, Van Buren Street and Blue Island Avenue.

In 1881, the employés of the company struck for an increase of wages to twenty cents per hour, causing a delay to traffic of about thirty-six hours. Their demands were finally acceded to. The present officers of the company attribute the success of the more recent strike of June, 1885, to the settlement then made. On the latter occasion they asked for the reinstatement of men belonging to the Union of street-car employés, who had been discharged by the company for various reasons, and were again successful.

On July 30, 1883, the corporation received from the municipal government a general extension of its franchises for twenty years.

In 1884, this corporation operated its lines over seventy-five miles of track. It issued a daily average of 3,246 horses, made 1,031,503 round trips, and hauled its cars a total of 7,735,535 miles. It is now (1885) using 3,733 horses and 655 cars, which make an average of 3,029 round trips, covering 22,500 miles a day. The company employs 2,200 men, 1,100 of whom are conductors and drivers.

The present officers are—President, J. Russell Jones; Vice-president, Benjamin F. Campbell; Secretary and Treasurer, George L. Webb; General Superintendent, Dewitt C. Cregier.

ROBERT HEARTT, foreman of the O'Neil-street barns of the West Division Horse Railway Company, was born at Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on October 3, 1815. Although a clothier by trade, when he came to Chicago, October 12, 1836, walking all of the way, he commenced life in the West by working on driving the piers for the United States, then by driving a stage for Lathrop Johnson on the old Milwaukee road. In the spring of 1837, he was appointed assistant builder to Nelson R. Norton, who had the contract for constructing the Dearborn-street draw-bridge, at \$5 a day and twenty-five per cent. of all the money expended. Mr. Heartt spent the succeeding year in fishing at Green Bay, and, in the summer of 1839, he became a clerk in the Chicago warehouse owned by John Kinzie and David Hunter. During 1840, he became known throughout Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, engaging as he did in hauling grain and produce to and from their markets. A fine farm in Mercer County engaged his attention the succeeding year, but as the market for his grain was one hundred and eighty miles from the place of raising it, he returned to Chicago, and, in 1844, engaged again in the teaming business. He subsequently was employed by Charles M. Gray, the well-known manufacturer of cradles, and when Mr. Gray obtained from C. H. McCormick a contract to turn out one hundred reapers and a manufactory was established on the North Side, under the firm name of Gray, McCormick & Ogden, Mr. Heartt became engineer, and so continued for three years. In the spring of 1850, he removed to Niles, Ill., and built a saw-mill which was principally engaged in sawing logs for the Northwestern (or Milwaukee) Plank Road. For many years, until 1864, he was engaged in traveling over the South, purchasing horses and disposing of them in Kentucky. Upon returning to Chicago, he was engineer in his brother's tobacco factory, went into the livery business in 1868, and established the Lumberman's Omnibus Line, on Halsted Street, in 1869. Although this was an unfortunate enterprise in which he lost heavily, he continued in it until 1875. He then connected himself with the West Division Company, having held the position of foreman from the commencement to the present time. Mr. Heartt was married on January 6, 1836, to Sally Ann Huntington, a native of New York, and celebrated his golden wedding in Chicago. He is the son of Daniel B. Heartt and Jane (Callender) Heartt, who had the pleasure of observing the first of Chicago's golden weddings. His mother is still living, being in her ninety-seventh year. Mr. and Mrs. Heartt have but one child living, William, who is a member of the Fire Department. Daniel B. Heartt, another son, was thrown from his engine in 1866, while going to a fire, and received fatal injuries.

PARKS AND BOULEVARDS.

These elements of the beauty of Chicago are worthy of an extended description; not alone for the addition thus made to its appearance, but also for the incalculable advantage to the general public. For the wealthy, the Boulevard drive is a hygienic luxury, and for the poorer citizen the Parks afford a breathing-place, where pure air can refresh him after his weekly toil amid vitiated atmosphere.

As may be seen, by reference to the map, the boulevard system encircles the entire city, and renders the parks readily accessible to the visitor. As an additional incentive to the population to frequent the parks, the authorities supply free concerts there at stated periods during the summer. The desirability and utility of this branch of Chicago's realty can not be too highly eulogized, and it is undoubtedly true, that the system of parks and boulevards in this city is unexcelled by any other upon the continent.

SOUTH PARK.

The South Park Commission had its inception in the passage and approval, on February 24, 1869, of "An Act providing for the location and maintenance of a Park in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake." By the provisions of this Act, a board of five members was to be appointed by the Governor, their term of office being five years. The lands to be selected by the commissioners for park purposes were designated by the Act; and it was further directed that in case the title to the lands so designated could not be acquired by purchase at an agreed price, or by gift, proceedings for condemnation were to be instituted under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1852, relating to the "Condemning right-of-way for purpose of Internal Improvements." A method was provided for estimating the benefit or damage to property-owners, for borrowing money, and for taxing property to meet the annual interest upon such bonds, as well as the amount needed annually for the improvement, maintenance and government of the park. At an election, held on March 23, 1869, the Act was ratified. On April 16, 1869, an Act amendatory of and supplemental to the Act of February 24, was approved, and on the same day Governor Palmer appointed as commissioners, John M. Wilson, George W. Gage, Chauncey T. Bowen, L. B. Sidway and Paul Cornell. On April 30, an organization was effected by the election of John M. Wilson as president, Paul Cornell as secretary, George W. Smith as treasurer, and George W. Gage as auditor.

The first work of the Commission was to select the land designated by the Act, to survey the same, and inquire as to its value. Its probable cost was estimated at \$1,865,750, and, under the terms of the Act, the Commission made application to the Circuit Court for the appointment of assessors to impose that amount upon the property benefited. The Circuit Court denied the application, and the Supreme Court thereafter awarded a mandamus directing the performance, by the lower tribunal, of the act requested. After the appointment of the assessors, it was learned that the cost of the land needed would greatly exceed the original estimate. By Act of June, 16, 1871, the Board was authorized to revise and enlarge their earlier estimate; and under the

power so conferred, it was decided to increase the assessment to \$3,320,000. The Commission issued bonds, secured upon the park and improvements, for the full amount of \$2,000,000 therein named. Most of the bonds were negotiated in New York, and from them, together with those issued in part payment for lands purchased, the Board realized \$1,827,399. More or less difficulty was encountered in acquiring title to the land condemned, and considerable litigation ensued, appeals from the judgments of condemnation being taken, and carried, in many instances, to the Supreme Court.

In 1869, the Commission employed Olmstead & Vaux, landscape architects, of New York, to furnish plans and specifications for the improvement of the park grounds. These gentlemen, after a careful topographical survey, submitted an elaborate scheme, covering all the land adopted by the Board. Work was at once commenced under this plan, and was carried forward rapidly. A nursery, comprising five acres, was soon opened, and there were set out sixty thousand young trees, of various kinds, at cost of about \$17,000. Work on the roadways and sewers, as well as the grading and preparation of superficial planting space, were progressing rapidly, when the conflagration of 1871 necessitated a suspension of operations.

The offices of the Commission, which were supposed to be fire-proof, suffered with the surrounding buildings. The loss was a serious one; they contained the original plans and specifications for the improvement of the park; the atlases of the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, showing all the subdivisions in those towns, and the divisions and ownership of the unsubdivided lands; all the records of the Board and books of account, together with all contracts, estimates, accounts, and vouchers, subsequent to May 5, 1871; and also the special assessment-roll for benefits, nearly completed. The Commission met the emergency, not only by the suspension of work, but by the discharge of all employes except a small police force and a few men employed to protect and preserve the Board's property from trespass and destruction. Those members of the Commission who were entitled to salary or compensation declined to receive any subsequent to September, and the chief engineer, George W. Waite, relinquished all claim to any salary after October, 1871. The only contracts entered into by the Board, during the remainder of the fiscal year, were for the sinking of an artesian well and for the purchase of standard trees to replace those which failed to survive the severe drought of the previous summer.

It was not possible, however, that there should be a long interruption of the work of improvement. Apart from the legal questions relating to the obligation resting upon the Commission to proceed with the work with due diligence, justice to those whose property was to be assessed, and good faith to the bond-holders, alike required it. In the following year, new boulevards were laid out and graded; water-mains were extended; old sewers were examined and cleaned, and a substantial new sewer, 11,900 feet long, emptying into the canal, was built; and one hundred and fifty acres were plowed and fertilized.

On September 1, 1872, H. W. S. Cleveland was appointed landscape architect. Up to that time, no



ornamental work had been done on the park, and the only portion of its area which had then been made accessible to the public was the northern extremity of what was known as the Upper Division. Across this portion, Bayard Avenue had been constructed, connecting the southern extremities of the two principal avenues of approach from the city, forming a continuous pleasure-drive of four miles in length. Grand (then known as South Park) and Drexel boulevards had been partially laid out, but planting had been done only on the first. The design for the former avenue contemplated a road two miles in length and two hundred feet in width; a driveway fifty-five feet wide occupied the center; on either side was a grass border, twenty feet in width, the borders being separated from side roads, intended for business traffic, by a row of trees. The proposed length

of the west division of the park were put under cultivation; new water-tanks were erected, supplied by mains from the artesian well; artificial lakes were excavated; a temporary music-pavilion erected; and an old building neatly fitted up as a restaurant. Open-air concerts were given weekly in the pavilion, by Hans Balatka's orchestra, the attendance being so large as to necessitate the throwing open of the adjacent grounds to the public. A new greenhouse was built during that year, making three in all; and, a large quantity of valuable plants and shrubs having been forwarded to the Commission from the Botanical Gardens, at Washington, D. C., many citizens conceived the idea that a well-organized botanical garden would be an ornament to the park, and also a source of great pleasure and practical value as a means of education. The Commis-



ENTRANCE TO JACKSON PARK.

of Drexel boulevard was a mile and a half, and its width two hundred feet; the original design comprised a central ornamental space, one hundred feet wide, arranged with paths and with grass-plats, planted with trees and shrubbery, a driveway running on each side. Under Mr. Cleveland's direction, the central driving-space was narrowed to ninety feet, the driveway on each side being widened five feet. During this year, five hundred trees were set out along the lines of these two boulevards. Another nursery was planted on the line of Bayard Avenue, containing more than twenty-five thousand specimens, together with evergreens numbering some twenty-one thousand specimens, as well as about eight thousand shrubs.

During 1874, the work of improvement was pressed forward rapidly, although the Commission found itself much hampered in its work by the failure of the authorities to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes, which, in three years, amounted to more than one-eighth of the total levy; when to this was added the commissions paid to town and county collectors, the actual deficit reached nearly fifteen per cent. of the amount allowed by law. The character of the improvements was similar to that of preceding years. About two hundred acres

finding itself without sufficient funds to defray the expense of such an enterprise, H. H. Babcock, H. N. Hibbard, John R. Walsh, E. H. Sargent and A. E. Ebert signified their willingness to undertake, without pecuniary compensation, the general management and direction of the work. The offer was accepted by the Commission, and the persons named formed an organization, by the choice of H. N. Hibbard as president and H. H. Babcock as secretary and botanical director. Circulars were sent to a large number of botanical gardens and to individuals, soliciting co-operation. The response was generous. The committee found themselves the recipients of more than three thousand packages of seeds and bulbs, nearly eight hundred species and varieties of living plants, more than eleven hundred herbarium specimens, and twenty-nine volumes of botanical and other publications. Among the foreign contributors were the botanical gardens at St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Berlin, Vienna, Prague, Leipzig, Amsterdam, Heidelberg, Zurich, Santiago, Palermo and Melbourne. Two and one-half acres were laid out for the temporary reception of hardy plants, and plans prepared for permanent arrangement of the entire plat. Four plant-houses were erected at once. Living speci-

mens of native plants were set out in the garden, and seeds of various species soon collected in sufficient quantity for exchange.

In 1875, the Board, by resolution, named that portion of the park between Fifty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, and Stony Island Avenue and Lake Michigan,

hundred and fifty acres had been tilled, seeded down, and planted with forest trees of from three to twelve inches in diameter; that portion of it known as the "south open green" had been laid out as a lawn—probably the most extensive in America; and the four main boulevards, Grand, Drexel, Pavilion and Oakwood, had been built and completed, affording eleven and one-half miles of road. A connecting drive between the east and west divisions of the park, besides other minor boulevards, some five miles in length, had been constructed. The nursery furnished several thousand trees each season, which were planted in the park, their places in the nursery being supplied by young stock. The floral department and botanical garden were well established, with good hot-houses, steam-forcing apparatus, etc., and the Board found itself able to furnish therefrom all the plants for the walks and drives in the parks.

Many difficulties had been encountered by the Commission in obtaining land, owing to the exorbitant prices demanded by property owners as soon as the park bill went into effect, and on account of vexatious legal delays where the parties interested could not agree. The assessments had been confirmed by the court and divided into eight annual installments, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. from the date of confirmation, June 27, 1872. The financial panic of 1873 had materially crippled the resources of many property owners, who were compelled by necessity to contest the several installments. Another, and smaller, class of contestants were influenced by a sentiment of general hostility to the enterprise. Judgment was recovered in the County Court, on the delinquent list, for the first and second installments, but refused by that tribunal on the third, the court being of opinion that the revenue law had so modified the mode of collection that no judgment could be rendered. From the decisions in reference to the first and second installments the property-owners appealed; while the Commission took an appeal from that relative to the third installment. All the legal questions involved were presented and argued at the September term of the Supreme Court, in 1875, and the validity of both special assessment and tax upheld.

The decision of the Supreme Court had the effect of bringing into the treasury of the Commission more than \$800,000, during 1876. Three park-phaetons were also introduced in that year, similar to those used in Eastern cities.

Owing to the financial stringency of the period, the Commission levied a tax for 1876, of \$200,000 only, instead of the usual \$300,000. Of this amount more than \$142,000 were expended in paying interest on the bonded debt, leaving a balance very little larger than was necessary for the maintenance of the parks and boulevards. There were virtually no funds with which to extend improvements. A large proportion of the money received during the previous year, as well as of that received this year, from the payment of special



DREXEL FOUNTAIN.

Lake Park, and the twenty acres at the intersection of Western Avenue and Pavilion Boulevard as Gage Park, the latter being named in memory of George W. Gage, one of the original members of the Commission, who died on September 24, 1875.

The labors of the Board, up to 1875, may be briefly summed up as follows: The whole amount of land purchased was one thousand and forty-five acres, of which seven hundred and eighty acres had been paid for in full, and abstracts of title were being examined with a view to the purchase of an additional half-mile of frontage on Western Avenue. Nearly four-fifths of the west division of the park had been completed; three

assessments in consequence of the Supreme Court's decision, was absorbed in the liquidation of out-standing indebtedness. That indebtedness, which at one time amounted to some \$800,000, owing to the non-payment of the taxes and assessments as contemplated by the park laws (the destruction of the assessment-rolls in the fire of 1871 having delayed for eighteen months the collection of the park revenue), had been, at this time, nearly all paid off. In addition to these payments, \$200,000 of South Park bonds, which would have matured on January 1, 1878, had been retired, and the financial outlook was favorable.

During the years following, unimproved portions of the acquired territory were brought under cultivation, new drives were built, and new features of ornamentation were carried forward.

On July 21, 1877, the Board, by resolution, suspended the further operations of the Botanical Board, placing the garden under the general control of the floral management of the park. This action was taken to avoid the large and constantly increasing outlay required for its maintenance, which involved constant care and enlargement.

In 1880, the Commission owed no floating debt; the interest on the bonded indebtedness had been reduced \$37,300; and a sinking fund had been created, under the operation of which a certainty existed that the bonded debt would be paid at maturity. Great circumspection had been exercised in the acquisition of the territory selected (under the law) for park purposes. Every precaution was taken to prevent any undue encroachment upon the Board's funds. By December 1, 1880, the Commission had acquired title to all the lands required for park purposes, with the exception of one lot, comprising one acre, used for school purposes, and some two hundred acres, in the East Park, known as the Phillips tract. Possession of the land last mentioned had long since been obtained, but owing to the conflicting claims of various owners and pseudo-owners the title has not yet been quieted. Much litigation has been had, and, the property having been divided, separate suits as to different portions were brought in both the State and United States courts. A motion for a new trial in the former tribunal is now pending, in order that a larger verdict may be secured by claimants than that rendered on December 16, 1884, which was for \$155,400—a material reduction of that given on November 5, 1883, which was for \$350,000.

Despite the unavoidable expenses connected with litigation incident to a faithful execution of the trust reposed in the Commission, the Board found sufficient funds at their disposal available for purposes of improvement. New and substantial buildings for necessary uses were erected and ornamental structures sprang into existence on every hand.

As time progressed, West Park became Washington Park, while the memory of President Garfield, was perpetuated in one of the principal boulevards. An extensive and substantial breakwater was erected. In 1884, a pavement beach was laid in Jackson Park along the lake shore, from Fifty-sixth Street to the Fifty-ninth Street inlet, and the breakwater was extended to a point about two hundred feet south of Sixty-third Street.

One of the most beautiful adornments of the parks was that furnished by Messrs. Drexel Brothers, of Philadelphia, who, in memory of their father, after whom Drexel Boulevard was named, placed at the head of that beautiful driveway a bronze fountain of exquisite design and elegant workmanship.

At a comparatively early period in the history of the

South Parks, the Commission was anxious to secure the control of Michigan Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street (from Michigan Avenue to Grand Boulevard), as otherwise the South Park system would be incomplete. Considerable litigation resulted over the Board's efforts to carry out its design, but a decision of the Supreme Court, in 1880, confirmed the Commission in its possession. The plan decided upon for its improvement contemplated flagstone sidewalks, eight feet in width, with grass-plats between the sidewalk and the stone curbs; elm trees were to be supplied, where not already growing, and uniform lamp-posts erected; a fifty-foot driveway was to be constructed, eight feet on either side to be of stone or composition block, and the center thirty-four feet to consist of a surface of six inches of clear bank gravel, upon a foundation of twelve inches of limestone Macadam. The estimated cost of the improvement was \$551,063. The Commission adopted the necessary ordinances, prepared assessment-rolls, and filed them for confirmation. A portion of the property abutting on the line of Michigan Avenue was that commonly known as the Lake Front, and owned by the City of Chicago, against which an assessment of \$45,953.23 was confirmed. Considerable delay supervened in the prosecution of the proposed work, owing to the failure of the City Council to appropriate the necessary funds to meet this assessment. This failure, however, affected only that portion of Michigan Avenue between Jackson Street and Park Place, and work was pressed forward on the remainder of the proposed boulevard as rapidly as the collection of assessments would permit. The care of the boulevard on Michigan Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street has entailed a large annual outlay, and the Commission has felt indisposed to assume additional expense. No legislative sanction for an increase of the tax levy has been asked, however, the Board being of the opinion that their present resources—despite the fact of their taxation for the maintenance of Michigan Boulevard—are sufficient for a reasonably rapid improvement of the property under their care.

The Commission, at the close of 1884, owed no floating debt. The financial condition of the Board, as set forth in the report of that year, may be thus summarized:

Bonded debt due December 1, 1883:		
Seven per cent., due 1891,	\$203,000	
Six per cent., due 1899..	400,000	
Five per cent., due 1900..	48,000	\$651,000
Reduction in 1884, through bonds paid January 1, 1885:		
Seven per cent.	\$29,000	
Six per cent.	25,000	
Five per cent.	3,000	\$57,000
Bonded debt, January 1, 1885.....		
		\$594,000

It is believed that this indebtedness will be discharged at maturity, through the operation of the interest and sinking fund.

The names and terms of office of the members and officers of the South Park Commission, from the date of its organization until December 1, 1884, were—

Commissioners.—John M. Wilson, from April 16, 1869, to May 2, 1872; George W. Gage, from April 16, 1869, to September 24, 1875; Chauncey T. Bowen, from April 16, 1869, to February 1, 1871, and from May 2, 1872, to 1877; L. B. Sidway, from April 16, 1869, to 1878; Paul Cornell, from April 16, 1869, to 1883; Potter Palmer, from February 1, 1871, to April, 1874; James Morgan, from April, 1874, to 1879; Cornelius Price, from 1876, to 1881; John B. Sherman, from 1877; John R. Walsh, from 1878; Martin J. Russell, from 1879; Bernard Callaghan, from 1881; Louis Wahl, from 1883.

Presidents.—John M. Wilson, from April 3, 1869, to May 2, 1872; Chauncey T. Bowen, from May 2, 1872, to 1876; James

Morgan, from 1876, to 1879; John R. Walsh, from 1879 to 1883; Bernard Callaghan, from 1883.

Secretaries.—Paul Cornell, from April 30, 1869, to March 1, 1871; W. L. Greenleaf, from March 1, 1871, to March 19, 1873; H. W. Harmon, from March 9, 1873, to 1879; Paul Cornell, during 1879; H. W. Harmon, from 1880.

Auditors.—George W. Gage, from April 30, 1869, to March 13, 1871, and from March 6, 1875, to September 24, 1875; L. B. Sidway, from March 13, 1871, to March 6, 1875, and from September 24, 1875, to March, 1876; Paul Cornell, from March, 1876, to March, 1877; Cornelius Price, from March, 1877, to 1880; Martin J. Russell, from 1880.

Treasurers.—George W. Smith, from April 30, 1869, to March 1, 1870; J. Irving Pierce, from March 1, 1870, to March 13, 1871; Isaac N. Hardin, from March 13, 1871, to March, 1872; J. Irving Pierce, from March, 1872, to March, 1877; George Schneider, from March, 1877, to 1882; George M. Bogue, from 1882 to 1884; Thomas Brennan, from 1884.

Superintendents.—W. M. Berry, from 1872 to 1881; M. W. White, from 1881.

Engineers.—J. H. Sams, from 1872 to 1881; J. F. Foster, from 1881.

Attorneys.—Joseph F. Bonfield, from 1880 to 1881; Dupee & Judah, from 1881 to 1882; M. W. Fuller, from 1882.

Collectors.—W. L. Greenleaf, from 1872 to 1879.

The following table shows the areas and distances of the South Parks and boulevards, as completed and improved, to 1884:

Parks and Boulevards.	Total Area, Acres.	Total length, Miles.	Improved Area, Acres.	Improved drives, Miles.
Jackson Park	586	—	84	1 50
Washington Park	371	—	371	5 79
Gage Park	20	—	—	—
Midway Plaisance	80	—	—	1 10
Grand Boulevard, 198 feet wide	—	2 00	—	3 35
Drexel Boulevard, 200 feet wide	—	1 48	—	3 05
Oakwood Boulevard, 100 feet wide	—	.50	—	.50
Michigan Avenue Boulevard	—	3 23	—	3 23
Thirty-fifth Street Boulevard	—	.32	—	.32
Pavilion Boulevard, 200 feet wide	—	3 50	—	3 75
Western Avenue Boulevard, 200 feet wide	—	2 81	—	.79
Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet wide	—	.03	—	.03
Total	1057	13 87	455	23 41

The receipts from the sale of the first issue of bonds, and their nature, were—

Due October 1, 1871	\$ 117,500 00
Due October 1, 1872	128,500 00
Due October 1, 1874	47,000 00
Due October 1, 1877	200,000 00
Due January 1, 1880	1,507,000 00

Total issue \$2,000,000 00

\$1,418,000 sold at 90 cents	\$1,276,200 00
50,000 sold at 92½ cents	46,250 00
46,000 sold at 93½ cents	43,000 00
200,000 sold at 95 cents	190,000 00
25,000 sold at 97 cents	24,250 00
261,000 sold at 100 cents	261,000 00

Proceeds of sale \$1,840,710 00
Amount received from accrued interest 6,644 95

\$1,847,354 95
Expenses attending sale 19,955 74

Net proceeds of first issue of bonds \$1,827,399 21

The net receipts from special assessments were—

1872	\$ 202,786 20
1873	384,556 24
1874	292,748 82
1875	414,459 41
1876	809,215 11

1877	\$ 546,848 74
1878	453,626 55
1879	615,463 02
1880	613,933 43
1881	142,485 28
1882	128,495 73
1883	67,200 44
1884	37,813 88

Total \$4,709,632 85

The receipts from South Park tax levies have been—

Prior to March 1, 1872 \$535,786 50

Tax levied in 1871, and received prior to

December 1, 1872 51,258 98

1873 323,288 96

1874 183,577 75

1875 311,282 47

1876 212,268 64

1877 223,523 85

1878 162,441 17

1879 348,102 26

1880 458,571 40

1881 295,445 68

1882 342,403 80

1883 218,057 49

1884 325,075 62

Total \$3,991,144 57

The disbursements for the purchase of land have been—

To January 1, 1871 \$1,641,199 46

From January 1, 1871, to December 1, 1872 148,643 96

1873 193,579 98

1874 114,041 30

1875 133,146 56

1876 41,758 55

1877 98,121 82

1878 57,737 13

1879 529,370 05

1880 241,850 34

1881 13,335 30

1882 18,959 76

1883 6,146 78

1884 39,955 90

Total \$3,277,846 91

The amounts expended in payment of interest on bonds and land-contracts have been—

To January 1, 1871 \$ 146,417 13

1871 215,576 70

1872 100,421 16

1873 195,259 36

1874 181,814 69

1875 168,304 53

1876 158,811 46

1877 163,715 18

1878 131,343 33

1879 105,455 21

1880 65,214 33

1881 52,970 00

1882 49,385 00

1883 47,755 00

1884 41,110 00

Total \$1,723,553 08

Following are given some sketches of real-estate men. This class of our citizens, by their energy and foresight, have been among the most earnest promoters of the park system, and to their indefatigable perseverance the success of the movement may be largely ascribed:

NELSON THOMASSON entered into the real-estate business in 1869, while on "awaiting orders," and resigned from the Army in 1870. He was born in Louisville, Ky., in October, 1839, and was educated in that State. His father was an old line Whig and was a representative in Congress for many years from Kentucky, during the same period in which Hon. John Wentworth represented Chicago in the House. Mr. Thomasson came to Chicago in 1857, and studied law in the office of Judge John G. Rogers, graduating from the Law College of Chicago in 1860. When the war broke out he enlisted and immediately went into the Sturges' Rifles. He was promoted October 31, 1861, to the rank of second lieutenant, in Co. "E," 5th United States Infantry; to first lieutenant, Co.

"B" of the same regiment, in 1863, and attached to Co. "E"; and to captain of Co. "B," same regiment, on January 7, 1867. This regiment, under the command of Colonel—now Brigadier General—Nelson A. Miles, made for itself the reputation of being composed of the best Indian fighters in the service. By authority of the Secretary of War, to facilitate its rapidity of movement and warlike efficacy, it was made a regiment of Mounted Infantry—the only one in the army—the horses being Indian ponies captured by the regiment in their various successful contests. During his service of nearly ten years in the regular army, he was five years in New Mexico, with Kit Carson, Maxwell and General James H. Carleton, and other famous Indian fighters.* In 1866, he was military superintendent of the Navajo and Apache Indians, over ten thousand captives of war at Fort Sumner, N. M. He was succeeded by General George Sykes, U. S. A. He resigned from the army in December, 1870. Since his entrée into the real-estate business Mr. Thomasson has made a specialty of acre property and large blocks of real estate; he also deals extensively in Boulevard property. In October, 1868, he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Section 27, Town. 38, Range 14, for which he gave \$140 an acre, and in February, 1869, he sold the same for \$400 an acre, making over forty-one thousand dollars by this single operation in five months; this property is now designated as Pitner's subdivision. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 38, A.F. & A.M., and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.

JOHN ALLES, JR., was born on November 17, 1851, at Winnetka, Ill., the son of John and Mary (Reinhardt) Alles. His father is an old resident of Winnetka, having located there in 1835. Mr. Alles received his early education in the schools of his native village, and at the age of twenty left school to take charge of a farm belonging to his father, situated near Winnetka in Cook County. For two years he turned his attention to farming, and at the end of that time came to Chicago, and opened a real-estate office in partnership with his cousin, George Alles, who is at present engaged in other business in this city. For eight years this partnership continued, during which time the firm came into possession of much valuable real estate property. In 1882, George Alles, retiring from the business, Mr. Alles continued alone, and has managed his property independently until the present time. His real-estate lies principally at Des Plaines, a suburban town of Chicago, and his manner of handling it is the most substantial. It consists of buying a tract of land contiguous to the city, and, by a subdivision and improvement of the same, it is made valuable. He designs his own plans of cottages, erects them upon the lots, and pursues an independent course in the real-estate business which is commendable. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Teutonia Lodge, No. 97.

JOHN A. BARTLET was born at Oxford, Worcester Co., Mass., on April 8, 1829, a son of Eleazer and Harriet (Ashcraft) Bartlet. His early school-days were spent in the schools of Worcester County, fitting him for attendance at the academy at Webster, Mass., where he afterward went. Leaving school at the age of eighteen, he entered a machine shop, where he remained six years, becoming proficient as a practical machinist. On the 13th of October, 1854, he arrived in Chicago, and the year following entered into partnership with R. T. Rawson, and formed the firm of Rawson, Bartlet & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, located at Nos. 222-223 South Water Street. Under this organization, the firm continued till 1859, when it was changed to Rawson & Bartlet, by the withdrawal of the silent partner, and their place of business removed to No. 24 Lake Street. In May, 1860, the firm suffered greatly by fire, but, saving a portion of their goods, took up quarters at No. 30 Lake Street and continued till 1862, when the death of the senior partner worked a dissolution of the firm, but his interest being assumed for a consideration by his brother, the business was continued under the same style until January, 1866, when two partners were taken in, Mr. Rawson retiring in January, 1867, and the firm became Bartlet, Hoswell & Bush, and so continued till 1869, when Mr. Bartlet sold his interest to S. W. Rawson, his former partner, and entered his employ as a salesman, where he remained for one year, or until the spring of 1870, when his health failing, he paid a short visit to California. After returning from the Pacific coast, he opened a real-estate office in Chicago with A. P. Downs. For seven years this partnership continued, when it was dissolved by the death of Mr. Downs, Mr. Bartlet continuing till the present time. He was married in Boston, on January 23, 1851, to Sarah A. Wentworth. They have one son, Charles A., who is engaged in the stationery business in the city. Mr. Bartlet has never held a political position until recently, when he accepted the office of assessor in the Town of Lake, which position he now holds.

CHARLES F. GREGORY was born near Sunbury, Delaware Co., Ohio, on November 29, 1840, the son of Isaac and Amy (Clark)

* See Colonel Guy V. Henry's History of Army Officers of the late War, vol. 1, page 472.

Gregory. When he was eight years of age, his family moved to Clinton County, Iowa, and there, in the common schools, Mr. Gregory received his early education. At the age of sixteen he went to the academy at Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa, and remained for two years, and afterward attended Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, where two more years were devoted to gaining a practical education. When he reached the age of twenty, he left school, and for the five years following was a teacher. At that time he went to Rochester, Minn., and dealt in unimproved land in that State and the country adjacent. For eighteen years he was one of the heaviest dealers in real-estate in the Northwest, and now owns many thousand acres of the fertile lands lying in the northwestern territory. He came to Chicago on January 18, 1884, and established an office. He was married on November 3, 1870, to Miss Ida F. Drake, of Dover, Minn.; they have one child, Jessie Lillian, seven years of age. In 1881, when the Manitoba & Southwestern Railway was surveyed through the country north of Lake Superior, Mr. Gregory owned a large tract of land near the proposed route, and as property suddenly advanced he parted with his interest at a high figure, thereby closing a deal, the results of which alone made him wealthy. He is at present an extensive land owner, being the vice-president of the Battle River Valley and Northwestern Land Company, which has its headquarters at Winnepeg.

CHARLES GARDNER was born at Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., on August 20, 1837, a son of Silas H. and Charlotte (Cogswell) Gardner. On his father's side he comes from an old Rhode Island family, and by the maternal ancestry he is related to the celebrated Cogswells of Eastern Massachusetts. Many famous and honorable names occur in that genealogical line, of whom Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Ralph Waldo Emerson are not the least. Hon. John Wentworth, of this city, is connected also with the Cogswell family by his mother's family, and a long line of celebrated New England divines are scions of the same root. Mr. Gardner's early education was acquired in the public and private schools of Hancock, Berkshire County, after which he attended the State Normal School, at Westfield, and, returning to his native village, taught school for one term. At this time, his father died, and the management of a large farm occupied his time for the following three years. He then entered Williams College, and, after taking the regular course, graduated in the class of 1864, with the degree of B.A., and took the degree of M.A. in regular course. After leaving college he was offered a position in the State Deaf Mute Asylum, at Columbus, O., but declined it to accept the position of assistant superintendent and principal of the Reform School, at Waukesha, Wis. He remained in that institution from September, 1864, until February of the following year, when he received an invitation to teach in the Greek department of the University of Chicago, and at an annual meeting of the board was appointed tutor; this appointment, however, was soon after cancelled, owing to some factional disagreement. In February, 1866, while at his home in Hancock, Mass., he again received notice that his services were desired in the Chicago University, and he accordingly took the position of tutor in the Greek department of that institution, which he held until 1870. He then resigned and commenced to study law in the office of Miller, VanArman & Lewis, where he remained for one year, during which he was also connected with a religious paper published in Chicago. In 1872, he established a real-estate office, and has followed this business until the present time. Mr. Gardner has been twice married; first, on August 29, 1865, to Miss Louisa M. Crapo, daughter of Seth Crapo, for many years a prominent dry goods dealer in Albany, N. Y. By this marriage he has two children,—Lewis C. and Henry G. His second marriage occurred June 23, 1877, when he was united to Miss Emma A. Shute, of Concord, N. H. She died June 11, 1878, leaving one child, Walter A. While engaged in teaching, Mr. Gardner was a contributor to the columns of the daily papers, and became associate editor of, and a stockholder in, what was known as the Western Monthly and afterward as the Lakeside Monthly. His knowledge of the classics enables him to occupy the place of a valued contributor to the journals of the day, and his efforts occupy a prominent place in Chicago journalism. Coming from a long line of clergymen and theologians, he inherits a religious and theological cast of mind, which has not only brought him into prominent church relations—he is a member of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church—but has led him to make use of his intimate knowledge of the Greek to settle for himself many deep questions of a doctrinal and critical character. A vigorous and independent thinker, with a mind trained to the closest metaphysical analysis, when once he entered upon that field nothing could prevent him from thoroughly traversing the territory or from announcing his discoveries as he advanced. These studies embraced the Greek, both of the New Testament and the Septuagint version of the Old, and his office has been for years a theological seminary, to which a large circle of interested students, both of the Bible and of the Greek language, constantly resort. He is regarded as one of the most thorough Greek scholars living, and his criticisms have

found a wide circulation and are received with profound respect, both East and West. For some years the project of a new translation of the New Testament was urged upon him by his friends, and gradually the matter took shape in his studies, and the work began under pressure of severe financial reverses and in a season of great business depression. It was, however, finally completed, and the book of Matthew given to the world. Among careful Bible students and scholars it has met with a cordial—even flattering—reception; and it is hoped that it will speedily be followed by the publication of the whole Testament. His profound knowledge of the Greek of the Septuagint renders him a fit person to undertake the difficult work of a translation of the Old Testament from that venerable

JOHN QUINCY WELLS was born in Ontario County, N. Y., on March 31, 1849. During his youth he studied at a preparatory school in Albany and afterward entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1871. He then took a position in a banking house at Canandaigua, N. Y., where he was engaged until the early part of 1872, when he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. On coming here he went into the office of Ogden, Sheldon & Scudder, loan agents, taking the position of cashier. He remained in connection with that firm until 1876, when they retired from business. He succeeded to a portion of their business and became agent of the Equitable Trust Company, of New London, Conn. He acted as their agent till they withdrew from the loaning business in



GARFIELD PARK PAVILION

version; and to the extreme gratification of his friends, it is understood, that the colossal undertaking is already under way. As an example of his method, we insert his version of the Lord's Prayer: "Pray ye, therefore, as follows: Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name, May thy Kingdom come, Thy will come to be also upon the earth, even as it is in heaven. Give us to-day our daily bread. And remit unto us our debts, because we have remitted unto our debtors. And bring us not into trial, but deliver us from the Wicked One. For if ye remit unto men their errors, your heavenly Father will remit yours also. But if ye do not remit unto men, neither will your Father remit your errors." Matthew vi: 9-15.

FRANK NOWAK, real-estate dealer and loan and insurance agent, first entered the business with William Kaspar in January, 1873. In March, 1876, this partnership was dissolved, and on the fifteenth of the same month, Mr. Nowak became a partner of Albert Pick, the Austrian consul, which co-partnership lasted for one year, since which time Mr. Nowak has continued the business alone. He is at present agent for the Germania Insurance Company, of New York; the Travelers, of Chicago; Greenwich, of New York; United Firemen's, of Philadelphia; the Allemannia, of Pittsburgh; Boatmen's, of Pittsburgh, and Ohio, of Dayton, O. With this large line of influential and reliable companies, he also carries on a heavy real-estate and loaning business. He was born in September, 1843, in the hamlet of Richenau, Bohemia, fifty-six miles from Prague, from whence he came, with his father, Joseph Nowak, in 1856, to Chicago. In 1857, he engaged with his father in the hardware business, to which he was admitted as partner in 1862, and remained with him up to the year of his entry into the real-estate business. His father is now retired from active mercantile pursuits and is enjoying the substantial results of his own and his son's industry. Frank Nowak is secretary of the Southwestern Building, Loan and Homestead Association and likewise secretary of the Building and Loan Society of the Sixth Ward.

Chicago, and since then has represented their real-estate interests here. For this corporation and others in the East, Mr. Wells is a real-estate representative, his connection with the trade the past ten years qualifying him for the responsible position. Annually there occurs a large number of foreclosures on realty in this county, and to those properties in which his clients are interested Mr. Wells devotes his special attention. Mr. Wells was one of the charter members of the Union Club of this city, but after making his residence at Riverside withdrew his membership, and is now only identified with the Union League Club. He was married at Riverside, on November 25, 1875, his wife being Miss Josephine, daughter of the late Ezra L. Sherman, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have three children: Grace, Alice, and Coddington Billings.

HENRY WHIPPLE was for over fifteen years a Methodist Episcopal minister in regular work, but now for some years has been a local preacher and a dealer in real estate at No. 155 Washington Street. He is a native of Ohio, born at Saybrook, Ashtabula Co., on September 15, 1825. His mother, whose maiden name was Celinda Wright, was the daughter of General Wright, for many years the Government Land Commissioner of the whole Western Reserve. His father, Angel Whipple, moved his family into Illinois in 1839, and settled on a piece of wild land near the village of Roscoe, Winnebago County. The village was started the year before, and contained at that time about half a dozen houses. Mr. Whipple bought a claim of 640 acres of land adjoining the village, but to give his children better school privileges moved, in 1840, to Mount Morris, in Ogle County; but returned to the farm in 1842, where he died in January, 1843. The family were afflicted with weakness of the lungs and throat, and J. W. Whipple, an elder brother of Henry, had gone to Texas as a home missionary, partly to try the effect of the climate on his health, but expecting shortly to die there. The hygienic experiment proved successful and he recovered his health, and was followed by other members of the family for the

same purpose, and finally Henry rented the farm and took his widowed mother, his sister and two younger brothers, James and Lewis, and moved there in December, 1847. Leaving the family there to form a permanent home, Henry returned to Illinois in the fall of 1848, and entered Mt. Morris school once more—this time to study for the ministry. He finished his studies in one year, and in the fall of 1850, was married to Charlotte P. Grant and joined the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a result of this union they now have one living son, also a member of Rock River Conference and now stationed at Tampico, Ill. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Whipple was sent to Chicago and served the Desplaines-street Church for two years, and the East Indiana-street

imposed the duties, necessary to the opening of the contemplated parks, together with the boulevards leading to them.

On April 26, the Governor appointed Charles C. P. Holden, Henry Greenebaum, George W. Stanford, E. F. Runyan, Isaac R. Hitt, Clark Lipe, and P. W. Gates, as commissioners. An organization of the Board was effected on May 5.

While the limits within which the improvements should be made have been fixed by the Act, their loca-



VIEW IN GARFIELD PARK.

Church for two years; then, after an interval of two years spent in Galena, was returned to Chicago and took charge of the City Mission for a period of five consecutive years. His throat by this time gave out; in the midst of his greatest usefulness, he was compelled to take a supernumerary relation for a term, but his health not showing signs of improvement he finally located and went into business. After leaving active labor in the regular work, in 1865, he had made some purchases of real-estate and began to do some building and commission work; and when he finally was compelled to locate, he formed a partnership with William M. True, purchased a large tract on the North Side, and devoted himself wholly to business. In 1869, he bought out Mr. True and the firm of Whipple & True was dissolved. The great fire inflicted heavy losses on him and greatly deranged his business by the destruction of all his books and papers, but he resumed business again at once and went on without going into bankruptcy. During the War, Mr. Whipple was eloquent and active in promoting the Union cause, and did much with voice and pen to forward the good work. He was at the time pastor of the Indiana-street Church, and because so many of his near relatives were in the South it was hinted that he would be indifferent and lukewarm, if not actively hostile, to the Union cause. But Mr. Whipple astonished and electrified his audiences by the earnestness and eloquence with which he pleaded the cause of the Union, and urged the liberation and enfranchisement of the negro; slavery being the disturbing element of the Government.

WEST SIDE PARKS.

The Act incorporating the West Side Park Commission was passed on February 27, 1869. It provided for the appointment, by the Governor, of a board of seven members, whose term of office should be seven years, and conferred upon this body the powers, and

tion had been left to the discretion of the Commission. On June 25, 1869, a committee consisting of Messrs. Greenebaum, Hitt, and Runyan was appointed, charged with the preliminary labor of selecting or designating the location of the parks. The limits and general direction of the boulevard, as named in the law creating the Board, were from the North Branch of the Chicago River, commencing at a point north of Fullerton Avenue; running thence west one mile or more, west of Western Avenue; and thence, southerly, with such curves and deviations as the Board would deem expedient, to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks. The parks were to be situated along the line of this boulevard, at such points as the Board might choose, subject to certain restrictions. On July 15, the committee, under direction of the Board, as required by law, submitted to the public ten plans, or suggestions, for the location of the parks, which were exhibited for ten days, and offers for the sale of land were invited, and donations asked for. No offers being received, the committee prepared three other plans, or suggestions, which were, on August 5, submitted to the public, and donations again requested. As a result, donations for a portion of the boulevard were received, and fourteen acres conditionally promised; to be used in the purchase of the northern park. As was expected, immediately upon the determination of the site of the parks and the route of the boulevards, property-owners began to place

a speculative valuation upon all land likely to be benefited by the improvements. The Commission, however, took a firm stand, refusing to buy unless large concessions were made from prices which it believed to be purely speculative.

Early in the progress of their work, the Commission found itself hampered by difficulties which, under the then existing legislation, it was unable to overcome; and in 1872, it suggested, and took steps to secure, amendments to the law then in force. The first desideratum was, the connection of the boulevards in the West and South divisions. The rate of taxation for park purposes (one-half mill on the dollar) had been found inadequate. The repugnance of the average citizen to the payment of a tax for purposes which he considered ornamental, had to be overcome.

1869, was seven and three-tenths mills; which produced a revenue on the assessed value of this added territory, over and above the assessment of 1868, of \$19,946.29. The rate of taxation in 1870, in the town, was eleven and four-tenths mills, producing a revenue on this increased assessment (that year the lands selected for parks and boulevards were excluded from assessment) amounting to \$28,970.87. It thus appears that the total additional revenue received by the city and town from the added territory, from the time the park bill went into effect up to the close of 1870, was \$251,446.51. The interest on the indebtedness incurred by the purchase of the park lands, and the expenses of the Board up to March 1, 1871, amounted to \$89,814.86; showing a net gain to the revenue receipts of the city and town of \$161,631.65.



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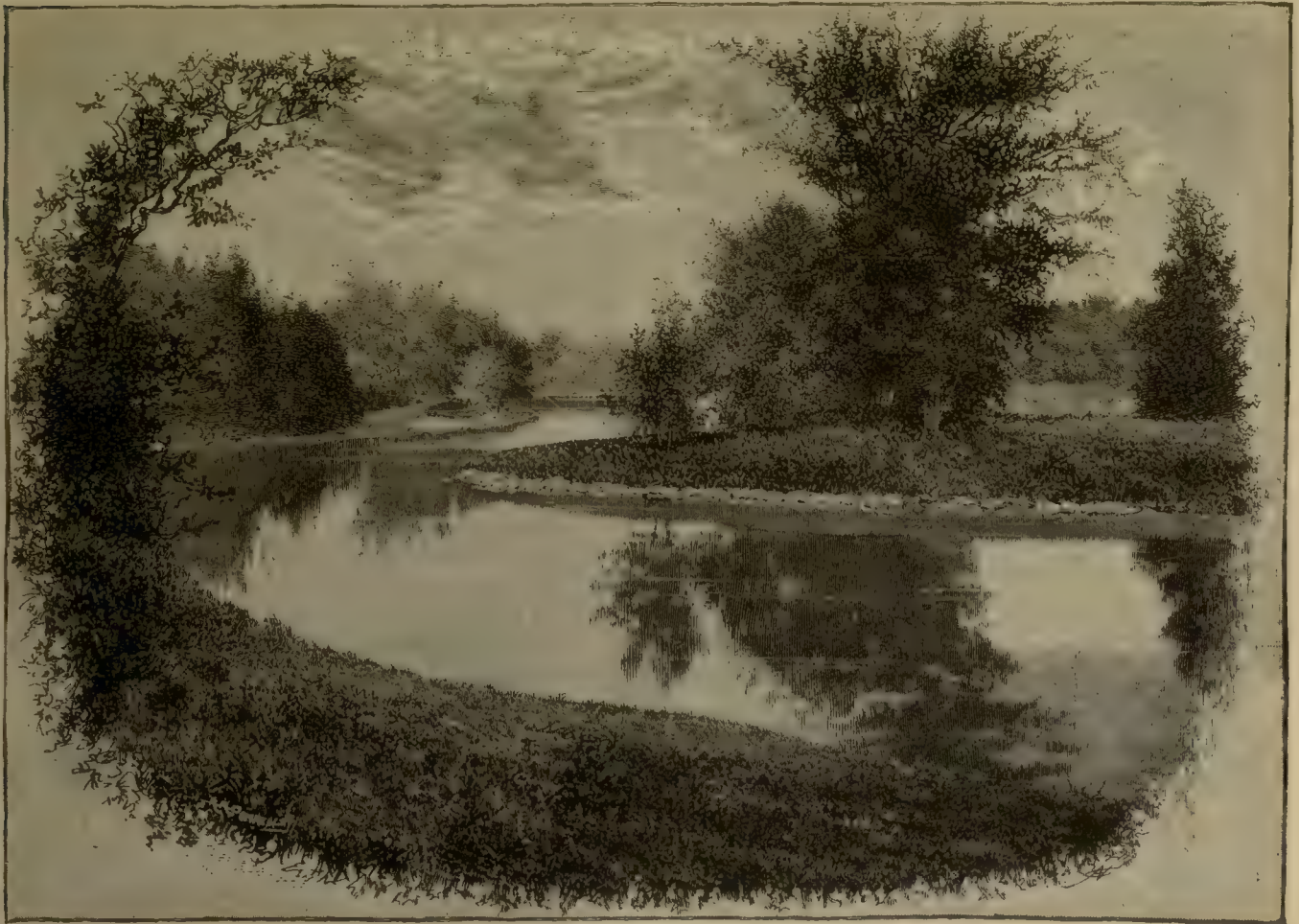
The Commission directed attention to the almost unparalleled appreciation of real estate in the Town of West Chicago, consequent upon the improvements undertaken by the Board, as shown by the assessed valuations. By the law creating the Commission and authorizing the location of the parks, twelve square miles were added to the Town of West Chicago and City of Chicago. This land, in 1868 (the year before it was thus added) was assessed and paid taxes on \$429,660. In the year 1869 (the first year it was assessed by the City of Chicago), the amount, including the assessment on the lands afterward taken for park and boulevard purposes, was \$6,455,230. The town assessment for the same year was \$3,038,841. In 1870, the city assessment, excluding the lands taken for parks and boulevards, was \$7,440,060. The town assessment for the same year was \$2,532,368. The rate of taxation levied by the city, in each of these years, was fifteen mills on the dollar; which, in 1869, produced a revenue to the city of \$96,828.45, and in 1870, a revenue of \$111,600.90. The rate of taxation in the Town of West Chicago, in

A bill for an Act designed to increase the amount to be raised by taxation for park purposes was drafted by the Commission, and submitted to the Chicago legislative delegation before its introduction into the Legislature. The limit of revenue to be derived from this source was fixed by the Board at \$150,000 per annum; but the representatives from Chicago, when consulted, reduced the sum to \$80,000. During the following winter, an Act, popularly known as the "Park Act," was passed (approved June 16, 1871), providing for the levy and collection of a tax, for the improvement of public parks and boulevards, of three mills on the dollar upon the State and county assessment, with a proviso that the aggregate amount thus raised should not exceed the sum last mentioned.

Of the entire amount of land required by the Commission under the plan finally adopted, four hundred and fifty acres had been acquired prior to May 12, 1870. On that date, the Board filed a petition in the Circuit Court of Cook County for the appointment of assessors to ascertain the value of the lands in cases

where an agreement with the owners could not be made, and to assess the cost of the land already purchased, increased by the value of the lands condemned, upon the interests specially benefited. On May 19, 1870, the Circuit Court appointed Nathan Allen, Pleasant Amick and Garrett L. Hoodless such assessors, whose report was filed with the Board on July 12, following; and after due notice given and hearing accorded by the Commission, that body, on July 25, procured confirmation of the same by the Circuit Court. The three annual payments to be made on the land purchased fell due on November 1, 1871, 1872 and 1873,

from to constitute a sinking fund for the retirement, at maturity, of the bonds which it was proposed to issue, at a low rate of interest, to meet the rapidly accruing obligations. This suggestion of the Board met the approval of the taxpayers, and steps were taken to secure the desired legislation. No provision of law of the character proposed was enacted until 1879; but at its next session the Legislature passed "An Act in regard to the completion, improvement and management of Public Parks and Boulevards, and to provide a more efficient remedy for the collection of delinquent taxes." This Act defined the relative duties of the Park Com-



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respectively, with interest at eight per cent. per annum from the date of purchase. The first assessment ordered to meet these obligations was for \$231,835.73. The amount collected, less commission for collection, was \$169,887.51, leaving a deficiency of \$55,810.91, for which judgments were rendered against the property at the August term of the County Court, in 1871. Appeals from these judgments were taken to the Circuit Court, and were there pending when the court records were destroyed in the conflagration of October, 1871. To remove the incentive for such contests on the part of property-owners, and at the same time lighten the burden of meeting the necessary assessments, the Commission proposed a scheme of legislation, whereby, in lieu of raising the needed funds by three assessments annually, ten should be made, the money arising there-

mission and corporate authorities, outlined the character of the improvements to be made, and contained some stringent provisions, in considerable detail, for the enforcement of the payment of delinquent park taxes. It also authorized the Commission to negotiate for an extension of time in which to meet maturing obligations, at a rate of interest not to exceed eight per cent. Some measure of relief, of the character proposed, was rendered necessary from the fact that a number of the larger taxpayers had contested in the courts the payment of special assessments made to meet these obligations as they matured. Pending this litigation, these assessments were not available to pay debts of the Board. Two features of the law were of special importance. The construction of sewers was authorized, and the cost was directed to be assessed

equitably upon all the property benefited, thus reducing the amount necessary to be expended from the general park fund for this purpose; and while the three-mill tax provided for in the Act of 1871, was retained, the \$80,000 limit fixed by the earlier law was removed.

In 1877, irregularities were charged in the conduct of the Board's finances, and investigations were ordered by both the Commission and the West Town Board. The Governor, in the exercise of his official discretion, deemed it best that the Board be entirely reorganized. Certain of the commissioners thereupon tendered their resignations to the Governor, who accepted them. The Executive at once filled the vacancies thus created, and removed the remaining members of the Commission,

a bill for authority to issue bonds for the purpose of funding this debt at a low rate of interest. This was granted by Act approved May 31, 1879, which empowered the corporate authorities to borrow a sum not exceeding \$300,000, issuing therefor bonds of the denomination of \$25 or any multiple thereof, to run for not more than twenty years, and bearing interest at a rate not greater than six per cent. per annum. To create a sinking fund from which to meet the interest as it accrued and redeem the bonds at maturity, the Board was directed to reserve a portion of the park tax, not exceeding one-half mill on the dollar. Under this Act, the Commission, on July 1, 1879, issued bonds to the amount named, payable in twenty years and bearing five



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appointing new commissioners to fill the places of those removed. After somewhat protracted legal proceedings, an entirely new Board came into official existence on July 5, 1878. At that time, the treasury of the Board was in a condition far from satisfactory, and an overdue indebtedness of \$424,360.41 had accrued. This was largely attributable to the inability of the former Board to collect the special assessments levied to pay maturing bonds; it should not be ascribed to mismanagement on the part of the Commission. It was evident that measures must be taken at once to discharge this debt, reduce the annual interest charge, and restore the credit of the Board. Office salaries were reduced from \$9,776 to \$3,752, and the amount thus saved applied to the employment of laborers in the parks. In February, 1877, the Supreme Court rendered a decision sustaining all the park assessments, thus rendering a large fund available for the payment of pre-existing indebtedness. Through collections made from this source, and the practice of careful economy, the new administration paid, during its first fiscal year, \$96,495.64 on account of the former indebtedness. The Board again prepared

per cent. interest. The bonds were sold at par on the day of their issue, and the money applied to the redemption of overdue paper.

The financial situation at the beginning of the next fiscal year was considered by the Board as satisfactory, there being sufficient assets to meet all current claims. The Board, therefore, felt at liberty to proceed energetically with the work of improvement. A clearer conception of the amount and character of the work done up to this time may be obtained by an understanding of the original designs for each park. The improvements have been carried out substantially in accordance with these plans.

In 1871, Messrs. Jenney, Schermerhorn and Bogart, architects and engineers, were employed by the Commission to prepare designs for the improvements of the parks, and superintend their construction.

DOUGLAS PARK.—The proposed area of Douglas Park was one hundred and eighty-two acres, of which one hundred and seventy-one and fifteen one-hundredths acres had been secured when the engineers and architects presented their first reports. The problem of

drainage was one of the first which presented itself. It was believed that a large amount might be saved in the cost of sewerage, by providing a reservoir in each park, sufficiently large to receive all the water falling upon the entire park area during the severest storms, from which it might easily be drained into the street sewers. To accomplish this, excavations were made for lakes in each park, with banks sufficiently raised above the water level to form a reservoir and receive the natural drainage. The earth removed for the formation of these lakes furnished a portion of the material needed to secure graceful undulations of surface. In Douglas Park, a very large water surface, covering one-fourth of the area of the park, was decided upon. Another mo-

to the north, crossing the narrows of the lake. In connection with this drive was placed the esplanade, with its concourse. The music-stand was placed on the esplanade, and trees were arranged on concentric and radial lines. The bridge parapet was continued around the water-side of the esplanade, and along a part of the drive where it bordered the lake, giving to the drive, at this point, the effect of a bridge. A refectory, with broad verandah and boat-landing, was erected on the shore of the promontory to the south. Douglas Boulevard leaves the park on the northwest. Its junction with the park-drive was treated, formally, with a green space surrounded by shade-trees; a fountain, with a large basin, was placed in its center, and cut-stone



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tive that induced this step was the prospective necessity for a very large amount of material (estimated at five hundred thousand cubic yards), to be employed in "filling-in" when city grades in the vicinity of the park were established. The lake thus became the principal feature of the park; the architectural constructions were placed near its banks; the drives encircled it; frequent vistas were arranged; the esplanade, with its shade-trees and music-stand, was located on an island in the center of the lake, connected by a bridge with the eastern shore. Openings were arranged in the planting, so that the architectural features might be seen from the drive. The principal entrances to the park from the city are Ogden Avenue and Twelfth Street. The latter was treated as a broad plaza, of triangular shape, ornamented with a fountain. Immediately within the entrance was arranged a circular space, designed to serve as a site for a Douglas monument, from which this entrance was styled Douglas Gate. At the Ogden Avenue entrance was laid out a circular space, with central planting, to shut off the direct view from the avenue into the park. The drive then passes, by gentle curves, a little

watering troughs at its corners. Provision was made, on the south line of the park, for a boulevard to connect with the South Park. In the southeast corner of the park, which is very near the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad tracks, was erected a waiting-house, for the accommodation of those leaving by that road.

GARFIELD PARK.—This park (formerly known as Central Park), embraces one hundred and eighty-two acres. Its northern boundary is the Chicago & North-Western Railway tracks, and its southern limit is the Barry Point Road. It is divided into northern, central and southern sections by Lake and Madison streets, which public interest required should be kept open to traffic. To conceal these streets from view, the design of the engineer was to construct a low, retreating wall, and an embankment on either side of each roadway; the embankment to be as steep as the material would permit on the side toward the street, and sloping gently into the park on the opposite side, and the banks to be densely planted with trees and shrubs, to obstruct both view and dust. Crossing the two streets, and connecting the sections of the park, it was proposed to con-

struct a viaduct of masonry, with a single arch of about sixty-eight feet span. These bridges were to be of sufficient width to accommodate a walk fifteen feet wide, and a border for planting of a width of twenty feet, on either side of a driveway of fifty feet. Different designs for improvement were suggested for the three sections of the park. The central and larger, containing eighty-three acres, was selected for the highest ornamentation. A large lake was proposed to be excavated, for the same reasons as prompted that feature in Douglas Park. The design included a division of the lake by a peninsula, allowing the construction of a cross-road, affording a short drive or a quick transit through the parks. Washington Gate, on the eastern side, on a

opinion that an extensive close-cut lawn would afford a pleasing and striking contrast with the wildness and aridity of the surrounding prairie, during the drouth of midsummer. It was suggested that such a lawn might serve an excellent purpose for croquet parties and baseball games, while a proposed shelter at the lower end would furnish a place where refreshments might be provided. The design originally submitted contemplated the devotion of the southern section of the park to the purposes of a museum of natural history, and for greenhouses, plant-houses and a winter garden.

HUMBOLDT PARK.—The natural features of Humboldt Park were, in some respects, more favorable to improvement and adornment than either of the others.

On the one hand, the ground is sufficiently high to require no filling in; and, on the other, its territory was not crossed by public highways which the Commission had no right to close. From the city, the important approaches to this park are Central Boulevard and Grand Avenue on the south, and Division Street and North Avenue on the east. Taking advantage of the boulevard between Grand Avenue and the park, the engineers suggested a grand plaza, embracing the whole width (four hundred feet), adorned with a monument and fountains, and bordered by a double line of shade-trees. The Division-street entrance was planned as a quadrant of two hundred feet radius, bisected by the avenue, the sectors being proposed as sites for monuments. To secure an undulating surface, as well as to meet the requirements of drainage, a large lake surface was an imperative necessity. The lake

was to extend in a somewhat diagonal direction nearly across the center, so arranged as to allow the most extended vistas within the capabilities of the park limits. Near the center of the lake were to be two terraces, inclining on a diagonal from the southeast to the northwest. A fountain was to adorn the lower terrace, while in the

center of the upper was to be reserved a site for a Humboldt Monument. The general scheme for the adornment of the park, the plans for walks, drives, for pleasure grounds, plateaux (including the concourse), architectural structures, etc., were similar to those suggested for Douglas and Garfield parks.

BOULEVARDS.—The system of parks in the West Division of the city is completed by boulevards connecting the different parks, extending north and east to the boulevard from Lincoln Park, and south to the boulevard from the South Parks, thus forming a continuous drive around the city, varied at intervals by the different parks and the enlargement at each point of divergence or change of direction. In design, the boulevards are elongated parks. As, however, the width forms but a small fraction of the length, the drives naturally become straight lines, and a formal character is stamped upon the whole design.

The boulevards which pertain to the West Park System may be briefly sketched as follows: Leaving Douglas Park on the west is Douglas Boulevard, two hundred and fifty feet in width. One hundred feet of



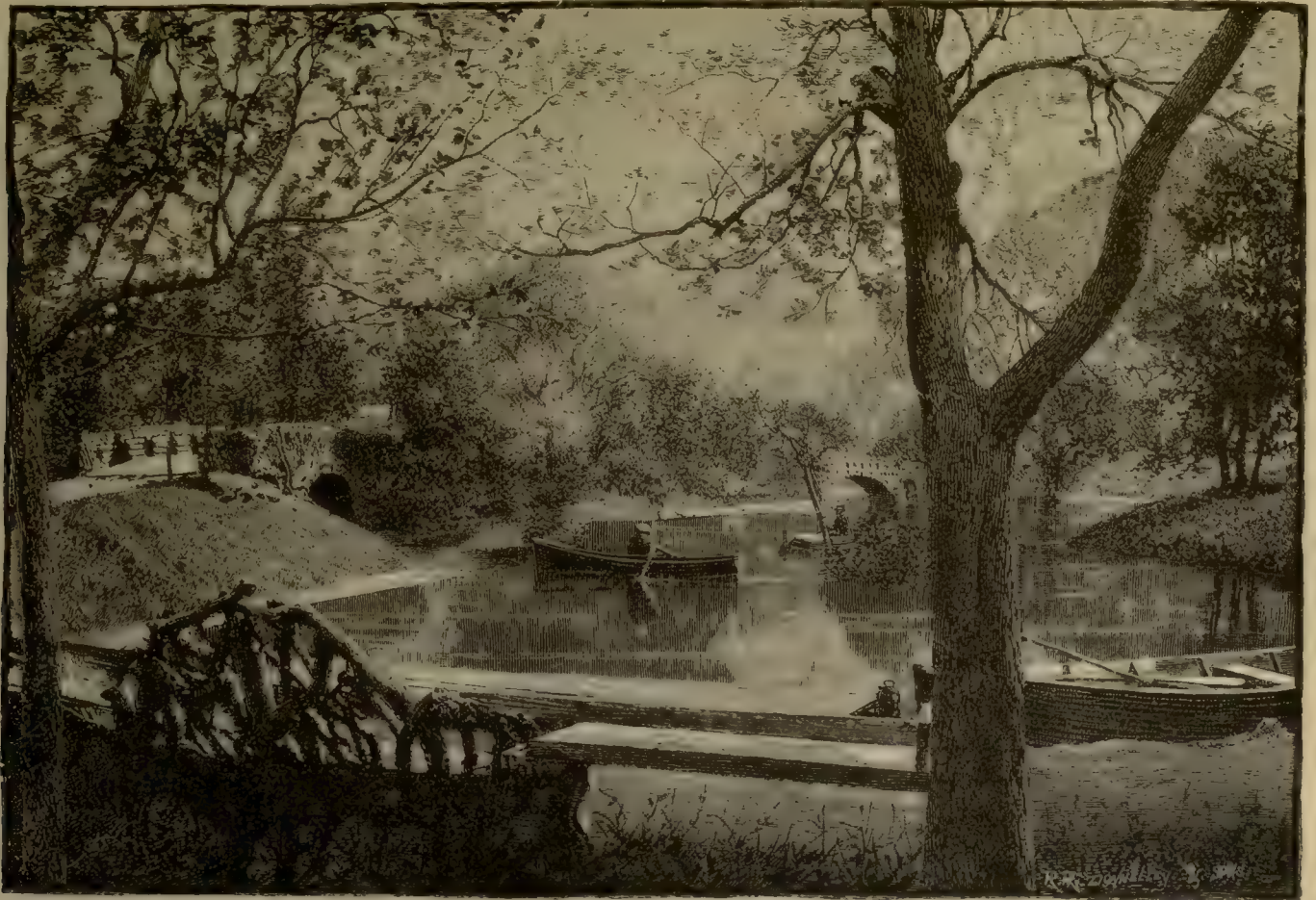
VIEW IN HUMBOLDT PARK.

direct line with the center of Washington Boulevard, was to afford ingress from the most important avenues of the West Division. On the shore of the lower lake were to be picnic grounds, opposite an island, where was to be erected a chalet, a pavilion and a rustic shelter. It was designed that this portion of the park should be pastoral in character, and its architecture and construction simple and rural. In contrast to this, the plan contemplated elaborate ornamentation of the upper lake and its surroundings; a large and imposing terrace, a gilded and highly-colored music-stand, of the Byzantine style of architecture, tiled floors, cut-stone parapets, and circular corner-pavilions were among the devices designed. Close to the drive-way was the refectory. Outside of the terrace was to be a second drive. Broad boat-landings, with vine-covered arbors, were to afford sheltered seats for pedestrians and serve the double purpose of convenience and ornamentation. The northern portion of the park embraced but thirty acres, and was separated from the central portion by Lake Street. The landscape architects employed to submit a design for improvement were of

the center was reserved for a lawn space, to be planted with shade-trees near the drives; on either side of the central lawn was proposed a drive of fifty feet, separated by a line of trees from a sidewalk twenty-five feet wide. Where the cross-streets intersect the boulevards, parallelograms are formed, affording an opportunity for a variety of ornamentation.

From Garfield to Humboldt Park extends Central Boulevard. The design for its improvement embraced a central drive, fifty feet in width, bordered by spaces, fifty-one feet wide, on either side. Through the center of one of these spaces was a bridle-path, twenty feet

petition signed by the owners of a majority of the frontage of the abutting property, the City Council, on September 29, 1879, conveyed to the Commission, by ordinance, the control of Washington Street from Halsted Street to Central (now Garfield) Park, reserving all powers in relation to sewers and water and gas-pipes, and their connections. Plans and specifications for the improvement of the street were adopted by the Board, and the estimates were confirmed by the court, without opposition, on March 21, 1881. The sewer connections were repaired, water-pipes lowered, water and gas mains altered and connections made, and work was be-



VIEW IN JEFFERSON PARK.

in width; through the other, an eight-foot path. Side roads, twenty-five feet in width, adjoined these borders, flanked by sidewalks twenty-four feet wide. Six lines of trees were proposed, thirty feet from centers, on lines bordering the side roads and the drives. The general design submitted for the improvement of Humboldt Boulevard, leading in a general northeasterly direction from Humboldt Park, was similar to that for Central Boulevard. A central driveway, of fifty feet in width, was placed between two neighboring roads, each twenty-five feet wide, adjoining which were broad walks and a bridle-path.

The plans suggested have undergone some modification, but their main features were adopted. A considerable part of the work contemplated has been completed.

In accordance with legislative enactment and a

gun on the roadway on September 13. Washington Boulevard was extended through Union Park, securing a broad, direct and continuous avenue approach to Garfield Park, from which, between certain points, traffic teams are excluded.

In order to secure uniformity of administration in the West Side Park System, the City Council, in the autumn of 1885, placed under the Commission's control the four small parks in that Division,—Union, Jefferson, Vernon and Wicker; the two former by ordinance of October 12, and the two latter on November 9.

COST.—The total cost of land, maintenance and improvements in the West Chicago Park and Boulevard System, from its inception until 1885, is shown in the following summary:

DOUGLAS PARK.

Cost of land, average per acre, \$1.348	\$242,407 71
Cost of improvement and maintenance	214,632 21
	\$457,039 92

GARFIELD PARK.

Cost of land, average per acre, \$2.449	\$455,110 67
Cost of improvement and maintenance	457,723 25
	912,833 92

HUMBOLDT PARK.

Cost of land, average per acre, \$1.325	\$265,831 24
Cost of improvement and maintenance	355,886 10
	621,717 34

DOUGLAS BOULEVARD.

Cost of land, average per acre, \$9.08	\$ 27,569 60
Cost of improvement and maintenance	40,622 98
	68,192 58

CENTRAL BOULEVARD.

Cost of land, average per acre, \$1.178	\$ 61,555 71
Cost of improvement and maintenance	144,876 68
	206,432 39

HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD.

Cost of land, average per acre, \$5.19	\$ 30,085 11
Cost of maintenance and improvement	9,148 52
	39,233 63

Total\$2,305,449 78

The area (in acres) of the parks and boulevards under control of the West Chicago Park Commission, with the extent of various improvements made therein, are shown below :

	Humboldt Park.	Garfield Park.	Douglas Park.	Douglas Boulevard.	Humboldt Boulevard.	Central Boulevard.	Washington Boulevard.	So.-Western Boulevard.	Total.
Area of land purchased (acres) .	200.62	185.87	179.79	39.48	75.60	52.11	29.00	64.00	826 47
Area of land improved (acres) .	95.00	80.00	115.00	9.00	----	25.00	29.00	----	353.00
Lineal feet of drives finished .	10,462	12,937	9,618	8,879	----	11,000	15,840	----	68,736
Lineal feet of walks .	12,690	8,382	9,004	----	----	----	15,840	----	45,916
Area of lakes excavated (acres) .	17	17	16	----	----	----	----	----	50
Number of trees planted .	56,165	24,633	35,463	547	736	1,393	625	----	119,564

The names of the members and officers of the West Chicago Park Commission, from its organization to 1885, with their respective terms of office, were—

Commissioners—Charles C. P. Holden, 1869-79; Henry Greenebaum, 1869-77; George W. Stanford, 1869-77; E. F. Runyan, 1869-76; Isaac R. Hitt, 1869-73; Clark Lipe, 1869-78; David Cole, 1869-75; Emil Dreier, 1873-75; Louis Schultze, 1875-78; A. C. Millard, 1875-79; A. Muus, 1877-79; Samuel H. McCrea, 1878-83; J. W. Bennett, 1878-79; Willard Woodard, 1878-83; Sextus N. Wilcox, 1879-81; John Brenock, 1879-85; Emil Wilken, 1879-81; E. Erwin Wood, 1879-81; George Rahlfs, from 1879; J. Frank Lawrence, 1881-82; Harvey L. Thompson, from 1881; Consider B. Carter, 1881-83; Patrick J. McGrath, from 1882; Christian C. Kohlsaat, from 1883; David W. Clark, from 1883; Henry S. Burkhardt, from 1883.

Presidents—George W. Stanford, 1869-77; Clark Lipe, 1877-78; Willard Woodard, 1879-80; Sextus N. Wilcox, 1880-81; Samuel H. McCrea, 1881-83; John Brenock, 1883-84; Harvey L. Thompson, 1884.

Treasurers—Henry Greenebaum, 1869-77; B. Loewenthal, 1878-80; John Buehler, 1880-84; Fred M. Blount, 1884.

Auditors—E. F. Runyan, 1869-76; Louis Schultze, 1876-78; A. Muus, 1878-79; John Brenock, 1879-81; Willard Woodard, 1881-82; J. Frank Lawrence, 1882-83; David W. Clark, from 1884.

Secretaries—Charles S. Lodding, 1869-76; Charles Proebsting, 1876-77; A. C. Millard, 1877-79; R. McChesney, 1879-80; E. E. Wood, 1880-81; Thomas J. Suddard, 1881-84; Charles F. Foerster, 1884.

Engineers and Architects—W. L. B. Jenney, 1869-75; O. F. Dubuis, 1881.

Attorneys—George W. Smith, 1882-83; William E. Mason, from 1883.

GEORGE WILSON STANFORD was born on February 21, 1833, at Wheeler, Steuben Co., N. Y., his parents being Charles and Jerusha (Chadwick) Stanford. He worked upon his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old. On attaining his majority (1854) he went to St. Paul and began his professional studies. One year later he removed to Kenosha, at which city he was admitted to the Bar in June, 1856. Early foreseeing the possible future metropolitan character of Chicago, he at once established himself here. Two years later, he formed a partnership with Jasper D. Ward (afterward a member of Congress from this city). This partnership terminated in 1876, when Mr. Ward removed to Colorado. He was appointed a member of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners by Governor Palmer, in 1869. He was, on its organization, chosen president of the Board and was re-elected eight times, and from the hour of his appointment until the date of his resignation, in 1877, devoted not only his best energies but the greater portion of his time to his official duties. It was his professional eye that detected the legal imperfections and inconsistencies of the original Act creating the Board, and it was he who suggested the main features of the supplemental bill which afterward (in its fundamental points) received legislative sanction, and under which the West Side park and boulevard system has become one of the city's chief attractions. To appreciate Mr. Stanford's labors in this regard, it must be remembered that the Commissioners encountered no little opposition in their labors from constitutional "tax-fighters," and the adoption by the Board of the conservative and conciliatory policy urged by Mr. Stanford went far toward nullifying a baseless hostility. The litigation, inseparable from the prosecution of any public improvement, which was encountered in carrying out the law was conducted under his supervision, and with marked success. It is not too much to say that to his unflagging interest and unwearied devotion in the discharge of the duties of this trust, is to be attributed no small share of the growth toward symmetry and beauty noticeable, during his administration, of the West Side system. Mr. Stanford's first wife

was Miss Martha P. Allen, of Herkimer County, N. Y.; his second marriage occurred in 1870, his bride being Miss Lydia C. Avery.

LINCOLN PARK.

The original Act creating the Lincoln Park Commission was approved on February 8, 1869. In this Act, E. B. McCagg, J. B. Turner, Joseph Stockton, Jacob Rehm, and Andrew Nelson were named as commissioners. An organization of the Board was effected on March 16, 1869, by the election of E. B. McCagg as president. As the law contemplated that Lincoln Park should be a city park, the Board, acting under its provisions, early applied to the Mayor of Chicago to issue city bonds to an amount sufficient for the purchase of the land to be embraced within its limits. The Mayor having refused to take any action in the matter, the Commission made application for a mandamus to compel the issuance of the bonds. In the course of the legal proceedings thus instituted, the original Act was declared invalid, and, on June 16, 1871, another Act was approved, providing for the appointment of a new Board, a question having been raised as to the power of the Legislature to name the commissioners in the law. In November, 1871, the Governor appointed as such Board, Samuel M. Nickerson, Joseph Stockton, Belden F. Culver, William H. Bradley and Francis H. Kales,

The original Board did little beyond topographically studying the territory to be embraced in the park, and preparing plans for its improvement. The most noteworthy event during their administration was the partial completion, and formal opening to the public, of the Lake-shore Drive, fronting the park.

The first act of the new Board was to acquire the land needed. Proceedings in condemnation were completed, and title secured to all the territory. The Act of June 16, 1871, authorized the levying of a special assessment for park purposes upon the lands benefited, by the corporate authorities of the towns of North Chicago and Lake View, within whose limits the park is

black soil have been employed. Resort was had, for many years, to temporary expedients to protect the shore. Their inutility and the gravity of the threatened danger soon convinced the Commission of the necessity for a permanent breakwater of a substantial character, and, in 1878, its construction was commenced. The system adopted was that known as the Netherlands plan, consisting of brush mattresses laid along the shore, in a depth of from three to five feet of water, the surface paved with stone. The cost averaged nine dollars a lineal foot, and the work has proved adequate to the resistance of all storms by which it has been tested. As the work progressed, the space back of the break-



VIEW IN LINCOLN PARK.

situated. Under this law, in 1873, an assessment was made, and confirmed by the Circuit Court. An appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court, serious defects in the law were discovered, and new legislation was asked by the Commission, in order that the law might conform to the decision. Under an Act approved February 18, 1874, the assessor and supervisor of North Chicago made another special assessment, which was sustained, on appeal to the court of last resort, on all lands in that town deemed benefited by the proposed improvement.

Its frontage of two and a quarter miles on Lake Michigan affording an opportunity for a driveway with unsurpassed views, Lincoln Park enjoys one conspicuous advantage over the other city pleasure-grounds. Its natural features, however, are such as render its improvement a work of no small difficulty. Much of the land embraced within its limits was originally a barren, sandy waste; its entire surface is sandy and destitute of natural shade; and the constant menace of encroachment by the Lake necessitated unceasing vigilance. To subjugate the soil, more than one hundred thousand cubic yards of clay, and tens of thousands of yards of

water was filled and graded, and improved by appropriate planting. Despite these natural obstacles, the park has been converted into a delightful pleasure resort, and has constantly grown in popular favor. Bordered on two sides by a dense population, and easily reached, it is pre-eminently the resort of the people; its pleasures are enjoyed by the poor as well as the rich. The improvements have been mainly designed by Olof Benson, and have been carried forward under his superintendence. The treatment of the park has been of the simplest and most economical character consistent with good taste and the public requirements, and costly architectural display has been studiously avoided. The aim of the Commission has been, from the outset of the work, to limit the expenditure to the means under its control, and, with the exception of the obligations incurred under the law in the purchase of land, the Board has no debts. No commissioner has ever received any compensation for his services, and during the ten years from 1869 to 1879 the entire amount expended in salaries hardly exceeded \$31,000.

During the spring of 1878, the pier at North Avenue was converted by the Board into a floating hospital, the

object being to afford a spot where ailing children might find benefit from the invigorating breezes of Lake Michigan.

The Commission also availed itself of the funds at its disposal for the exercise of the truest charity in another direction. A winter force of laborers, as large as could profitably be employed, was recruited from the ranks of the unemployed workmen of North Chicago and Lake View, by the adoption of which system many families were relieved from want.

The value of a zoölogical collection, as one of the features of the park, was early recognized by the Commission. Economic reasons, however, forbade any outlay in this direction beyond that needed for the proper care of such specimens of natural history as were donated to the Board. The collection mainly embraced animals peculiar to the country; it is neither large nor rare, yet for years it has proved a source of much interest and pleasure to visitors at the park. Paddocks, covering several acres, have been inclosed for the accommodation of deer and elk, and a series of admirably designed bear-pits constructed. In speaking of the animal collection, in its annual report for 1879, the Commission says: "Propositions have frequently been made to the Board to furnish a collection of animals equal in variety to any in this country; a small admission to be charged until the purchase-price was met. All such offers have been declined."

Much difficulty was encountered in relation to the water supply. Two artesian wells (one thousand one hundred and fifty and one thousand five hundred feet deep, respectively) were sunk at an early day. After some years the supply thus secured materially diminished, and proved adequate only for the purpose of supplying the lakes within the park—a season of drouth rendered very difficult the preservation of lawns and trees; and, in 1877, the Commission was compelled to have recourse to the water-works of Chicago and Lake View, the water-tax forming a not inconsiderable item in the expenditures of the Board.

The appended tables afford an epitomized statement of the cost of Lincoln Park to the public, and the manner in which the funds have been disbursed:

One of the most attractive features of the park is the floral display, which is hardly surpassed elsewhere.

The members and officers of the Lincoln Park Commission, from its original date of organization, have been—

Commissioners—Ezra B. McCagg, 1869-71; J. B. Turner, 1869-71; Joseph Stockton, from 1869; Jacob Rehm, 1869-71, and 1874-76; Andrew Nelson, 1869-71; Samuel M. Nickerson, 1871-74; William H. Bradley, 1871-74; Francis H. Kales, 1871-74; Belden F. Culver, 1871-77; F. H. Winston, from 1874; A. C. Hesing, 1874-76; T. F. Withrow, from 1876; L. J. Kadish, 1876-83; Max Hjordstberg, 1877-80; Isaac N. Arnold, 1880-84; Charles Catlin, from 1883; J. McGregor Adams, from 1884.

Presidents—E. B. McCagg, 1869-71; B. F. Culver, 1871-74; F. H. Winston, from 1874.

Secretary—E. S. Taylor, from 1871.

Treasurers—John DeKoven, till 1883; C. J. Blair, from 1883.

Superintendents—Olof Benson, 1871-83; H. J. DeVry, from 1883.

PLEASANT AMICK, dealer in real estate, is one of the best known citizens of Chicago, and one, too, thoroughly well-liked. He has been a resident of this city since 1844—over forty years—and connected with the west town or city Assessor and Collector's office, either as principal or deputy, for fourteen years; exhibiting while in office a capacity and fairness in his delicate duties which won for him universal favor from all parties. Beginning with the fall of 1864, he was elected collector for the West Side on the same ticket with Abraham Lincoln in his second term, and the following year refused the nomination in favor of Jacob Gross,—the one-armed soldier—our present State Treasurer. In 1867, he was elected City Assessor by the Council and was succeeded, in 1869, by the late Major Lew H. Druery. That fall he opened a real estate office in the Major Block, removing to the Bryan Block just before the fire—which was largely responsible for his sudden removal therefrom in October, 1871. He, however, resumed elsewhere. In 1876, James N. Clark was elected West Town Assessor, and Mr. Amick served as deputy in the real-estate department during his two terms, and as chief deputy during that of his successor, Thomas Brennan. The following year, 1879, he was defeated by Joseph Sokup by a bare majority, after all deductions, of about one hundred and fifty, but served as his chief deputy during his term of office. In 1880, he ran again and was elected by three thousand four hundred and two majority, running ahead of his ticket over three thousand votes. In the close election of 1881, he again won by one hundred and eight majority, but was the only one elected on the republican ticket. At the end of his term of office he finally abandoned political life, and has since devoted himself to his real-estate business, for which his long service as assessor, and the large circle of friends he formed by its means, give him peculiar advantages. Mr. Amick is a native of Cassopolis, Mich., born on October 14, 1834. His parents, Jacob and Rachel (Corron) Amick, were natives of West Virginia, and

On what account expended,	From 1869 to 1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Total.
Land	\$ 808,900 38	\$193,219 01	\$ 48,478 15	\$ 44,457 09	\$ 43,776 12	\$ 73,999 20	\$ 53,344 87	\$1,271,174 82
Improvement and maintenance	625,694 07	93,580 04	106,450 49	103,809 71	117,489 37	109,103 25	138,801 91	1,294,928 87
Interest on bonds	174,048 92	54,405 00	57,182 12	49,535 00	41,385 00	42,446 00	41 100 00	460,102 04
Interest on indebtedness	4,347 84	17 01	315 00	649 04	476 27	1,326 89	2,296 92	9,428 97
Police	38,000 81	388 81	7,625 82	8,706 47	9,833 96	10,181 98	12,051 21	86,789 06
Salaries	31,324 32	4,999 99	5,000 00	4,841 65	4,000 00	5,946 60	6,699 96	62,812 52
Legal expenses	25,482 70	575 00	-----	1,409 70	15 00	12 43	1,106 00	28,600 83
Office expenses	8,158 25	1,155 27	1,412 30	1,383 06	1,520 06	1,251 51	1,293 40	16,173 85
Water expenses	8,905 91	3,578 42	10,153 95	5,735 29	3,295 17	10,170 45	7,225 35	49,064 54
Miscellaneous	9,798 15	388 90	500 76	323 15	735 95	703 44	885 46	13,335 81
Total	\$1,734,661 35	\$357,307 45	\$237,118 59	\$220,850 16	\$222,526 90	\$255,141 75	\$264,805 11	\$3,292,411 31

Source.	From 1869 to 1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Totals.
From taxes	\$710,283 95	\$112,009 99	\$126,176 21	\$119,985 34	\$101,522 82	\$154,562 20	\$141,078 86	\$1,465,619 37
From assessments	422,226 09	105,642 18	108,476 83	93,226 57	56,473 00	99,287 66	78,149 21	963,481 54
From sundry sources	1,693 11	440 00	1,036 87	14,757 06	39,497 68	45,729 21	30,694 68	133,848 65
From sale of bonds	613,051 75	147,179 47	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	760,231 22
Totals	\$1,747,254 90	\$365,271 64	\$235,689 91	\$227,968 97	\$197,493 50	\$209,579 07	\$249,922 75	\$3,323,180 74

came to Michigan about 1830. Five years later they moved to Plato, in Kane Co., Ill., where they lived on a farm until the spring of 1844, when they came to Chicago. Young Amick attended the Scammon School, until 1848, under A. D. Sturtevant, who was then principal, when he entered the grocery store of C. D. Robinson—now in California. The following year he began to work for J. B. Doggett, a grocer, with whom he remained until 1855. He was then twenty-one years old and, having accumulated some capital, started in the same business for himself at No. 58 West Randolph Street. He succeeded very well and continued until the year before the War, when he sold out. In 1849, his father went to California where he died in 1850, leaving the family on the hands of Pleasant—his oldest son. That duty he discharged faithfully, rearing and educating two younger brothers, both of whom entered the Army and each made a singularly meritorious record. Their names were Hiram and Myron J. Mr. Amick was himself unfitted for

ent time (1886) Chicago will contain a round million of inhabitants. Although Mr. Carbine reached the city when the cholera was at the height of its ravages, he at once engaged in the real-estate business, and has so busied himself continuously up to the present time. Although sixty-six years of age, he still enjoys a vigorous constitution which has been built up by hard work and close application. His time is now fully occupied in looking after his own real-estate, which is situated all over the city. The bulk of his property, however, which is both of a business and residence nature, is located on Lake Street, between May and Curtis, on Randolph between the same streets, and Ann and May, on Curtis Street between Fulton and Lake, and on South Desplaines. Mr. Carbine's wife was formerly Miss Sarah Bradbury. They have two children living, Mrs. J. W. Newburn and Mrs. F. F. Bluhm. Mr. Carbine has had little opportunity to indulge in social pleasures, his life has been such a busy one. The only order of which he is a member is that of the



VIEW IN UNION PARK.

the hardships of the field by reason of a physical infirmity, and was engaged in general trade during the greater part of the War. In 1860, Mr. Amick was made a member of National Lodge, No. 596, A.F. & A.M., in Chicago. He had become an Odd Fellow in 1856, being one of the Charter members of Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 218, but has affiliated only with the Masons for some years. On November 15, 1854, while still in the employ of J. B. Doggett, he married Miss Julia S. Bishop, who, with her brothers and sisters, were his companions in the old Scammon School. Two children were born to them,—Frank S. and Stella J.

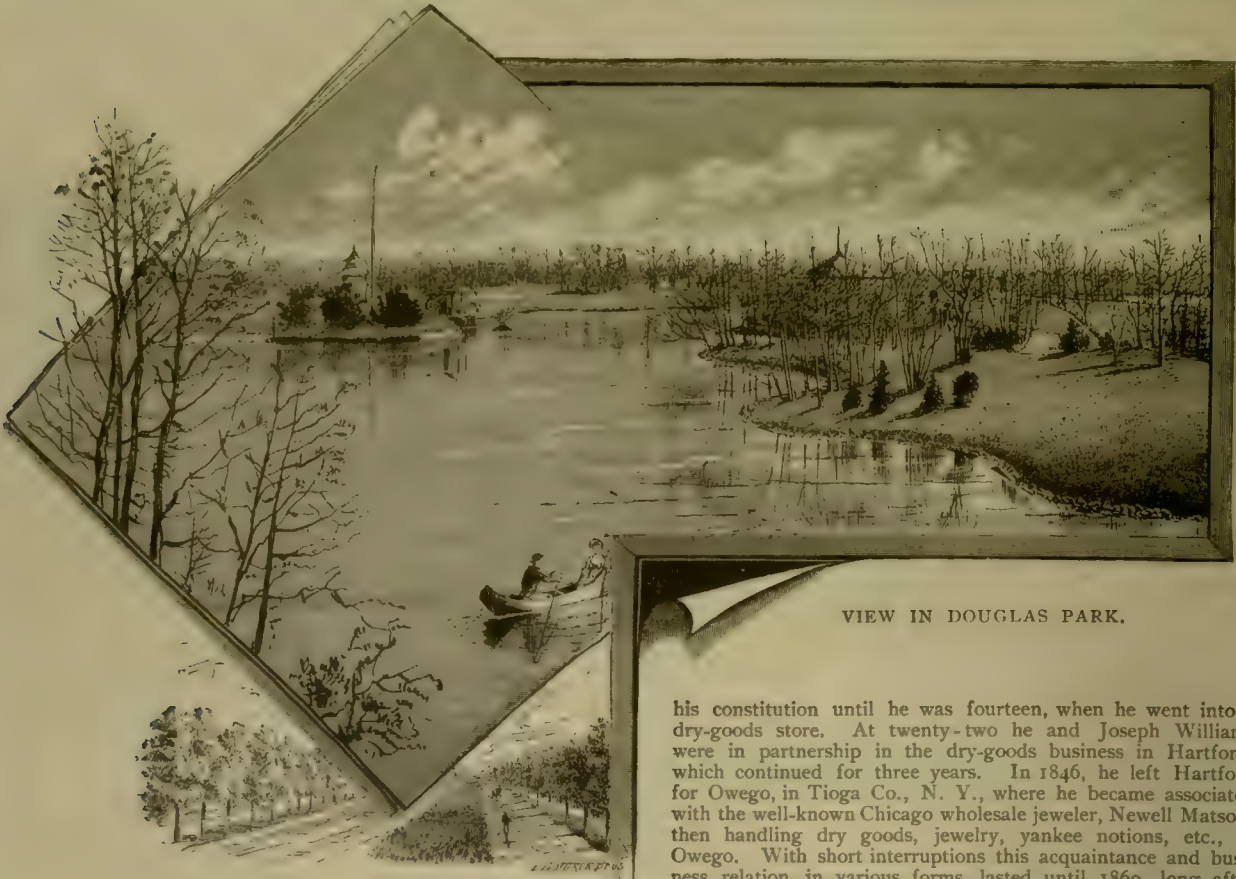
THOMAS CARBINE, one of the early settlers and prominent real-estate men of the West Side, is a native of England, and was born on October 22, 1819. In May, 1840, he came to Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he remained for over fourteen years, working hard and accumulating a little property. In the year 1854, he came West, visiting many of its most promising localities. Even at that early day he was convinced that at or near St. Paul and Minneapolis was to spring up a flourishing city. After visiting St. Louis, however, he came to Chicago, having been greatly impressed with the energy and enterprise of its people and its fine geographical location. On August 15, 1854, he located in the city and has never had reason to regret his choice or change the idea he then formed as to its future greatness. He even predicts that in five years from the pres-

I.O.O.F., with which he has been connected for over thirty years. He is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 22.

VOPICKA & KUBIN.—This real-estate firm was established in 1882 by Charles J. Vopicka and Otto Kubin. Both gentlemen are Bohemians, the former coming to this country in 1876, the latter in 1866. Mr. Vopicka was for some years engaged in the trunk manufactory of Mr. Secor, at Racine, Wis., and afterward for C. F. Schumacher & Sons, one of the oldest real-estate dealers in Chicago, commencing with them in 1880. Mr. Kubin after arriving in this country was for a time in Baltimore, Md., and, in 1867, came to Chicago. In 1870, he commenced working for Mandel Bros., remaining with them until the formation of the present firm of Vopicka & Kubin. This firm has a fine office at No. 207 West Twelfth Street, and have sold during the past year about \$300,000 of real estate. Besides dealing in real estate they also are loan and insurance agents, and agents for the following passenger steamship lines—the North German Lloyd, the Hamburg American Packet Company, the Inman, American and Red Star Lines. The First National Building, Loan and Homestead Association of Chicago meets weekly in the office of Vopicka & Kubin. This Association was incorporated in the spring of 1883, under an act of the Legislature of Illinois, which went into force July 1, 1879, and which was passed to enable associations of persons to become bodies corporate, and to

raise funds to lend only to their members. The first officers of this Association were, Jan Geringer, president; Jan Zasadil, vice-president; Josef Koubik, treasurer; Otto Kubin, secretary; Fred. Novy and R. J. Schlesinger, assistant secretaries. The first directors were, for one year, Martin Hejduk, Vaclav Mlejnek and Albert Klimes; for two years, Joseph Base, Charles J. Vopicka and Charles Foucek; for three years, Ludvik Zavaell, Ferdinand Kubiack and Josef Pugner. Each share of stock in this company is \$100, and

Mass., in an early day, and settled in Hartford. Lemuel J. was born on January 10, 1820, the youngest of two families. The senior Swift was a painter by trade and amassed a considerable fortune; but, dying while the youngest child was but four or five years old, the widow and her children were made penniless by the dishonesty of a partner and the delays of the law. On account of delicate health, Lemuel was taken from school at the age of eight, and at ten put to work on a farm, where he worked and recuperated



VIEW IN DOUGLAS PARK.

members are permitted to become members and share-holders by paying twenty-five cents per week on each share held. It was through the existence of this and similar associations that Vopicka & Kubin have been enabled to make such extensive sales. The Second National Building, Loan and Homestead Association was organized in April, 1884; Charles J. Vopicka, president; Josef Roubik, vice-president; Otto Kubin, secretary, and Albert Silhanek, treasurer. The purposes of the Association are similar to those of its predecessor.

DANIEL R. MCAULEY, dealer in real-estate and loans, at No 182 West Madison Street, was born in Chicago, on March 17, 1857. He passed through the public schools and afterward took a special course in the Christian Brothers' Academy. Leaving school at the age of fifteen he entered the Fidelity Bank, as a messenger boy. He remained with that institution until the time of its failure, in 1876, at which time he had charge of her local collection books. The two years following he was employed by the receivers of the defunct concern and the State Saving Bank. He then entered the real-estate office of E. A. Cummings & Co. He remained with this firm until June, 1883, when, in partnership with his step-father whose name, by a strange coincidence was also McAuley, embarked in the real-estate business, which was successfully carried on under the firm name of M. & D. R. McAuley, until February, 1884, when Daniel purchased his step-father's interest, and has since continued the business alone. Daniel's father was one of the pioneers of Chicago, having come to this section in an early day, when what is now the metropolis of the prairies was but a mere village, and was quite an extensive dealer in real estate. Daniel R. McAuley has made a success of his business, which may be attributed to his enterprise and ability. As an important factor in the reputation of the city he has won a prominent rank by honest, earnest effort. He was married in November, 1883, to Miss Nellie T. Scannell.

LEMUEL J. SWIFT, real-estate and loans, is a native of Hartford, Conn. His father Lemuel Swift, removed from old Hadley,

his constitution until he was fourteen, when he went into a dry-goods store. At twenty-two he and Joseph Williams were in partnership in the dry-goods business in Hartford, which continued for three years. In 1846, he left Hartford for Owego, in Tioga Co., N. Y., where he became associated with the well-known Chicago wholesale jeweler, Newell Matson, then handling dry goods, jewelry, yankee notions, etc., at Owego. With short interruptions this acquaintance and business relation, in various forms, lasted until 1869, long after both came to Chicago. His first engagement with Mr. Matson lasted for six years, and after three years spent in Dansville, N. Y., in independent trade with Charles Truman, as Swift & Truman, he returned to Matson for another year. Again, after a short interregnum, he took charge of a branch store in Painesville, Ohio, for Matson, and remained there during four years. Early in the spring of 1858, he came to Chicago and was a year with James H. Hoes in the same line of business. In 1864, Mr. Matson bought a controlling interest in the business of Mr. Hoes, and Mr. Swift again entered into the employ of Matson & Hoes, where he remained until 1869. In that year, he began to solicit insurance—both life and fire—first for the late Professor William H. Wells for two years,—and afterward for William E. Rollo and others, until 1871. The great fire was a serious interruption to his affairs although he lost nothing directly by it, but he ultimately resumed the business, which he continued until he went into the real-estate business in 1874. In 1875, he formed a partnership with George Dunlap, which as Dunlap & Swift, lasted until April, 1884, when Mr. Swift bought Mr. Dunlap out. His business has always been confined to the West Side, where he does a general real-estate and brokerage business. He attends also to house renting, loans and collections. He was a member of the old Tabernacle Church from 1858, and his connection with the Second Baptist Church dates from this organization. It then numbered two hundred and ninety members in 1864,—now it has over one thousand three hundred. Mr. Swift has held nearly every possible official relation to the Church during his membership. He has been superintendent of the Sunday School, clerk for nineteen years (when he was also financial agent), deacon and trustee. All these positions he has now resigned except that of trustee, his age and cares excusing him from further service. In 1842, he was married to Miss Harriet Tyler, of Hartford, Conn., by whom he had four children, only one of whom is now living—Mrs. Clara Nourse, wife of John A. Nourse of this city. In 1860, his wife died, and, in 1869, he married Miss Adeline Rundell.

DENNIS QUILL is a specimen of Chicago's successful business

men, shrewd, enterprising and liberal. A sketch of his life deserves a place in this volume, as it is typical of what unbounded energy and perseverance will accomplish. Mr. Quill was born in Drews-court, County Limerick, Ireland, on July 13, 1832, a son of Patrick and Mary (O'Brien) Quill. In 1852, he emigrated to America, leaving his people in his native land. His first employment was as fireman in Sweney's Hotel, on the Bowery, New York City. He went to work, in September, 1852, and remained there until October 1, 1853, when he came to Chicago. Mr. Quill was a raw Irish lad when he came to America, and innocent to a great degree. The first employment he found was polishing marble, for the firm of Schureman & Hoffman; he remained with them for three years, and then was employed by H. & O. Wilson, marble dealers, located on State Street, where the Hale Building afterward was erected. At the outbreak of the War, he was engaged in teaming, and when opportunity afforded bought job lots of flour. Eventually he entered into the manufacture of paste, at No. 96 West Quincy Street, supplying bill-posters, paper-box manufacturers, etc., a business to which he devoted his entire attention. Mr. Quill has been one of the lucky dealers in real-estate, and is a great believer in the constant future increase of property values. He owns a large amount of real-estate, both in Chicago and the suburbs. Space will suffice to give but one instance of his transactions: In 1879, shortly before the wholesale trade concentrated so largely on Adams, Monroe, Franklin and Market streets, Mr. Quill bought of Philo Otis a piece of ground, twenty-five feet front on Adams Street, between Franklin and Market, for \$120 per foot. Land commenced to rise in value, and after holding it from August, 1879, to the spring of 1880, he sold it for \$1,200 a front foot, the buyer assuming a mortgage. The transaction netted Mr. Quill \$30,000. With a portion of this money he erected a handsome block of seven residences on the corner of Aberdeen and Van Buren streets. Mr.

city. In 1868, John Dolese and Jason H. Shepard formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on a general street-paving business, and have since made a specialty of Macadamizing. Their first contract of any importance was carried out by them in conjunction with the firm of Dolese & Co., another firm entirely, but of which Messrs. Dolese and Shepard were members. This work was the construction of the Riverside Boulevard, in the township of Cicero, extending from the city limits to the Town of Riverside, four and one-half miles in length and fifty feet in width. Another boulevard was also built by them in the same township, extending from the city limits, on Madison Street, to the suburb of Oak Park, four miles in length and twenty-four feet in width. This firm also built eight or ten miles of stone-gravel streets in Cicero, and have taken general care of the streets and boulevards in that township for the past ten or fifteen years. They were engaged, during the years 1870-72, in building the boulevards above mentioned; and the total improvements made by them in Cicero Township alone amounted to over \$200,000. Shortly after the fire of 1871, Dolese & Shepard commenced operations in connection with John McCaffrey, in the South Park district. The following constitutes the principal work performed by them in that locality: Construction of Drexel Boulevard, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, one and one-half miles; Grand Boulevard, between Thirty-fifth and Fifty-first streets, two miles; Oakwood Boulevard, between Grand and Drexel boulevards, one-half mile; Sixtieth Street, from Cottage Grove Avenue to Lake Michigan, one and one-half miles; Garfield Boulevard, between South Park Avenue and Western Avenue, three and one-half miles. These were gravel drives, the material for which came principally from the quarries at Joliet. Dolese & Shepard afterward constructed the Wabash-avenue Macadam drive, between Thirty-ninth and Sixty-third streets, three miles; Prairie Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, one and one-



VIEW IN HUMBOLDT PARK.

Quill refers with great pride to the fact that after the great fire his creditors offered to compromise with him, but he refused and paid dollar for dollar. He was married in this city on December 9, 1855, to Margaret Hickey, who has borne him seven children; John, Mary, Maggie, Nonay, Dennis, Nellie and Daniel.

BOULEVARD CONTRACTORS.

DOLESE & SHEPARD.—Chicago has become noted the world over for its handsome park system, and particularly for its fine boulevards. The latter have been laid during the past eighteen years, and in their construction the well-known paving contractors, Dolese & Shepard, have had more to do than any other firm in the

half miles; Indiana Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, one and one-half miles; South Chicago Avenue, from South Chicago to Stony Island Avenue, two and one-half miles; the driveways in the West Division of South Park; Drexel Boulevard, between Fifty-first and Sixtieth streets, one mile; all the drives in South Park proper, two miles; from Illinois and Michigan Canal to Forty-third Street, one and one-half miles; Lake Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets, two miles; Forty-third Street, from State Street to Lake Michigan, two miles; Forty-seventh Street, from State Street to Lake Michigan, two miles; Forty-sixth Street, between Drexel Boulevard and Woodlawn Avenue, one-half mile; Fiftieth Street, between Drexel Boulevard and Lake Avenue,

one mile; Fifty-first Street, from State Street to Lake Michigan, two miles; Woodlawn Avenue, between Forty-fifth and Fifty-first streets, one mile; Ellis Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-seventh streets, one mile; South Park Avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-third streets, passing the club-house of the Washington Park Club, one-half mile; South Chicago Avenue, from Stony Island to State Street, three and one-half miles; Michigan Avenue (Thornton Road) from Ninety-first Street to Riverdale, five miles; Archer Avenue, from Ashland Avenue to Summit, nine miles. They have furnished nearly all the material used on Michigan Avenue, between Jackson and Thirty-fifth streets, and on Grand Boulevard; on Wentworth Avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fifth streets; on Forty-seventh Street, between Halsted and State streets, one mile; and from State Street to Lake Avenue, one and one-half miles; on Lincoln and Lake View avenues, north of Lincoln Park; on Ashland Avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-second streets; on several miles of streets in Englewood and Town of Lake; on Dearborn Avenue, Vernon Avenue, Johnston Place,

slag used by Dolese & Shepard in the construction of Macadamized streets is the entire product of the Union Steel Company's rolling-mills, which amounts to thousands of tons a month. The average number of employes is three hundred men and seventy-five teams, but during the busy season this number is sometimes doubled. Their plant represents an investment of nearly \$250,000. The senior member of the firm, with his headquarters at Hawthorne, attends solely to the executive work; the city office is in charge of Mr. Shepard. Dolese & Shepard also operate a large stock farm at Summit, where they are now farming seven hundred and fifty acres of land, most of which is owned by them. Their grain and hay are raised for consumption by their own stock, and the teams used in their business are there quartered during the winter season. This firm carries on one of the largest and most extensive quarry and Macadam works in America.

John Dolese was born in Chicago, on February 12, 1837, and nearly all his life has been passed here. There are but few men now living here, who was born in Chicago forty-five and fifty years ago,



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW, SOUTH FROM WATER TOWER.

Thirty-seventh Street, Rhodes Avenue, and on many other prominent thoroughfares, too numerous to mention. They have constructed the walks and drives in Oakwood, Rosehill, and the Bohemian (Irving Park) cemeteries, and besides their immense city and county business, have built some three miles of streets in Pullman, and have furnished the material and partly constructed walks, drives, boulevards, etc., in several leading interior cities. Dolese & Shepard own sixty-one acres of land at the intersection of the Belt Line and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Hawthorne, Cicero Township, on which their almost inexhaustible quarries are located. In early years their supply of stone was procured from Joliet, Stony Island and Cheltenham quarries, but their Hawthorne quarries are now so developed that they easily yield all that the firm demands in their business. The plant consists of a series of large flux-mills, Macadam houses, fifty employes' cottages, numerous cable-tracks, engine-houses, a branch railway, three miles long, connecting with the Belt Line and Burlington roads, one hundred "gondola stone" cars, and everything in the way of modern machinery and appliances that could possibly be of advantage to their immense business. Seventy-five cars belonging to the Belt Line are also used exclusively by Dolese & Shepard, and they have every facility for handling their heavy product of stone. Their capacity in mining and loading of stone on cars is fifteen hundred tons per diem of ten hours. They deliver two hundred tons of limestone a day to the Union Steel Company's rolling-mills, and three hundred tons a day to the South Chicago rolling-mills. The

and Mr. Dolese is among the very few. His father, Peter Dolese, came to Chicago in 1833 or 1834, and a year or two later, married Miss Mathilda Libele, of Detroit. They were both of French descent, coming to this country from the districts of Alsace and Lorain. John Dolese, a brother of Peter, was also here at that time, identified with the liquor-importing business. The first child of Peter and Mathilda Dolese was named John in honor of the brother, and was born in a building situated at the southeast corner of Lake and LaSalle streets. The family removed to Peru, Ill., in 1837 or 1838, remaining there until the death of Mrs. Dolese, in 1840. The father then took John to Europe, where the latter remained with his grandfather's family until 1844, the father being occupied in making frequent business trips between France and America. About July 20, 1844, John Dolese returned to Chicago, and since that time has been a permanent resident. He went to Dearborn School, opposite the present site of McVicker's Theater, and was afterward engaged with his father until he had attained his twentieth year. He then commenced business on his own account, first engaging in teaming and transportation about the city. After several years, he commenced taking contracts for paving streets and making roadways in the towns and villages in the vicinity. In 1868, he formed a partnership with Jason H. Shepard, under the style of Dolese & Shepard. They have continued in partnership ever since, meeting with the most gratifying success. They have had more to do with the paving and making of the grand boulevard system of Chicago than any other firm. The immediate execution of the great work

has been under the personal supervision of Mr. Dolese. Not only for the financial consideration has he worked to make the boulevards a source of pride to the citizens, but in beautifying his native place he has taken as much genuine pleasure in doing his work as honestly and well as could be wished for by the people themselves. The South Park chain of boulevards has already become famous, and as Dolese & Shepard have built the greater proportion of the same they have reason to feel proud of their lasting work. Mr. Dolese was married, in August, 1857, to Miss Katharine Jacobs, of Chicago. They have nine children,—William, now engaged in the general teaming business; Matilda D., Minnie, Rosa, John, Jr., Henry, Peter, Ida and Laura. The family residence is at Brighton Park, and Mr. Dolese is a school trustee of the Town of Cicero, in which township he has resided for many years.

Jason H. Shepard was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on October 15, 1838. He was reared and educated in that vicinity, and resided there until twenty-five years of age. After obtaining a thorough common school education, at the age of eighteen he entered into the mercantile business as a clerk. The plant of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company was located at Newburg, Ohio,

and during his residence there he was chief clerk of their supply-house at the works. In 1863, the Union Rolling-Mill Company of Chicago, an off-shoot of the Cleveland corporation, tendered Mr. Shepard the position of bookkeeper and cashier in their office. He accepted, and has since made Chicago his permanent home. He continued in the employ of the rolling-mill until 1868, when he formed a partnership with John Dolese, and established the paving and quarry business of Dolese & Shepard. Mr. Shepard has general charge of the contracting and financial business of the firm, and has his office in the city, while his partner attends to the executive work of the company. Mr. Shepard is prominently known in financial and commercial circles, and enjoys the highest reputation for honor and integrity. He is a member of Calumet, Washington Park, Riverside Gun, Pullman Athletic, and other well-known clubs; of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K.T.; and is prominently known as a staunch republican. Mr. Shepard was married, on December 17, 1868, to Miss Margaret M. Taylor, a native of Portland, Me. They have two children,—Henri Elias and Laura Jennie.

RAILROAD HISTORY.

INTRODUCTORY.—The year 1872 marked the beginning of a new era in the railroad history of Chicago. Even as late as 1871, the railroad companies had comparatively little confidence in the realization of the hopes of the citizens, that Chicago was destined to be the great inland commercial metropolis of America. Such a lack of faith is not, however, a matter of surprise. Not even the most sanguine of prophets, looking over the ruins of 1871, could have imagined that before two decades had passed, a new city would arise, in greater beauty and added wealth, to become like Rome, the point to which all roads should lead.

At the beginning of the period covered by this volume, less than eleven thousand miles of railroad centered in Chicago, and the total number of trains leaving the city daily was seventy-five. The aggregate earnings of all the companies were \$82,776,984, of which \$29,175,119 were net profits. The following table shows the total mileage, the gross receipts and the net earnings of seventeen roads centering in Chicago at the close of 1884:

this number would be more than trebled, many companies running such trains at intervals of from fifteen to thirty minutes during those hours when the pressure of travel is greatest.

The policy of the railroads has been here, as around most large cities, to build up the suburbs, by affording ample accommodations, at reasonable rates of transportation, to those who sought homes beyond the city limits. The effect has been pronounced and salutary. The territory adjacent to Chicago has been filled with villages of great beauty. Persons who prefer to dwell apart from the noise and whirl of the metropolis have been enabled to combine the quiet of country with the conveniences of city life; and those whose means forbade the purchase of homes at the rates governing the price of real estate in Chicago have found pleasant abodes, easy of access, within their reach.

The growth of the railroad systems centering in Chicago has been so rapid during the period since the fire of 1871, that the corporations, while enlarging their terminal facilities and extending the length of their side

Name of Railroad.	Mileage.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.
Baltimore & Ohio (Chicago division).....	262.60	\$ 2,064,739 02	\$ 581,427 08
Chicago & Alton.....	849.78	8,870,887 97	3,730,708 67
Chicago & Atlantic.....	249.10	1,447,713 71	78,896 48
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	3,687.40	26,721,856 52	12,753,045 58
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	247.50	1,560,320 61	662,858 87
Chicago & Grand Trunk.....	339.26	3,098,919 28	678,716 40
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	4,799.95	23,398,074 71	9,831,469 62
Chicago & North-Western.....	3,779.71	24,803,877 62	9,870,543 30
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	1,384.10	12,637,754 79	5,179,547 51
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh.....	580.54	4,972,017 76	998,671 69
Chicago, St. Louis & Western.....	152.00	118,754 17	55,843 96
Illinois Central.....	1,932.75	12,749,119 35	6,090,735 96
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.....	1,339.94	16,606,174 37	8,002,429 35
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.....	447.42	1,602,608 05	263,455 32
Michigan Central.....	279.67	12,958,007 50	3,622,659 42
New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	523.02	3,028,829 37	355,603 78
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.....	3,482.40	16,170,406 69	3,530,660 69
Total.....	24,337.14	\$162,810,061 49	\$66,287,273 68

As regards the number of trains daily leaving the city over the roads above named, at the present time (1885), in comparison with that in October, 1871, the gain is in a still greater ratio. One hundred and seventy-eight trains, exclusive of those strictly local, arrive and depart daily, and if the suburban trains were added,

tracks, still complain of a lack of adequate accommodations in the city.

A new feature has been, within the last few years, introduced into freight transportation, by the successful construction and operation of refrigerating cars for the carrying of fresh meats and other perishable freight.

The business is ordinarily conducted by the payment of a royalty by the railway companies to the owners of the cars, who also receive a percentage of the earnings. There are in this city, at present (1885), two concerns operating these cars, of which one (the Tiffany Refrigerator Car Company) has contracts with eighteen railway and despatch companies, many of them being among the most extensive common carriers in the country. Strawberries from the South are now put down in the Chicago market in as perfect a condition as they can be found in the home market, and fresh beef can be transported from Cheyenne to Boston, unaffected in any way by atmospheric conditions or length of journey.

THE LAKE FRONT.—Few items connected with the city's history have awakened more general public interest than the controversy over the question of the ownership of the lake front. The tract in dispute covers the "southwest fractional quarter of fractional Section 10, Town. 39 north, Range 14 east of the third principal meridian," which embraces the greater part of that portion of the city lying between Madison and Kinzie streets on the north and south, and Lake Michigan and Michigan Avenue on the east and west.

In order to obtain a clear comprehension of the questions involved, a brief reference to the original occupation of the tract and the claims of the Beaubien heirs is essential.*

The original title was vested in the United States by the cession of the Northwest Territory. Under authority conferred by Acts of Congress, approved May 3, 1793, April 21, 1806, and June 14, 1809, the President directed the occupation of the fractional quarter-section (or a portion of it) as a military post. It was first so occupied in 1804, and so continued until August 16, 1812. In the latter year, Jean Baptiste Beaubien purchased a small house near the banks of the Chicago River, near what is now known as Rush Street; by subsequent action of the water, this house was washed away. In 1817, Beaubien bought, for \$1,000, another house, on the same fractional quarter-section. Here, he lived for many years, and on this residence he based a claim to a right to purchase the entire fractional quarter-section as soon as, under Act of Congress of April 20, 1816, it should be surveyed. The massacre of 1812 compelled the evacuation of the post; its subsequent occupation did not occur until 1816, and in 1823, the garrison having once more evacuated, it was left in charge of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, Indian Agent. After some correspondence between Dr. Wolcott and John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, on October 21, 1824, George Graham, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, advised Mr. Calhoun that fractional section 10 had been duly set off. In the ultimate hearing of the claim of the Beaubien heirs, it was urged that this made the tract a special reservation, since up to that time it had been already occupied under the Acts of Congress above cited. In 1828, it was again garrisoned by United States troops, and, in 1831, the troops were withdrawn and the post left in charge of Oliver Newberry. There appears to have been an attempt made very shortly thereafter to obtain a title, by pre-emption, to the land upon which Fort Dearborn had been erected, since, on July 28, 1831, Roger B. Taney wrote the Commissioner of the General Land Office, inclosing a letter from T. J. V. Owen, then Indian Agent at Chicago, saying, "as this piece of ground is the public reservation, you are requested to

take such measures as will secure the interest of the United States."

On February 12, 1835, the President of the United States issued a proclamation which, in terms, ordered the sale of certain tracts in the Northwestern land district, and the closing of the Chicago land office. The land ordered to be sold included the fractional quarter-section upon which the Beaubien land was located, which at that time covered, by Government survey, nearly seventy acres. Chicago was named as the place of sale, and June 15, 1835, was fixed as the date. An appearance before the Register of the Land Office was made by Beaubien, who certified as to his pre-emption right, and afterward, on May 28, 1835, entered and purchased at private sale the southwest fractional quarter of Section 10, paying to the Receiver \$1.25 an acre. On June 30, 1835, the Commissioner of the General Land Office ordered the cancellation of the conveyance by the Receiver, on the ground that the land conveyed, being a military reservation, was not subject to sale like other public lands. Beaubien denied the Commissioner's right so to decide. On July 2, 1836, an Act of Congress confirmed the previous sales of public lands, and recited that "in all cases where an entry has been made under the pre-emption laws, * * * such entries and sales are hereby confirmed, and patents shall be issued," etc.

In April, 1839, Secretary of War Poinsett, under the Act of March 3, 1819, appointed Matthew Birchard an agent to sell a part of the reservation. Mr. Birchard, after reserving a portion for light houses, etc., laid off the remainder in lots and streets, and proceeded to dispose of the same by public sale.

In 1836, United States Deputy Marshal Talcott made another survey of a part of the fractional section 10 (sand bar), which added 26.17 acres to it, showing the accretions by a map.

The legality of the sale of 1839, ordered by the Secretary of War under the Act of 1819, was disputed by Beaubien's heirs, who claimed that that Act authorized the sale only of useless and abandoned military reservations, and that "the naked title to this fractional quarter-section is vested in the United States in trust for the settler (Beaubien) and his heirs." The latter claim is based upon an old decision of the United States Supreme Court, known as the Fort Armstrong case, which held, in effect, that a purchase of a portion of the Federal domain did not divest the Government of the legal title until the actual issue of a patent to the purchaser. The heirs urge that Fort Dearborn addition has never been "restored" to the public domain, and that when restored, it must be restored to the heirs of the early settler, he having been in possession before the reservation of the land for military purposes in 1824, and, in fact, since 1812.

In 1840, the United States Circuit Court, District of Illinois, set aside the certificate of entry issued to Beaubien, and during the same year the United States Supreme Court declared the certificate void on the ground that the land in question was a military reservation. In 1854, Congress passed a special act for the relief of Beaubien, to compensate him for any damages that he might have sustained.*

On October 12, 1869, the heirs executed a deed to Silas B. Gassette, as custodian (subject to a trust, declared in an agreement of the same date), conveying the whole of fractional quarter-section 10, with other

*The claims of the heirs cover the land as far west as the Chicago River, 30 acres, whose value, in round numbers, is \$13,000,000.

*The Beaubien heirs now (1885) have a bill pending in both houses of Congress looking to the "restoration" of Fort Dearborn military reservation to the public domain.

property; and on November 26, 1877, Gassette sold his interest to Alexander McGlashen, who, on April 8, 1885, executed a mortgage covering the whole fractional quarter-section, as custodian (coupled with an interest), to George W. Reed, for \$10,500. On March 17, 1885, the trustees of the Beaubien heirs made a lease to one Nathan Whitman, which purported to convey that portion of the land in dispute lying between Randolph and Madison streets, Michigan Avenue and Lake Michigan, also Dearborn Park. On March 24, 1885, another lease was made, covering the land between Randolph and Kinzie streets, on the North Side.

The various steps taken in connection with the controversy as to title between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the authorities, will perhaps be most succinctly stated in their chronological order.

By the Act of June 22, 1851, the Legislature of Illinois authorized the Illinois Central Company to "construct, maintain and operate" a lateral branch from Twelfth Street (their then northeastern terminus) to the South Branch of Chicago River, on such terms and conditions and in such a manner as might be stipulated between the company and the Chicago Common Council. On June 14, 1852, a city ordinance was passed, whose provisions were accepted by the company. It provided, in effect, that the Illinois Central road should enter Chicago at or near the intersection of the southern border of Lake Michigan, whence the track should follow the lake shore, on or near the margin, to the southern boundary of Lake Park (Park Row), and thence in a northerly direction to Randolph Street; the depot of the road to be located on such land as the company might acquire between the northerly line of Randolph Street and the river. In this ordinance the city expressly disclaimed undertaking to obtain for the company any right-of-way "or other right, privilege or easement not in the city's power to grant." This wording is of importance, as it has since been relied upon as tending to disprove the legality of the Illinois Central's claim to the property in dispute. The charter of the road fixed the right-of-way at two hundred feet. By the ordinance just mentioned, the width of the right-of-way between Park Row and Randolph Street was fixed at three hundred feet, its west line not to be less than four hundred feet east of the west line of Michigan Avenue and parallel thereto. In consideration of the license granted, the ordinance required the company to erect a breakwater, "of regular and slightly appearance," from Park Row to Randolph Street, not more than three hundred feet east from and parallel with the west line of the right-of-way granted to the company.

In 1855 and 1856, the Common Council granted (upon terms) additional land to the company by ordinances, which ordinances were also accepted by the Central. The theory was subsequently advanced that these grants were inherently void and of no legal effect.

On April 16, 1869, the State Legislature passed, over the veto of the Governor, an act which conveyed, in fee, to the City of Chicago, all the right, title and interest of the State of Illinois to the property lying "east of Michigan Avenue and north of Park Row and south of the south line of Monroe Street, and west of a line running parallel and four hundred feet east of the west line of said Michigan Avenue, being a strip of land four hundred feet in width, including said avenue, along the shore of Lake Michigan, and partially submerged by the waters of said lake." Power to sell and convey the property east of the avenue was granted to the city, "in such manner and upon such terms" as the Common Council might direct; the proceeds of such sales

to constitute a "Park fund," to be divided equitably among the three divisions of the city, on the basis of taxation. The title of the Illinois Central Railroad to the land, "submerged or otherwise east of" the property granted to the city, whether such title had been obtained by charter or by "grant, appropriation, occupancy, use or control, and the riparian ownership thereto incident," was confirmed; and "all the right and title of the State of Illinois in and to the submerged lands constituting the bed of Lake Michigan and lying east of the tracks and breakwater of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the distance of one mile," between certain named limits, were granted in fee to that company. Annexed to the grant last named, was a proviso that the grantee should have no right to convey,—a proviso which has since been made the basis of a claim that the entire grant was inoperative. Other provisos were attached, guarding against obstructions of the harbor and relating to the liability of the lands to municipal and other taxation. The tax payable to the State on the gross receipts from the use, leases and other income derived from the land granted, was to be same as that fixed in the charter of the road—seven per cent. By the terms of this Act, also, were granted, in fee, to the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central Railroad companies, the land between the north line of Monroe Street and the south side of Randolph Street, and between the east line of Michigan Avenue and the Illinois Central track and roadway, for depot purposes. In consideration of the latter grant, the three companies were to pay to the city of Chicago the sum of \$800,000 in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which was to be made within three months after the passage of the Act. The sum so paid was to be placed in the "Park fund" and distributed in the manner above indicated. The same provision was made respecting the payment by the Central of seven per cent. of the gross receipts arising from leases or other uses of the lands as was attached to the grant of the lands submerged. A somewhat peculiar provision of the Act, and one which provoked much hostile criticism, was contained in section 6, which empowered the Common Council of Chicago to quitclaim to the three companies the land granted for depot purposes, and provided that in case of the refusal or neglect of the Common Council to quitclaim such land, within four months from the passage of the Act, the companies were to be discharged from all obligation to pay the balance remaining unpaid to the city.

Within the time limited for the payment of the first installment of \$200,000, the three companies tendered, jointly, to the city, the sum named. No little excitement, however, had resulted from the passage of the Act, in certain quarters, and the constitutionality of the law had been violently attacked. Under these circumstances, the city declined to accept the money tendered, and it was left with the City Comptroller, who held it, in an individual capacity, in trust. The entire amount was afterward returned to the companies; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Michigan Central withdrawing their respective proportions shortly after deposit, but the Illinois Central Company leaving its money in the hands of the trustee for several years.

Before the expiration of the four months from the passage of the Act, within which the Common Council was directed to quitclaim and release the property, certain parties who were strongly opposed to the occupation of any of the land granted for railroad purposes, obtained permission from the Attorney-General of the United States to file an information, in his name, in the

United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, praying for an injunction restraining the city from releasing, or the railway companies from occupying, the land granted for depot purposes, by the Act. An injunction was awarded by the court, and no steps were taken toward the erection of a depot. The record of this proceeding was destroyed in the fire of 1871, and has never been fully restored. The injunction, however, is claimed to be still in force.

The provisions of the Act of April 16, 1869, relating to the submerged lands were, it is claimed by the Illinois Central Company, formally accepted by that corporation on July 6, 1870, and the railroad company also alleges that between that date and April 17, 1873, it had expended \$500,000 in reclaiming and reducing to profitable possession a considerable portion of such lands.

On the date last mentioned, the Act of April 16, 1869, was formally repealed by the State Legislature. The constitutionality of the last mentioned enactment was assailed by the company on three grounds; first, that it impaired the validity of contracts; second, that it interfered with vested rights; and third, that it was in violation of that provision of the fundamental law which prohibited the release or impairment of any tax imposed upon the Illinois Central Railroad, the original Act containing a provision that the company should pay to the State seven per cent. of their gross receipts arising from the use and occupation of the land granted.

At the March term of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in 1883, Attorney-General McCartney filed an information against the Illinois Central Company, the City of Chicago and the United States, the proceeding being somewhat in the nature of a bill in equity to quiet title and remove the cloud upon the title of the State to the submerged lands forming part of the bed of Lake Michigan, which had arisen in consequence of the matters above described. This action was subsequently removed to the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. The Canal Commissioners intervened, and filed a cross-bill, alleging an interest as trustees in a portion of the land granted for depot purposes, and asking that the information be so amended as to cover the question of title to the whole of the Lake Front Park south of Madison Street, as well as the submerged lands included within the scope of the original information. The request of the Commissioners was refused by the court, but leave was granted them to become parties to the action and therein assert their claims to the submerged lands. The City of Chicago answered the information, substantially admitting all its allegations. The proceedings are still pending.

A brief synopsis of some of the chief legal points advanced by the opposing counsel may be of value as aiding in an intelligent comprehension of the status of the controversy. The two informations proceed on different theories. In the earlier action, an injunction was prayed for on the ground that the land in question had been designated by the United States as "public ground, forever to remain vacant of buildings," and had been granted to the State solely upon this condition; that, consequently, from the moment that the State conveyed any portion of the tract for building purposes, the title reverted to the United States, and that the grant made in the Act of 1869 was void. In the later action, the State of Illinois set up its title and denied that it had ever divested itself of the same. The State alleged that the Act of April 16, 1869, was void

ab initio, not only on account of the incapacity of the Illinois Central Railroad Company to receive the grant, but because the grant itself, while it purported to create a fee in the company, coupled the words of conveyance with a repugnant restriction, since it prohibited conveyance, the right to convey being an indispensable adjunct of a fee. In addition, the State, in the later action, set forth the repealing Act of 1874, and alleged that no action had been taken by the railroad company under the Act of 1869, towards the reclaiming and improving of the submerged lands. In reply to these claims the company urged that if the provisions of the restriction were repugnant to the grant, the language of the grant itself was paramount, and the restrictions were of no efficacy, although it (the company) was willing to observe them; it set forth the claim that the repealing Act was unconstitutional and void for the reasons stated in a former paragraph, and alleged, further, that it had, between the passage of the Act of 1869 and the date of its repeal, expended the sum of \$500,000 in improvements, relying upon the validity of the enactment.

In February, 1886, a public meeting was held relative to the occupancy of the lake front by the railroad companies, and there the Hon. John Wentworth made the following argument:

"This is the whole thing in a nutshell. Illinois extends to the center of Lake Michigan and the State owns the bottom of the lake to that center. The navigable waters belong to the United States, and the lake front belongs to Chicago. The interest of these three are not clashing, and there need be no fear that any one of the three wants to steal the lake front. There is no probability that the State or the Nation will do anything adverse to the interests of Chicago. The trouble is, that the men who want to dodge the question and divert attention from what the railroad is doing pretend that there is great conflict between these three parties.

"The real thing to be feared is, that a foreign corporation will get possession and build up a rival city, greatly to the detriment of the present city's interests. All that the Illinois Central Company wants is, that the Government, State, and city shall let it go on and do what it pleases, and thereby fortify a title which it claims to have acquired by an Act of the Legislature of 1869, which was repealed by the next Legislature. Governor Palmer vetoed that bill of 1869, and his argument was exhaustive and unanswerable. But the Legislature corruptly passed it over his veto. The city has never recognized any rights acquired by that legislation.

"Now, the Illinois Central is running a pier out into the outer harbor. I hold that it is the duty of the mayor to arrest those works. It is very strange that the railroad did not make or try to enforce its claim while Lincoln was Secretary of War. I can not account for the conduct of the present Secretary of War. He has had his officers here report what is necessary for purposes of navigation. They reported that vessels of such and such draft—I can't give the exact figures—can now come only so near the shore, and that the waters inside of this line are not needed for purposes of navigation. The Illinois Central intends to build its pier below Fourteenth Street out to that line, and then turn it north and inclose the whole of the shallow water. It will then fill in the inclosed space and thus acquire some thirty or forty acres, which will be worth millions. To the dockage thus created all the great lumber interests down on the river and many other interests would be transferred, and the Illinois Central would have a monopoly of a vast business, which it now has to share with other roads.

"I hold that the conduct of the Secretary of War is very deceptive. The interests of navigation may require that some of the shallow water, which his officers report is not needed, shall be deepened and made navigable. It is not for army officers to say what the interests of commerce may hereafter require. The Government has several dredgeboats here, and with small expense can dredge out earth enough to make the waters navigable clear up to the present shore.

"I hold that the Government, the State, or the city, should part with nothing, and if any other party claims to have any interest there, it should be compelled to try its claims in the courts of the United States. It would be a farce for the United States, or the State, or the city to commence suit. They have possession, and have had it, and should enforce their right against all trespassers."

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The management of the Illinois Central has always recognized the fact that its interests were closely identified with those of Chicago. An illustration of this is afforded by the fact that of 19,372,210 bushels of grain forwarded from stations in Illinois and 4,684,590 bushels forwarded from stations in Iowa, during 1871, 18,796,100 bushels were received at Chicago. This year witnessed a decrease of \$124,474.36 in the net earnings of the road, as compared with those of 1870.

In 1867, a traffic agreement was entered into with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. During 1871, there was substituted for this contract one embracing not only that road but also the Chicago & Iowa and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota roads, under the terms of which the Illinois Central secured the eastern traffic of the latter line between Dunleith and Forreton, as well as lower tolls between the main line and Chicago, via Mendota and Forreton, on all northwestern traffic.

The Land Department, in 1871, sold 48,927.31 acres of the land donated to the road for construction purposes, receiving therefor \$459,404.26, the average price per acre being \$9.39. The cash receipts from land sales during 1871 (including payments on land notes) were \$1,633,153.53, of which \$1,000,000 was added to the construction-bond fund. Among the losses of the company in the great fire were the trustees' records and a part of the bonds delivered. As a result, further literal compliance with the terms of the construction-mortgage was prevented. To protect the purchasers of bonds, it was decided to place at the disposal of the trustees a fund sufficient to pay all the bonds. Up to the close of 1871, bonds had been received to the amount of \$13,605,500. These had been either cancelled or destroyed. On December 31, the construction-bond fund under the trustees' control, amounted to \$2,630,000; to this was to be added, in 1872, \$300,000 from the land fund; and the aggregate sum, with its accumulation of interest, was deemed sufficient to meet the outstanding balance of the original issue of \$17,000,000 construction-bonds.

In the fire of October, the passenger and freight depots, the land office and several smaller buildings of the company were destroyed, besides twenty-six freight cars. On the station grounds was Elevator "A," owned by private parties, the destruction of which seriously crippled the capacity of the company for handling grain. The freight depot was at once re-built.

In 1872, the earnings of the road exhibited a still farther and more marked decrease, showing a falling off of \$629,740.61. Of this decrease, \$135,000.68 were in receipts from passenger transportation in Illinois, and \$4,801.54 from the same source in Iowa, while the freight traffic in Illinois showed a diminution of \$432,357.69. In Iowa, however, the receipts from freight transportation were \$67,299.06 in excess of the preceding year. A comparison of the working expenses shows that the cost of operating in 1872 exceeded that in 1871, by \$204,934.70. A portion of this increase was chargeable directly to repairs at Chicago consequent upon the fire, and to the protection of the road on the lake shore, but chiefly to an excess in train service required to move the additional tonnage, consisting mainly of coal and other cheap freights,—the coal traffic alone amounting to 371,600 tons, an increase of 112,000 tons over 1871. The wisdom of the traffic agreement with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and other companies, was proved by a net increase of \$189,164.50 in

the earnings of the first named road, which was caused by the fact that under the new agreement the Iowa traffic passed a greater distance over that line. The total transportation of freight in 1872 was 2,039,321 tons, equivalent to 272,290,900 tons moved one mile; the average revenue was 2.15 cents per ton per mile, being sixteen cents less than the average for 1871.

The terminal facilities of the road at Cairo were greatly improved during 1872, by purchasing from the Cairo trustees one thousand five hundred feet of the Ohio levee, for a freight transfer station and car-ferry for the connection with the Mississippi Central, with which company and the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern (both operated under the same management) a contract was made during that year. Under the terms of this agreement, the former road was to be extended to Cairo, and a mutual interchange of traffic was arranged.

The Land Department, in 1872, sold 41,677.57 acres, for \$336,918.68, an average price of \$8.08 an acre. The aggregate sales up to the close of the year amounted to 2,250,632.91 acres, the price received amounting to \$23,622,553.17. The expectation of the management that the sum received from this source would, in addition to funds already on hand, with accumulations of interest, reach a total sufficient to retire the outstanding construction-mortgage bonds, was realized, and at the close of 1873, all of the original \$17,000,000 issue had been redeemed, with the exception of \$3,074,000 not due until April 1, 1875. The entire receipts of the land office during 1874 were \$408,670.89; its expenses \$40,814.42. In 1874, 34,523.40 acres were sold for \$267,652.33, leaving 299,065.85 acres of the original grant yet undisposed of.

In 1873, the Cincinnati & Lafayette Railway was extended to Kankakee, forming, with the Illinois Central, a direct line between Chicago and Cincinnati, and a running arrangement was effected between the two companies, which proved mutually advantageous, and has been in force ever since.

The expenditure chargeable to permanent improvements during 1873, was unusually large, reaching \$502,496.06. Of this sum, \$99,488.51 were used in making improvements at Cairo, to facilitate the transfer of cars to the Southern Line. A new dock was constructed at Chicago, and an addition of 91,298 square feet of land was made in the lake, opposite Madison Street, in order to give the Michigan Central Company possession of the land leased them in 1872. Over 4,600 tons of steel rails were used in renewals, and a general system of replacing iron rails with steel, as rapidly as renewals were needed, was entered upon. The total net earnings for 1873 were \$2,530,890.56. The net result from the traffic in 1874 was \$2,775,362.78.

The connection with the Mississippi Central at Cairo was effected on December 24, 1873, and at the conclusion of the first year's operation under the agreement between that company and the Illinois Central, the experiment was pronounced successful.

The earnings, in 1875, showed a decrease from those of 1874. The year was one of unusual business depression; on that portion of the road which had ordinarily proved most productive there was a partial failure of crops; added to these drawbacks, the road suffered from the competition of adjacent lines.

The year 1876 was, in some respects, an exceptional one in the history of the company. Its earnings were materially lowered, and its dividends proportionately diminished. In Iowa, where the Illinois Central controlled hundred of miles of leased lines, adverse

legislation compelled reduction of from twenty-five to forty per cent. in tariff charges. A bad harvest and short crops had preceded, diminishing the volume of traffic at the time when compensation was compulsorily reduced. Another cause for a diminution of revenue was the contest of some of the trunk lines for the grain trade of the West. Their ramifications had been extended, until, at various points, they touched the Mississippi, and, in order to control traffic from points of production, engagements for through freight to New York from several points in Central Illinois had been made at rates as low as those ruling between New York and Chicago. In consequence, all inducement to ship grain directly to this city disappeared.

The stringency of the times forced many local lines of railway into bankruptcy. Thirty-five different corporations, operating some three thousand miles, were either actually in the hands of receivers or threatened with proceedings in insolvency. The Illinois Central was urged to purchase or lease several of these roads. The terms offered were, in many instances, far below the original cost, in some cases the sum asked being only fifty per cent. of their bonded debt.

Default having been made in the payment of the interest due on the \$5,000,000 bonds of the railways composing the Southern line, both roads were put in the hands of a receiver on March 10, 1876, and before the close of the year the railways were in the hands of trustees of the mortgage, for sale for the benefit of the bondholders. This step placed the entire line from Cairo to New Orleans under control of the Illinois Central. James C. Clarke, then general manager of the Central, was, on January 1, 1877, made general manager of the line. Under the new ownership, repairs were made to the plant, bridges and other structures; nearly two hundred miles of track were re-laid, and during the following spring ten thousand tons of steel rails were laid. The receipts of the road were applied, under orders of the court, partly in paying local debts and partly in improving the property. Nearly three-quarters of the stock of the new Southern Consolidated Company—the purchasers—was owned by the Illinois Central, who also advanced, for necessary purposes, about \$1,000,000. Even during the transition period of 1877, the traffic showed a decided gain, the deliveries at Cairo of freight destined for the South having increased nearly fifty per cent. over those of 1876.

The outlook for the company at the close of 1877 was encouraging. The competition of the trunk lines ceased to menace the Central's traffic. The facilities for water communication, during eight months of the year, were so much improved that the actual cost of transportation to the seaboard by that route was less than half that of railroad transportation. The net earnings for 1877 were \$2,546,561.39. In July, 1877, the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railway passed under the control of the Central management.

In 1878, the net gain from traffic, over 1877, was \$468,667.80, and the gross income \$3,147,387.64. Low tolls on the Erie Canal, and cheap freights by lake, drew to the lines of water transportation an immense volume of business, the receipts of grain at Chicago having been 35,000,000 bushels in excess of those of any previous year. A spur, thirty-seven miles long, was built in 1878, running in a southwesterly direction from Otto, on the Chicago division, and proved a profitable investment. Its cost was about \$250,000.

The net income for 1879 was \$3,401,815.66; and the balance to credit of income account, on December 31, 1879, was \$2,072,839.80. There were \$386,016.15

expended on construction account in Illinois. Nearly eight thousand tons of steel rails were laid on the main line and branches.

The company's receipts for 1880 were \$3,747,532.97. From this fund, two semi-annual dividends of three per cent. each were paid (aggregating \$1,740,000), the interest on the bonded debt was discharged, \$842,323.56 was expended in permanent improvements, leaving a surplus of \$501,641.14. The amount expended in construction included the re-laying of fifteen miles of track with steel rails, the construction of three iron bridges, nine heavy freight engines and two hundred and twenty-seven cars; also additional double-tracks at the entrance to Chicago, and a new dock. The branch line from Otto was extended to a junction with the Northern Division at Minonk, affording an independent connection between that division and the Chicago branch.

The following summary shows the receipts and expenditures of the company during 1881:

Net earnings from traffic.....	\$3,227,181 74
Net receipts from land office.....	123,932 26
Interest on bonds.....	161,105 00
Premium on C., St. L. & N. O. bonds sold.....	150,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,662,219 00
Interest on bonded debt.....	\$ 655,708 21
Dividends paid.....	2,030,000 00
Construction account in Illinois.....	925,380 36
Surplus.....	51,130 43
	<hr/>
	\$3,662,219 00

On January 1, 1883, the Illinois Central took formal possession, as lessee, of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, increasing its mileage to 1,908 miles, and the New Orleans line was thenceforth known as its Southern Division.

Several new branches were built during 1882. One, ten and one-half miles in length, was opened from Buckingham, on the Middle Division, to the newly discovered Essex coal-fields. The extension of the Middle Division to Bloomington was commenced, as well as a branch to South Chicago, both of which were completed in 1883. The construction of two important branch lines, connecting with the Southern Division, was also commenced; one from Jackson, Miss., to Yazoo City, forty-eight miles, the other a continuation of the Kosciusko branch from that point to Aberdeen, ninety-seven miles.

During 1883, the last of the redemption mortgage bonds were paid, and the mortgage of February 1, 1864, satisfied and discharged of record. The only lien upon 705½ miles of the Illinois Central line at the end of 1884, consisted of the outstanding bonds issued under the \$15,000,000 mortgage of August 10, 1874.

The year 1883 was a prosperous one. The gross traffic receipts were \$13,064,743.39, being an increase of \$403,035.08. The net income, from all sources, was \$5,764,391.95; the surplus being equal to more than ten per cent. on the capital stock.

The gross earnings for the year 1884 fell somewhat below those for 1883, amounting to \$12,190,833.39; the net earnings were \$4,820,544.32, a sum which was also somewhat lower than that which represented the net earnings for 1883. The company's net receipts from all sources (including traffic, sales of lands, interest of investments, etc.) were \$5,287,627.10. Payments were made from this sum on account of permanent improvements, interest, rental, sinking funds, etc., amounting to \$2,423,488.39, leaving \$2,864,138.71 available for the payment of dividends, purchase of equipment, etc.

From this fund were paid the usual semi-annual dividends (amounting to \$2,320,000); \$250,000 was set apart by the directors to pay for additional equipment; and \$294,138.71 were carried forward to the surplus dividend fund, and held as applicable to the payment of the next succeeding dividend.

months and was then sent to Detroit as an apprentice in the Detroit Locomotive Works. He remained there for about fifteen months, and obtained a very good general knowledge of the workings of engines. He was then fifteen years old, and returned to Chicago. He next went to work in a stove factory on Clark Street, piling up hot staves. His employment necessitated his presence in the drying kiln, which was heated to a temperature of 135° and 140° Fahrenheit,

FREIGHT EARNINGS AND TONNAGE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, FROM 1871 TO 1885.

Year.	TONNAGE.				EARNINGS.			
	AT CHICAGO.			Total tons transported.	AT CHICAGO.			Total for whole line.
	Received.	Forwarded.	Total.		Received.	Forwarded.	Total.	
1871	1,595,737.900	660,418,500	2,256,156,400	1,831,944	\$2,187,397 10	\$1,113,482 78	\$3,300,879 88	\$5,568,233 42
1872	1,562,553,900	625,093,200	2,187,647,100	2,039,321	1,702,080 02	866,078 60	2,568,158 62	5,203,174 79
1873	1,545,216,800	697,490,000	2,242,706,800	2,051,360	1,499,359 42	922,090 20	2,421,449 62	5,296,512 08
1874	1,356,906,600	798,133,900	2,155,040,500	2,069,935	1,297,439 68	988,108 16	2,285,546 84	5,081,985 80
1875	1,217,916,800	795,473,400	2,013,390,200	2,016,424	1,090,267 86	939,087 15	2,029,355 01	4,948,070 05
1876	1,260,404,000	657,054,200	1,917,458,200	1,899,627	1,175,004 64	744,467 86	1,919,472 50	4,263,602 46
1877	1,135,856,900	679,930,800	1,815,787,700	1,803,044	1,023,889 32	770,317 20	1,794,206 52	4,068,752 24
1878	1,605,437,100	618,679,100	2,224,116,200	2,067,832	1,357,742 20	636,880 40	1,994,622 60	4,464,335 82
1879	1,542,591,300	766,666,600	2,309,257,900	2,324,485	1,232,678 05	753,646 58	1,986,324 63	4,648,055 93
1880	1,809,261,800	877,138,100	2,686,399,900	2,703,582	1,335,848 67	853,067 09	2,188,915 76	5,364,706 63
1881	1,348,791,400	984,797,400	2,333,498,800	2,875,833	938,554 40	961,017 22	1,899,571 62	5,444,587 11
1882	1,544,732,900	915,215,800	2,459,948,700	2,909,578	1,154,100 36	876,231 15	2,030,331 51	5,469,690 26
1883	1,603,710,700	962,026,700	2,565,737,400	3,538,562	1,089,907 15	852,231 44	1,942,138 59	8,664,958 66
1884	1,349,209,900	955,847,300	2,305,057,200	3,354,085	916,939 79	794,600 32	1,711,540 11	7,902,042 62

STATEMENT OF PASSENGER BUSINESS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, FROM 1871 TO 1885.

Year	LOCAL TICKET SALES.		Mileage tickets.	CONDUCTORS' COLLECTIONS.		COUPON TICKET SALES OVER OTHER LINES.		COUPON TICKET SALES BY OTHER LINES.		TOTALS.	
	Number of passengers.	Amount.		Number of passengers.	Amount.	Number of passengers.	Amount.	Number of passengers.	Amount.	Passengers.	Amount.
1871	985,077	\$1,066,120 03	\$37,862 50	140,825	\$176,992 22	82,383	\$324,834 01	78,299	\$293,501 60	1,286,584	\$1,899,310 45
1872	1,008,185	951,381 90	41,139 50	178,280	182,031 14	79,698	312,054 91	81,543	272,810 78	1,347,706	1,759,418 23
1873	1,086,608	932,742 79	36,752 60	212,040	169,357 17	68,511	272,959 69	104,846	310,961 51	1,472,005	1,722,773 76
1874	1,229,834	930,371 12	35,842 80	174,986	143,885 77	71,467	255,956 57	110,350	313,401 28	1,586,637	1,679,157 54
1875	1,227,160	917,314 20	33,767 00	235,989	211,372 17	74,591	237,853 47	110,801	268,185 85	1,648,541	1,668,492 69
1876	1,463,442	977,509 07	28,831 98	161,641	119,091 04	74,113	223,563 34	116,592	275,716 19	1,815,788	1,624,711 62
1877	1,415,647	879,727 53	24,081 26	100,763	60,480 48	59,920	169,379 66	99,723	222,791 24	1,676,059	1,356,460 17
1878	1,459,122	907,299 10	24,630 62	104,461	62,422 68	60,318	170,003 09	99,894	223,100 92	1,723,795	1,387,456 41
1879	1,517,699	874,329 74	31,618 41	108,306	60,628 28	65,003	173,945 76	106,181	222,711 47	1,797,183	1,363,233 66
1880	2,407,110	1,077,727 45	20,671 20	140,726	45,515 93	81,995	190,113 16	123,713	256,400 79	2,753,544	1,591,428 53
1881	3,598,332	1,237,651 30	36,946 08	201,234	59,364 08	80,574	189,775 49	128,708	251,984 09	4,008,048	1,775,721 04
1882	3,845,649	1,391,157 80	67,171 48	266,466	74,936 86	94,329	221,699 49	133,767	282,746 59	4,340,211	2,037,712 22
1883	3,767,048	1,867,009 84	293,198	92,162 55	129,722	381,917 90	164,065	406,131 38	4,354,033	2,747,221 67	
1884	4,234,814	1,880,922 85	-----	316,502	98,431 19	124,235	359,833 62	172,589	410,752 13	4,848,140	2,749,939 79

EDWARD T. JEFFERY, general superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Liverpool, England, on April 6, 1843. His father, William S. Jeffery, was born at Glannock-on-the-Clyde, Scotland, though of English descent, and was a mechanical engineer in the merchant marine service, and afterward in the British Navy. Mr. Jeffery's mother's maiden name was Jane McMullen, her ancestors being English, but the place of her birth being at Donpatrick, Ireland. Until he was five years old the family resided in the City of Liverpool, that place being the headquarters of the senior Jeffery when he was not at sea. In 1848, the family came to America, locating at Wheeling, West Virginia. The following seven years of his boyhood Mr. Jeffery passed there, and during the greater portion of the time was at a private school, where he gained the first rudiments of an education. In 1856, the family came to Chicago, and in September of that year Mr. Jeffery, then thirteen years old, entered into the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, little dreaming of the magnificent future before him. He was ambitious, of course, but at that early day his aspirations only arose to the height of good pay for the work performed. He entered the office of Samuel J. Hayes, superintendent of machinery, where he was employed about the office for two months, running errands, doing odd jobs, etc., and was then put to work in the tin and coppersmith shops as an apprentice. He served there for four

and this was not entirely suitable to him, so, on July 5, 1858, young Jeffery applied for a position with the Illinois Central Company, and he was put to work in the shops. Mr. Hayes, under whom he had formerly worked, finding the lad again in the employ of the company, requested him to come to his office and take a place there. Mr. Jeffery did so, and was given a place as an apprentice at mechanical drawing. This seemed in every way perfectly suited to the nature of Mr. Jeffery, and he became enthusiastic and assiduous in his work, and determined to then fit himself thoroughly and completely for the profession of master mechanical draughtsman. He commenced a series of systematic studies that occupied his time for a period of ten years, embracing all the special as well as general studies. So ardent and ambitious did he prove to be, that up to the time he was eighteen years old, he was given the privilege to study or work, as he felt inclined. He thus combined the theoretical with the practical, and by the time he was nineteen years old he was on the rolls of the company as one of the regular mechanical draughtsmen. At twenty he was placed in full charge of the mechanical drawing department. He applied himself to study during leisure hours in the week, in the evenings and on Sundays, and when Mr. Jeffery was twenty-five years old, few men of his age had so liberal an education. Upon being placed in charge of the mechanical drawing, Mr. Jeffery was also made pri-

vate secretary to the superintendent of machinery. At twenty-eight he was made assistant superintendent of machinery by John Newell, then president of the road. The latter gentleman was thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of Mr. Jeffery, and Mr. Newell being a typical self-made railroad man, was not slow to open the way to deserving and energetic employees. For the following six years, Assistant Superintendent Jeffery was one of the most active men connected with the road. He shouldered the burden of responsibilities and discharged the duties with the highest credit to himself. His long experience in mechanical drawing, combined with his constant practical work in the shops, enabled him to gain such a knowledge of the details of railroad management that there was but little, if anything, he did not learn about it. From the sketching of a plan to the making of an engine he was an adept. Mr. Jeffery is perhaps one of the best-posted men in railway mechanics in the world. He has the science of railway machinery and appliances at his finger tips, and in his attainments and methods ranks high among the most skillful professional mechanics. In 1877, Mr. Jeffery was promoted to the office of General Superintendent of the entire Illinois Central railroad system. There are several representative railway men in Chicago who have worked up from the shops, but there is no one who deserves greater credit for his splendid work than Edward T. Jeffery. From office boy to general manager of a gigantic corporation is a grand stride for a man of his age to accomplish, and every promotion that Mr. Jeffery has received has been earned by hard, faithful work. During his long career he has never asked for an increase

Paul St Dennis

of salary nor a promotion in position, and though he has again and again been tendered offices of like nature at a high salary he has declined, preferring to remain with the road with which he has literally grown up and to which he has become greatly attached. In 1885, the International Railway Congress was held, and Mr. Jeffery, as a delegate from the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was the sole American representative there. In early days, Mr. Jeffery was president, for a few years, of the Young Men's Literary Society of this city. Mr. Jeffery is a prominent and active member of the American Railroad Master Mechanics' Association, of the Calumet and Iroquois clubs, and belongs to Blair Lodge, No. 393, A.F. & A.M. Although not mixed up in politics at all, he is deemed a "modern" democrat. Mr. Jeffery is now a director of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, but devotes all his time to the interests of the Illinois Central. On April 21, 1877, he was married to Miss Virginia O. Clarke, of Frederick, Maryland; they have two children, James Clarke and Edna Turner.

THOMAS DORWIN, general northern passenger agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has been in the service for thirty years. He was born in Courtland County, N. Y., in the year 1834. He ran off to sea when a boy and saw many foreign shores. After indulging in various other occupations which carried him over a great portion of the United States, he finally entered the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, at South Bend, Ind., taking charge of the warehouses at that point. This was before the Fort Wayne Line was completed, and the surrounding country drew its supplies from this locality. In 1856, Mr. Dorwin removed to Galesburg, Ill., being placed in charge of the transfers and shipments of the Northern Cross road. Thus he remained until its absorption by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. When the Peoria & Oquawka Line was finished to Galesburg, he became station agent there, and when that road was consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy he was transferred to Peoria, where he was made yard-master of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and put in charge of the warehouses. After holding this position for some time, he was a conductor for a year, and then went to Galesburg, where he remained with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road until 1866. During that year, he was appointed general western passenger agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and after serving two years in this capacity, with headquarters at Kansas City, was sent to Louisville, as general southern agent of that road. In one year, he was transferred to St. Louis, as general western passenger agent of the same road. Next he was general western passenger agent of the Vandalia Line, and soon afterward was made general passenger agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company. He held this position for five years

and, in 1876, was made general agent of the Texas Pacific Road, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1878, he was called to his present responsible post.

ORAN OTT, general purchasing agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in the year 1820. At an early age his parents removed to Albany, and there he attended the common schools and, after finishing the higher branches, entered upon the study of law. In 1847, he was admitted to the courts of New York, but was forced to forego the practice of his chosen profession owing to the decline of his health. Believing that it would be of benefit to him to come West, he started for Chicago and after a few months passed in recreation he located at Long Grove, Lake Co., Ill., and commenced practicing law, having been admitted to the courts of this State in 1848. In 1852, Mr. Ott was appointed a paymaster in the Construction Department of the Illinois Central Road, which was then building the main line south to Cairo. After this work had been completed he was appointed station agent at Mendota, Ill., where he remained for one year, and was then transferred to Dunleith, where he acted in a like capacity for three or four years. He was then appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Division, and located in Centralia, which position he held for some time, and, in 1866, was transferred to the Land Department of the road, being appointed comptroller, and in 1872 was made the general purchasing agent of the company, with headquarters at the general office in Chicago. Mr. Ott has had charge of that department for nearly fourteen years, and his long term of service with the Illinois Central and in the position

he now occupies, is a testimonial of his worth and value to the corporation. He was married in July, 1848, at Albany, N. Y., to Miss Lydia Nash; they have two children—Jesse W. and Katie.

JOHN C. WELLING, general auditor of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was born near Trenton, N. J., on February 24, 1840. He received his education at the schools in Trenton and Lawrenceville, and upon finishing his studies, in 1858, went into the employ of a firm of which his father was a member, in the grain and lumber business at Titusville, N. J. He remained there until September, 1861, and was then appointed clerk to Colonel John W. Newell, paymaster of the United States Army. He was in the government service until August, 1866, and then resigned his position to take the office of cashier of the Ironton Railroad & Mining Company, whose mines were located near Allentown, Penn., and owned by Robert Lenox Kennedy, of New York. In December, 1870, Mr. Welling was called to New York City by Mr. Kennedy, and he became his private secretary, serving him in confidential relations, until the date of his entry into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the spring of 1874. He first held a clerkship in the financial office of the company in New York, and, on July 29, 1874, was promoted to the office of assistant treasurer and removed to Chicago to take the position on September 1, 1874. Two years later he was made auditor, and on January 1, 1883, he was elevated to the office of general auditor, and now has supervision over the accounts in all departments of the Illinois Central Company. Mr. Welling was married, on November 5, 1874, at Belvidere, N. J., to Miss Charlotte V. Paul. They have one child living,—John Paul Welling. Mr. and Mrs. Welling reside at Hyde Park, where they are attendants at the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG, commercial agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was born at Lancaster, Glengarry Co., Ontario, Canada, on March 29, 1843. He was brought up on a farm, and attended the country schools until he came to Chicago and entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, on July 23, 1863; with which corporation he has since been connected, with the exception of a few months in 1871. He first commenced work for this company as a day laborer in the freight-house here, but so remained only a few weeks, when he was transferred to the yards, and kept the records of freight-trains received and forwarded. In this capacity he served about one year, and was then placed in charge of all freights received and discharged from vessels. In March, 1866, he was again promoted and transferred to Centralia, Ill., and took charge of the freight office there till July of the same year. He then returned to the local freight office in this city, where he occupied several clerical positions until March, 1871, when he was appointed agent at Sioux City, Iowa. In July of that year, he resigned that position and withdrew from the company's service, having decided to return to Chicago and go into the produce commission business. He was thus occupied until the great fire in October, and then, believing he could do better, returned to the Illinois Central Railroad. He was made contracting freight agent, and held that position until January 1, 1882, when he was appointed to the office of commercial agent. Mr. Young was mar-

ried in New York City, on December 29, 1870, to Miss Fannie J. Smith, of that city. They have one daughter, Ella.

WILLIAM B. SNOW, master mechanic in charge of the car-works of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born at Bellows Falls, Vt., on February 13, 1821. He was brought up in his native town, learning his trade and residing there until he was twenty-two years old. In September, 1844, he entered into the service of a railway company with which he has been principally identified since. He was first employed as foreman of repairs on bridges and building for the Western (Mass.) Railroad, and his headquarters were at Warren, near Springfield, Mass. He was with that road for nearly three years, and, in the spring of 1847, he went to Boston and engaged in the restaurant and catering business. This not proving so successful as he had anticipated, he went back to the Western Railroad in September of that year, and resumed work at Springfield. He remained there until December, 1848, and then took the position of car-builder in the works of Tracey & Fales, of Hartford, Conn. He remained in their employ until June, 1850, and then took the foremanship of the passenger car department of the American Car Company, at Seymour, Conn. In 1852, Mr. Snow decided to make Chicago his home, and on removing here took a contract to build six coaches for the old Galena road. His works were then located on West Kinzie Street; and he subsequently moved them to where the car-works of the Illinois Central are now located. In 1852, or 1853, he took a contract to build all the passenger coaches for the American Car Company, but before he had hardly half finished the contract the company failed. In 1856, Mr. Snow removed to Madison, Wis., and went into the furniture business. He had been there but a year when the Illinois Central made overtures for his services as general foreman of their car-works, they having come into possession of the property of the defunct American Car Company. Their proposition was accepted, and Mr. Snow returned to Chicago and took charge of that department; with which he has been connected for over twenty-eight years, with the exception of the time from March, 1872, to January 15, 1875, when he was traveling mechanical inspector of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Upon his return to the Illinois Central's employ in the latter year, he was made master mechanic of the car department and holds that office at the present time. During his service with the Illinois Central, Mr. Snow has personally supervised the construction of every passenger car run on their lines, with the exception of a few that were purchased, owing to the urgent demands for them in years past. The entire number of cars run on their suburban trains have been turned out during Mr. Snow's connection with the road, and the superior construction of the Illinois Central coaches is ample evidence of his ability and skill as a mechanic. Mr. Snow was married, on September 28, 1843, at Springfield, Vt., to Miss Ora L. Dyke, a sister of E. F. Dyke, of the well-known firm of McAuley, Dyke & Co., of this city. They have two children.—Frank and Lotta Louise.

HENRY SCHLACKS, superintendent of machinery of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is a native of Germany, but came to this country when he was a lad. He was born on November 25, 1840, at Dann, Rhine Province, and lived in his native town until fourteen years old. In the summer of 1854, his parents came to America and located in this city, since which time Mr. Schlacks has been a resident here. On August 13, 1855, he went into the Weldon Shops of the Illinois Central Railroad as a machinist's apprentice. He served his time until August 31, 1860, when he was made a master-machinist, and remained with the Illinois Central until June, 1865. He was then offered the foremanship of the erecting shop of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and accepted the position, working for that company in the same capacity until October, 1867. From October, 1869, to December 31, 1872, he was foreman of the machine shops and general foreman of the Rock Island road. On January 1, 1873, he returned to the employ of the Illinois Central and took the position of master mechanic. He so remained until November 1, 1882, and was then appointed to the position of superintendent of machinery. Mr. Schlacks was married in this city on February 9, 1865, to Miss Christine Thielen. They have nine children: Charles H., Henry C., Joseph T., Margarite, Louisa, William, Eddie T., Gertrude and Robert. The eldest son, Charles, is serving his apprenticeship in the shops with his father, and the second son, Henry, is studying with firm of Adler & Sullivan, architects.

WILLIAM HARPER, master carpenter of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is one of the early settlers of this city as well as one of the oldest employes of the Illinois Central Railroad. Mr. Harper was born in Virginia, on June 17, 1811, but his family moved to Ohio when he was a child, and it was there he was reared to manhood. He attended the common schools, and learned the trade of carpenter, serving his time in the City of Cleveland. After finishing his apprenticeship he "struck out for himself," and went to Green Bay, Wis., where he passed four years, following his vocation. In 1839, he came to Chicago, remaining a few months, and then went to Buffalo, afterward to St. Louis, and finally locat-

ing at Joliet, Ill., in the same year. In 1840, he finished the old National Hotel there, and married Miss Jane M. Hughes on March 11, 1841. In the fall of 1841, they came to Chicago and have resided here continuously since. Mr. Harper worked in the old hydraulic mills, which then stood at the foot of Lake Street, and which were superintended by Ira Miltimore. He was afterward engaged in work for Alexander Loyd, Shepard & Johnston, and Ballard & Wilcox, all pioneers of the city. On September 18, 1853, he closed his engagement with the last-named firm and went into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as a journeyman. On January 1, 1857, he was placed in charge of the carpenter work of the road between Chicago and Cairo, and, in 1877, took full charge of the same work between Sioux City, Iowa, and Cairo, Ill., also taking in portions of the work south of the Ohio, between Cairo and New Orleans. Although nearly the allotted age of three-score and ten, when men retire from business cares, Mr. Harper is still a vigorous, hearty man, having in hand the details of every matter concerning his department. Mr. Harper has, without doubt, erected more buildings than any other master-carpenter in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are the parents of four children: George W. Harper is a member of a firm at the Union Stock Yards; Charles, in the employ of the Illinois Central; and William H., general agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at El Paso, Texas; the only daughter, Jennie, is the wife of W. B. Adams, of Joliet, Ill. Mr. Harper joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows about 1850, but of late years has been a non-affiliated member.

OLIVER A. BERRY, trainmaster of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born at Mount Airy, Md., on October 14, 1838. He was there reared and educated, his scholastic attainments being such as were afforded in the common schools of his native town. In 1865, his family came to Illinois, and, on June 1, 1866, Mr. Berry entered into the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, taking a position as brakeman on the Champaign section of the Chicago division. This place he retained for about ten months, and was then transferred to Chicago, becoming a clerk in Superintendent Marvin Hughitt's office. He was thus engaged for about one year, and was employed in different departments thereafter, until he went into the general freight-office, where he remained as clerk for some time. In 1875, he was promoted to the office of assistant trainmaster, his father, C. C. Berry, being at the head of that part of the service. The junior Berry held the position until the death of his father, on February 15, 1876, when he became head trainmaster, and has held that responsible office up to the present time. Mr. Berry is a member of DeMolay Lodge, No. 13, K. of P., and of the Independent Order of Red Men.

THOMAS TUSTIN, local freight agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1814. He resided in that State the earlier part of his life, entering into the railway service there in 1835. In those days the State owned and operated the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad, which now forms the eastern end of the Pennsylvania system. Mr. Tustin was engaged in transportation work on that road for the first four years and, in 1839, was appointed by the State to the position of superintendent of repairs, which he held for a year and a half and was then made superintendent of motive power, retaining that office for the same length of time. In 1842, he returned to the transportation province, with which he remained till 1844. He then retired from the road and engaged in other pursuits until March, 1852, when he came West and went to farming, which he continued for twelve years. In 1864, he went into the employ of the Illinois Central Company as yard and dock master in this city, which position he held until 1871, when he was made local freight agent, and that office he holds at the present time. The weight of years fails to tell upon the iron constitution of Mr. Tustin, one of the oldest officials in the service of the Illinois Central, and he dispatches the business of his office with a promptness and vigor well worthy a man far younger in years. He was married, in Philadelphia, in 1834, to Miss Sarah Ann Yordley. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Tustin was a member of the Masonic order while a resident of Philadelphia, but is now non-affiliated.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

This company's history, during the period under review, exhibits many of the salient points shown by that of other roads. An examination of the appended tables will not only afford a comparative view of the business of the road, but will also show a steady and (to some extent) compulsory reduction in the rates of freight transportation joined to an almost constant increase in tonnage.

In 1871,* the gross earnings decreased 6.71 per cent. from those of 1870. The reduction of operating expenses (including taxes) was 21.24 per cent., and the increase in net earnings was \$1,029,555.86.

In the consolidation of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company with the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, the latter came into possession of the Beloit & Madison Railroad, extending to Madison, Wis., where it connected with the Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The business of the Madison branch for many years was comparatively light. The company, in 1867, had purchased the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott, and the Winona & St. Peter railroads; and, in 1871, obtained control of the Baraboo Air Line Railroad. After consolidating that road, and the Beloit & Madison, with their own, steps were taken to construct the link of about one hundred and twenty-six miles from Madison to the termination of the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott Railroad, near La Crosse.

Of the roads purchased in 1867, the Winona & St. Peter was the most valuable. The length of the road on May 31, 1871, was one hundred and forty miles, extending from Winona westward, through the State of Minnesota, to St. Peter, with a branch to Mankato, on the Minnesota River. The franchise was valuable, granting the right of construction as far as the Big Sioux River, in Dakota, and carrying with it a land grant from the United States Government of 6,400 acres a mile. One hundred and twenty miles of the original line remained to be completed in 1871, while the land at that time certified to the original company since the franchise, and which came into the possession of the Chicago & North-Western directory, was a trifle over 207,000 acres—an asset which, at a reasonably low estimate, might be valued at \$1,000,000. A further grant, under State law, gave to the company 800,000 additional acres (the estimated value of which was \$4,000,000), contingent upon the completion of thirty miles of road annually.

An extension of three and one-half miles, from the Minnesota River to Mankato, was constructed. Another branch, two and one-half miles in length, was built in Illinois, from Geneva, on the Dixon air line, to St. Charles. Negotiations were also concluded during the year for the purchase of the Iowa Midland. The charter of the company authorized the extension of the road across Iowa, and was available for whatever branches the interests of the line might demand. The road was operated under a perpetual lease (until its purchase in 1884) as a part of the Chicago & North-Western Company.

A movement was made to re-open the Elgin & State Line Railroad. Many years before, this piece of road had been laid with strap-rail and operated in connection with the Elgin & State Line division of the Galena & Chicago Union Road, before the consolidation of the latter company with the Chicago & North-Western. The rails, however, had long since been removed, and the old grading and right-of-way suffered to remain unoccupied. The growth of the village of Lake Geneva, and its increasing prominence as a summer resort, inducing a belief that the improvement and re-opening of the branch would prove profitable, an arrangement was made by which the old grading and right-of-way were secured, and a charter was obtained under the name of the State Line & Union Railroad Company.

The company's losses in the fire of 1871 were very

serious, amounting to more than a million dollars, there being, however, a partial insurance in good companies. Among the most important property destroyed were two large brick freight-houses, a brick flour-warehouse, one large grain-elevator (from which the company derived an annual rental of \$25,000), besides two other elevators, belonging to private parties, situated on the North-Western tracks, but used exclusively in the company's business. The passenger depot of the Galena division, with many smaller buildings, were utterly destroyed, as well as the large block occupied by the company's general offices. Of the rolling stock, one hundred and thirty-three freight-cars, standing on the track and in the warehouses, were burned. The actual value of the property destroyed was less than the inevitable loss of business resulting from the first effects of the fire. Within sixty days after the fire, however, the receipts of the company had recovered. The construction of two new elevators,—one on the company's ground and one on the old site on their tracks,—was at once commenced, the capacity being 1,500,000 bushels, and they were completed in time for the ensuing harvest. Two large temporary wooden freight-houses were erected, to supply the immediate and pressing wants, and the re-building of the burned warehouses was at once commenced.

For the year ending May 31, 1872, the revenue showed a decrease of \$292,753, or 2.56 per cent. in gross receipts. Of this deficit, \$143,966.16 belonged to the first week following the fire, and \$279,454.49, nearly the entire amount, was within the first four weeks. The total decrease in earnings during the six months ending November 30, 1871, amounted to \$765,562.21; while the revenue for the six months following showed a gain over the corresponding months of the previous year, of \$472,809.21. The extra amount and price of labor and materials required for temporary accommodations in Chicago, and in expensive renewals and repairs consequent upon the fire, affected the operating expenses, which, during the year, amounted to 56.68 per cent of the gross earnings, and, if taxes and charges to account of fire losses be included, reached 59.72 per cent.

The construction of the Menominee extension, designed to fill a gap of one hundred and twenty miles in the company's lines between Fort Howard and Escanaba, was supplied by the use of stage-coaches in winter and steamboats during the season of navigation. Grants of land, aggregating 800,000 acres, had been made by both the General Government and the State of Michigan, none of which would be available unless the line were completed in 1873. By February, 1872, fifty miles had been put in operation.

The line from St. Peter, Minn., to New Ulm—thirty miles—was opened in February, 1872. The Iowa Midland Railway was finished to Anamosa in October, 1872, and a connection there made with the Dubuque & South-western Railway, with which corporation reciprocal traffic arrangements were made.

During the year ending May 31, 1873, the mileage of the road was increased 145.42 miles, of which 108.5 miles were on the main lines. The financial results of the year's operations were not satisfactory. The tonnage of freight carried showed an increase of 17.86 per cent. over the preceding year, but the revenue from this source increased only 14.53 per cent., the rate per ton per mile having decreased nearly ten per cent.; the number of passengers carried was 11.44 per cent. in excess of those carried the year before, but the gain in passenger earnings was only 7.64 per cent.; the gross earnings increased 11.7 per cent., but a necessary in-

* The fiscal year of the company closes on May 31, and a reference to any specified year is a reference to the year closing on May 31.



BERGREN BROS. CO. CHIC.

NORTHWESTERN DEPOT.

crease of service showed its result in an increase in the percentage of operating expenses to 64.21 as against 59.72 during the year preceding. In consequence, the net earnings exhibited a decrease of \$434,410.25

During the year, a branch road outside and west of the city, leading from the Wisconsin Division main line, at Swing Park, six miles from Chicago, to an intersection with the Galena Division line, about five miles west of the Wells-street passenger station—known as the "Circle track"—was constructed and put in operation.

The general office building, completed this year, on the corner of Kinzie and Market streets, is of brick, substantially built and conveniently arranged. Its cost was \$122,172.02. The new machine and repair shops were built of brick and stone, with iron truss roofs.

The report of the Land Commissioner showed the sale of 24,296.48 acres of land in Michigan and Wisconsin, at an average of \$4.78 an acre. The number of acres remaining May 31, 1875, was—

In Michigan	639,750.87
In Wisconsin	364,228.29
In Minnesota and Dakota	1,104,664.00
Total	2,108,643.16

These lands were of varied character. Many acres were timber land, and several alternate sections had been granted to the company in the very heart of the mining districts. The stagnation in the lumber and iron ore interests, however, rendered the sales light.

The year's business showed a decrease in gross earnings of 12.14 per cent., more than one-half of which was the result of the "Granger legislation." There was an average reduction of 0.1852 cents per mile per passenger—in passenger rates aggregating \$216,267.96. In freight rates, the reduction was 0.1742 cents per ton per mile, amounting to \$791,819.95; the total loss from lowering of rates being \$1,008,087.91.

In the annual report of the company for 1877, the advantages of location enjoyed by the road are thus spoken of:

"The three main lines of the company's railway and their ramifications cover the quadrant of a circle, whose radius of over five hundred miles sweeps to the north, northwest and west from Chicago. Nearly every variety of production and industry incident to the vigorous activity of that country, from Lake Superior on the north to the transcontinental traffic via Omaha on the west, is embraced within the limits of these inclosing lines. The iron ore, the copper, stone, minerals and timber of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan; the manufactures, agriculture, commerce and immense lumber interests of Wisconsin; the extensive wheat-growing prairies of Minnesota and Dakota, and the great and diversified products of some of the fairest and most thriving portions of Illinois and Iowa, from the Lakes to the Missouri River, all contribute in greater or less degree to the volume of traffic which supports our revenues."

The construction of two additional branches was commenced during the year. One, about twenty-five miles in length, and known as the Menominee River Railroad, ran from a point twenty-two miles south of Escanaba, and was designed to open up a new mining region. A lateral road, sixty miles in length, was also designed, and its construction commenced, to serve as a branch of the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River leased railroad in Iowa. The line was to be known as the Maple River Railroad, and the cost of its construction was assumed by the parties interested in the Cedar Rapids road.

The financial results of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1878, were satisfactory. The net earnings of the entire road, including the leased and proprietary lines, were \$2,464,487.16—more than double those of the preceding year.

On June 6, 1877, the LaCrosse, Trempealeau &

Prescott Railroad, was formally consolidated with the Chicago & North-Western Railway. The annexation of this line made the entire mileage of the Chicago & North-Western Road 2,078.14 miles.

The amount of land sold during the year was 21,983.48 acres, and the total amount received and paid into treasury on account of land grants, was \$186,456.80.

The several Minnesota branch lines constructed or completed during the year, were as follows:

Minnesota Valley Railroad	25 miles.
Rochester & Northern Minnesota Railroad	25 miles.
Plainview Railroad	16 miles.
Chatfield Railroad	12 miles.

The sum of \$355,209.16 was expended for construction on the Chicago & North-Western Railway proper, and \$79,619.08 on the proprietary lines. Various improvements were made in Chicago; a brick warehouse was erected east of State Street, and a new double-track steel draw-bridge was built over the North Branch of the Chicago River, south of Kinzie Street, to replace a single-track wooden bridge.

The net earnings for the year ending May 31, 1880, were \$4,080,167.90. One hundred and thirty 84-100 miles of road were constructed during the year, making the total mileage of roads owned and controlled by the company, 2,512.77. The construction expenses for the year were \$1,810,034.07. A permanent lease of the Des Moines & Minneapolis road was entered into during the year, being part of the Chicago & North-Western Company, by purchase in 1884. The length of the road is fifty-eight miles, and its acquisition secured for the company a continuous line to Des Moines. The Sheboygan & Western (formerly the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac) Railway was also formally united with the Chicago & North-Western. The company also acquired the Galena & Southern Wisconsin, and the Chicago & Tomah railroads, at that time constructed with a narrow gauge for a distance of ninety-two miles, between Galena, Ill., and Woodman, Wis., with branches to Platteville and Lancaster, Wis. An extension of the Chicago & Tomah road was contemplated, with a standard gauge direct to Madison, where it would connect with the main line to Chicago, and with a proposed Madison and Milwaukee line to Milwaukee. The construction of the extension toward the Missouri River, in Central Dakota, was pressed forward rapidly. This road leaves the main line of the Winona & St. Peter Railway at Tracy, Minn., and runs westerly across Dakota, with lateral branches. The Minnesota portion of the line—forty-six miles—was called the Chicago & Dakota Railway, while the portion lying in Dakota took the name of the Dakota Central. The length of the line to the Missouri River was about two hundred and fifty miles, and one hundred and seventy miles had been completed up to the close of the fiscal year 1880, the entire track having been laid with steel rails.

A branch line about fifty-six miles in length, called the Iowa & Southwestern Railway, was projected and surveyed during the year, and its construction commenced the following year. The discovery of valuable beds of iron ore in the Felch Mountain district, in Michigan, led to the survey and construction, in 1881, of about thirty-six miles of new road to connect with the Lake Superior line, as well as of another extension in a northerly direction, for about twenty-two miles from the end of the Menominee River road, for the accommodation of new iron mines in that district.

During 1881, the company purchased the valuable working coal mines and properties of the Consolidation Coal Company, in Iowa, also the road and mines of the

Iowa Railway Coal and Manufacturing Company, near Boone. The former of these purchases represented about seventeen hundred acres of the best coal lands in the State, on which three distinct mining properties were already opened.

With a view of diminishing the number of corporations and separate organizations included in the system owned and operated by the company, an effort was made during 1881 to bring together, capitalize and merge, under authority of law, the various properties situated in each State, so far as could be conveniently effected independently of the organization of the Chicago & North-Western Company.

The Elgin & State Line Railroad Company, the St. Charles Railroad Company, and the State Line & Union Railroad Company, in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, were consolidated under the name of the Elgin & State Line Railroad Company.

The Chicago & Milwaukee Railway Company, the Northwestern Union Railway Company, the Milwaukee & Madison Railway Company, the Chicago & Tomah Railroad Company (which had previously been merged with the Galena & Wisconsin Railroad Company), and the Sheboygan & Western Railway Company, were consolidated in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, under the name of the Chicago, Milwaukee & North-Western Railway Company.

The Menominee River Railroad Company in Michigan, and the Menominee Railway Company in Wisconsin, were consolidated under the name of the Menominee River Railroad Company in both States.

The Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company, the Plainview Railroad Company, the Chatfield Railroad Company, the Rochester & Northern Minnesota Railway Company, the Minnesota Valley Railway Company and the Chicago & Dakota Railway Company, were united in Minnesota, and formed the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company.

The year was a prosperous one, financially. A comparison of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal years 1880 and 1881 shows an increase of 11.44 per cent. in gross earnings, but a decrease of 7.42 per cent. in net earnings. This disproportion was the result of an increase of 17.23 per cent. in operating expenses, mainly due to the purchase of the mining properties before referred to.

In 1882, much was done in the way of construction. The Iowa Southwestern was completed, its length being 51.8 miles. The more important line of the Toledo & Northwestern Railway was pressed forward, 290 miles of the 366 miles were completed by the close of the year and the entire line was finished during 1883. An extension of 71 miles of the St. Peter road in Dakota was also commenced in 1882, and completed in 1883, as well as extensions of the Lake Superior & Menominee River lines. In November, 1882, purchase was made of a majority of the capital stock of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company. Delivery and payment were to be made during the summer of 1883. The management of the corporation was reorganized and placed under the control of the Chicago & North-Western Company on December 16, 1882. The system embraced 1,147 miles of well equipped railroad.

In 1883, an extension of 78.22 miles was made of the Toledo & Northwestern line, securing connection with the Southeastern division of the Dakota Central. The extensions of the latter road, during the year, were 71 miles from Watertown to Redfield; 5.47 miles from

Ordway to Columbia; and 30.55 miles up the valley of the Big Sioux River. An extension of road was also made in Michigan, to accommodate various mine openings; 6.71 miles of new road were added to the system in Wisconsin, and in the same State 75 miles of the narrow-gauge roads, before mentioned as the Chicago & Tomah and Galena & Southern Wisconsin, were changed to the standard gauge and laid with steel rails. In Iowa, the Maple River line was extended 31.5 miles. The net outlay for construction, equipment and extensions during the year was \$4,669,833.10

During the year, all the proprietary lines in Michigan became a part of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. Two of the branch lines in Wisconsin were absorbed, and on June 8, 1883, was effected the consolidation of the Elgin & State Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee & North Western Railways with the Chicago & North-Western.

During 1884, the following leased and tributary lines, operated by the company in Iowa, were purchased: Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, from the Mississippi River bridge at Clinton to Cedar Rapids; Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad, from Cedar Rapids to Council Bluffs, these two constituting the main line across the State, and the Maple River Railroad, a valuable connection running into Northwestern Iowa,—total, 487.97 miles; the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, from Sioux City to Missouri Valley Junction, thence across the Missouri River to a connection with the Union Pacific Railway at Fremont, Neb.; the Missouri Valley & Blair Railway & Bridge Company, owning the bridge and its approaches over the Missouri River at Blair; and the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, from Fremont to Valentine, near Fort Niobrara, Neb., with the Creighton branch, 311 miles; total, 418.42 miles of tributaries, and the Blair Bridge property.

During 1885, the construction of about seventy-five miles of railroad, projected as a coal road, was begun under the charter of the Northern Illinois Railway Company, extending from the coal deposits adjacent to La Salle, Ill., to Belvidere on the Freeport line, where it formed a direct connection with the lines of this company for the distribution of coal in Wisconsin and throughout the Northwest. This furnished a connecting link between two important branches of the company's lines.

In pursuance of the company's policy to reduce the number of its minor corporations, the Iowa Midland Railway Company, Stanwood & Tipton Railway Company, Des Moines & Minneapolis Railroad Company, Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul Railway Company, and Iowa Southwestern Railway Company, were merged, during the year, with the Chicago & North-Western Company.

The items charged to construction account during the year (exclusive of the Sioux City & Pacific, and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley lines), amounted to \$20,195,762.83. The control of the two lines last named was acquired by the purchase and transfer of their capital stocks, both roads being operated independently of the Chicago & North-Western Company.

The total number of miles of road operated by the company on May 31, 1885, was 3,843.31, of which 3,302.06 were laid with steel rails.

The appended statistical tables show the financial operations of the company from 1871 to 1885, together with condensed statements of both passenger and freight business during the same period:

Year ending May 31.	Miles.	Gross earnings.	OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES.		Net earnings.	Other charges, including interest, sinking funds and rentals, and excluding dividends.	Net income.	Amount of Dividends.	PERCENTAGE OF DIVIDENDS PAID.	
			Amount.	Percentage of earnings.					On common stock.	On preferred stock.
1872	1,382.90	\$11,402,161 44	\$ 6,810,025 90	59.70	\$ 4,592,135 54	\$1,973,811 76	\$2,618,323 78	\$1,486,188 64	---	7
1873	1,849.57	12,736,666 75	8,178,230 71	64.21	4,558,370 04	2,374,456 51	2,183,913 53	2,019,640 00	3 1/2	7
1874	1,989.88	15,631,930 01	9,275,849 60	59.34	6,356,086 95	3,163,920 69	1,911,752 98	---	---	---
1875	1,990.78	13,786,303 08	8,781,267 13	63.69	5,005,035 95	4,486,769 57	518,266 38	---	---	---
1876	1,992.08	14,013,731 97	8,274,289 90	59.04	5,739,442 07	4,713,327 20	1,026,114 87	---	---	---
1877	1,993.28	13,033,101 96	7,520,100 92	57.75	5,507,001 04	4,578,658 61	928,342 43	536,810 00	---	2 1/2
1878	2,006.98	14,751,062 49	7,620,945 79	51.66	7,130,116 70	4,605,020 54	2,464,487 16	1,956,034 00	3	7
1879	2,120.37	14,580,921 39	7,707,049 13	52.86	6,873,272 26	4,585,644 36	2,287,627 90	2,105,868 00	4	7
1880	2,215.83	17,349,349 94	8,431,599 82	48.69	8,917,749 22	4,837,581 32	4,080,167 90	2,405,521 00	6	7
1881	2,644.16	19,334,072 05	10,425,821 05	53.92	8,908,251 00	5,130,749 20	3,777,501 80	2,420,272 75	6	7
1882	3,032.90	23,084,650 19	12,630,634 11	53.37	11,045,022 08	5,666,946 94	5,378,075 14	2,586,637 75	6 1/2	7 1/4
1883	3,464.70	24,081,834 32	14,072,516 36	58.44	10,009,317 96	5,957,701 32	4,051,616 64	2,800,336 52	7	8
1884	3,710.58	25,020,624 16	15,140,957 12	60.51	9,879,667 04	6,178,939 24	3,700,727 80	2,939,469 50	7	8
1885	3,819.37	23,502,055 50	13,793,907 05	58.69	9,708,148 51	5,151,101 01	4,557,017 50	3,981,348 50	7	8

For the year ending May 31.	Total tonnage of freight.	Freight tonnage carried one mile.	Revenue per ton.	Average per ton per mile, (cents).	Total revenue from freight.	For the year ending May 31.	Total number of passengers.	Passengers carried one mile.	Revenue per passenger per mile, (cents).	Average receipt from each passenger.	Total revenue from passengers.
1872----	2,510,010	287,764,006	\$3 00	2.61	\$ 7,521,275 09	1872 - -	2,224,705	99,299,476	3.28	\$1 47	\$3,260,654 06
1873----	2,558,390	366,475,480	2 91	2.35	9,550,547 04	1873 - -	2,479,202	111,071,927	3.16	1 41	3,509,702 28
1874----	3,591,090	461,112,030	2 86	2.22	11,206,805 74	1874 - -	2,823,889	109,134,533	3.14	1 21	3,426,824 35
1875----	3,153,315	454,546,468	3 03	2.10	9,623,165 84	1875 - -	3,407,620	116,775,354	3.02	1 03	3,205,059 68
1876----	3,471,927	503,132,389	2 83	1.95	9,832,979 37	1876 - -	3,527,143	122,281,308	2.85	0 99	3,483,647 42
1877----	3,413,398	485,357,900	2 64	1.86	9,005,278 67	1877 - -	3,347,853	116,902,435	2.89	1 01	3,378,295 18
1878----	3,911,261	623,708,593	2 75	1.72	10,754,168 18	1878 - -	3,416,413	118,877,406	2.83	0 99	3,366,678 61
1879----	4,265,937	681,878,311	2 49	1.56	10,637,367 59	1879 - -	3,328,427	116,068,482	2.79	0 97	3,240,695 91
1880----	5,574,635	865,909,542	2 31	1.49	12,897,777 52	1880 - -	3,964,708	149,116,884	2.67	0 94	3,737,342 95
1881----	6,062,112	980,522,774	2 16	1.47	14,414,151 09	1881 - -	4,482,317	164,333,508	2.53	0 93	4,158,129 81
1882----	8,190,893	1,192,188,039	2 13	1.47	17,525,134 10	1882 - -	6,754,717	205,574,178	2.52	0 77	5,171,423 19
1883----	7,874,005	1,183,829,358	2 10	1.42	16,894,351 75	1883 - -	7,968,560	248,556,303	2.46	0 77	6,119,615 75
1884----	8,453,994	1,350,173,778	2 09	1.31	17,677,866 40	1884 - -	8,523,483	256,386,389	2.40	0 71	6,153,070 70
1885----	8,235,127	1,416,789,205	2 08	1.19	16,917,393 71	1885 - -	8,403,884	231,090,788	2.38	0 65	5,498,110 67

ROBERT STANLEY HAIR, general passenger agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, on November 2, 1852, the son of George Robson and Elizabeth (Davidson) Hair. His parents came to this country when he was but two years old, and with them he travelled about this country, to the various pastoral charges to which his father was assigned by the Methodist Conference, George R. Hair being a clergyman of that denomination. The pulpits he occupied were in Pennsylvania and New York states, until 1879, when he went to Minnesota, and is now at Fargo, D. T., superintendent of the North Dakota Mission of the Methodist Church, which comprises Northern Dakota, Montana, and the region in that vicinity. R. S. Hair was educated at the preparatory schools of the districts where his father was pastor, and afterward at the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Penn., where he took a thorough course, preparatory to entering college. Instead of matriculating at college, however, he entered into the employment of the engineer's department of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the corporation that is now the New Jersey Central Company, until May, 1875, and then went to St. Paul and took charge of the engineer department of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. After remaining in that position for some time, he was transferred to the position of chief clerk to the auditor and general ticket agent, and from that position was promoted to the office of assistant general ticket agent, and then to general ticket agent. In February, 1881, Mr. Hair left that road and entered the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad as general traveling passenger agent, although his position virtually was that of assistant to the general passenger agent, and on November 1, 1884, he was promoted to the position he now occupies. In 1879, he was married to Miss Retta Cooke, daughter of Andrew T. Cooke, of Hope, N. J.; they have one child, Bessie.

HIRAM K. McCULLOUGH, first assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, was born at Elkton, Maryland, on October 7, 1850, and is the son of Hiram and Sarah (Ricketts) McCullough. He received his education at Elizabeth, N. J., and at Washington College, at Lexington, Va. In 1871, he

first entered into business life by coming to Chicago—the goal for young men of energy, perseverance and talent—and entered the employment of the Illinois Central Railroad, as clerk, in December of that year. He remained in the offices of that road until 1876, when he was proffered, and accepted, the position of division freight agent at Winona, Minn., where he remained until 1878, and then came to Chicago as division freight agent, and, on November 1, 1884, he was appointed to the position he at present occupies. Mr. McCullough was married, in 1879, to Miss Martha Hughitt, of Chicago; they have two daughters, Belle and Florence.

CHARLES HUNT KNAPP, second assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, is one of the oldest employes who have been continuously in the service of the company. He was born in Victory, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on January 12, 1837, and is the son of John T. and Theoda (Newcomb) Knapp, who were both descendants of a long line of English ancestors. Mr. Knapp received his early education at the common school, and the Auburn (N. Y.) high school; and, at the age of fourteen years commenced to earn his living, without any very large amount of educational advantages to assist him in his endeavors. His first experience was upon a farm, after which he ran an engine in a steam saw-mill for four years, and also worked some little time at the lumbering business. Full of energy, vim and health, anything that supplied him with good pay and active employment was acceptable to him, and later years have not dulled his energy or perseverance, only the development has been intellectual rather than physical. On March 1, 1858, he entered the service of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, at Freeport, Ill., as check-clerk; having come to Chicago a short time previously. He remained in this position until September 1, 1858, when he was promoted cashier of the freight department at the same city, and occupied that situation for a little over six years. On November 10, 1864, he was appointed agent at Freeport, and remained there until November 10, 1874, when he was appointed general agent of the road,—which long ere this has become the Chicago & North-Western Railroad,—at Winona, Minn., where he remained until 1878, and was then, about

October, appointed to the position he now occupies. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah E. Riker, of Victory, N. Y., and has one son, James N., who was born in 1869. Mr. Knapp was made a Master Mason in Evergreen Lodge, of Freeport, and also received the chivalric degrees in the Freeport Commandery. Mr. Knapp still manifests the effects of his early outdoor, vigorous life in his sturdy, energetic transaction of the business that devolves upon him. This is one of his characteristics,—doing with all his might what comes to his hand; for instance, while agent at Freeport he would run special trains or perform any necessary work whose doing would be beneficial to the interests of the company. Hence the reason for his being retained with this company for twenty-six years is easily explained, and it is probable that his tenure of office is only limited by his tenure of existence.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

At the commencement of 1871, the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company was operating 511 miles of railway, as follows—

Owned by the company:

Joliet to East St. Louis.....242 miles.
Dwight to Washington(with branch to Lacon) 80 "

Under perpetual lease:

Chicago to Joliet (Joliet & Chicago Railroad) 38 miles.
Bloomington to Godfrey (St. Louis, Jacksonville
& Chicago Railroad).....151 "

During that year, a road was constructed from Roodhouse, on the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago road, to a point on the east bank of the Mississippi River opposite Louisiana, Mo., a distance of 37.6 miles. The construction of this line included the building of an iron bridge, 1,200 feet in length, across the Illinois River. Upon the building of this branch was expended \$1,217,097. The franchise was obtained through the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago company. A steam ferry-boat, capable of transporting across the Mississippi an entire passenger train, or twelve freight cars, was placed upon the route between Louisiana, Mo., and the eastern shore, and, under the terms of a contract and lease between the Chicago & Alton and Louisiana & Missouri River companies, the former corporation constructed fifty-one miles of road from Louisiana to Mexico, Mo. These two lines (composing the branch from Roodhouse to Mexico) were opened for through traffic on October 30, 1871, making a total of 591.6 miles of road operated by the Chicago & Alton company during the last two months of the year. Track-laying between Mexico and Jefferson City was begun.

The importance of the line between Roodhouse and Mexico lay in the fact that it formed a connecting link between the lines operated by the Chicago & Alton company and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway; the co-operation of the two companies securing a through line between Chicago and Kansas City, shorter than any other then in operation.

The percentage of operating expenses (exclusive of taxes) to the gross earnings was 56.13; the percentage of operating expenses and taxes, 58.36, an unusually high ratio, the result of exceptional causes. In March of that year, a tornado destroyed the engine-house and depot buildings at East St. Louis, and seriously damaged other property of the company. In the Chicago fire, in October, a loss in buildings and other property amounting to \$100,000, not covered by insurance, was sustained. The cost of repairs and re-building rendered necessary in each case was charged to operating expenses.

The tonnage of freight carried showed an increase of nineteen per cent. over that of 1870, but owing to a decrease in rates of transportation the aggregate earn-

ings from this source were only thirteen per cent. in excess of the preceding year. One element of the total freight tonnage may be specially mentioned, on account of the extraordinary increase exhibited in six years; in 1865, 6,000 tons of coal were transported; in 1871, 381,936; while in 1873 the tonnage reached 549,000 tons.

The line from Mexico to Jefferson City, Mo., was completed during 1872, the last twenty-five miles, from Fulton to Jefferson City, having been opened for traffic on July 16.

Increased competition and consequent lowering of rates caused a marked decrease in the earnings of 1872, the gross receipts being \$5,156,325.71, and the net earnings \$1,879,147.44. While the tonnage of freight during the year increased 6.88 per cent., the revenue therefrom was diminished 3.5 per cent.

The gross receipts show a falling off of \$122,584.52, or 2.3 per cent. as compared with 1871; the net receipts exhibit a decrease of \$318,938.02, or about 14½ per cent. This disproportion was due to an increase in the operating expenses, which amounted to 61 per cent. of the gross earnings, as against 56.13 per cent. in 1871. The causes for this result may be mainly traced to the Chicago fire. The destruction of elevators and warehouses rendered it impossible to obtain storage for grain arriving in this city without resorting to very expensive expedients, the cost of which was charged by the company to operating expenses. For a considerable portion of the year storage could not be had at any outlay, and among the disastrous results of the conflagration was the forcing of grain traffic to other markets. So far as the Chicago & Alton road was concerned, the effect was serious. Grain and lumber, at that time, constituted the bulk of its freight, and the farmer usually disposes of the one and procures the other in the same market. With a remarkably good crop in 1872, the grain shipments to Chicago over the Chicago & Alton road were reduced one and one-half millions of bushels, and the return freights in lumber were lowered nearly 80,000,000 feet.

Experience having demonstrated that the steam-ferry across the Mississippi River at Louisiana, Mo., was wholly inadequate, the river at that point being liable to serious and prolonged blockades of ice, in 1873 the Mississippi River Bridge Company was organized, and on June 30 was commenced the construction of a bridge, which was so far completed on December 24 as to admit its use for the passage of trains.

The first year of its operation proved the wisdom of its construction. During 1874, the earnings from passenger traffic were \$8,949.95, and from freight traffic, \$48,888.01, the net profit being 7¼ per cent. on its cost. The entire work was accomplished in less than six months, at a cost of \$705,000. The length of the bridge is 2,042 feet; its superstructure is of wrought iron, and rests upon piers and masonry of the most substantial character. The draw-section is 446 feet in length, and at the time of its construction was the longest in the world. So perfectly was it constructed, that although a steam engine was provided for operating it, one man, unless high winds prevailed, could open and close it, unaided by this appliance.

The panic of 1873 exerted a depressing influence upon all business, including railroad traffic; yet the gross earnings of the company during the year exceeded those of 1872, by more than \$340,000, or over six per cent., while, owing to a reduction of operating expenses, the net earnings were more than twelve per cent. greater than those of the previous year.

The year 1874 presented a less favorable showing, the gross receipts from traffic falling off six and three-quarters per cent. from 1873. The causes for this decrease may be found in the steady diminution of rates for freight transportation, due in part to adverse legislation and in part to an unwisely directed competition; a partial failure of crops, the decrease in the amount of corn transported reaching twenty-four per cent.; the diminished coal traffic (twenty-six and one-third per cent., the result of a three-months' strike of the miners in the Braidwood district and a ten-months' suspension of work by the Joliet Iron & Steel Company, caused by a strike of the operatives.

Under the terms of the lease of the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad, the latter company had agreed to furnish the right-of-way, grading and ties, to complete its line from Mexico to Kansas City. This provision of the contract was not complied with. The net earnings of the leased line for 1874 were less than the amount of rent paid for its use, and its operation for many years had been a source of loss. The questions thus arising between the two companies were submitted to arbitration, and the modifications of the lease made by the award were more favorable to the Chicago & Alton company; the payment of any rental beyond the thirty-five per cent. of gross earnings, less taxes, was abrogated, and any excess paid as interest, beyond the rental thus established, was made a debt against the Louisiana & Missouri River company.

In March, 1875, the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, from Joliet to the Mazon River, traversing the Wilmington coal-fields, upon a line parallel to the Alton, at a distance of about four miles, was leased. In November, the two companies made an agreement with the Chicago, Pekin & South-Western Railroad Company granting the latter the right to run its trains over the new line.

The gross earnings for 1875 were less than for any year since 1868.

The traffic over the Louisiana & Missouri River road improved during 1876. Its original estimated value was based upon its probable worth as a part of a through line between Chicago and Kansas City; but the company had failed to complete its line from Mexico to the last named city. As a result, the Chicago & Alton company was left entirely dependent upon the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway for its connection. While these two companies had a common interest in that portion of the traffic which could be best promoted by their joint action, they were still, to a considerable extent, competitors. In undertaking to carry out its contract, the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad Company was reduced to bankruptcy.

In response to a circular addressed to shareholders on December 1, 1877, assent to an extension of the line to Kansas City was received from more than three-fourths of the holders of both preferred and common stock. On account of the difficulty experienced in securing a settlement with the floating-debt creditors of the Louisiana & Missouri River company, it was deemed best that the extension should be operated under a franchise obtained through the medium of a new organization. This new corporation, known as the Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company, secured donations of the right-of-way and a limited amount of other local aid, all of which were to be assigned to the Chicago & Alton company, and the construction of the road and its subsequent operation were to be wholly in its interests. On March 15, 1878, the newly-formed company executed to the Chicago & Alton road a per-

petual lease. Work was vigorously pressed, and by the first of July the line was in actual operation. The amount expended on the construction of the line, including a steel bridge across the Missouri River, depot buildings, grounds and all other appurtenances, was \$3,592,027.95. The value of the extension may be judged from the fact that, although in operation only about half a year, it contributed fifty-six and one-half per cent. of the total increase in gross earnings during 1879, while in 1880 its earnings were \$1,261,991.56, or \$7,742.28 per mile.

On December 3, 1877, the Mississippi River bridge, at Louisiana, Mo., was leased to the company, in perpetuity, at a fixed rental of \$63,000 per annum. A covenant in the agreement required the Alton company to retire the bonds of the bridge company at maturity, after which the rental was to be reduced to \$21,000 per annum,—the amount required to pay seven per cent. dividends on the stock.

The financial affairs of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company had, for nearly the entire period of its existence, been seriously embarrassed, and on September 3, 1879, its property, of every description, was sold under judicial decree on foreclosure of its first mortgage. The property was purchased at the foreclosure sale by the Chicago & Alton company; and, on September 5, the sale having been confirmed by the court, was decided to that corporation.

The total length of road operated on January 1, 1880, is shown in the annexed table :

	MILES OF MAIN LINE.		Miles of side track.	Length of track.
	1st main track.	2d main track.		
Chicago to Joliet (leased)---	37.20	36.48	16.84	90.52
Joliet to East St. Louis (owned)-----	243.50	25.58	57.17	326.25
Coal City Branch (owned) ..	27.84	----	5.74	33.58
Dwight to Washington, and branch to Lacon (owned)	79.80	----	7.18	86.98
Roadhouse to Louisiana (owned)-----	38.10	---	5.29	43.39
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago (leased)-----	150.60	----	13.63	164.23
Louisiana and Missouri River (leased)-----	100.80	----	10.44	111.24
Mexico to Kansas City (leased)-----	162.62	----	21.59	184.21
Total miles	840.46	62.06	137.88	1,040.40

In summarizing the financial condition of the road on December 31, 1880, the directors, in their annual report, said :

"Our company has expended large sums obtained from time to time by the sale of stock and bonds for permanent additions to its leased lines and for rolling stock used on them. The leases are perpetual, and the property thus held may be considered as owned, subject to the payment of annual rent. By capitalizing, at seven per cent., the amount of annual rent in addition to that represented by coupons on the several amounts of bonds [constituting the funded debt] we arrive at the following result :

"Total amount of stocks and bonds . . .	\$26,588,822 00
"Capital represented by	
Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company,	
less \$306,000 of bonds-----	1,500,000 00
St. L., J. and C.R.R. (based on last year's earnings)-----	5,404,773 00
K.C., St.L. & C.R.R., less \$3,000,000 of 1st mortgage bonds owned by our company-----	1,743,600 00
Louisiana & Missouri River R.R. (based on earnings of last year)---	2,284,532 28

Mississippi River Bridge Co. (less (\$700,000 bonds) -----	300,000 00
Total capital account -----	\$37,821,727 28

"This sum includes the cost of our bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, rolling-stock and all other property held by our company. If divided by the number of miles of main line (840.46), it is equal to \$45,239 per mile. If divided by the number of miles of all tracks (1,061.53), it is equal to \$35,629 per mile. Excluding the cost of the bridges over the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the remainder, including all other property, is equal to \$43,584 per mile of main line, * * * or \$34,239 for each mile of track."

During 1880, the work of lowering the steepest grades on all the divisions was continued, and on the division between Chicago and Bloomington (126 miles) was completed, the maximum inclination being twenty-four feet a mile. Steel and iron were substituted for wood in bridges, until, at the close of the year, very few wooden bridges remained on the line.

During 1881, the Illinois River Railroad (owned by the Chicago & Alton company) was connected with the main line by the construction of a road, six miles long, between Coal City and a point near Braceville, completing a "loop line" between the junction last referred to and Joliet. The two roads were at once

operated for through traffic as a double-track railway, completing the double-track system between Chicago and Odell, a distance of nearly eighty-two miles, on which the heaviest traffic was concentrated.

An examination of the statistics relating to freight transportation shows that the business of the country traversed by the line, from having been at first almost wholly agricultural, had become diversified. The traffic derived directly from the products of the soil became each year of less relative importance, and the annual revenue from freight less dependent upon successful crops. In 1881, the earnings from transporting farm products were but twenty per cent. of the total earnings from freight traffic, and only fourteen and one-half per cent. of the gross earnings from all traffic.

Another "loop line" was commenced in 1881 and completed in 1882, between Godfrey and Milton, passing through Upper Alton, seven and one-half miles in length. The distance between the two points was shortened by one and one-half miles, and the grade reduced from a maximum of ninety to thirty-two feet a mile.

In 1884, by an exchange of stock, the ownership of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company was vested in the Chicago & Alton company.

The financial results of the operation of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, from 1871 to 1884, were —

Year.	Gross earnings.	OPERATING EXPENSES.		Net earnings.	Interest, rentals, and sinking funds	Dividends.
		Amount.	Per cent.			
1871	\$5,278,910 23	\$3,101,917 65	58.36	\$2,198,085 46	\$ 880,270 23	* \$1,156,097 88
1872	5,156,325 71	3,277,178 27	63.60	1,879,147 44	876,846 97	1,145,483 13
1873	5,497,540 77	3,376,254 87	61.41	2,121,285 90	1,005,165 53	1,135,080 00
1874	5,126,228 03	2,901,351 06	56.60	2,224,876 97	1,073,856 14	1,135,080 00
1875	4,656,763 83	2,043,125 34	56.77	2,052,638 49	1,058,243 46	1,021,572 00
1876	4,960,528 69	2,804,290 49	56.53	2,269,467 58	1,032,707 91	988,652 00
1877	4,464,343 08	2,457,765 27	55.05	2,107,337 46	1,135,005 49	926,898 50
1878	4,071,519 13	2,660,129 76	56.94	2,156,384 82	1,188,613 16	865,109 00
1879	5,755,677 19	3,171,456 59	55.10	2,706,156 56	1,346,928 50	765,776 00
1880	7,687,225 98	4,209,241 27	54.10	3,625,402 24	1,870,088 83	854,359 00
1881	7,557,740 42	4,321,375 00	57.17	3,408,027 17	1,932,984 00	1,077,976 00
1882	8,215,495 12	4,684,503 50	57.02	3,729,613 59	1,968,230 66	1,083,080 00
1883	8,810,610 38	5,097,032 62	57.85	3,930,652 06	1,991,149 62	1,194,184 00
1884	8,709,274 22	5,133,790 16	58.94	3,822,627 87	1,682,124 29	1,646,840 00

* Including government tax on dividends of \$10,403.13.

The net earnings from freight and passenger transportation of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, from 1871 to 1884, were as follows:

FREIGHT EARNINGS.

Year.	TOTAL NUMBER OF TONS CARRIED.			PER CENTAGE OF		Average miles hauled.	Tons hauled one mile.	Receipts per ton per mile.	Revenue.
	Through freight.	Local freight.	Total.	Through freight.	Local freight.				
1871	-----	-----	1,501,496	10.46	89.54	-----	-----	Cents.	\$3,740.203 07
1872	-----	-----	1,601,799	11.26	88.74	-----	-----	-----	3,607,642 90
1873	-----	-----	1,642,440	9 30	90.70	-----	-----	-----	3,897,461 76
1874	209,510	1,211,648	1,421,158	17.24	82.76	114.2	162,306,676	2.123	3,446,880 91
1875	180,080	1,365,722	1,445,802	11.65	88.35	108.6	168,923,879	1.878	3,173,531 43
1876	281,985	1,536,250	1,818,235	14.50	85.50	119.8	217,835,161	1.626	3,541,346 07
1877	346,067	1,214,121	1,560,188	22.18	77.82	135.8	211,947,565	1.447	3,067,769 22
1878	341,408	1,625,898	1,967,306	17.35	82.65	121.1	248,286,318	1.298	3,409,509 82
1879	622,742	2,011,435	2,637,177	23.65	76.35	114.7	402,234,396	1.054	4,242,791 39
1880	805,879	2,265,909	3,071,788	26.24	73.76	156.7	451,474,730	1.206	5,808,484 30
1881	799,051	2,475,953	3,275,004	24.40	75.60	136.5	447,009,997	1.241	5,546,869 44
1882	772,975	2,749,865	3,522,840	21.04	78.96	134.8	474,823,908	1.261	5,948,123 31
1883	871,183	2,617,313	3,488,496	24.97	75.03	157.4	549,369,534	1.128	6,197,680 84
1884	980,380	2,617,904	3,598,284	27.25	72.75	167.5	602,768,054	1.007	6,073,674 61

PASSENGER EARNINGS.

Year.	Number of passengers.	Average distance travelled.	Number of passengers hauled one mile.	Receipts per passenger per mile.	Average fare paid by each passenger.	Revenue.
		Miles.		Cents.		
1871	715,682	---	---	---	\$1 78	\$1,273,793 44
1872	772,506	---	---	---	1 72	1,329,714 83
1873	829,576	---	---	---	1 66	1,379,425 71
1874	904,223	48.34	43,462,511	3.267	1 57	1,420,350 42
1875	862,264	46.70	39,913,851	3.126	1 46	1,252,688 77
1876	873,873	47.16	41,231,777	2.956	1 39	1,218,820 91
1877	860,237	47.36	40,743,272	2.974	1 41	1,211,851 78
1878	781,991	48.24	37,797,542	2.834	1 37	1,071,103 68
1879	843,429	64.28	54,219,072	2.419	1 55	1,311,708 17
1880	1,203,549	65.03	78,270,565	2.760	1 35	1,624,668 08
1881	1,495,606	62.07	92,847,464	1.828	1 13	1,697,541 44
1882	1,661,991	60.72	101,150,959	1.951	1 18	1,973,100 66
1883	1,805,140	58.73	106,028,676	2.141	1 25	2,270,379 08
1884	1,907,486	62.58	119,946,417	1.899	1 19	2,278,429 14

The dividends declared by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company from 1863 to 1885, have been: 1863—August 1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on preferred stock, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ on common; 1864—February, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on preferred, common being passed; August, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on preferred, 6 per cent. on common; 1865—February, 5 per cent. on both preferred and common; September, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on preferred and common. From March, 1866, to March, 1875, semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. were paid on both preferred and common stock; from September, 1875, to March, 1877, 4 per cent. semi-annually was paid on both; from September, 1877, to September, 1880, the semi-annual dividend was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; from March, 1881, to March, 1884, was 4 per cent.; and since that time the company has paid a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on both preferred and common stock.

CHAUNCEY KELSEY, auditor of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 1, 1846. When quite young his parents removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he was brought up and educated. He attended the public schools and, when about to graduate from one of the high schools, was offered a position as clerk in the freight department of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, at Columbus. He commenced work with this road on April 13, 1863, and was there until February, 1865, occupying various positions in the freight department of the company. At the close of his engagement there, he took a position with the Indianapolis, Columbus & Indiana Central Road, occupying a clerkship and remained with them through the consolidation of the line with the "Pan Handle" and up to June, 1871. He then took the post of chief clerk of the accounting department of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, at Urbana, Ill., and, on May 1, 1872, was appointed assistant auditor. In October of the same year, he was elected to the auditorship and he filled that important office until April 1, 1880, when he was tendered the position he now holds, that of auditor of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Kelsey was married, in 1876, to Miss Kate Smith, daughter of C. W. Smith, the general manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Her death occurred December 29, 1882. They had one son, Charles Smith Kelsey, named in honor of his paternal grandparent.

Appended are some sketches of gentlemen whose headquarters are in this city, and who are connected with foreign roads:

CHARLES E. LAMBERT, general western passenger agent of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway Company, is a native of West Troy, N. Y., where he was born on May 20, 1846. His father, Augustus Lambert, was a Connecticut ship-builder, but came to New York City at an early day and was one of the pioneers of West Troy. His mother, Constance Gengras was of French extraction. When only fourteen years of age young Lambert commenced his long railroad career, as an office boy with the Troy & Boston Railroad Company, at West Troy. Passing through all the gradations of freight clerk, brakeman, baggage master and agent, depot ticket agent, traveling passenger agent, general passenger agent and assistant superintendent, Mr. Lambert finally left his

old home for Chicago in 1881, as general western agent for the Hoosac Tunnel Route. He performed the duties of that office until January 1, 1884, when he was appointed to his present position.

W. H. HURLBURT, general western passenger agent of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, was born at Roxbury, Conn., on March 11, 1846. Subsequently he removed to Hartford and Bridgeport, Conn., engaging in various mercantile pursuits, until, in 1870, he went to Omaha, Neb., as passenger agent of the Northern Missouri road. Mr. Hurlburt next served as travelling agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad; in 1873, he became the northern passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, and subsequently the general travelling passenger agent of that road. On January 1, 1876, he was appointed the general western passenger agent of the Canada Southern road, and in September 1881, general passenger agent of the Canada Southern road, with headquarters at Buffalo. He assumed his present position on April 16, 1884.

CHARLES L. WELLINGTON, assistant general freight agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, was born at Cambridge, Mass., on February 4, 1851. He was reared and educated in his native town and graduated from the high school. Ever since entering upon business life, Mr. Wellington has been identified with railroads, February 12, 1873, being the date upon which he entered into active service. He took a position as clerk to the assistant general freight agent of the Michigan Central Railway, at Detroit, and remained there for four years. On February 1, 1877, having been offered a better position in a similar capacity, he came to Chicago and remained one year with the Chicago & Grand Trunk line. The Wabash company tendered him a clerkship in their office at Toledo, Ohio, and, on September 1, 1878, he accepted the same and entered upon the duties. Mr. Wellington remained there until September, 1880, and during this time, owing to his assiduous attention and conscientious devotion to the duties required in his position, his abilities were recognized, and as it is the practice of the Wabash to promptly promote those who are faithful in the discharge of their work, Mr. Wellington received the post of assistant general freight agent at St. Louis, and later, in 1883, the same position, with headquarters in Chicago. The duties devolving upon an official in the department of a railroad like that represented by Mr. Wellington, requires a man of energy, perception and discrimination. His long experience under older heads has given him that knowledge so essential to the proper direction of the affairs of his department. Mr. Wellington was married in New York City, on November 24, 1881, to Miss Mattie K. Fatzinger, and their residence is at Kenwood, Ill.

ORANGE S. WINANS, local freight agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, has a long record as a railway man, having been in the service for a period extending over thirty-five years. He was born in the town of Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., on March 27, 1829, and was there reared and educated, graduating, however, from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. At the age of twenty-one he entered into active business life by becoming a clerk for the Erie Railway Company, at Dunkirk, N. Y. From that minor position he rose to be agent of the station, and served the Erie road at Dunkirk for twenty-two consecutive years. In 1868, he was appointed agent of the Canada Southern Railway, at Buffalo, and subsequently filled the office of chief clerk of the general freight department; returning to the position of local agent, which he held during the last year of his identification with the road. In 1876, he went to Galveston, Tex., at the request of H. M. Hoxie, general manager of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad, and filled the position of freight agent at that point for three years. He afterward held similar positions at leading points on the Missouri Pacific,

in 1883, being stationed at Denison, Tex. When General Manager Talmadge took charge of the affairs of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, his first appointment was to make Mr. Winans local freight agent of the line at Chicago, such was his high regard for the abilities of this gentleman. This office Mr. Winans still retains, serving his company with the faithfulness and efficiency that has always marked his past career. Mr. Winans was married in 1871, to Miss Lillie Handt, of New York City. They have one child, a daughter, named Ionia Vallere. For twenty years Mr. Winans has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar.

BENJAMIN V. JACKSON, general northwestern agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, was born in and resided at Parkersburg, W. Va., the earlier portion of his life. The date of his birth was March 10, 1850. During his boyhood, Mr. Jackson attended the public schools in his native town, and later entered the University of Virginia. He remained there for some time, and as he was about to graduate and take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he left the school and commenced business life. Mr. Jackson first entered the railway service as bill clerk on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, now known as the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railway. This was in 1868, and he remained with them but one year, when he was offered employment in the Second National Bank of Parkersburg. He took a primary position at first, but rapidly won his way, and within two years he was made teller of the bank. In 1870, he was offered a lucrative position as bookkeeper for the Novelty Mills of Parkersburg, but he only remained with them six or eight months, resigning his place in order to go into business for himself. His first venture was freight transportation on the Ohio River, and he was very successful. In the latter part of 1871, he obtained an interest in a large oil refinery at Parkersburg, and he devoted his whole attention to that business. By dint of hard work Mr. Jackson rapidly accumulated a large competence. But in the spring of 1874, a conflagration ruined him, destroying his property, valued at \$100,000. It was a heavy blow, and not only was it disastrous to him then, but the liabilities of his firm hampered him in after years. But like an honest man, Mr. Jackson was finally enabled to balance the last debt the firm owed. In the fall of 1874, having arranged his financial matters satisfactorily, he accepted the position of agent for the Chesapeake & Ohio line, at Memphis, Tenn. Owing to the struggle he had made to redeem his fortunes, his health had become impaired and he concluded to withdraw from business until he had regained his health. After a few months' rest, having been offered the general superintendency of the lands and territory of the West Virginia Oil and Oil-Land Company, he went to work with a determination to relieve himself of the debts unpaid at the time of the fire. He was eminently successful, accomplished the desired result, and soon found himself on the road to affluence again. During his connection with the above company, covering a period of about three years, Mr. Jackson erected an immense refinery and built up a heavy trade for the corporation. In the winter of 1878, he retired from active business and took several months' rest. In April, 1879, the Erie Railroad offered him the superintendency of their milk traffic, one of their valuable interests then requiring systematic management. Mr. Jackson took charge of this department and held the post until April, 1882, when he returned to the service of the Chesapeake & Ohio Company, and took the agency at Louisville, Ky. He served them in that capacity until the following June, when he was sent to Chicago to represent the line as their general northwestern agent, which position he holds at the present time. He is also general northwestern agent of the Kanawha Dispatch, a fast freight-line operating over the Chesapeake & Ohio and its connections. Mr. Jackson was married on May 18, 1878, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Blanche Worthington. They have lost two children; and two daughters, Laura and Carrie, are still living.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

The total mileage of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at the opening of the fiscal year ending April 30, 1872, was 706 miles. This was increased during the year succeeding to 761 miles, by the opening of the Illinois Grand Trunk branch from Mendota to Prophetstown, forty-five miles, and that portion of the Fox River Valley branch, between Aurora and Geneva, ten miles, in May, 1871.

The capital stock of the company was increased during the year by the sale, to the stockholders at par, of 20,594 shares; and the net earnings of the road for the year, above operating expenses and taxes, amounted \$12.23 per share of the capital stock thus increased. A

reduction of rates, however,—due, in part to a strong competition between the trunk lines leading west from the seaboard—joined to other causes, made the results of the year's operations less satisfactory than they would otherwise have been, or than was anticipated. The Chicago fire occasioned an almost complete interruption of the freight business, especially that which was local to the road. From the close of navigation to the end of the fiscal year, the lack of adequate storage room in Chicago, added to the incapacity of Eastern roads to receive freight, operated unfavorably, not only to the business local to the road, but also, to a large extent, rendered it impossible for it to receive freight from its connections west, at the Mississippi.

The Chicago & Iowa Railroad was completed and opened for business during the year, extending from Aurora to Forreston,—eighty-three miles—where a junction was formed with the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company made a traffic agreement with this corporation, under the terms of which the latter was to send all its business over the line of the former between Aurora and Chicago. Contracts between the two companies last named, the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad companies were also concluded during the year, whereby a line was formed from Chicago to Dubuque, over which the business of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota, the Illinois Central north of Forreston, including that of the Dubuque & Sioux City road, was to pass over the Chicago & Iowa and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy roads, between Forreston and Chicago.

The company acquired by purchase, during the year, the Chicago & Rock River Railroad. Its route extended from Rock Falls, opposite Sterling, crossing the Illinois Central at Amboy, and thence running nearly parallel with and in the vicinity of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road into Chicago. Shortly after its acquisition, it was extended westward from Rock Falls, forty-five miles, to Shabonna's Grove, on the Chicago & Iowa line, the extension being completed and opened for traffic in July, 1872.

During the latter half of 1873, the Illinois Grand Trunk extension was completed to Clinton. Owing to some difficulty in reference to the use of the Chicago & North-Western company's bridge across the Mississippi at that point, surveys were made and preparations completed for the construction of another bridge across the river, in order to establish complete connection with the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque and the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota roads. A bridge company was organized, stock subscribed, and the necessary State and Federal legislation obtained.

In 1872, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was transferred, by perpetual lease, to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company. On December 31, 1872, the latter corporation took formal possession of the line. The line annexed crosses Iowa from Burlington to the Missouri River, connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific line; at Omaha, Plattsmouth and Nebraska City with the railroad system of Nebraska; and by its branches and connections reaching to the eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the system of Kansas roads. Yet another advantage was that an eastern terminus at Peoria was obtained, affording connection with the Pennsylvania system as well as with other east-bound lines, and materially reducing the distance between the last named point and the Missouri River.

A new Western connection was formed the same

year, by the completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road (800 miles in length), to Hannibal, where the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy connected with it by means of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis line, running from Quincy to Hannibal, Mo., a distance of 18 miles.

Prior to the acquisition of the Burlington & Missouri River line, the General Government had made valuable grants of land to the latter company, to aid in the construction of their road through Iowa. With reference to the title of a considerable portion of these lands,

the most practicable mode of completing the purchase, the directory of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company authorized an exchange of stock.

During 1875, the company extended aid toward the construction of the Albia, Knoxville & Des Moines Railroad, and obtained a lease of the line in perpetuity.

On December 6, 1875, a preliminary contract was made for the perpetual lease of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, the length of which is forty-six miles; its route being from Quincy to Louisiana, Mo., with a branch to Hannibal, along the rich bottom lands on the east bank of the Mississippi.

On October 1, 1876, the directory of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company acquired control and commenced the operation of the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad, the action of the Board having been ratified at a special meeting of the stockholders, held on December 1. The fixed annual rental of the road was \$175,000 for the period of its charter, with provisions for renewal. The route of the road thus acquired extended from a point of junction with the Chicago & North-Western road, near Sterling, to Rock Island, a distance of $5\frac{2}{3}$ miles, and using the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road near Rock Island for a distance of twelve miles, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis road, near St. Louis, for a distance of twenty miles, under running arrangements with those companies, and with a branch extending from Sagetown, on the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road to Keithsburg, eighteen miles distant; in all, a distance of 270 miles of road, absolutely acquired, besides rights over the roads above named. The importance of the acquisition to the company may be seen, when it is stated that the main line of the road crossed the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road at five different points, diverting busi-

ness and reducing rates. Its control by the company was a carrying out of the policy to convert, so far as practicable, competing lines into contributors.

The event of the year 1880, in the company's history, was the acquisition of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad of Nebraska, including both main, stem and leased lines, 836 miles of which were then in actual operation, and about 109 miles in course of construction. A valuable grant of Nebraska lands was thus gained, of which 270,030 acres were sold in 1880, for \$1,292,625.86. When the consolidation was effected, it was deemed equitable by the management to distribute stock to represent a part of the surplus earnings which had accumulated and had been invested in very valuable additions to the company's property at low prices. Accordingly, on May 3, 1880, a stock dividend of \$6,217,240 was declared.

Preliminary steps were also taken during the year



C. B. & Q. RAILROAD OFFICES.

much litigation had been occasioned by pre-emption, homestead and swamp-land claims, so-called. At the beginning of 1874, the company estimated their holdings under these grants at 359,708.45 acres, of which there were affected by unsettled claims, 26,600 acres; leaving undisputed, 339,108.45 acres. There had been sold 220,584.22 acres; and there remained to be sold, if the title to all the lands should be made good, 157,006.73 acres, which, at the rate of previous sales, would realize \$1,871,991.24. The estimated value of the entire grant amounted to \$4,288,548.02. A very considerable expense was attendant upon the grant, taxes and incidental outlays, aggregating two-thirds of the receipts.

In 1875, the necessary legislation was secured to accomplish the formal consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Burlington & Missouri River roads. On August 1, 1875, the latter company executed to the former a conveyance of all its property, and as

toward procuring a lease of, or effecting a consolidation with, the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road.

Seventy-eight miles of extension of Iowa branches were built in 1880, making the total length of the road at the close of the year (including the Burlington & Missouri River of Nebraska) 2,772 miles. The total outlay for construction and equipment during the year was \$8,207,899.71. Of this amount, \$939,663.09 was expended for real estate in Chicago, which was followed, in 1881, by an outlay of \$256,671.42 for the same purpose.

In 1881, the company found new terminal accommodations in this city at the Union Depot on Canal Street, between Madison and Van Buren, the depot being occupied in common by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis companies.

In 1881, the company acquired control of the Burlington & Southwestern Road, running from a point on the Keokuk line to Laclede, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph road, 109 miles west of Quincy, and thence to Kansas City. Arrangements were also perfected the same year for the control by the company of the St. Joseph & Des Moines road, running from St. Joseph to Albany, Mo., where connection was made with one of the branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. A lease was also obtained of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern road, extending from Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, to Dardenne, a point thirty miles from St. Louis, from where the company obtained the right to use the Wabash tracks into that city.

The average length of road operated directly by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company in 1881, was 2,822 miles, and in 1882, 3,100 miles. In addition, the company controlled, and practically owned 700.87 miles of railroad, as follows:

	Miles.
St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern.....	185.10
Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City (old Burlington & Southwestern).....	152.60
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs.....	313.17
St. Joseph & Des Moines.....	50.00
One-half interest (the other half being owned by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific) in the Hume-ton & Shenandoah Road.....	113.00

The construction of a Colorado branch was begun in September, 1881, and the line to Denver, Col., was opened on May 28, 1882.

In 1883, a sufficient amount of the securities of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad were purchased by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy directory, to give the lat-

ter company control and practical ownership of the line, whose length was 292.35 miles. The road, however, as well as some others above mentioned, practically controlled by the company, continued to be operated by the corporations nominally owning them. The acquisition of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Road was regarded as the best solution of the southwestern question, and as placing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in a strong position at Kansas City.

An extension of branches and construction of new road increased the length of the line directly owned by the company to 3,322.5 miles on December 31, 1883, exclusive of nearly 1,000 miles practically owned and controlled by the company, but nominally operated by separate corporations. This mileage was increased in 1884 to 3,467.4 miles.

The entire property of the company, on December 31, 1884, was as follows:

Permanent investment in construction.....	\$141,876,858 99
Materials on hand.....	1,807,567 68
Cost of investment in securities of Hannibal & St. Joseph and other branch roads.....	7,088,847 53
Sundry investments.....	411,035 67
Suspended debts and excess of bills receivable over bills payable.....	9,664,822 08
	<u>\$186,574,421 35</u>

Against which stood:

Capital stock.....	\$76,450,146 51
Bonds of all issues outstanding.....	77,160,607 86
	<u>153,610,754 37</u>

Excess of cost of property over all liabilities.... \$ 32,963,636 98

Traffic earnings of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad, together with the tonnage of freight and number of passengers carried from 1873 to 1884:

Year.	Tons of freight moved.	Revenue.	No. of pas-sengers carried.	Revenue.
1873	2,221,744	\$ 8,195,348 78	1,706,734	\$2,576,061 25
1874	2,420,628	8,603,826 15	1,830,453	2,648,840 79
1875	2,711,972	8,502,617 37	2,019,484	2,677,942 44
1876	2,892,614	8,821,225 16	2,393,779	2,653,888 54
1877	3,249,625	9,534,454 54	2,009,367	2,483,400 43
1878	3,975,010	11,152,178 68	2,014,511	2,439,180 46
1879	2,076,184	11,650,622 56	2,076,184	2,566,652 19
1880	6,639,186	16,054,196 61	2,800,151	3,534,209 25
1881	6,710,750	16,595,818 82	3,202,817	3,616,686 57
1882	6,346,259	15,711,509 58	3,367,898	4,756,992 48
1883	7,645,701	19,514,160 97	4,123,638	5,285,839 10
1884	7,525,997	18,514,160 97	4,519,185	5,339,866 15

The financial operations of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, from 1872 to 1885, were as follows:

Year.	Gross receipts.	OPERATING EXPENSES.		Net earnings.	Fixed charges; interest, rentals, sinking funds, etc.	Net income.	Dividends.	Surplus.
		Amount.	Per cent.					
1872*	\$ 7,369,009 58	\$ 4,949,832 75	65.39	\$ 2,619,176 83	\$1,809,319 85	\$ 899,856 98	\$1,782,944 87	\$ 498,692 95
1872†	5,524,730 85	3,208,786 43	56.09	2,315,944 42	672,762 68	1,643,181 74	932,645 00	710,536 74
1873	11,405,225 92	6,434,767 82	56.41	4,970,458 10	2,133,605 44	2,836,852 66	2,576,770 08	260,082 58
1874	11,645,317 52	6,513,512 39	55.93	5,131,805 13	2,045,323 13	3,086,482 00	2,661,089 25	425,393 75
1875	11,791,361 03	6,430,122 59	54.53	5,361,238 44	2,260,128 33	3,101,110 11	2,685,555 59	415,594 52
1876	12,057,794 85	6,868,545 32	56.76	5,189,249 53	2,295,242 75	2,894,006 78	2,749,065 37	144,941 41
1877	12,551,454 54	7,178,313 94	58.33	5,373,140 60	2,512,409 95	2,860,730 65	2,479,714 66	381,015 99
1878	14,119,665 46	7,871,915 15	51.00	6,247,750 31	2,534,979 97	3,712,770 34	2,212,827 04	1,499,940 30
1879	14,817,105 72	7,557,067 23	49.40	7,260,038 49	2,520,523 77	4,739,514 72	3,081,985 17	1,657,529 55
1880	20,492,046 59	9,804,493 74	47.80	10,687,552 85	4,049,108 79	6,638,442 06	4,366,063 89	2,272,380 17
1881	21,324,150 35	11,066,514 70	51.80	10,257,635 65	4,428,367 62	5,829,268 03	4,349,286 54	1,479,981 49
1882	22,023,393 70	11,283,963 00	52.40	10,719,340 70	4,664,003 20	6,055,337 50	5,023,599 24	1,031,738 26
1883	26,434,549 34	13,496,477 69	51.70	12,938,071 65	4,883,940 87	8,054,130 78	5,566,484 20	2,487,646 58
1884	26,059,381 98	14,090,746 34	-- --	11,959,635 64	5,380,950 16	6,578,685 48	5,666,580 00	1,011,105 48

* For the fiscal year ending April 30, 1872.

† Only the eight months between May 1, 1872, and January 1, 1873, are covered, owing to a change in the limit of the fiscal year.

J. L. LATHROP, general auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born at Wilbraham, Mass., on July 4, 1819, the son of Joseph and Jane Maria (Lentner) Lathrop, of New York, the family being well-known and of great antiquity in New England. He attended the common schools of his native place and remained at home until 1833, when he made his initial entry into commercial life by becoming clerk in a general country store, where he continued for two years. He then engaged in other stores, but in the same line of business, until about 1838, when he took a trip to the South and remained in that section about three years. He then went to South Hadley, Mass., and engaged in a manufacturing establishment, where he stayed for four years, and then came West for one winter, returning East afterward. Mr. Lathrop then became an employé of the Connecticut-River Railroad Company, this being his first railroad experience. After staying there a short time, he entered a manufacturing establishment at Mt. Savage, Md., and remained with that institution until its financial collapse, after which Mr. Lathrop went to Boston, Mass., and continued there for some nine or ten years in various capacities. He then went to New York and stayed for two years, and afterward, in 1857, removed to Hannibal, Mo., as secretary and treasurer of the Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad Company, and occupied that position until about 1873; and after that year remained in the employment of that company, managing its landed interests and transacting various financial enterprises in its behalf and otherwise. In this connection it is germane to remark that during Mr. Lathrop's life he has been prominently identified as manager in many large and valuable fiduciary interests, and has been the agent for others in developing some of the most valuable mines and mining interests in Missouri. He remained in Missouri until 1877, and then, in 1878, entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as assistant general auditor under George Tyson. Upon Mr. Tyson's death, in 1880, Mr. Lathrop was appointed to the position he holds at present. He was married in 1851 to Miss Ann S. Day, of South Hadley, Mass.; they have the following children,—John L. Jr., Lizzie Jane, Joseph, Mary Ashley and George Bartlett.

WILLIAM IRVING, general purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, is a native of New York City. After receiving a good education in Boston he decided to come West, and, in the fall of 1864, located at Burlington, Iowa, having accepted a position with the Burlington & Missouri road. At first, clerk to the general superintendent, he afterward became assistant general freight agent, and held important positions with the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company in Nebraska, being general freight agent and subsequently general superintendent thereof. When the latter line was consolidated with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, in 1879, Mr. Irving resigned his position to accept the office of general purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which position of trust and responsibility he still holds, being now at the head of the department representing all the consolidated lines embraced in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system.

N. B. HINCKLEY, assistant general auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born at Milton, Mass., on February 21, 1843, and received his education at Milton Academy at that place. He is the son of Thomas H. Hinckley, who is an artist of some note at Milton. His early life, from eighteen years of age until he was twenty-three, was spent at sea, part of the time in the United States Navy during the War of the Rebellion. In 1866, he commenced his mercantile life with the house of Russell & Co., in China, and remained with them until he accepted a position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He entered the service of this corporation in September, 1879, as clerk to the assistant general auditor, and was appointed to his present position in the early part of 1880. He was made a Master Mason in Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, A. F. & A. M., of Hong Kong, and held office in the same and also in Zion Chapter, R. A. M., and Celestial Encampment, K. T., of Shanghai, China. On November 24, 1881, he was married to Isabella Mack, of Belmont, Mass. They have two children: Thomas Lesley, born August 20, 1882, and David Mack, born December 13, 1883.

CHARLES M. HIGGINSON, assistant auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born in Chicago on July 11, 1846, and is the son of George M. and Anna E. (Tyng) Higginson. George M. Higginson is one of the early settlers of this city, having located here about the year 1843, and has for a number of years been identified with its real-estate interests. Charles received his education at the Lawrence Scientific School, of Cambridge, Mass., entering there in 1865, and leaving in June, 1867. On August 10, 1867, he commenced his business career in the engineer department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Iowa, performing office work during the winter of 1867-68. In the summer of 1868, he did field-work on surveys for the road; and, in November, 1868, he was transferred to the mechanical department of the same road,

in charge of the office and draughting for the consolidated road, under George F. Chalender, superintendent of machinery. On March 1, 1875, he left the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and went to Peoria, Ill., as secretary and purchasing agent for A. L. Hopkins, receiver of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway, and there remained until April 17, 1876, when he came to Chicago to accept the appointment of purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Chicago. He retained that appointment until March, 1879, when he was transferred to his present position as assistant auditor, having, by virtue of that office, charge of operating statistics and other special duties. He has held that position uninterruptedly since. He was married on May 21, 1870, to Miss Kate M. Nihen, of Burlington, Iowa; they have the following children,—Annie T., George M. and Norton F.

PAUL MORTON, first assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born at Detroit, Mich., in 1857, the son of J. Sterling and Caroline French (Joy) Morton. When he was six months old his parents removed with him to Nebraska City, and in that State he procured a common school education, although the majority of his education he derived from actual experience and contact with business men and commercial methods. At fifteen years of age he became an office boy in the general offices of the Burlington & Missouri, in Iowa, at Burlington, Iowa, and remained there five months, after which he occupied the same position in the general freight offices of the Burlington & Missouri, in Nebraska, at Plattsmouth, Neb. He was promoted clerk in that office in 1873, and was then transferred to the general offices of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy here, arriving in this city in the latter part of 1874. He was assigned a position in the general freight office and remained therein until June 29, 1878, where he was made assistant general freight agent, from which position he was advanced to that of first assistant general freight agent in September, 1881. The fact of his having arisen from the position of office-boy to that he at present occupies is more abundant evidence of his capacity and business talent than any amount of eulogium. Mr. Morton was married, in 1880, to Miss Lottie Goodridge, of Chicago. They have two children,—Caroline and Donald.

G. H. ROSS, second assistant general freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, was born in 1853, at Boston, Mass., the son of Samuel E. and Ruth (Hews) Ross. He received his education in the common schools of Boston, and when fifteen years old embarked on a sea-faring life, which he followed for about eighteen months. During this period he visited South America, and ultimately arrived at San Francisco, Cal., where he commenced his varied experience in business upon terra firma. As is the customary mode of those who visit that country to make money, Mr. Ross first engaged in the warehouse business, and then, allured to the gold-fields, became a miner and prospector. His fortunes were diverse, but he eventually became convinced that a steady business was more remunerative than the fiftful fortunes of a gold-hunter, and he again entered into commercial pursuits. He, after a while, returned eastward and entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy as clerk in the local freight office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he remained for eighteen months, and being promoted to the position of cashier in that office. He was then transferred to Burlington, Iowa, and was chief clerk, under the administration of Thomas Miller, division freight agent; and, in September, 1881, he was transferred to Chicago, where, in April, 1882, he was appointed to his present position. From the brief resumé of his wanderings it may be readily inferred that the life of Mr. Ross has been replete with adventure and experiences, but since his connection with the railroad business, he has found a sphere for which he is especially fitted, and wherein his advancement proves his capacity.

JAMES F. MORGAN, superintendent of telegraph of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born at Monongahela City, Penn., in 1852, the son of Andrew and Nancy W. (Collins) Morgan. He received his education at the common schools of his native place, and, when eighteen years of age, commenced the battle of life by entering the employment of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company as messenger. He remained with this corporation one year and there learned the science of telegraphing and its practical application, which enabled him, in 1871, to take a situation as operator at Vinton, Iowa, on the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, where he staid for eight months. He was then two months with the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Iowa, at Red Oak, Iowa; after which, in 1872, he re-entered the service of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company, at Burlington, Iowa, where he remained for one year. He then entered the employment of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the same city and remained with them for two years, afterward entering the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and occupying the positions of operator and train dispatcher until June 20, 1882, when he was promoted to his present position. He is a member of the National Union Mutual Benefit

Insurance Society. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Kate Chapin, of Kirkwood, Ill. They have two children,—Bessie and Olive.

LOGAN F. MOORE, claim agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was born at Nebraska City, Neb., on December 3, 1859, the son of James W. and Louisa E. (Grubb) Moore. He was educated at the common schools of Nebraska City, and afterward at the Nebraska City College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1876. He then came to Riverside, Ill., in 1877, and entered the employment of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at that place, and the following year went to Orient, Iowa, as agent for that road, and remained there until December, 1878, when he was transferred to Sidney, Iowa, as agent. He staid there until June, 1879, when he went to the division freight office at Burlington, Iowa, as clerk, and staid there until December 12, 1879, when he came to Chicago and entered the claim office. In April, 1880, he was made loss and damage agent, and, on June 13, 1884, was appointed to his present position. He was married in 1884, to Miss Lillian C. McCarthy, of New York.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A brief synopsis of the company's history prior to 1871 will aid in securing a comprehensive view of its subsequent growth and prosperity. The main line, 181½ miles, was completed in 1854. During the same year, the Peoria & Bureau Valley completed its line from Bureau Junction, on the line of the Rock Island road, to Peoria, 46¾ miles, and the latter company became lessee in perpetuity at an annual rental of \$125,000.

In 1852, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was incorporated in Iowa, its line to run from Davenport, by way of Des Moines, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri River. In 1854, an agreement was entered into for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi, between Davenport and Rock Island, each company to bear a portion of the expense, and each guaranteeing the payment of the bonds issued by the Bridge Company for this purpose. The Mississippi & Missouri company soon became financially embarrassed, and its portion of the guaranty was carried out by the Chicago & Rock Island company. In 1866, the former road was purchased, under foreclosure sale, by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company, of Iowa, a corporation organized in the interest of the Chicago & Rock Island company, of Illinois. On August 20, 1866, the two latter companies were consolidated. At the time of the consolidation, the Iowa portion of the main line extended only one hundred and thirty miles from Davenport, to Kellogg Station, forty miles east of Des Moines. The completion of this section of the road was pressed rapidly forward, and in June, 1869, the entire main line, from Chicago to Council Bluffs, was opened.

In addition to the road built from Davenport to Kellogg Station, the old Mississippi & Missouri company had, before the consolidation, built about fifty miles of the Oskaloosa Branch, extending from Wilton, on the main line, by way of Muscatine, to Washington, Iowa. In 1872, the branch was extended to Sigourney, a distance of twenty-eight and one-fourth miles; in 1875, from Sigourney to Oskaloosa, twenty-five miles; in 1876, to Knoxville, twenty-four and three-fourths miles; making the entire length of the Oskaloosa Branch, one hundred and twenty-eight miles.

In 1869, the Chicago & Southwestern company, a corporation formed under the laws of Iowa and Missouri, commenced the construction of a road from Washington, on the Oskaloosa branch, to a point in Missouri on the Missouri River, nearly opposite Leavenworth, Kas. In order to raise money for its construction,

overtures were made to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company, and on October 1, 1869, an arrangement was entered into between the two companies, whereby the former agreed to guaranty Chicago & Southwestern first mortgage bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000. The mortgage contained a proviso that if the former company should be required to pay either principal or interest of the bonds, it should be subrogated to the rights of the original holders, and be entitled to demand a foreclosure. As the line was constructed, it was turned over to the Chicago & Rock Island company for operation on account of the Southwestern company. The main line, two hundred and sixty-nine miles, was completed in 1871. While it was being built the Southwestern company, in order to secure funds for the construction of a branch to a point on the Missouri River opposite Atchison, Kas., issued bonds for \$1,000,000. These bonds were secured by a mortgage which was declared to be a first lien on the branch and a second lien upon the main line. No guarantee of these bonds, either direct or indirect, was given by the Rock Island company. On the completion of the branch, the Southwestern company ceased to pay interest on either class of bonds. Provision for the payment of interest coupons on the bonds secured by the mortgage on the main line was made by the Chicago & Rock Island company, which continued to operate the road on account of the Chicago & Southwestern. Being unable to make satisfactory permanent arrangements, the former company, in 1874, instituted foreclosure proceedings. A number of the Atchison Branch bondholders intervened, and resisted the application, alleging a guarantee by the Chicago & Rock Island company of the bonds held by them. After litigation extending over three years, the United States Supreme Court, in 1877, confirmed the judgment previously entered by the Circuit Court, exonerating the company from any liability on account of the Atchison Branch bonds and ordering a foreclosure and sale of the main line, free from all lien under the Atchison Branch mortgage.

In 1871, the Des Moines, Indianola & Missouri Railroad Company commenced the construction of a line from Des Moines to Indianola, a distance of twenty-two miles. The Chicago & Rock Island company became the owner of its bonds, and operated the road, as completed. Foreclosure proceedings were commenced in 1876.

In 1872, the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern Railway began the construction of a branch from Summerset, on that road, to Winterset, twenty-six miles. The bonds having become the property of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company, for advances made, the mortgage was foreclosed and a decree of sale entered in the spring of 1877.

The losses of the company in the fire of 1871, included the passenger depot (owned jointly by the Rock Island and Lake Shore companies), the general offices, the freight depot and a quantity of rolling-stock. The direct pecuniary damage resulting was \$300,000, of which \$45,439.60 was recovered from insurers. The work of re-building the passenger depot, on a larger and better plan, was commenced in 1872.

The Mississippi River bridge, work on which had been begun in 1869, was opened in 1874.

In 1874, a corporation known as the Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company, having graded a road from a point on the Rock Island road, about ten miles from the city, to the harbor, at the mouth of the Calumet River, six and one-half miles in length, proposed to the Chicago & Rock Island company to convey it to

that corporation, with right-of-way, provided the latter would lay the track and complete and operate the road. The offer was accepted, and, during the year, the track was laid.

During the fiscal year 1876, the Oskaloosa Branch was completed by the construction of twenty-four and three-quarter miles of track from Sigourney to Oskaloosa. This branch runs from Wilton, twenty-five miles west of the Mississippi River, south to Muscatine, thence westerly to Oskaloosa, a distance of one hundred and three miles. An addition of nearly three miles of track was also made on the South Chicago Branch.

The most important event in the history of the company during the fiscal year 1876-77, was the formation, in August, 1876, of the Iowa Southern & Missouri Northern Railroad Company—duly incorporated, with full power to purchase the main line of the Chicago & Southwestern, the Des Moines, Indianola & Missouri, and the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern railways. In September, 1876, the Southwestern company conveyed to the new corporation its main line, subject to the rights of the holders of outstanding bonds. On November 1, a sale of the entire property was made under a decree of foreclosure, and the Iowa Southern & Missouri Northern company became the purchaser. The new corporation likewise purchased of the Des Moines, Indianola & Missouri Railroad Company, its road, extending from Des Moines to Indianola, and also completed arrangements for the purchase of the Des Moines, Winterset & Southwestern Railroad.

The property at this time owned, leased or controlled by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, was—

	Miles.
Chicago to Council Bluffs (main line).....	500 $\frac{1}{4}$
Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad (branch).....	46 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oskaloosa Branch.....	128
Indianola & Winterset Branch.....	48
South Chicago Branch.....	9
Chicago & Southwestern, including Fort Leavenworth Railroad.....	271
Total	1,003

A serious accident, by which eighteen lives were lost and thirty-five persons were seriously injured, occurred during the fiscal year 1877-78, near Altoona, Iowa. The disaster was caused by the washing out of a twelve-foot arch culvert, in consequence of which a train was precipitated into the stream below, which had been swollen by a sudden and violent storm. This accident, with others of less importance, demonstrated the necessity of still further improvement in the road-bed and track, in order to bring it up to a standard of excellence which should insure the highest degree of safety and economy in operating, and the management at once resolved upon making the necessary outlay.

During the fiscal year 1878-79, a scheme was successfully carried out, by which the interest on the company's bonded debt was reduced from seven to six per cent. The annual saving of interest from this source was \$90,000, the bonded debt remaining the same.

In 1878, two branch roads, known as the Audubon and Harlan branches were opened, being respectively twenty-five and thirteen miles in length, and running to the centers of Audubon and Hardin counties, Iowa.

In the early part of 1878, the company received proposals looking to a lease of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railway (one hundred and sixty-two miles), running between the points named. The line had been a formidable competitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the proposition was accepted. The lease of this road and the building of the branches in Iowa increased

the total number of miles of road owned and controlled by the company to 1,231.

In December, 1879, an arrangement was effected with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, whereby, for a period of twenty-five years, the Chicago & Rock Island trains were allowed to run from Cameron to Kansas City, over the track of the former road, and to use, jointly with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, the tracks, freight depot, and other facilities of the latter at Kansas City. An agreement was also made with the Union Passenger Depot Company, whereby the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific company were accorded, on equal terms, the same rights and privileges in the Union Passenger Depot at Kansas City as were enjoyed by eight other companies whose trains ran to that point. An equitable traffic contract was also made with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, to transport passengers and freight of the Rock Island company between Cameron and Kansas City. Under these agreements, trains began running between the last named point and Chicago, over the Rock Island route, on January 5, 1880.

The decided advantage to the company of this arrangement was shown by a notable increase in earnings; the gain in gross earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1880, over the preceding twelve months being \$1,651,829.05, and in net earnings, \$935,155.43.

The policy of extending the road in Iowa by the opening of branches was not abandoned in 1880. The construction of three such branches, averaging fifteen miles each, was commenced during the year, and completed in December, as well as a short branch, two and one-half miles in length, extending from a point on the Keokuk & Des Moines Division to Keosauqua.

On January 1, 1880, the company sold and transferred to the Pullman's Palace Car Company one-half interest in the control and management of their line of sleeping and parlor coaches; the Pullman Company paying one-half the appraised valuation of the equipment and one-half the net receipts, besides withdrawing all claims arising out of alleged infringements of patents.

The sales of land during the year demonstrated the wisdom of the company's policy of opening up territory to actual settlement by the construction of branch lines. On March 31, 1880, only about 185,000 acres remained unsold, and the Land Commissioner, in his report for the year, expressed his conviction that the result of another good crop would be the sale of the greater part of the desirable lands.

On June 2, 1880, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was consolidated, by vote of the stockholders, with other railroad companies owning or leasing lines in Iowa and Missouri, and became the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. At date of consolidation, the new company became the owner of 1,038 miles of railway, and operated, under lease, 273 miles, making a total of 1,311 miles. Subsequent to that date and during the year 42.6 miles of branch lines were built, as has been already stated.

The large increase in traffic to and from the Southwest, which resulted from obtaining an entrance into Kansas City, convinced the directory of the expediency of constructing a line from Davenport to Muscatine, along the western bank of the Mississippi. Surveys were made and work begun in August, 1880, and on November 6, 1881, the new branch (26 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length) was opened for traffic. Its construction reduced the time of the southwestern trains, while at the same time, by forming a connecting link, it practically completed a second line between Davenport and Des Moines. The

total mileage of road operated by the company was thus increased to 1,381 miles.

The history of the two succeeding years presents no items of special interest. A steady reduction in freight rates and a general depression in business caused a re-

duction in earnings. The demand for the company's lands still continued, the average price received per acre being \$9.63 in 1884 and \$10.91 in 1885, and the number of acres unsold, to which title was believed to be perfect, on March 31 of the latter year was only 18,652.

The financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, during the years 1872 to 1885, inclusive, were as follows:

Year ending April 1.	Gross earnings.	OPERATING EXPENSES AND TAXES.		Net earnings.	Fixed charges: sinking fund, interest, rentals, etc.	Net income.	Dividends.	Surplus.
		Amount.	Per cent.					
1872.....	\$ 6,121,797 99	\$2,950,266 86	48.19	\$3,171,535 13	\$ 734,175 00	\$2,437,360 13	\$1,439,708	\$ 997,652 13
1873.....	6,657,050 67	3,517,783 49	54.80	3,139,267 18	740,070 00	1,392,597 18	1,519,944	872,653 18
1874.....	7,133,573 99	3,876,889 26	55.00	3,256,684 73	754,125 00	2,502,559 73	1,659,172	843,387 73
1875.....	7,399,613 34	3,856,329 61	52.12	3,543,283 75	755,000 00	2,788,283 73	1,678,384	1,109,899 73
1876.....	7,366,902 78	3,655,161 34	49.78	3,711,741 44	820,276 62	2,891,464 82	1,678,384	1,213,080 82
1877.....	6,917,656 62	3,533,194 08	51.07	3,384,462 54	855,000 00	2,529,462 54	2,097,980	431,482 54
1878.....	7,895,870 26	4,384,514 00	55.53	3,511,356 26	1,137,325 00	2,374,031 26	1,678,384	695,647 26
1879.....	9,400,833 41	5,079,872 49	53.99	4,320,960 92	1,133,580 00	3,196,380 92	1,997,080	1,199,300 92
1880.....	11,061,662 46	5,796,546 11	52.40	5,265,116 35	1,213,147 37	4,051,968 98	2,097,990	1,953,978 98
1881.....	11,956,907 64	6,630,155 16	55.45	5,326,752 48	1,271,826 96	4,054,925 52	2,727,387	1,327,538 52
1882.....	13,266,643 10	7,332,862 57	55.20	5,933,780 53	1,402,910 66	4,530,869 77	2,937,186	1,593,683 77
1883.....	12,180,902 81	7,109,816 38	58.33	5,080,086 43	1,401,958 14	3,678,128 29	2,937,186	740,942 29
1884.....	12,535,514 65	7,298,002 11	58.10	5,237,512 54	1,481,255 71	3,756,256 83	2,937,186	819,070 83
1885.....	12,206,911 05	7,160,324 48	58.65	5,046,586 57	1,592,215 34	3,454,371 23	2,937,186	517,185 23

The number of tons of paying freight carried, and the revenue received therefrom, by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, from 1872 to 1885, inclusive, were as follows:

Year ending April 1.	Total number of tons of paying freight carried.	Tons of paying freight carried one mile.	Revenue.	Rate per ton per mile.	Cost per ton per mile.	Profit per ton per mile.
				Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1872.....	1,014,348	168,764,689	\$4,213,371 65	2.43	1.73	.70
1873.....	1,286,966	219,394,094	4,597,986 01	2.29	1.45	.84
1874.....	1,319,383	249,523,401	5,003,001 07	2.07	1.30	.77
1875.....	1,717,727	287,913,575	5,222,412 24	1.92	1.12	.80
1876.....	1,640,001	267,511,380	5,121,556 64	1.91	1.05	.86
1877.....	1,651,409	276,199,164	4,708,146 22	1.71	1.05	.66
1878.....	1,768,119	357,250,086	5,575,733 43	1.56	1.01	.55
1879.....	2,081,270	484,610,209	6,929,925 99	1.43	.89	.54
1880.....	2,966,765	964,861,579	8,035,165 29	1.21	.89	.32
1881.....	3,376,260	712,383,129	8,690,480 07	1.22	.79	.43
1882.....	3,754,532	756,051,981	9,687,097 13	1.28	.81	.47
1883.....	3,454,888	677,731,319	7,928,326 50	1.70	.85	.85
1884.....	3,618,142	734,601,380	8,056,315 74	1.10	.82	.28
1885.....	3,980,532	780,044,261	8,144,142 37	1.04	.77	.27

The number of passengers carried by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and the revenue therefrom, from 1872 to 1885, inclusive, were as follows:

Year ending April 1.	Whole number of passengers carried.	Passengers carried one mile.	Revenue.	Average amount paid per passenger.	Average distance traveled per passenger.	Average rate per mile per passenger.	Average cost per mile per passenger.
					Miles.	Cents.	Cents.
1872.....	708,443	38,580,595	\$1,394,140 12	----	55.1	3.62	1.42
1873.....	956,734	42,382,171	1,521,790 14	----	44.3	3.60	1.45
1874.....	1,088,906	49,186,817	1,639,570 62	\$1 53	45.2	3.29	1.30
1875.....	1,245,240	54,804,212	1,677,460 76	1 35	44	3.06	1.12
1876.....	1,406,433	59,393,515	1,763,900 58	1 25	42	2.97	1.05
1877.....	1,455,366	60,634,585	1,772,513 46	1 22	46	2.92	1.05
1878.....	1,552,559	62,098,473	1,846,653 62	1 17	40	2.97	1.01
1879.....	1,500,960	62,811,574	1,868,027 71	1 24	42	2.97	.89
1880.....	1,905,418	82,610,900	2,318,452 20	1 22	44	2.81	.89
1881.....	2,085,605	93,769,305	2,500,135 22	1 20	45	2.67	.79
1882.....	2,638,258	113,894,522	2,853,331 18	1 08	43	2.51	.51
1883.....	2,784,722	133,134,280	3,333,069 30	1 19	48	2.50	.85
1884.....	2,813,327	128,819,160	3,31,448 59	1 18	46	2.57	.82
1885.....	2,848,000	122,618,235	3,023,884 24	1 06	43	2.46	.77

RHUEL HAMPTON CHAMBERLIN, superintendent of the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, was born in Mendon, Morris Co., N. J., in 1826, the son of Benjamin C. and Mehitabel (Matlock) Chamberlin. When quite young he was taken by his parents to Milton, Penn., where they remained about two years, and then removed to Pottsville, in the same State, and from thence to Carlisle, Penn., where they stayed about three years. Then the family moved to Lancaster, Penn., where young Chamberlin attended the common schools for four years, after which he was at a boarding-school at Litiz, Penn., where he also attended school under the tuition of Mr. Beck, about one year and a half. Then the family moved to Philadelphia, where his father kept the Third-street Hall, the firm of proprietors being Chamberlin & Buck. There Mr. Chamberlin remained for six years, and, at the age of sixteen, was apprenticed to Robert Brewer in the chair-making business, to remain thereat until he attained his majority. But when he had been two years serving his time his parents moved to New York City, and young Chamberlin, being badly treated and receiving but \$25 a year for his hard work, got homesick and ran away to rejoin his parents. His employer followed him, and, after some negotiation, his father and Mr. Brewer exchanged indentures, and thus young Chamberlin gained his freedom. He then went under instructions to William Walling and finished his trade, after which, being twenty-one years old, he went as assistant foreman to Mr. Ingersoll, who gained some celebrity in the Tweed difficulty, and, after staying there some little time, he went to Troy, N. Y., and worked for Warren L. Adams. Being in ill-health, however, he removed to New York, and, after his recuperation, he returned to Troy. He then made chairs on an extensive scale and sold them to the trade for about eight months; after which he made a contract with Burge & Brother, who were proprietors of a chair factory on Adams Street, and remained there until that factory was burned down, about two years later. He then went to New York City and engaged in the chair business, in which he failed, but paid all his debts in full, owing no one at the time of shutting down his factory. He then accepted an offer made by Burge & Brother, who had re-built their factory, and worked for them at Troy for some time; but a better offer being made by Taylor, Seymour & Co., he left the former firm and went to work for the latter at West Troy. From there Mr. Chamberlin went to New York City, and was conductor on the Third-avenue City Railway Company's line, when it first opened. He stayed there for three years, and was on the Delaware Division of the New York & Erie Railroad as head brakeman, under Superintendent Hugh Riddle, where he remained for one year. He then, for about four years, was conductor on extra freight trains, after which he was conductor on passenger train until 1873. In that year, he went to the New York, Oswego & Midland Railroad, and remained until June, 1874, when he engaged in the hotel business at Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y. He sold out his business in September, 1874, and left there on November 12, 1874, to come to Chicago, arriving here on the sixteenth of that month, and taking the position of conductor on a passenger train on the Illinois Division of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway on Friday, December 18, 1874. On January 1, 1878, he was appointed to the position he at present holds, and which he has uninterruptedly occupied since that date. Mr. Chamberlin is a member of Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758, A.F. & A.M.; a charter member of Delta Chapter, No. 191, R.A.M., and Delaware Commandery, No. 44, K.T., of Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y.

JOHN F. PHILLIPS, cashier of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, was born in Brattleborough, Vt., on July 14, 1837. He received his early education in the common schools of his native town, and in Massachusetts, whither his family removed while he was a lad. In 1860, Mr. Phillips came West, and located in Chicago, where he has ever since resided, and has always been connected with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. He first held a position as clerk in the purchasing agent's office, and was afterward transferred to a similar position in the paymaster's office. In 1867, he was promoted to the office of paymaster, which he held until July 1, 1885, when he was appointed to his present position, that of cashier. Mr. Phillips was married, in 1857, to Miss Bessie Webster, of Chicago, and their residence is in Hyde Park. They have three children,—Lottie, Robert, and Earnest. Mr. Phillips has long been a member of the Masonic order, and now belongs to Apollo Commandery, K.T., and Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°.

BARCLAY WILLIAM PERKINS, private secretary to the president of the Chicago & Rock Island Railway, was born in London, England, in 1855, the son of Charles and Susan (Beard) Perkins. He was educated at Thanet College, Margate, England, a collegiate institution which is maintained under the direct auspices of Oxford University. In 1871, Mr. Perkins entered into business life as a clerk in the establishment that publishes *The Ironmonger*, a London trade-journal, and whose habitat was on Cannon Street. After remaining with this firm some little time, he entered the employment

of Richards, Powers & Co., of Fenchurch Street, London, extensive miners and shippers of coal. In 1873, Mr. Perkins came to the United States and Chicago, and here entered the real-estate office of Belden F. Culver, with whom he remained until 1874, and subsequently with various other firms until 1878, when he entered the employment of the Rock Island road. His first position in the general offices of that road was in the law department, where he remained until 1882, when he received his present appointment. Mr. Perkins was married, in September, 1884, to Miss Mattie Hutchins, of Chicago.

GEORGE L. RHODES was appointed city passenger agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, on October 1, 1880. He was born in Madison County, N. Y., on September 24, 1844, the son of George M. and Chloe A. (Dibble) Rhodes. He was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools and at Madison University, remaining at home until he was twenty-three years old. He then determined on trying his fortune in the Western country, and came to Chicago in 1867, and immediately perceived that there was money in the cattle business. He went to Indiana and remained there about two years, buying stock and shipping it to this city. But he desired to see some of the farther Western country, and estimating that if he had been fairly successful in Indiana, he could be more fortunate in Missouri, and, accordingly, he went to Kansas City and entered the real-estate business in partnership with Dr. M. M. Munford, remaining in that business association for two years. On the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Rhodes returned to Chicago, reaching here just after the great fire; and Dr. Munford entered the journalistic field, wherein he has since become celebrated. After his return here, Mr. Rhodes occupied various positions, among others that of excursion agent for the Rock Island road; in the furtherance of his duties therein he made many trips to Denver with emigrants, settlers, and excursionists. He occupied this position until 1878, when he went to Cleveland as joint agent for the Land and Passenger Department of the Union Pacific Railroad, which position he resigned to accept the one he at present occupies, and which he certainly is eminently qualified to fill. Keen, genial, decisive and courteous, Mr. Rhodes not alone daily demonstrates his efficiency as a passenger agent but also makes personal friends of those with whom he comes into official relations. He is a man of good presence and fine appearance, and in his personal life a noble, whole-souled gentleman. He is a member of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A.F. & A.M. He was married, on August 23, 1866, to Miss Annie Sampsel, of Hartford, Conn., who, with her husband, dispenses informal and homelike hospitality at their elegant home, No. 220 Dearborn Avenue. There is the center of Mr. Rhodes' life; his home is the

"central point from which he measures every distance
Through the gateways of the world around him."

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The connecting line of this road between the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee was constructed in 1873. The policy of the management has since been one of extension.

In May, 1878, the company purchased the greater part of the stock and lands of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, in Iowa, extending from Farley, a point on the Illinois Central Railway twenty-three miles west of Dubuque, in a southwesterly direction for fifty miles, to Cedar Rapids. During the same year the company availed itself of an opportunity to secure the entire remainder of the first mortgage bonds of the Madison & Portage Railroad Company, a portion of which issue had been purchased in 1871. In the latter year, the line had just been completed from Madison to Portage City, and formed a connecting link between the LaCrosse and Prairie du Chien divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, about midway between Milwaukee and the Mississippi River. The road was in possession of and operated by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company from the date of its completion. Foreclosure proceedings upon the first mortgage bonds were instituted in 1878, and in 1880 the line became the property of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

The Minnesota Midland Railway Company was organized in 1877, to construct a narrow-gauge railway from Wabasha, on the River Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul line, westerly across the State of Minnesota; and in May, 1878, sixty miles of the Midland road were completed, extending from Wabasha to Zumbrota. The control of the road being deemed important, the purchase was made. The operation was under a contract of lease, although the securities were almost entirely owned by the lessee.

The Viroqua Railway Company was organized during 1878, to construct a railway from Sparta, on the line of the LaCrosse Division, southwesterly to Viroqua, Wis., thirty-two miles, and municipal aid to the amount of \$50,000 was furnished. Ten miles of the road were constructed and operated in 1878; the remainder was completed in 1879; and in 1880 the road was transferred to and became a part of the line owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

Besides the purchases above recited, an extension of one hundred miles was made under authority granted by the Iowa Legislature, conferring upon the company the land grant applicable to the construction of a road from Algona to a junction with the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, a distance of about eighty-five miles, on condition that the road should be completed by January 1, 1880. The grant was accepted and the road completed within the year, with fifteen miles in addition, which took the line to within twenty miles of the east line of Dakota Territory. The land grant thus earned by the company embraced 200,000 acres in Northwestern Iowa.

In 1879, the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad, twenty miles long, was leased,—the securities, however, as in the case of the Minnesota Midland, being mainly owned by the lessee.

During 1880, the following roads were purchased :

	Miles.
Hastings & Dakota Extension (from Glencoe to Ortonville)	128
Southern Minnesota Railway (from LaCrosse, Wis., to Flandreau, Dak., with branch to Mankato).....	347
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad (from LaCrescent, Minn., to a point below Sabula Iowa, with four branches, running westerly).....	324
Wisconsin Valley Railroad (from Tomah, Wis., northerly to Merrill, on the Wisconsin River).....	109
Mineral Point Railroad (from Mineral Point, Wis., to Warren, on the Illinois Central road, with branch from Calamine to Platteville).....	51
Pine River Valley & Stevens Point Railroad (from Lone Rock, on the Prairie du Chien Division, northwesterly).....	16
Chicago & Pacific Railway (westerly from Chicago to Byron, on the Rock River, by way of Elgin).....	89
Sioux City & Dakota Railroad (from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton, Dak., with branch from Elk Point to Sioux Falls).....	131

1,195

In addition to the purchase of the lines above mentioned, the mileage of the road was increased by the construction of 349 miles of branches and extensions, distributed among the States crossed, as follows: In Illinois, 29 miles; in Wisconsin, 21 miles; in Minnesota, 36 miles; in Iowa, 42 miles; in Dakota, 221 miles.

The purchase of the Chicago & Pacific Railway gave the company (with the construction of twenty-six miles of additional road) a direct route from Chicago to the Mississippi River at Savanna, and thence to Marion and Cedar Rapids.

By the purchase of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, the Milwaukee & St. Paul secured a continuous line along the Mississippi River from Minneapolis to Rock Island and Davenport, as well as a short route between Chicago and Dubuque.

In connection with the purchase of the Southern Minnesota road, the company became the owner of 315,000 acres of excellent farming land along the line acquired. A land grant of 120,000 acres from the General Government was also secured by the completion of one of the extensions of the road. Through a settlement made with the McGregor & Missouri River Railroad, 130,000 acres in addition were obtained. For the management and disposal of the lands thus obtained, a Land Department was organized in 1880.

In 1881, an aggregate extension of road amounting to 442 miles was made which, added to the 3,775 miles previously owned by the company, made it the owner of 4,217 miles of completed railway. The most noteworthy of the year's extensions was the building of 198 miles on the Chicago & Pacific Western Division, extending from Marion to within sixty-four miles of Council Bluffs. During 1882, the road was completed to the latter city, making a continuous line between that point and Chicago, 498 miles in length, and opening a connection with the Union Pacific and other railroads at the Missouri River. The entire increase in mileage during 1882 was 303 miles, making a total of 4,520 miles of complete railway owned by the company.

In 1883, extensions aggregating 240 miles were made, of which 146 miles were in Dakota, 50 miles in Iowa, and 44 miles in Wisconsin. These additions made the total mileage of the road at the close of the year 4,760 miles, to which 44 miles were added in 1884.

In 1880, besides adding largely to its grounds for yard and depot purposes in Chicago, the company secured, in its own right, suitable facilities for the storage of grain.

In 1880 was expended on new viaducts in Chicago, \$40,396.78; in 1881, \$22,248.15; in 1882, \$26,380.82; in 1883, 1,166.20; in 1884, \$4,641.12.

For real estate in Chicago was expended, in 1881, \$422,089.37; in 1882, \$138,709.07; in 1883, \$4,008.91; in 1884, \$228,522.40.

For buildings was expended in Chicago, in 1882, \$59,711.30; in 1883, \$42,160.03; in 1884, \$4,953.62.

In 1881, the board of directors, deeming it of importance to secure a cheap and reliable supply of fuel, purchased three thousand acres of coal lands at Braceville, sixty-one miles southwest from Chicago, at a cost of \$293,000; and two thousand acres of coal lands near Oskaloosa, Iowa, at a cost, including improvements, of \$210,000.

GEORGE O. CLINTON, division superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, has had a most varied experience among the railroads of the West, and has held positions in nearly every capacity from brakeman to a director. An experience of thirty years necessarily gives to a man an absolute knowledge of the duties and responsibilities in railroad life. Mr. Clinton first entered the railroad service, in 1857, as brakeman on the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad. He remained in that position for a year and was then made baggage-master, and subsequently promoted to a freight conductorship. He acted in the latter capacity until 1861, the breaking out of the War determining his future pursuit. When the call for men was made, Mr. Clinton, as lieutenant and adjutant, went to the front with the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He served three years, and during that time was commissioned as captain of Co. "B," 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. When Captain Clinton was mustered out (1866), he went to Iowa and commenced buying grain. He also took a contract for grading and construction on the McGregor & Western Railroad, now the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road. In 1867, he went to Kansas and took a contract for grading fifteen miles of road on the Kansas Pacific line, which was afterward merged into the Union Pacific Railroad. When this work was completed he returned to Wisconsin, located at Ft. Howard, and became identified with the lumber trade. He remained there until 1870, and then became a director of the Madison & Portage Railroad, and superintended the construction of that road, which was built between the cities above named. The Sugar River Valley Railroad Company was authorized, in 1861, to build a railroad from Madison to Portage City. It graded about twenty miles of the road and secured the right-of-

way for about thirty of the thirty-nine miles. This company became insolvent, and, in 1870, Mr. Clinton, James Campbell and others, became the purchasers, organized a company, and, in 1871, completed and leased it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, by whom it is at present operated. Mr. Clinton remained in connection with the Madison & Portage company until 1877, and then took a position as freight conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. He commenced work where he had left off years before, but having a strong will and determination to overcome adversity, went to work to regain his former position. He was employed for three weeks as freight conductor and was then made a yard master at Milwaukee. He remained with that road until August, 1880, and on September 1 of that year, having been tendered the position of local freight agent of the Wabash line in Chicago, came here to take that office. He held it until the following October, and then went to St. Louis as superintendent of the St. Louis Bridge & Union Depot Company. In June, 1882, he was appointed superintendent of the Rio Grande Division of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and remained there until September 1, 1883, when he received the appointment of superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and also of superintendent of the Council Bluffs Division, in Illinois, of the same line, which runs from Chicago to Savannah, Ill. Mr. Clinton is also superintendent of the Chicago & Evanston Railway, which is an auxiliary of, and operated by, the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. Mr. Clinton was married at Albany, Green Co., Wis., to Miss Charlotte Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, on November 6, 1860. They have three children, the eldest of whom is Charles A. Clinton, who is now baggage-master on the Chicago & Evanston Railroad. Their other children are Edith L. and James C.

WILLIAM W. COLLINS, assistant superintendent of the Chicago & Milwaukee Division and the Council Bluffs Division, in Illinois, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and in the same capacity connected with the Chicago & Evanston Railway, was born at Oconomowoc, Wis., on July 23, 1853. Mr. Collins attended the schools in his native town until he was fifteen years old, and then took a position as messenger boy in the telegraph office at Oconomowoc. While thus employed he studied telegraphy, and, in 1869, he took the position of night operator in the same office. He remained there for two years and, from 1871 to 1873, he was engaged in a similar capacity on the Northern Pacific line. In the latter year he went back to the Milwaukee & St. Paul road and continued as operator until 1876, when he was gratified with the appointment of assistant train dispatcher on the Chicago & Prairie du Chien Division of the same road. He held that until 1881, when he was made chief dispatcher of the Chicago & Milwaukee Division. On May 1, 1885, he received the appointment of assistant superintendent on the Division first named in this sketch. Mr. Collins is a young man, but by persistent application to his work has steadily won the approbation of officers and, by his genial, courteous manners the friendship of his associates. Mr. Collins was married on February 19, 1875, to Miss Jeanie Smith, of Oconomowoc, Wis. They have three children, Madge W., Sumner H. and Vera B.

C. L. RISING, commercial agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, was born on July 4, 1841, in Jefferson County, N. Y. He moved, at the age of four years, to Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he remained until 1859, devoting time alternately to working on farm and attending school. From 1859 to 1861, he was located at Trenton, N. J.; from 1861 to 1863, he was in the service of the United States Government, at Philadelphia. In the spring of 1863, he decided to visit the West, and connected himself with the Chicago & Alton Railroad, where he remained until 1874 in various positions as clerk and assistant local agent. He severed his connection with that company in March, 1874, to accept the position of general agent of the Hinckley lines, where he remained until 1879, at which time he was appointed purchasing and disbursing agent of the Chicago & Strawn Railway. Upon the completion of that road and its consolidation with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, he was appointed general agent of that company, remaining in that capacity until 1883, when he resigned to occupy the position of commercial agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This company was formed by the consolidation of the following roads:

Buffalo & State Line Railroad, from Buffalo to the Pennsylvania State line.....	68 miles.
Erie & North-East Railroad, from the Pennsylvania State line to Erie, Penn.....	20 "

A consolidation of these two roads, under the name of the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company, was effected in 1867.

Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad, from Erie, Penn., to Cleveland, Ohio...	96 miles.
Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, from Cleveland to Toledo	113 "
With a branch, or Northern Division, from Elyria to Milbury, via Sandusky.....	76½ "
These two roads were consolidated, under the name of the Lake Shore Railway Company, in March, 1869.	
Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago...	244 miles.

This road and the Lake Shore Railway Company were consolidated in May, 1869, under the name of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company; and in August, 1869, the Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company was consolidated with the last named organization, the new corporation retaining the name of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. The combination thus formed controlled a continuous line of road five hundred and forty miles in length, from Buffalo to Chicago.

In addition to the main line, the company, at the beginning of 1872, owned the following branches:

Ashtabula, Ohio, to Jamestown, Penn.....	36 miles.
Elyria, Ohio, via Sandusky, to Milbury (junction with main line).....	76½ "
Toledo, Ohio, to Elkhart, Ind. (air line).....	131 "
Adrian to Jackson, Mich.....	46 "
Adrian to Monroe, Mich.....	33 "

The company also owned the entire capital stock of the following roads, which, however, still remained under separate organizations:

Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad, from Toledo to Detroit.....	65 miles.
Kalamazoo & White Pigeon, from Kalamazoo to White Pigeon, Mich.....	37 "

The following roads were operated by the Lake Shore company under leases:

Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, from Jamestown to Oil City, Penn. (connecting with Ashtabula Branch).....	51 miles.
Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railroad, from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids, Mich....	58 "

The great fire of October, 1871, resulted in serious loss to the company. In addition to the destruction of the valuable passenger depot owned and occupied in conjunction with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, the burning of the Grand Pacific Hotel, in which the company had an interest of \$125,000, proved a source of unanticipated outlay. Aside from the losses which may be characterized as indirect, the direct pecuniary losses resulting from the conflagration were estimated by the management at \$325,000.

During 1872, the Northern Central Michigan Railroad was opened from Jonesville, on the main line, seventy miles west of Toledo, to Lansing, a distance of sixty miles.

On June 19, 1873, the president of the road, Horace F. Clark, died, and was succeeded by Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The reports of the directors for 1873 and 1874, signed by Commodore Vanderbilt, give the following account of the condition of the road:

"When I was elected your president, July 1, 1873, I found the financial condition of this company to be as follows: Capital stock, \$50,000,000, all issued; funded debt, \$29,730,000; floating debt, \$6,277,485, including a dividend due August 1, \$2,004,315, besides bills and pay-rolls for June, \$1,478,686. There was not a dollar in the treasury. Contracts for construction and equipment, twenty thousand tons steel rails, etc., to the amount of \$7,894,845, had been made and the work all commenced, with no provision whatever for meeting the large payments. The panic of 1873 occurred in September, and disclosed the fact that the dividend just paid (\$2,004,315) had been borrowed, on call, of the Union Trust Company. That institution closed and passed into the hands of a receiver, who called the large loan at a time when money could not be borrowed on the best collateral security. After giving the Trust

Company ample security of my own for the debt, I undertook to extricate the company from its financial difficulties."

Immediately upon the accession of the new management, a policy of retrenchment was adopted and carried out. The work of extending a double-track from Elkhart to Chicago,—one hundred miles,—was stopped within seven miles of Elkhart, and strenuous efforts were made to procure a release from other large contracts; but so much material had been purchased and so much work done, that the effort proved ineffectual. The outlay for construction, however, was largely reduced. To meet the pressing necessities of the road for construction and equipment, and also for the extinguishment of the large floating debt, the directors resolved upon placing a second general mortgage of \$25,000,000. The expectation of the directory was that \$12,000,000 of these bonds would retire the \$6,000,000 issue of 1882 bonds, and extinguish the floating debt. The remaining \$13,000,000 were to be held in reserve for purposes of construction and equipment. The actual increase in the company's funded debt during the year 1874, was \$6,316,000 in second mortgage bonds, sold at 90 per cent., yielding \$5,697,416.68. This proving insufficient to extinguish the debt, the usual dividends of the year were passed, and the undivided earnings of 1873 and 1874—\$2,413,215.34—applied to the cancellation of these obligations. This policy aided materially in placing the company upon a sound financial basis, without a dollar of floating debt, and restoring it to its position as a dividend-paying road,—a dividend of three and one-half per cent. being paid on February 1, 1875, from the earnings of the last half of 1874.

The sale of bonds and increase of debt came to a full stop in 1874. No increase in the aggregate funded debt was made after the troublesome floating debt inherited from a previous administration; on the other hand, a move was made in the opposite direction, by providing for a sinking fund. At the close of 1875, after meeting every obligation legitimately chargeable to the year, and providing for the dividend payable on February 1, 1876, besides satisfying the sinking fund, there remained in the treasury, for the first time in the company's history, a very considerable balance.

After an immunity of seven years from serious accident, at the close of 1876, occurred the Ashtabula disaster on December 29. The cause of the accident has never been satisfactorily explained. Its nature and effects are well known. Among those who perished were many citizens of Chicago, and not a few homes in this city were called to mourn some member of the

domestic circle. The accident entailed a loss upon the company of \$495,722.42, or nearly one per cent. of the entire capital stock.

Another change of presidents occurred in 1877, when the late William H. Vanderbilt succeeded his father, whose death occurred on January 4, in that year. In 1877, the company invested \$200,000 in the purchase of stock in the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road, which has proved a valuable investment.

The year 1879 closed the first decade in the history of the consolidated company. The miles of road operated were as follows:

	Miles.
Main line, Buffalo to Chicago.....	540.49
Five L. S. & M. S. Branches.....	324.38
Total miles L. S. & M. S. Railway proper.....	864.87
Three proprietary roads, owned wholly by the L. S. & M. S. Railway, but under separate organizations.....	160.07
Three leased roads.....	152.73
Total miles operated.....	1,177.67

In 1879, the company purchased \$1,384,700 of the capital stock of the Canada Southern Railway Company, which practically gave it control of the latter road, and removed a threatened competition, the original design having been to extend the Canada Southern line to this city.

The years from 1880 to 1883 were most prosperous. There was a continuing increase of earnings, both gross and net, though in 1884 a reduction of nearly twenty per cent. in business caused a falling off of nearly \$4,000,000 in the former. Stringent economy in administration, however, so far kept down the operating expenses that the net earnings were lowered by only about one-half that sum.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the company during these years was the acquisition, in 1882, of a controlling interest in the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. This was effected by the exchange of \$6,527,000 second mortgage bonds for 140,500 shares of capital stock of the latter company. This exchange made the total funded debt of the road \$43,192,000 at the close of 1882. In 1884, a further increase of \$3,250,000 was made. The total amount of the bonded debt at the opening of the year was \$46,192,000.

The following tables show the financial operations of the company from 1871 to 1884, and the amount of freight and number of passengers carried, with the rates of transportation and the revenue derived therefrom:

Year.	Miles.	Gross earnings.	OPERATING EXPENSES.		Net earnings.	Fixed charges.	DIVIDENDS PER SHARE OF \$100.	
			Amount.	Per cent.			Earned.	Paid.
1871 ---	1,074	\$14,898,449	\$ 9,779,806	65.64	\$5,118,643	\$2,121,164	\$8 37	\$8 00
1872 ---	1,136	17,699,935	11,839,526	66.90	5,860,409	2,201,459	8 55	8 00
1873 ---	1,177	19,414,509	13,746,598	70.90	5,667,911	2,654,560	6 10	4 00
1874 ---	1,177	17,146,131	11,152,371	65.04	5,993,760	3,008,193	6 04	3 25
1875 ---	1,177	14,434,199	10,531,501	72.96	3,902,698	2,810,294	2 20	2 00
1876 ---	1,177	13,949,177	9,574,836	68.64	4,374,341	2,759,989	3 26	3 25
1877 ---	1,177	13,595,159	8,963,966	66.37	4,541,193	2,775,657	3 57	2 00
1878 ---	1,177	13,979,766	8,486,601	60.70	5,493,165	2,718,792	5 61	4 00
1879 ---	1,177	15,271,492	8,934,524	58.50	6,336,968	2,754,988	7 24	6 50
1880 ---	1,177	18,749,461	10,418,105	55.56	8,331,356	2,750,374	11 28	8 00
1881 ---	1,177	17,971,391	11,278,429	62.76	6,692,962	2,725,375	8 02	8 00
1882 ---	1,274	18,225,639	11,057,807	60.67	7,167,832	3,027,000	8 37	8 00
1883 ---	1,340	18,513,656	11,001,854	59.43	7,511,802	3,498,806	8 11	8 00
1884 ---	1,340	14,843,584	9,133,522	61.53	5,710,062	3,720,670	4 02	5 00

Year.	Tons.	Average miles hauled.	Tons hauled one mile.	Revenue.	Receipts per ton per mile.	Cost per ton per mile.	Profit per ton per mile.
1871	3,784,525	193.9	733,670,696	\$10,341,218	1.391	.913	.478
1872	4,443,092	208.2	924,844,140	12,824,862	1.374	.920	.454
1873	5,176,661	203.6	1,053,927,189	14,192,399	1.335	.946	.389
1874	5,221,267	191.4	999,342,081	11,918,350	1.180	.767	.413
1875	5,022,490	187.8	943,236,161	9,639,038	1.010	.737	.273
1876	5,635,167	201.2	1,133,834,828	9,405,620	.817	.561	.256
1877	5,513,398	195.9	1,080,095,561	9,476,608	.864	.573	.291
1878	6,098,445	219.8	1,340,467,821	10,048,952	.734	.474	.260
1879	7,541,294	229.9	1,733,423,440	11,288,261	.642	.398	.244
1880	8,350,336	221.7	1,851,166,018	14,077,294	.750	.435	.315
1881	9,164,508	220.6	2,021,775,468	12,659,987	.617	.414	.203
1882	9,195,538	205.8	1,892,868,224	12,022,577	.628	.413	.215
1883	8,478,605	199.3	1,689,512,415	12,480,094	.728	.452	.276
1884	7,365,688	191.5	1,410,545,674	9,358,810	.652	.426	.226

Year.	Number of passengers carried.	Average distance.	Passengers-carried one mile.	Revenue.	Receipts per passenger per mile.	Cost per passenger per mile.	Profit per passenger per mile.
1871	2,046,428	70	142,684,243	\$4,006,724	2.808	1.939	.869
1872	2,212,754	74	162,308,495	4,218,543	2.599	1.814	.785
1873	2,845,163	63	179,363,173	4,569,739	2.542	1.878	.664
1874	3,096,263	56	173,224,572	4,249,022	2.452	1.678	.774
1875	3,170,234	52	164,950,561	3,922,798	2.378	1.824	.554
1876	3,119,923	56	175,510,501	3,664,148	2.090	1.515	.575
1877	2,742,295	50	138,116,618	3,203,200	2.319	1.647	.672
1878	2,746,032	49	133,702,021	3,057,393	2.287	1.276	1.012
1879	2,822,121	50	141,162,317	3,138,003	2.223	1.174	1.049
1880	3,313,485	53	176,148,767	3,761,008	2.135	1.086	1.049
1881	3,682,006	56.5	207,953,215	4,134,788	1.988	1.120	.868
1882	4,118,832	55	227,098,958	4,897,185	2.157	1.166	.991
1883	3,999,356	55	215,715,155	4,736,088	2.196	1.278	.918
1884	3,629,196	52.5	190,503,852	4,133,729	2.170	1.254	.916

A. G. AMSDEN, superintendent of the Western Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, controls the line between Chicago and Elkhart, Ind., a distance of one hundred and one miles. He was born in York, Washtenaw Co., Mich., in 1838, the son of Aratus and Mary (Cook) Amsden; and received his education in the district school and at Ypsilanti Academy. His father was a farmer, and also did house and sign painting for the neighbors, and young Amsden worked upon the farm and also learned the painter's trade. He followed these pursuits until April 14, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the 6th Michigan Infantry Volunteers, which regiment was afterward changed to a heavy artillery regiment. He was successively promoted corporal, sergeant and orderly sergeant of Co. "F," and, in December, 1863, was commissioned as second lieutenant, and, in November, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant. In June, 1863, he received a severe gun-shot wound in the left thigh, during the assault on Port Hudson; and, in August, 1864, he received two sabre cuts in the same thigh while he was out with a scouting party. In the spring of 1864, Lieutenant Amsden was appointed post ordnance officer at Port Hudson, and remained there on duty about fourteen months, when he was ordered to Fort Morgan, Ala., and there was assigned to duty in charge of the Ordnance Department of the Defenses of Mobile, and continued there until his muster out on September 12, 1865, his regiment having been mustered out in the latter part of August, in the same year. He then went to Detroit, Mich., and spent the winter and the following spring; after which he worked at carriage-painting at Manchester, Mich., for five years. In March, 1871, Mr. Amsden commenced his railroad experience by entering the employment of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway as warehouseman at South Bend, Ind. He occupied that position for three months, and was then promoted cashier of the station, where he remained until May, 1872, when he was appointed private secretary for the superintendent of the Michigan Division. He was such secretary for two years and eleven months, and was then, on May 1, 1875, made track-master of the Kalamazoo Division; and, on June 1, 1875, was appointed division superintendent of that Division, where he remained until January 8, 1883, when he was promoted to his present position. Mr. Amsden is a member

of Orcutt Post, No. 79, G.A.R., and of Manchester Lodge, No. 148, A.F. & A.M., Manchester, Mich. He was married in November, 1867, to Miss Alice E. Spencer, of Manchester, Mich.; they have two children,—Eva U. and Wallace H.

CYRUS D. ROYS, attorney for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, was born in Lamoille County, Vt., in 1836, the son of Benedict and Melissa (Dunn) Roys. He prepared for college at the academies of Barry and Newbury, Vermont, and graduated from Adrian College, Mich., in June, 1862, with the degree of A.B., having removed to Adrian in 1860. In March, 1862, Mr. Roys also graduated from the law school of Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and was admitted to the Bar immediately afterward. In the same year he enlisted in Battery "I," 1st Michigan Light Artillery, and was immediately promoted sergeant; before the regiment reached the scene of action he was commissioned first lieutenant of Battery "L," and as such officer served in the Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns, and was mustered out in March, 1864. In June, 1864, the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Adrian College. Mr. Roys did not follow any active business for about eighteen months after he left the Army, in consequence of ill-health; and his first law practice was commenced in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1867, where he remained for two years and then came to Chicago, arriving here in September, 1869. Immediately thereafter he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and then commenced his practice in this city, at first occupying a desk in the office of Messrs. Dent & Black, but not being associated with any other gentleman in the practice of his profession at any time. In 1868, Mr. Roys had his first suit for the Lake Shore road, and his conduct of that was so able that he had all its business. After that time, and, in 1870, he was officially recognized as the attorney for the road, which position he has held since. One of the most celebrated suits in which this gentleman has been engaged was the case known as The Western Indiana suit, which occupied all the courts here for many months, and wherein also were engaged James L. High, George W. Kretzinger and—as the representative for the Rock Island road—Thomas F. Withrow. In this case applications were made to Mr. Roys for his briefs from lawyers all over the country, such was the repute he gained from his management of the suit. Mr. Roys is a

member of King Solomon Lodge, No. 10, A.F. & A.M. Leavenworth, Kansas. He was married in December, 1868, to Miss Julia Catherine Morehous, of Elkhart, Ind.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

While the net earnings of the Michigan Central Railway Company for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1872, showed an increase of \$418,525.29 over those of the preceding year, many difficulties were encountered in transacting the business of the road. The winter of 1872-73 was one of extraordinary severity, and for two periods, of about a month in all, passage by ferry at the Detroit River was rendered impossible by accumulation of ice, resulting in the storage, on side-tracks, of from one thousand to one thousand two hundred loaded east-bound freight cars. The extreme cold of a very long winter, and a heavy traffic, produced a damaging effect upon the iron rail of a single track and a correspondingly worn and rough condition of machinery.

In view of these drawbacks and of the increasing competition, the management decided upon an extensive policy of improvement. In their report for the fiscal year 1872, the directors said:

* * * * "The result is the large necessary expenditure on capital account, already made and making, to enlarge the capacity of all the great avenues between the West and the seaboard. In the case of this company, the tracks must be doubled and made the most perfect possible, power and rolling-stock multiplied, and everything fitted to move the largest possible volume of business at the least possible cost."

The most natural eastern connection of the Michigan Central was, at that time, the Great Western of Canada. Improvements were, at the same time, being made in that line; while the track of the Grand Trunk between Detroit and Buffalo was being reduced from wide to narrow gauge. It was believed that these improvements, with the completion of the bridge across the Niagara River, would afford ample outlet to the East, with full connections with both the Erie and the New York Central roads.

The fire of October, 1871, destroyed all the company's buildings in Chicago, with all the freight in store. The facilities for handling freight were, of course, reduced to a minimum, while, at the same time, the fire created a wholly unprecedented demand for building material, which class of freight was shipped over the line to such an extent as (in conjunction with the ordinary shipments of merchandise) to fill all the side-tracks of the western half of the road with loaded cars. During the winter, from five hundred to eight hundred cars were, on the average, waiting for entrance into Chicago. The disaster, although terribly destructive in other respects, enabled the company to procure additional ground in this city for station purposes, thus relieving the management of the difficulty of inadequate room, under which it had labored for many years.

The Michigan Central, prior to 1872, had aided in the construction of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, and had become owner of more than one-third of the capital stock of that company. In 1872, the former company acquired control and assumed the management of the road.

During 1873, the Central acquired control of the Detroit & Bay City, which it managed and operated, running their own equipment over the road.

The "railroad war" that raged from January to July, 1874, between the various lines leading west from New York had the effect of materially lowering rates on west-bound freight and deranging those on east-bound

shipments, the result being, to quote the language of the directors, in their report for 1874, "that the whole business during that time has been [was] done at not much, if any, above cost, and is now going at much less than the cost of doing it."

Notwithstanding the fact that the results of the large outlay already made on account of construction and improvement had not met the expectations of the management, the directory decided that a continuance of the policy was demanded by self-preservation, and during the fiscal year ending June 1, 1874, large additional amounts were expended.

The completion of the International bridge at Niagara, during the year, was an event of much importance in the progress of improvement, as it superseded the old and inconvenient passage by means of a ferry. Its effect was greatly to improve the Grand Trunk route between Detroit and Buffalo, and also to give passage to trains of the Canada Southern road, then open from Detroit and connecting with the lines leading east from Buffalo.

The years 1875 and 1876 were characterized by the same general features as the two preceding;—an increase of business, a lowering of rates, and generally unsatisfactory financial results.

A change in the management of the road was made in 1877, by the retirement of James F. Joy from the presidency as well as from the directory. He was succeeded, as president, by Samuel Sloan, of New York. The year was not a successful one, financially, the net earnings showing a falling off of \$256,377.13 from those of 1876. In commenting upon this decrease, the directors attribute it, mainly, to the trunk-line warfare on west-bound freight, which seriously impaired the Central's income by producing a constant lowering of rates.

In the latter part of June, 1878, an entire change of management was made, and a new board of directors chosen. William H. Vanderbilt was elected president; among the directors were Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Badger, Edwin D. Worcester (all of New York) and Anson Stager of Chicago. The Michigan Central thus became an integral part of the "Vanderbilt system."

During 1878, dividends amounting to four per cent were paid, for the first time since 1873. In order to relieve the over-crowded condition of the road in this city and to reduce the cost of handling freight, sixty acres of land were purchased for freight-yard purposes at Kensington, the junction of the Michigan Central and Illinois Central roads.

The year 1880 was the most successful since the organization of the company, the particular concomitants being the largely increased volume of traffic, the considerable and permanent improvement of the property, and a resulting dividend of eight per cent. paid to share-holders. One of the features in the history of the company for the year, which deserves special mention, is the unprecedented sale of lands, at greatly advanced prices, there being 47,124.41 acres sold, at an average price per acre of \$14.46. There had been a steady appreciation in the prices realized. In 1877, the average price was \$8.74 an acre; in 1878, \$9.86; and, in 1879, \$11.40. The assets of the Land Department, on January 1, 1881, were thus summed up by the Land Commissioner:

408,881 acres of land, estimated at.....	\$3,066,607 50
Amount due on land contracts	561,388 41
Cash on hand, December 31, 1880.....	84,843 73
Total.....	\$3,712,839 64

On April 1, 1881, the company leased the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, and assumed its debts.

In December, 1882, an agreement was entered into with the Canada Southern Railway Company, under which, for a period of twenty-one years from January 1, 1883, the Michigan Central assumed the operation and management of the Canada Southern and its leased lines. At the time of the execution of the agreement, the latter line had partially built (and during the next twelve months completed) a line from Essex Center to the Detroit River, opposite Detroit, with a suitable ferry to that city. During 1883, it constructed, under its agreement with the Central, a branch of its main line from Welland to the Niagara River, just below the Falls crossing the river upon the well-known "canti-lever" bridge), and increased its equipment to an extent sufficient to meet the demands of the through traffic. The provisions of the agreement with regard to earnings, expenses, etc., may be summarized as follows: After paying the common charges, the balance of earnings was to be divided in the ratio of two-thirds to the Michigan Central Company, and one-third to the Canada South-

ern. In examining the appended tables, it must be borne in mind that the sudden increase in totals, noticeable in the year 1883, is due to the fact that, for the years following, the business of the Canada Southern line is included. On January 1, 1884, the miles of road operated were as follows:

Main line—	
Chicago to Detroit	284.07
Windsor to Suspension Bridge	226.18
	510.25
Branches—	
Michigan Central System	750.26
Canada Southern System	207.64
	957.90
Total miles operated	1,468.15

This increase of mileage, while occasioned chiefly by the addition of the Canada Southern system, was partly due to the acquisition, on February 15, 1883, of the Saginaw Bay & Northwestern Railroad.

The year 1884, being one of financial depression, the Michigan Central road suffered, in common with other business interests of the country.

The financial operations of the Michigan Central Railway (including Branches) during the years 1872 to 1884, inclusive, were as follows:

Years ending June 1.	Gross earnings.	OPERATING, EXPENSES AND TAXES.		Net earnings.	Fixed charges, interest, rental, etc.	Net income.	Dividends.	Surplus.
		Amount.	Per cent.					
1872	\$ 6,441,412 56	\$4,447,803 46	70.64	\$1,993,609 10	\$ 264,954 86	\$1,728,654 24	\$1,501,085 00	\$227,599 24
1873	7,302,118 06	4,980,935 46	68.29	2,315,182 60	140,952 86	1,889,542 95	1,609,001 00	280,541 95
1874	7,634,081 70	5,523,642 39	72.35	2,110,439 31	631,103 70	1,479,335 61	None	-----
1875	7,102,286 41	5,068,097 76	71.35	2,034,188 65	891,596 53	1,142,592 12	None	-----
1876	6,850,964 06	4,802,902 23	70.10	2,048,061 83	891,649 59	1,156,412 24	None	-----
1877	6,498,126 76	4,706,442 06	72.43	1,791,684 70	1,447,640 00	344,044 70	None	-----
Seven months ending Dec. 31.								
1877	3,993,513 90	2,591,015 39	66.37	1,312,498 51	849,243 00	463,255 51	None	-----
Calendar years.								
1878	6,872,094 03	4,307,238 81	63.55	2,624,520 12	1,615,950 00	1,008,570 12	749,528 16	359,041 96
1879	7,415,428 86	4,699,592 43	63.97	2,715,836 43	1,621,702 00	1,094,134 43	1,030,601 22	63,533 21
1880	9,085,748 71	5,738,751 09	64.11	3,346,997 62	1,681,593 00	1,665,404 62	1,499,056 32	182,537 30
1881	8,934,331 62	6,732,095 90	76.50	2,202,235 72	1,692,926 38	509,309 34	468,455 10	40,854 24
1882	9,041,032 33	6,671,726 56	75.17	2,369,305 77	1,801,370 97	567,934 80	374,764 08	193,170 72
1883	14,077,468 14*	9,741,638 45	69.53	4,335,829 69	3,044,986 95†	1,290,842 74	1,124,292 24	165,550 50
1884	11,738,934 72	8,959,132 41	76.84	2,779,802 32	2,659,049 69	120,752 63	None	-----

*Including \$67,701.45 derived from investments.

†Including the payment of one-third of the net earnings to the Canada Southern Company.

The freight and passenger business and earnings of the Michigan Central Railway, from 1872 to 1884, inclusive, were as follows:

Years ending June 1.	Total tonnage carried.	Tons carried one mile.	Rate per ton per mile.	Revenue.	Years ending June 1.	Total number of passengers carried.	Passengers carried one mile.	Rate per mile per passenger.	Revenue.
			Cents.						
1872	1,708,964		1.56	\$4,096,198 76	1872	774,349			\$1,687,256 49
1873	1,909,671		1.57	4,652,873 82	1873	852,352			1,785,716 33
1874	2,186,786		1.22	4,908,961 93	1874	877,445			1,803,247 66
1875	2,375,496		1.16	4,437,838 69	1875	831,489	72,826,047	2.40	1,793,727 66
1876	2,686,248		1.12	4,417,275 57	1876	893,279	70,566,893	2.35	1,663,642 65
1877	3,050,386	473,837,807	.88	4,158,887 32	1877	1,450,136	93,830,515	2.16	2,026,235 44
From June 1, 1877, to January 1, 1878	1,708,225	252,373,503	.82	2,516,686 21	From June 1, to December 31, 1877	906,717	51,354,147	2.34	1,203,375 24
Calendar years.					Calendar years.				
1878	3,564,731	548,053,707	.85	4,646,247 91	1878	1,433,937	79,684,072	2.41	1,918,608 96
1879	3,513,819	721,019,413	.69	4,986,987 84	1879	1,445,655	93,232,430	2.21	2,062,264 51
1880	3,797,137	735,611,995	.84	6,195,970 72	1880	1,609,810	115,523,789	2.13	2,461,771 31
1881	4,196,896	799,022,930	.72	5,675,731 00	1881	2,079,289	135,706,148	2.07	2,812,705 53
1882	3,913,869	703,241,320	.77	5,426,455 11	1882	2,368,842	142,237,961	2.21	3,146,309 13
1883	5,197,278	1,411,282,864	.83	9,472,365 62	1883	2,909,323	180,749,225	2.22	4,007,548 30
1884	5,141,597	1,179,193,827	.65	7,620,887 14	1884	2,581,072	164,968,660	2.10	3,464,559 75

The figures given for the years 1872 to 1882 apply to the main line only.

The figures given for the years 1872 to 1882 apply to the main line only.

The following sketches are of some of the prominent railroad officials, the headquarters of whose lines are in other cities:

HENRY C. BARLOW, traffic manager of the Mexican Central Railway, was born in the town of Niles, Mich., on August 15, 1850. He is a son of Lemuel and Hannah (Orcutt) Barlow, and his father first came to Chicago in its village days. Young Barlow lived with his parents in Niles until twelve years of age, and the family then removed to Amboy, Ill. He was afforded such advantages of education as were given in the school at Niles, but on leaving there pursued his studies only about one year. He then went into his father's general store in Amboy and assisted him in the business for about a year. At the end of that time he went to Chelsea, Mich., and took a clerkship in the general store of Mr. Congdon, with a salary of ten dollars a month and board. He worked there for just a year and then joined his brother, who was agent for the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, at Negaunee. He assisted him in his office and learned the science of telegraphy and thus practically commenced his railway career. He remained there for a number of months and then went to Toledo, Ohio, and became a salesman for a large wholesale leather house. He passed eight months there and then decided that he would prefer the railroad business as an occupation. In accordance with that desire he went to Warren, Ill., and commenced his highly successful career. He checked goods in the freight warehouse of the Illinois Central Railroad at that point until February, 1868, when he was appointed telegraph operator at Barrington, Ill., on the line of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad. He served the company in that capacity, as clerk, station agent and travelling freight agent until May 30, 1881. He was careful, faithful and assiduous in his work, and his promotions were made as rapidly as vacancies occurred. On July 1, 1881, he was made division freight agent of the Winona, St. Peter and Dakota Central Division of the Chicago & North-Western Railway and made his headquarters at Winona. A year later he was tendered the office of assistant general freight agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and in another year he was promoted to general freight agent of the road, making his headquarters, during those two years, at Topeka, Kansas. On November 10, 1884, he was elected traffic manager of the Mexican Central Railway and took general charge of that corporation's commercial affairs. Although the general offices of that company are in the City of Mexico, Mr. Barlow prefers a residence in the North, and Chicago being most centrally located and his favorite city he makes this his headquarters and home. Within less than twenty years, he has become an occupant of one of the most responsible and important positions in one of the largest railroad corporations in America. Mr. Barlow was married on January 15, 1883, to Miss Mary Cone, of Winona, Minn. He is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M., of Chicago, and of Sparta Lodge, I.O.O.F., of Sparta, Wis.

CHARLES H. WOOD, general agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1834. His early boyhood was passed in that locality and his education was obtained at the common schools. In 1852, Mr. Wood entered into the railway service and has been identified with the same over thirty-three years. He first took a clerical position in the construction department of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway, and so remained for three years, when he was promoted to conductor of a passenger train. His run was between Marietta and Cincinnati, and he retained that position for ten consecutive years. In 1863, he was tendered the office of general western passenger agent of the Pan Handle road, and accepted, making his headquarters at Cincinnati. He served the road in that capacity for six years, and was then transferred to Chicago and took charge of the freight business, where he remained for three and one-half years. He then left their employ to represent the Blue Line Fast Freight in this city, and so remained until January 1, 1883, when he resigned his office in order to accept the general agency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. His headquarters were at Kansas City for nearly two years, and then he was transferred to the same position in this city, which he has held up to the present time. Mr. Wood was married on September 30, 1867, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss E. V. Hudson. They have one daughter, Helen E. Mr. Wood has been for some time a member of the Illinois Club.

WILLIAM WALTER TABBERNER, general agent of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on April 22, 1856. Mr. Tabberner during his boyhood had only limited educational advantages, and, owing to the force of circumstances, was obliged to seek his own living and maintenance from the time he was about thirteen years of age. In the fall of 1869, he entered the office of the superintendent of the Chicago & North-Western Railway at Milwaukee as messenger boy, and continued in that capacity for some time. Being active, energetic and ambitious, he was rapidly promoted. He left the superintendent's office and took

the place of messenger in the local freight office of the same road. A year or two later he was offered the position of expense bill-clerk in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway office, which he accepted, and a little later was promoted to bill-clerk. After he left this road he took the position of clerk in the local freight office of the Milwaukee & Northern Railway, and afterward was promoted to a clerkship in the general ticket office of the same line. This was in 1873, when the road was leased to the Wisconsin Central Railway. Mr. Tabberner continued his identification with railroads, filling various positions, until 1882, when, in December of that year, he was appointed agent of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, at Green Bay, Wis. He remained there until March, 1883, when he was ordered to Chicago to represent the last named company as their general agent. Mr. Tabberner has been the Milwaukee & Northern's accredited agent in this city up to the present time. The line which he represents runs from Milwaukee to Menominee, Mich., and a branch from Hilbert to Appleton, Wis. He was married at Racine, Wis., in September, 1883, to Miss Annie Evans, of that city.

FRANK FERRIS, commercial agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, was born at Peekskill, N. Y., on March 21, 1853. He was brought up in his native State and received his education at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., one of the oldest educational institutions of the East. Mr. Ferris took a collegiate and classical course of study, graduating from the college in 1876. In August of that year, he took a position in the office of the general manager of the Hoosac Tunnel Line, at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for about eight months. In the following March he was made contracting agent for the Hoosac Tunnel Fast Freight Line, with his headquarters at Rochester. On September 4, 1877, Mr. Ferris came West and was made general agent of the Wabash system, at Quincy, Ill. He held that responsible office until June 1, 1881, when he became private secretary to H. M. Hoxie, vice-president and general manager of the Texas Pacific and International & Great Northern Railways, whose headquarters were at Palatine, Texas. He was so employed until the consolidation of the above roads with the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads, and the formation of what is now known as the South-western system, which embraces the following railroads: The Missouri Pacific; Missouri, Kansas & Texas; Central Branch of Union Pacific; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern; Texas & Pacific; International & Great Northern; and Galveston, Houston & Henderson; having a total mileage of six thousand and forty-five miles. On January 1, 1882, he went to Laredo, Texas, as general agent of the system at that point, where he remained until the following December. He was afterward made contracting agent, with headquarters at Kansas City, where he remained until May, 1883. He then received his appointment as commercial, freight and passenger agent for the same system, for the Republic of Mexico, with headquarters at the City of Mexico, where he was located until October, 1884. He was then transferred to this city as commercial agent for the company, and holds that office at the present time. For a young man, Mr. Ferris has had a large experience in the traffic business, and has been rapidly promoted to such positions as require the greatest business ability. He is to be congratulated on his early success in life, and the foundation for a splendid career in the future is assuredly well established.

T. B. GAULT, general agent of the Union Pacific Railway, was born in New Hampshire, on June 30, 1841. He was reared in New England and received an excellent education in the public schools. In 1863, he decided to try his fortunes in the West, and obtained a position with the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as clerk in their office at Rockford. He continued as such for about five years, when he was promoted to agent at that station. He remained in the employ of the company until 1874, when he went into the manufacturing business at Rockford. Three years later he closed out and went to work for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, taking the station agency at Owatonna, Minn. He continued there three and one-half years, and was then appointed general agent of the Wabash system, with headquarters at Omaha. He was their representative there until the road went into the pool in 1882, when he left the railway service and came to Chicago to make his permanent home. He became president of the Western Fence Company, which made a specialty of constructing wire fences for railroad protection, and was quite successful in this enterprise. Notwithstanding his determination to keep out of the railway service, on January 1, 1883, he accepted the position of general agent of the Union Pacific Railway, with headquarters here, and this office he holds up to the present time. His brother, John C. Gault, was recently arbitrator of several railway associations in the West, and is now located at Cincinnati. T. B. Gault is a thorough railway man, qualified in every particular for the duties of his position, and possessing qualities which mark him as a gentleman. The Union Pacific has in him an efficient and popular representative of their Eastern interests.

L. N. SAWYER, contracting freight agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was born at Dover, N. H., on February 26, 1842. He spent his early boyhood in his native town, attending its public schools, and finished his education at Providence, R. I., at the institution known as the Friends' College. When the War broke out in the spring of 1861, Mr. Sawyer was about completing his collegiate studies, and returning home a short time later he enlisted in Co. "K," 11th New Hampshire Infantry Volunteers, and was made sergeant. He was in active service all through the War and was in many of the most important engagements. He was promoted to the rank of captain and served on the staff of Brevet Major-General S. G. Griffin as brigade inspector until the close of the War. President Johnson signed his commission as brevet major of volunteers just before the surrender of the Confederates. When he was mustered out Mr. Sawyer came to Chicago and commenced bookkeeping for Dake & Woodman (wholesale bakers) and afterward for George H. Brooks & Co., a commission firm then on South Water Street. He remained with them until 1868, and the following year he took a position as bookkeeper with the Pullman Car Company and later on was made assistant auditor. He was in the service of the Pullman Company until 1873, and then went into the real-estate business on his own account. For three years Mr. Sawyer was engaged in this pursuit, and during that time transacted a very large business. In 1877, he was tendered a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago. His duties were connected with the freight department, under the administration of Mr. Wright, then president of the road. Mr. Sawyer has been with the Northern Pacific since that time, and is now their contracting freight agent for Chicago. Mr. Sawyer was married on November 15, 1871, to Miss Emma, daughter of Lorin P. Hilliard, one of Chicago's earliest residents and formerly county treasurer for Cook County.

G. W. R. GOODNO, city passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was born at Troy, N. Y., on August 16, 1846. The earlier part of his life was spent in Ogdensburg, where he attended school and commenced business life. Mr. Goodno first entered the railway service, with which he has been identified for the last eighteen years, in 1868. He went to work for the Grand Trunk Railway, taking a position as traveling agent in the Eastern territory. He remained with them for three years, and then went to Kansas City, Mo., where he was in the Pullman service as conductor for about two years. In the latter part of 1873, he went with the Union Pacific Railroad, in whose employ he was for about five years, serving in various capacities. Mr. Goodno also became connected with the Erie & Chicago road and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He was then sent to Omaha as the western passenger agent of the Michigan Central line, and remained there for some time. He took a position with the Northern Pacific company on September 1, 1884, as their passenger agent in this city, which office he now occupies. Mr. Goodno is one of the most active, energetic and reliable agents in the city and possesses in the fullest degree the confidence and good opinion of the Northern Pacific administration. He was married at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1868, to Miss Abbie Mead, of that place. They have had five children, one of whom, Forest S., is now dead. The remaining children are Mamie, Becky, Bessie and George.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company secured an entrance into Chicago in November, 1874, over the line of the Illinois Central road, with which company a contract was also made for the use of depot grounds. The project of an extension of the road to Chicago was conceived in 1871-72. A line was accordingly constructed from a point about ninety miles north of Newark, Ohio (on the Lake Erie Division), to Chicago,—a distance of 260 miles. The location secured at once the two great advantages of low grades and directness, the distance from this city to Baltimore, by this route, being 811 miles, and to Washington 784 miles. The point of divergence was chosen with a view to the ultimate concentration, upon this route, of the traffic of the main line and of the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, as well as that between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. The value of the line was estimated, by the directory, on its completion, at \$6,357,893.43.

The following table affords a comprehensive view of the financial results of the operation of the branch since its opening:

Year ending September 30.	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.
1874	\$ 64,953 08	\$ 36,857 69	\$ 27,195 39
1875	959,164 23	1,169,331 69	-----
1876	1,231,785 88	1,065,082 86	166,703 02
1877	957,695 60	834,415 21	123,280 39
1878	1,057,558 96	628,010 57	429,548 39
1879	1,153,852 27	659,321 57	494,530 70
1880	1,548,994 51	982,320 88	566,673 63
1881	1,638,661 65	1,185,591 97	453,069 68
1882	1,692,006 57	1,245,600 01	446,406 56
1883	1,878,167 22	1,304,664 10	573,503 12
1884	2,046,880 53	1,557,892 57	488,987 96

About the time of the completion of the branch, forty acres of land were purchased at Chicago Junction, fifty-six acres were donated at Garrett City, and forty acres at South Chicago, for depot grounds, machine shops, engine houses, etc. In this city, a brick freight warehouse, was erected in 1875. Connections were made with the Stock Yards, and ample preparations made for an extensive traffic in live-stock.

During 1877, some changes were made in the corporate constitution and control. The original legal name,—the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway,—did not properly represent or characterize the line finally adopted, and was changed, under the laws of Ohio and Indiana, to the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railway Company. The line, however, is still known as the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The extension of the Baltimore & Ohio line to this city was not viewed with favor by other of the trunk lines, who believed that in it they saw a formidable competitor. Much jealousy was engendered, and a fierce commercial rivalry raged for some time. By mutual consent of the Baltimore & Ohio and Illinois Central companies, the use of the depot of the latter was abandoned by the former in 1875, and the city terminus was fixed at the Exposition Building, on Michigan Avenue.

EDMUND CLARK LAWRENCE, city passenger and freight agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., on June 30, 1843. His parents removed to DeKalb County, Ill., when he was thirteen years old. His father being a farmer, the son was reared in the country and attended the district school. Upon his maturity, he decided to follow farming individually, and so continued, on land near his old home in DeKalb, until the summer of 1875. He was then offered a position as local agent for the land department of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and, selling out his farming interests, he opened an office in Millington, Ill., and from that time to the present has been identified with railroad corporations. He remained at Millington but two months, the company deeming his service of such value as to warrant their placing him in charge of the Chicago office of the land department. Mr. Lawrence's long and practical experience as a farmer fitted him for the position he occupied, and he was of value as an agent for the disposal of the company's lands. He remained with them until January 24, 1880, when the consolidation of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific railroads was completed. He was then appointed general traveling agent of the land department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, having for his principal work the advertising of their lands along the line in Iowa. He remained with them until they had effected sales for over eighty thousand acres, which comprised the bulk of their lands in Iowa, and, in 1881, took a position as travelling passenger agent. He now occupies the position as city passenger agent, with general charge of the freight business in this city for the above company. Mr. Lawrence was married at Sandwich, Ill., on November 14, 1872, to Miss Eliza Dean; they have one daughter,—Cora Bell. Their two sons, Bertie and Edmund, died when five and two years of age, respectively.

ELMER H. WOOD, general agent of the freight department of the Union Pacific Railroad, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., on January 12, 1854. His early education was obtained in his native State at the common schools, and, after his removal to Illinois in 1870, he entered into, and graduated from, the Grand

Prairie Academy at Onarga, having taken a full course in both commercial and classical branches. He then became identified with the railway service, and took the position of station agent at Stillman Valley, Ill., on the old Chicago & Pacific line, now a part of the Council Bluffs Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. He was station agent for six months and was then transferred to the Chicago & Pacific ticket office in this city. He served the road in that capacity until October 1, 1876, when the line was about to become consolidated, and he then went into the employment of the Union Pacific Railroad, taking a position as clerk in their city office here. On September 1, 1884, he was promoted to the office of general agent of the freight department, which position he holds at the present time. Mr. Wood was married on September 14, 1876, to Linnie L. Barnes, of Onarga, Ill. He is a resident of Oak Park and a member of the National Union Society.

HARRY C. FULLER, general agent of the freight and passenger department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, was born at Grand Haven, Mich., on August 22, 1858. He resided there during his boyhood, attending the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, his parents then removing to Chicago. In 1871, he went to the Douglas School in this city for a short time, and also took a commercial course in St. Ignatius College. Completing his studies he commenced to work for the tea and coffee house of Downer & Co., and acted as their general accountant up to 1876. He was then employed as shipping clerk for the well-known safe firm of Warren, Howard & Co., of Cincinnati, who had a branch house here. He remained with them until March 30, 1877, when he became connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He was engaged in their city office as messenger, and rapidly went through the grade of promotions at the local freight depot. In 1880, he was returned to the city office as a clerk, and, on December 30, 1884, won the post of chief clerk. On the 1st of February following he received his appointment as general agent of the freight and passenger department of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with headquarters in this city. This position he now holds, and by his prompt and careful attention to the duties of his office, together with his genial and courteous manners, he has won the highest approbation of his employers and stands well in the estimation of his many friends in railway circles. Mr. Fuller was married on August 17, 1884, to Miss Helen Whitehead, of Chicago, and they are the parents of an only daughter, Virginia.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The New York & Chicago Railway Company was incorporated in the State of Illinois under the general railroad act, and articles of association were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on March 23, 1881. The purpose of incorporation was the construction and operation, in connection with the Buffalo, Cleveland & Chicago Railway Company, of New York, the Buffalo & Chicago Railway Company, of Pennsylvania, the New York & Chicago Railway Company, of Ohio, and the New York & Chicago Railway Company, of Indiana, incorporated respectively at or about the same time in the various States named, of a railroad from Buffalo to Chicago.

These various companies were consolidated soon after their incorporation, under the name of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, and articles of consolidation were filed on April 12, 1881, stating the amount of capital stock to be \$35,000,000, which amount was increased one year later to \$50,000,000.

Soon after the consolidation, the work of construction was commenced, and on September 1, 1882, the road was formally turned over to the company by the contractors, and the entire line from Buffalo to Chicago—512.54 miles—was put in operation. The line is known as the "Nickel Plate."

At the opening of 1885, the total liabilities of the company were as follows:

Common stock.....	\$28,000,000 00
Preferred stock.....	22,000,000 00
Funded debt.....	19,703,000 00
Floating debt.....	2,515,810 82
Total.....	\$72,518,810 82

The result of the financial operations for 1884 were as follows:

Total income.....	\$ 3,028,829 37
Operating expenses and taxes.....	2,073,135 59
Excess.....	\$1,990,702 70
Less taxes.....	82,372 89
	\$2,073,135 59
Net income.....	\$ 955,693 78
Interest and rentals.....	1,520,627 23
Deficit for year.....	\$ 570,933 45

The excess of assets over liabilities at the close of 1884 was \$1,008,937.33.

I. LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, local freight agent of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 2, 1847. He was brought up and educated in Kentucky, where he attended the common schools and took a practical course in a college. He afterward read law for a year, but, deciding not to pursue a professional career, he terminated his legal studies and entered into the railway service. He first took a clerical position in the claim department of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in 1872, and retained that for one year. He was then made chief clerk of the Globe Fast Freight line, an auxiliary of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with an office at Toledo, Ohio. He occupied that position for about fifteen months, and was then placed in charge of the station at Plymouth, Ohio, where he remained from 1874 to 1880. He was, during the last named year, transferred to the station agency at Tiffin, Ohio, and, in August, 1881, took a similar position at Sandusky. In the fall of 1881, the company sent him to Chicago to manage their local freight business here. One year later Mr. Lockwood resigned that position to take a more remunerative and responsible office, that of a freight agent of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad. This position he holds at the present time. Mr. Lockwood was married, in 1876, to Miss Lillie A. Bowlby, of Plymouth, Ohio. They have one daughter,—Lillie M.

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company is the consolidation of several independent companies controlling and operating a line from this city to Port Huron. The names of the corporations, with brief sketches of each, are as follows:

Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railroad Company, incorporated on January 30, 1847, from Port Huron to "some point on Lake Michigan at or near the mouth of Grand River."

Port Huron & Milwaukee Railroad Company, incorporated on February 12, 1855. Line similar to that of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Company, with which it was finally amalgamated.

Peninsular Railroad Company, incorporated on October 3, 1865, from Lansing to Battle Creek, Mich.

Peninsular Railroad Extension Company, incorporated on January 3, 1868, from Battle Creek to the Indiana State line. On February 17, 1868, this company was consolidated with the former, under the name of the Peninsular Railway.

Peninsular Railroad Company of Indiana, incorporated on October 14, 1859, chartered to construct a railway through Indiana Consolidated with the two companies last named, and the Peninsular Railroad Company of Illinois, in May, 1870. The line from Lansing to South Bend was completed and opened for traffic in 1872.

Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad Company, incorporated in August, 1873. Formed by the consolidation of the Port Huron & Lake Michigan and the Peninsular Railway companies. The section from South Bend to Valparaiso was opened in October, 1873.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company (of Michigan), incorporated in July, 1874, to construct the "missing link" between Austin and Flint, was completed and opened by January 1, 1877.

Chicago & State Line Railway Company, incorporated in June, 1878, to purchase the Chicago & Southern Railroad, which had been sold under decree of foreclosure on April 24, 1878. Authority was thus obtained to construct a continuous line of road from Chicago to the Indiana State line.

Chicago & State Line Extension Railway Company, incorporated in April, 1879, from the Indiana State line to Valparaiso.

Northwestern Grand Trunk Railway (of Michigan), incorporated on August 23, 1879, to acquire, by transfer from the Master in Chancery, under a decree in foreclosure, the railway property between Port Huron and Flint.

Michigan Railway Company, incorporated on January 6, 1880,

to acquire from purchasers under a previous foreclosure sale the railway between Lansing and Milton.

Indiana Railway, incorporated on January 6, 1880, to acquire, in the same manner, the line from Milton to Valparaiso.

Northwestern Grand Trunk Railway (in Illinois and Indiana), incorporated on September 3, 1879. Formed by the consolidation of the Chicago & State Line Railway and Chicago & State Line Extension Railway companies, with power to complete their road from Chicago to Valparaiso, which section was opened for traffic on February 8, 1880.

On April 7, 1880, was consummated the consolidation of the various companies above enumerated, under the name of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The length of the line—exclusive of two short branches aggregating 8.76 miles—is 330.5 miles. Its capital stock is \$6,600,000; its funded debt, at the close of the year 1884, was \$12,000,000; its floating indebtedness at the same time was \$696,221.60; the total liabilities aggregating \$12,896,221.60.

The following table shows the financial results of the operation of the road during the first five years of its existence:

Year.	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Taxes.	Net income.	Interest on bonds, rentals, etc.
1880	\$ 897,736 69	\$ 743,852 96	\$ 8,123 11	\$145,769 53	\$181,511 00
1881	1,702,116 00	1,365,092 16	16,704 74	319,509 10	319,509 10
1882	1,908,231 18	1,607,618 39	38,242 23	262,270 56	262,270 56
1883	2,669,769 93	1,926,697 03	54,863 93	688,208 97	685,652 18
1884	3,098,949 28	2,346,066 65	74,136 83	678,716 40	681,273 19

GEORGE BELL REEVE, traffic manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk and the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railways, was born in County Surrey, England, on October 23, 1840. He passed the greater portion of his boyhood in his native land. When he was twenty years old he entered the railway service, taking a position as freight clerk, on May 1, 1860, with the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1862, having previously studied the science of telegraphy during his leisure hours, he took a position as operator at the town of Belleville, for the Grand Trunk. From 1863 to 1864, he was train dispatcher at Belleville, and the two following years he passed as relieving agent on that line. Mr. Reeve has always been connected with the Grand Trunk roads, and, from the date of his first employment, has steadily gone upward till he has attained one of the most responsible and exacting posts in railway service. In 1866, he was appointed station agent at Belleville, and resided there for seven years. In 1873, he was appointed assistant general agent, with headquarters at Montreal. He thus served the company until 1881, when he was made traffic manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and holds that position at the present time. In 1884, he was also intrusted with the duties of traffic manager of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, a separate corporation from the Grand Trunk, but controlled by the latter organization. In all lines of business there are none which require men of such exceptional ability as does the railroad service. It is only by a lifetime of effort that such men as Mr. Reeve acquire the knowledge necessary to satisfactorily handle the immense business which comes to our leading railroad corporations. Mr. Reeve has worked his way by unceasing toil, unswerving purpose, and unflinching determination.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

This company is the successor of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, which was chartered in the winter of 1865-66, and first opened for travel, as far north as this city, on January 1, 1870, having its general offices in Chicago. The length of the line was 108 miles. During the following year, an Indiana branch (subsequently abandoned), from Bismarck to Snoddy's Mills, was built, a distance of twenty-four and one-half miles. The value of the road and equipment at that time was estimated by the management to be \$7,428,122.06. The financial operations of the roads were not satisfactory.

Year ending June 30.	Total earnings from all sources.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
1872	\$287,470 34	\$162,544 40	\$124,925 94
1873	654,849 81	417,314 18	237,535 63
1874	721,334 13	444,335 00	276,999 13

It is apparent that, with a bonded debt of nearly \$4,000,000, bearing 7 per cent. interest in gold, it was a mere question of time when the company should become insolvent; and, in 1875, the road passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom it was operated until, in 1877, a reorganization was effected. The line passed under the control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company on September 1 of that year.

On May 1, 1880, the company leased the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago Railway, since which time it has been operated as the Terre Haute Division of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois line. Owing to the poor condition of the property at the time of the lease, the

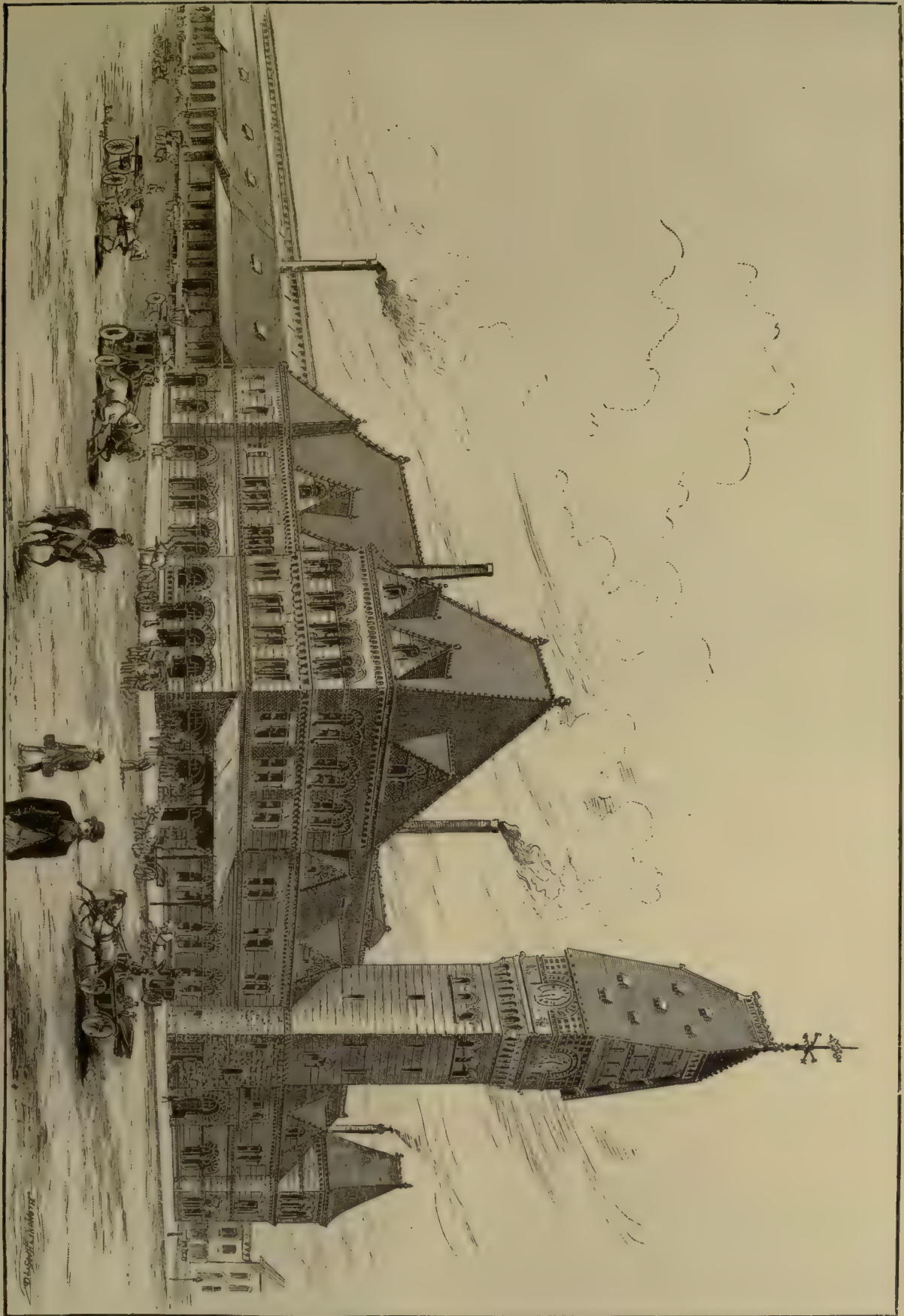
road was operated at loss until 1882. Since that time, however, it has proved profitable. During the same year, the directory made a contract for the construction of a branch road of about seven miles, from Danville to the coal fields of Grape Creek, in Vermillion County. A contract was also made with the Chicago & Western Indiana to build from South Englewood, on their line, to South Chicago, and to grant the right of use of the line.

Owing to the delay occasioned by the litigation between the Lake Shore and the Chicago & Western Indiana companies, over the question of crossing the tracks of the former at Sixteenth Street, the company was for several months confined to using the tracks for their passenger trains only to the depot at Archer Avenue, while the freight entered the city over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway. The right to reach the new passenger and freight depot, near the corner of State and Polk streets, was obtained about December 1, 1880, but the severity of the winter prevented a complete transfer of business until late in the spring.

The mileage of the road was somewhat increased, in 1882, by the extension of the Grape Creek line, to a junction with the Danville, Olney & Ohio River road, and the building of a thirteen-mile branch line, known as the Strawn & Indiana State Line road.

In 1883, the five lessees of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad—namely, The Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Wabash, Grand Trunk, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Chicago & Atlantic companies,—became, by agreement, owners of equal shares in the property, including the Belt Railroad system around Chicago and the Indiana elevator. The design of the erection of a new and commodious passenger depot was at once conceived, and steps were soon taken to carry the plan into execution.

On July 19, 1885, a new steel bridge over the Ohio



DEARBORN STATION.

River, at Henderson, was opened for traffic, thus giving to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, through its connection with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, an unbroken line to the South.

The following table shows financial results of the operation of the road from its reorganization until June 30, 1885:

Year ending	Gross receipts.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.
August 31, 1878	\$ 784,555 76	\$555,039 73	\$229,516 03
August 31, 1879	831,899 18	529,502 51	302,396 67
August 31, 1880	1,020,794 56	896,255 79	124,538 77
June 30, 1881*	1,289,237 64	808,465 83	480,771 81
June 30, 1882..	1,692,266 47	998,821 52	693,444 95
June 30, 1883..	1,759,132 10	952,261 20	806,870 90
June 30, 1884..	1,560,320 61	847,189 93	713,130 68
June 30, 1885..	1,600,142 80	899,560 08	700,582 72

*For ten months only.

†For main line only.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, general solicitor of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, is a native of Indiana, having been born on a farm near Vincennes, on January 17, 1849. His father was John F. Armstrong. During his boyhood, William worked on the farm in summer and in winter attended the country school, till he was nineteen years of age. He then entered the Indiana State University at Bloomington, where he remained for four years. He had determined on entering the profession of law, and while in college prepared himself for the work. He took a thorough classical course of study, and, when he graduated, in 1872, he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Law. Upon the completion of his collegiate training he entered the office of General Shackleford, at Evansville, Ind., and, under his direction, took a course in law for the following two years. During these years he was obliged to support himself on the munificent salary of \$3 a week as a lawyer's clerk. He slept on a cot in the office, and devoted himself night and day to perfecting his studies, and though these years of privation were hard to endure, the young man showed his willingness to submit to them until he could establish himself in business, confident that then the results would be satisfactory. Upon leaving General Shackleford's office, in 1874, he went to Washington, Ind., and began practicing law. He continued there with moderate success until January 1, 1881. He then made up his mind to come to Chicago and launch out into a larger field, notwithstanding the advice of friends to remain where he was. They were afraid the young lawyer would be unsuccessful in the metropolis, but he had the courage and determination to run the same risk that many others had, and he opened an office here on the above-mentioned date. Within a few months he was doing a very fine practice, and when, in October of the same year, he was tendered the general solicitorship of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, he accepted, and began to see the dawn of his ambition. Since that time Mr. Armstrong's practice has wonderfully increased, till now he requires the aid of several assistants in his large corporation practice, to which class of litigation he devotes his whole time. Personally, Mr. Armstrong is one of the most genial and courteous of gentlemen, a hard worker, a thorough scholar and learned in his profession. While those attorneys of the town where he began his studies are making a living out of fees before a justice's court, the young law student is now handling litigation involving hundreds of thousands, which net him an income annually far in excess of his early anticipations. Mr. Armstrong has been very successful, but his is that success that comes from hard, unyielding, conscientious devotion to purpose. He was married in Rockport, Ind., on January 30, 1876, to Miss Alice Kercheval; they have two daughters,—Lavenia and Eugenia. Mr. Armstrong has not been identified with politics since his residence in Illinois, but has served four years on the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO.

The New Albany & Salem Railroad Company was organized on July 8, 1847, under a law of the State of Indiana authorizing private companies to complete any of the unfinished works of the State. On February 11, 1848, the State, by enactment, relinquished its rights to improvements already made, and authorized the company to extend the road. The road was completed from New

Albany to Michigan City (288.26 miles), and opened for business on July 4, 1852; on October 4, 1859, the name of the company was changed to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. On December 27, 1872, its property was sold under a foreclosure of mortgage. The bond-holders became the purchasers and a new company was organized, under the present name, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000. A consolidation with the Chicago & Indianapolis Air Line Railway Company was effected on May 5, 1881, but the new corporation retained the name of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. The main line runs from New Albany to Michigan City, and the Chicago & Indianapolis Division runs from a point four miles west of Indianapolis to Hammond, Ind., where a junction is formed with the Chicago & Atlantic road, a distance of 158 miles. The total length of the road is 446 miles. In reaching this city, the company use one and one-half miles of the Chicago & Atlantic road and nineteen and one-half miles of the Western Indiana road, for both which it pays annual rentals.

The following statement shows the financial condition of the company at the close of 1884:

Capital stock	\$ 5,000,000 00
Funded debt	6,300,000 00
Floating debt	500,815 50

Total indebtedness.....\$11,800,815 50

A statement of the company's assets and liabilities at the same time shows an excess of the former of \$14,421.97.

The net income from traffic for 1884 was \$263,455.32; the amount paid for interest and rentals was \$481,651.76; leaving, as the result of the year's business, a loss of \$218,196.44, as against a profit for the year 1883 of \$232,618.41.

JOHN B. CARSON is president of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago, and vice-president and general manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. He is eminently one of those men who have gradually grown into prominence in the business world, and whose uprightness as a citizen and official have merited the esteem and received the homage of his friends and the public. Mr. Carson is endowed, by both birth and training, with a character that has served him well as a basis for success in life. He was born in Lycoming County, Penn., on October 23, 1833. He was the eldest son, and enjoyed the advantages of the schools of his native town, and during his youth studied and graduated at the Loch Haven (Penn.) Academy, preparatory to entering Lafayette College. Owing to financial reverses in his family he was obliged to forego the completion of his studies, and commenced life for himself with a view to the support of his mother and younger brothers. How well he succeeded, the following years of his life give ample testimony. At the age of eighteen he entered the railroad service as rodman in an engineering party, in which department he continued for two years, or until 1854, when he went into the freight office of the Michigan Southern Railroad and took a position as clerk, where he remained until 1857. Then commenced his rapid advancement in life. He was appointed western agent for the New York Central Railroad, with headquarters at Toledo, O., in which service he remained until 1866. Then he was made general freight agent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, now better known as the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. His headquarters were also in Toledo, and he remained there until 1873. By this time, Mr. Carson's reputation as a successful railway official had become fully recognized; and at the earnest solicitation of the late James H. Rutter, president of the New York Central Railroad, with whom he had been intimate from boyhood, he returned to the service of that road, taking the management of the "Blue Line," with headquarters in the city of Rochester. He remained with them until 1878, when he was elected to the management of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. During his connection with that corporation he administered the affairs of the road with the most gratifying success. Taking the management when it was at a very low ebb, he commenced a general reconstruction and brought it to a sound basis, and left it a dividend-paying property and with a prominent position among the first-class railroads of the country. After the line was purchased

by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and consolidated with that system, Mr. Carson was elected vice-president, and held that office until July, 1884. He was then elected to the vice-presidency and made general manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, and was also elected president of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago, taking up his residence in this city. John B. Carson ranks among the most successful and prominent railroad managers of the country, having by industry, economy and judicious investments accumulated an ample fortune, and by his rare executive ability and splendid social qualities achieved a position in the business and social world of which he may well feel proud. In the midst of a competence accumulated through his own untiring industry, Mr. Carson still continues in the railway service from pure love of his profession and desire for the work and excitement entailed upon an officer of a large railway corporation. The young man seeking a pattern for life need go no farther than this. Some perhaps may achieve fame and fortune under less trying circumstances than those which surrounded Mr. Carson in his early manhood, but there is no reason why honesty, industry and economy should not result as proudly as in the case of John B. Carson. Mr. Carson was married, in March, 1854, to Miss Jennie E. Murray, daughter of the late Robert E. Murray, of Cleveland. They have two children. James D. Carson, their son, is at present general manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago. Their only daughter is the widow of the late managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, Samuel J. Medill, and now resides with her parents in this city.

WILLIAM R. WOODARD, general superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, is the son of Isaac N. and Mary A. Woodard, and was born on a farm in Shelby County, Ohio, on August 10, 1841. The family removed to Sandusky City when he was a young lad and there he was brought up and educated at the public schools. In 1854, he worked as messenger in the telegraph office at Sandusky, Ohio, where he learned telegraphy. He was afterward sent to Cleveland and Toledo as operator and bill-clerk, in which cities he remained but a short time. He then opened the first telegraph office in Oberlin, Ohio, on the line of road now known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and then went to Elyria and other points for the Western Union Telegraph Company for a short time. He afterward was located at Cincinnati in the employ of the same company as operator, and, in 1857, became connected with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. For two years he acted in different capacities until he was made general superintendent; he thus had charge of the entire transportation business of the line before he was eighteen years old. There is no other instance of record where such a responsible position was attained by so young a man. Mr. Woodard from the time of his entry into the railway service was eager, ambitious and energetic, and being endowed with a robust constitution and unflagging energy worked hard and faithfully in whatever capacity he was employed. The officials of the Ohio & Mississippi quickly recognized his worth and gave him the greatest opportunities for displaying his ability. He remained with the road until 1866, when he accepted the office of superintendent of the Central Division of the Missouri Pacific Railway. While acting in that capacity he also filled the offices of general road master, superintendent of bridges, fuel agent, and on through the grade of promotions till he was made assistant to General Superintendent Robert Harris. He was with him until about 1870, when he was made general superintendent and superintendent of construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. This road had only fifty-nine miles of track laid at that time, and Mr. Woodard's services were desired to complete the construction of the line. He constructed six hundred and twenty-two miles of road-bed, laid the track, and saw it completed, equipped and operated by himself for a year before he left the company. Upon his withdrawal from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, he decided to quit railroading. He organized the Texas and Atlantic Refrigerator Company, at Denison, and they built refrigerator cars, ice-houses, dry-houses, etc., at a cost of \$25,000. Mr. Woodard passed much of his time on the Plains buying cattle, but, after he had been in this business about ten months, upon returning to his hotel in Austin from a long cattle-buying expedition, he found a telegram offering him the position of general superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi line. It caused a railroad fever to attack him, and he at once closed up his affairs in Texas, and within a week was at his new post on the road with which he was formerly employed. While there he was made assistant to the vice-president, and so remained until the road was purchased by the Baltimore & Ohio Company. This occurred in the spring of 1876, and he then became connected with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad as general road master, and superintendent of bridges and building and fuel agent, and was finally made general superintendent. He was with that corporation seven or eight years until his appointment as general manager of the Texas

& St. Louis Railway was made. This road had considerable difficulty in sustaining itself, and, after a time, Mr. Woodard was appointed receiver. He remained as such until May 1, 1885, when he was tendered his present office by his former associate, John B. Carson, and came to Chicago to accept the office of general superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. As a telegrapher, Mr. Woodard was one of the very best in the country, and stood high in the estimation of the late General Anson Stager, when with the Western Union Company. He has achieved considerable distinction as a train dispatcher, being one of the fathers of the system. As a railroad man, Mr. Woodard is thoroughly practical, having a perfect knowledge of every detail connected with the business. He has handled the shovel on a road-bed, laid rails, driven an engine, run a train, performed clerical work in freight, passenger and auditor's departments, built bridges, buildings and railroads, operated the latter and held the receivership of a company, and there is nothing in railroad work with which he is not thoroughly familiar. Mr. Woodard was married on June 20, 1865, at Seymour, Ind., to Miss Ella C., daughter of Rev. Mr. Booth. They are the parents of two sons and a daughter. The eldest son is named in honor of Thomas McKissock, who was general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railway when Mr. Woodard was connected with that road; and the second son bears the name of William Conlogue, general superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi line. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Woodard is named Mary Adelaide Patti, the latter in honor of the noted diva. Mr. Woodard is a 32° Mason and a member of Itasca Commandery, K.T., of Quincy, Ill.

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

The original name of this company was the Chicago, Continental & Baltimore Railway Company, organized under the general railroad law of Indiana on November 8, 1871. On November 28, 1871, had been organized, under the general law of Ohio, the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Railroad Company. On February 13, 1873, the name of the former was changed to the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company, and on August 8, 1873, the two companies were consolidated under that name.

On November 1, 1880, the company leased from the Chicago & Western Indiana road the use of their track from Chicago to Hammond, Ind. (or State line), a distance of 18.2 miles. The road from Marion, Ohio, to Hammond, Ind. (249 miles), was turned over to the consolidated company by the contractors on February 1, 1883. On April 12, 1883, the first train run between Chicago and Huntington, Ohio; and from Huntington to Marion, Ohio, on May 1, 1883. The first through traffic was undertaken on June 17 of the same year.

At the close of 1884, the entire length of the main line and branches owned by the company was 249.1 miles, these figures being exclusive of the 18.2 miles, between this city and the Indiana State line, leased from the Western Indiana.

The company's total liabilities at the same time were

Capital stock.....	\$10,000,000 00
Bonded debt	6,500,000 00
Floating debt	2,358,095 45
Total	\$18,858,095 45

The general balance sheet for the year showed a deficiency in assets of \$749,176.22, and the financial operations of the year showed a loss of \$563,734.94.

JOHN H. PARSONS, superintendent of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, was born at Whitehall, N. Y., on May 20, 1840. He was reared in Wyoming County, in the western part of that State, and obtained his education at the public schools. At the age of nineteen, he entered railway service, and has since been identified with that work. He first held a position at Burr Oak, Mich., with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, in the telegraph office, and was afterward operator at Bronson, on the same line. After two years' service as station operator, he took a similar position in the office of John D. Campbell, general superintendent, at Adrian, Mich., in which he continued two years, and

was then made ticket agent and operator at Coldwater, Mich. He remained there for two years, and afterward was extra operator at different points along the line. He subsequently went to Quincy, Mich., as freight agent and operator, and held that position for three years. In 1870, he was freight agent of the company at South Bend, Ind., and the following year was road master of the LaPorte Division. In 1872, he was made a division superintendent and had charge of the Lansing Division, and there had his headquarters. The following year he was promoted to the office of superintendent of the Western Division, his office being located in Chicago. He filled that position for ten years, and, on June 10, 1883, was tendered the promotion to superintendent of the Western Division of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, and holds that office at the present time. Mr. Parsons is a vigorous and active worker, and diligently conserves the interests of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway. He was married, in Chicago, in 1882, to Kittie M. Andrews. Many years ago Mr. Parsons became connected with the Masonic order, and is at present a member of South Bend (Ind.) Commandery, No. 13, K. T.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

This company was organized on June 6, 1879. The articles of incorporation declared the object of the corporation to be the construction of a road from the Indiana State Line to and into the City of Chicago, at Van Buren Street. The entire distance from the Indiana line to its present terminus, at Polk Street, in this city, is twenty-eight miles. The line was opened for operation to Twelfth Street, Chicago, in December, 1880, but its extension to Polk Street was not completed until June, 1883.

On April 20, 1880, the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company was organized. The proposed line of road to be constructed by this company extended from a point on the line of the Chicago & Western Indiana road,—near the intersection of the South Chicago Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific line,—to a point on the north bank of the Calumet River.

On April 22, 1881, was organized the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company. The announced object of the incorporators was to construct a line of railroad between the towns of Hyde Park and Lake View. It was built for the purpose of making a connecting line between the several railroads in Cook County, with a view to the transaction of a general transfer business.

On January 26, 1882, the three companies above named were consolidated under the name of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company.

On May 1, 1883, the consolidated company leased to the Belt Railway Company of Chicago all that portion of its line of road known as the Belt Railway system, at an annual rental of \$100,000.

The original Chicago & Western Indiana road is operated under the following plan: The company furnishes terminal facilities to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Chicago & Grand Trunk, the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Chicago & Atlantic companies, for which the latter pay their respective shares of the operating expenses and repairs (ascertained by the wheelage of each over the company's tracks), and, in addition, a monthly rental for the use of the yards, freight buildings and track service.

THE BELT RAILWAY.—The Belt Railway Company of Chicago was organized on November 22, 1882. The object of the corporation was declared to be "to construct, complete and operate" a line of railroad which was described as follows: "Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan, near Belmont Avenue, in Lake View Town, thence westwardly about six miles, to a junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, in the Town

of Jefferson; thence southwardly about thirteen miles to near the centre of Section 27, Township 38, Range 13; thence due eastwardly about four and one-half miles to Stony Island Boulevard; thence eastwardly about one mile, thence southwardly about five miles to a junction with the main line of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad, together with a branch to the lake at Eighty-Seventh Street, and also such branches and turnouts as may be necessary to reach warehouses, lumber or stock yards, and docks in the vicinity of said line of road, all of which is in Cook County; it being the intention that this shall be a connecting line of railroad between the several lines of railroad in Cook County, in order to transact a general transfer business."

A lease was executed between the company and the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company, whereby the latter turned over to the former all the above mentioned line of road at an annual rental of \$100,000, and the Belt Railway Company of Chicago commenced to operate the road on May 1, 1883.

JAMES D. CARSON, general manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago, was born at Cleveland, O., on July 21, 1855. He is the son of John B. Carson, one of the best-known railway men in the West. During his boyhood the family resided at Toledo, where he attended the public schools until he entered the Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Penn. He took a scientific course at that institution and paid particular attention to the study of civil engineering. In June, 1876, Mr. Carson graduated from the University. In the year following he was sent to the Pacific coast as western agent of the "Blue Line," the New York Central's fast-freight auxiliary. His headquarters were at San Francisco, and he filled the position with great credit to the company and himself. In 1879, he came to Chicago and engaged in the packing business. During 1881, Mr. Carson was connected with an enterprise, the results of which proved beyond question his executive ability. On June 15, of that year, the first stone was laid for the Columbia (formerly Haverly's) Theater building, and, on October 12, following, the house was opened to the public. It took just eighty days to build the theater entire, and the whole supervision of the work was in the hands of Mr. Carson. It was the quickest erection of a structure of like dimensions and architecture ever made in this city. In November, 1881, Mr. Carson was tendered the position of manager for the Kansas City Union Depot Company, and he remained in charge of their affairs until he resigned in September, 1884, which he did in order to take the position of general manager of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the new Belt Line Railway of Chicago. Mr. Carson has inherited all the executive ability and genial nature which has distinguished his father, and, though he is one of the youngest railroad managers in the West, the duties of his position are transacted in such a manner as to win him a reputation as a successful railway official. Since his return to Chicago, Mr. Carson has invested largely in real-estate, and among the other enterprises with which he has become identified is the Adams Express Building, one of the notable edifices of the city. Mr. Carson is a half-owner of the building. He was married, on September 4, 1878, to Miss May Oakley, daughter of James W. Oakley, a gentleman well-known in commercial circles of this city. They have two children.

JOSEPH N. RANNEY, general agent of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago, was born at Columbus, O., on December 4, 1845. He was brought up in his native city and received his education at the high school there. When the War commenced, he was only sixteen years of age. Notwithstanding his extreme youth, he was permitted to join Co. "B," 3d Ohio Volunteer Infantry and went into active service, remaining three years in the Army. His first introduction to War was in McClellan's campaign in Virginia, in 1861, and he bore the hardships and trials of army life with a courage worthy of an old warrior. He was only wounded once, although he participated in nearly all the principal battles. He was promoted from the ranks to sergeant when with the Army of the Cumberland, and he fought for the great cause till the cessation of hostilities. After the War closed he took a position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as clerk in their office at Columbus, and, during his three and a half years' service with that company, was promoted to chief clerk. In 1860, Mr. Ranney came to Chicago and took the position of foreman of the freight houses and yards of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, at that time better known as the Pan Handle Line. He remained with that company until after the fire of 1871, and then became local agent of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes

Railroad, which office he held until 1878. In 1880, he took a position with the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, remaining with them until he was called to his present position, on September 1, 1883. Mr. Ranney's duties with the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and the Belt Line Railway of Chicago are such as require the services of a person familiar with every detail of railroad management, and his experience with leading western roads in the past has served to make him perfectly competent for the responsible position he now occupies. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Marlowe, of Chicago. They have three daughters,—Katharine, Agnes and Frances.

PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY.

The palace, drawing-room, sleeping and hotel cars are so intimately associated in the mind of the travelling public with the name of Pullman, that George M. Pullman has been very generally credited with having

number of Pullman cars were running on the Michigan Central road, under a ten years' contract.

The entering wedge was thus driven. The next problem was the manufacture. The inventor and patentee here found difficulties piled mountain high. The ideas of Mr. Pullman were as pronounced as were those of the car manufacturers, and an utter lack of harmony was the result. Mr. Pullman soon abandoned all hope of securing any satisfactory arrangement with then existing factories, and established a shop of his own. His difficulties may be imagined, when it is said that the situation comprised comparative poverty on the one hand, and on the other an incredulous public. To insure success under such circumstances, more than an ordinary measure of faith and perseverance was necessary. In due time, however, success came. The



UNION DEPOT.

originated the sleeping-car. This is not true. Sleeping-cars first came into use on railroads in 1857, and very crude, uncomfortable arrangements they were. Their average cost, each car, was \$4,000. Imperfect as they were, they were no sooner introduced than the travelling public set upon them the seal of popular approval in the form of a remunerative patronage. Mr. Pullman was quick to see the possibilities of the situation, and two years later he was busily engaged in manufacturing better cars—palaces on wheels, with elevated tops, thoroughly ventilated and elaborately upholstered, the average cost being \$18,000. The project was received by railroad magnates with smiles of incredulity if not of derision. "He laughs best who laughs last," however, and Mr. Pullman has lived to verify, in his own experience, the truth of the old French adage. John W. Brooks, of Boston, then president of the Michigan Central Railroad, was one of the first to appreciate the prospective value of the Pullman cars. In compliance with a request from Mr. Brooks, Mr. Pullman visited Boston, and very shortly thereafter a

first shops were opened in Detroit, and before the expiration of 1881, the annual output was one hundred and fourteen cars, or more than two completed each week. Despite the increased capacity of these works, the demand exceeded it. A still further enlargement of the shops was made and other works located, until, in January, 1883, the Pullman Palace Car Company (which had been organized in 1880), employed a total force of over seven thousand men, operated over one thousand sleeping, parlor and hotel cars, and had building and repairing shops at Pullman, Ill.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Elmira, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Derby, England; and in Italy.

In a general way, the contracts under which railway companies use the Pullman cars aim to make the former part owners, to the extent of three-fourths, the Palace Car Company desiring to retain only a small interest, seeking profits mainly from manufacture. Where companies do not care to purchase, the Pullman cars are run independently—the railways pulling the cars for the sake of the convenience afforded passengers,

and the Pullman Company running the cars for the privilege of incidental profits, the repairs of the car below the body being made at the expense of the railways.

The Detroit shops were selected for exclusive work on palace cars, while at the Pullman shops were manufactured passenger, baggage and express cars (the capacity of the Pullman shops being twenty-five cars a day), as well as complete equipments for passenger railways. Thus, as may be readily conceived, the combined business of the Pullman Palace Car Company aggregates many millions of dollars a year, and employment is given to thousands of skilled mechanics and ordinary laborers.

As the business of the company increased in magnitude, the advantage of centralizing manufacturing facilities became apparent. Coupled with this was the well formulated (though as yet unannounced) plan of Mr. Pullman to found a manufacturing community which should be without parallel in point of morals; from which should be excluded the refractory and contaminating elements found in other communities, and which should contain only temperate and industrious workmen; which should assist to elevate the character and condition of all classes, and give to them and their families those advantages and facilities for mental and moral education which their wages alone would not secure for them in the outside world. To say, however, that the project had its origin solely in sentimental considerations for the working classes would be untrue. It was Mr. Pullman's idea to demonstrate that such advantages and surroundings make better workmen by removing from them the feeling of discontent and desire for change which so generally characterizes the American workman, thus protecting the employer from the loss of time and money consequent upon intemperance, labor-strikes and dissatisfaction, which generally result from poverty and uncongenial home surroundings.

Mr. Pullman has invested \$5,000,000 in the town of Pullman. The original purchase of land embraced three thousand five hundred acres, of which five hundred were conveyed to the Pullman Palace Car Company (which, by the terms of its charter, was not permitted to acquire or hold more land than sufficient for its actual manufacturing needs), and the remaining three thousand acres to the Pullman Land Association. In this way, control was maintained over the site for a large city; objectionable characters and business were excluded; and a city was built of uniform beauty. The average monthly rental of rooms, inclusive of all the houses in Pullman, is \$3.30. This includes the better class of houses, occupied by officials, merchants and professional and business men. The average monthly rental of rooms, including basements used as kitchens and dining-rooms in houses occupied wholly by operatives, is \$2.50. The latter figures are about the same as those for neighboring towns, occupied by manufacturing operatives. It should be remembered, however, that the houses in Pullman are built of brick, on broad, paved, shaded streets, with a perfect system of sewerage and drainage, and supplied with the modern conveniences and comforts of gas, water, and complete sanitary arrangements. In addition to these advantages, there are excellent schools, good markets, an admirable fire department, churches suitable to almost every phase of religious belief, a theater perfect in its appointments, and a splendid library.

The total amount of money paid to employés at Pullman, during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1885, was \$2,160,241.20. The average number of operatives, including women and children, with the average earnings per day, are shown in the following table:

	Total payments.	Av. number operatives.	Av. pay per day.
Car Works	\$1,328,461 60	2,329	\$1 84
Town of Pullman, including brick yards, carpenter shops, railroad, farm, gas and water works, etc.	380,661 40	686	1 79
Union Foundry	358,050 00	550	2 10
Pullman Iron and Steel Co.	65,875 00	125	1 70
Allen Paper Car-wheel Co.	27,193 20	51	1 72
Totals and averages	\$2,160,241 20	3,741	\$1 86

The census of the town, taken on July 28, 1885, showed the following results: Population: men, 3,752; women, 1,945; children, 2,906; number of families, 1,381; average number of persons to each household, 6.2; average number of children to each household, 2.1; average number of children in daily attendance at school, 953. Annual death rate, 7 in 1,000 (believed to be the lowest death rate in the world); annual birth rate, 46½ in 1,000.

That the employés are reasonably prosperous is shown by the following statement from the savings department of the Pullman Loan and Savings Bank:

	Number of accounts.	Balance on deposit.	Average each account.
August 1, 1884....	518	\$ 83,943	\$145 23
August 1, 1885....	625	98,605	157 76
October 13, 1885 ..	652	108,200	165 95

During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1885, renewals of contracts were made with the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railway and leased lines, and with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including all lines owned and operated by it. These renewals, together with new contracts, entered into with several smaller lines of railroad, cover a mileage of 12,234 miles, making the total mileage of contracts then existing 71,439 miles.

GEORGE FRANCIS BROWN, general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was born on October 1, 1843, in Chicago. He is the son of Simeon B. and Minerva (Townsend) Brown, and the place of his birth was opposite the old William B. Ogden homestead on the North Side. He was educated in the public and private schools of Bloomington, Ill., and the academy at Galesburg. His entry into active business life was at the outbreak of the War, when he became chief clerk to his father, who had been commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster of United States Volunteers. He remained in this position until the close of the War, at which time he was stationed at Nashville, Tenn. In July, 1867, he went to Clarksville, Tenn., as secretary and treasurer for the receiver of the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Railroad. Returning North in the fall of 1868, he entered the employment of the Illinois Central Railroad, and remained with that corporation for one year; first as agent in charge of war claims and later as contracting agent in the freight department. In the fall of 1869, he was elected secretary of the Bloomington Insurance Company, with headquarters at Bloomington, Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1871, when he came to Chicago and entered into mercantile business, which terminated in the conflagration of October 9 of that year. In December, 1871, he entered the service of Pullman's Palace Car Company, in the general superintendent's office. In 1873, he was promoted to be assistant to the general superintendent; in October, 1880, was made acting general superintendent; in December, 1880, was appointed general superintendent; and on May 1, 1885, was promoted to the position of general manager. Mr. Brown was married on September 27, 1865, to Miss Catherine Wager, of Philadelphia, Penn., and they have two children,—Charles Edward and George Francis.

ROBERT BARRY, superintendent of the Central Division of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was born in New York City on March 31, 1851, the son of James and Catherine (O'Neil) Barry.

He received his education at the common schools and the free academy of his birthplace, and remained at home until his departure for Chicago, where he arrived in September, 1871. In November, 1871, he entered the service of Pullman's Palace Car Company as clerk in the purchasing department, this being his first commercial experience as well as his entry into the railway business. In April, 1873, he became cashier of the Detroit office of the Pullman system, where he remained until 1874, when he was made cashier of the New York office of this company, and there remained until 1880. He then traveled for one year in the interests of the Pullman Company. In 1881, when Mr. Brown was appointed superintendent, he designated Mr. Barry assistant superintendent, which position he retained until he was appointed to his present position, to date May 1, 1885.

EDWARD ADAMS JEWETT, superintendent of the Chicago Division of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was born on July 18, 1838, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., his father, Ephraim Jewett, being a merchant of that place. In 1857, young Jewett graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and subsequently took a partial course at Harvard University. Ill health, however, obliged him, in 1859, to sever his connection with the University. He afterward entered the employ of a large wholesale boot and shoe house in Boston, remaining with that establishment until 1861. During that year he was sent to Burlington, Vt., to settle up the affairs of a boot and shoe store which was owing his house a large amount. He not only settled up its business but purchased the establishment himself, and conducted the enterprise for four years. Mr. Jewett was afterward engaged for a time on the construction of a railroad between Swanton, Vt., and St. John's, Quebec—a section which subsequently became a portion of the Central Vermont Railroad. From 1866 to 1870, he was in the Government service as deputy collector of Internal Revenue, at Burlington. For the succeeding three years he engaged in the book and stationery business, and, in May, 1873, removed to Chicago and became connected with Pullman's Palace Car Company during the succeeding July. From that time until June 1, 1874, he held the position of assistant to the superintendent of the Chicago Division. Upon the latter date he was appointed to his present post of honor and responsibility. Mr. Jewett is a Mason of high standing, being a member of Washington Lodge, Burlington Chapter and Council, of Burlington, Vt.; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, of Chicago, and Boston (Mass.) Consistory. He has served as District Deputy Grand Master of the State of Vermont for one year; Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter for two years; and Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery for one year. Mr. Jewett was married, in 1870, to Jennie M. Hubbell, a member of an old and respected Vermont family.

ALFRED ENNIS, general counsel of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was born on June 24, 1837, in Morgan County, Ind., the son of Mitchell and Nancy (Trent) Ennis, who were among the early settlers in Central Indiana. In 1855, he entered Franklin College, Indiana. He was a faithful and laborious student, and, by means obtained from teaching in the district schools and from farm labor, he continued his attendance at college several terms, devoting all his spare time to study—studying at night and on Sundays, when away from his classes. In 1858, without solicitation, he was tendered the position, which he accepted, of chief clerk and salesman in the dry goods house of Parks & Hite, the largest and wealthiest mercantile firm at the county-seat of his county. In March, 1859, his father died, and Mr. Ennis at once returned home, where, with his two brothers, he took charge of and cultivated the farm that season. He was appointed administrator of his father's estate. The duties thus imposed necessitated his reading the statutes of the State, which resulted in his forming a desire to study law. He read Blackstone's Commentaries during the summer of that year. When the principal part of the farm work was done for that season, he taught school, in his home district, from which he realized sufficient money to enable him to attend a law school, at Indianapolis, conducted by Honorables Jonathan W. Gordon, Napoleon B. Taylor and John Coburn. At the close of this school he entered the senior class of the law school of the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in the spring of 1860, and again returned home. He was soon employed to commence suits and conduct trials in his neighborhood. His first case was of a novel character and without a precedent. A man named Hall, seeing a swarm of bees pass in the air, pursued them, making the necessary effort to stop them. As a result, he succeeded in settling them on a small tree on the land of a man named Hess. Hall returned home for a hive; while gone, Hess, who lived near by, discovered the bees thus settled, felled the tree, hived the bees, and carried them away. Hall claimed the bees. Hess refused to give them up. Hall applied to Mr. Ennis for counsel, who advised the commencement of an action of replevin. The action was commenced. On the day of the trial, Mr. Ennis, armed with such authorities as he could obtain, appeared for Hall. He fully recognized the fact that this was the

then most important event of his life. He took the position that bees, although *feræ naturæ* and not the subject of absolute property, might be subdued and reclaimed, when they would become the subject of qualified property and ownership; that the pursuing and settling of the bees by Hall was such a subduing and reclaiming of the same as to give him a qualified property and ownership in them. Mr. Ennis's reasoning had its desired effect. A decision was rendered in favor of Hall. The victory thus achieved was complete, and was soon followed by others. In the fall of 1860, Mr. Ennis opened a law office at Martinsville, Ind. He soon formed a law partnership with the Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, subsequently one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana. On November 29, 1860, Mr. Ennis was married, at Manchester, Ind., to Miss Almira Baldrige. From this time forward, Mr. Ennis succeeded in his profession far beyond his most sanguine expectations. In the summer of 1863, the law partnership existing between Mr. Buskirk and Mr. Ennis was dissolved by mutual consent, the warmest friendship and personal esteem ever afterward existing between them. At this time, Mr. Ennis took into partnership James V. Mitchell, a worthy and highly respected young lawyer of his county. This co-partnership continued until the beginning of 1864. Mr. Ennis then formed a law partnership with Cyrus F. McNutt, subsequently professor of law in the State University of Indiana. In 1866, Mr. Ennis joined the Christian Church, of which he has since lived a worthy member. In the spring of 1867, Mr. Ennis visited the South on business in the line of his profession, stopping at Louisville, Mobile, New Orleans, Sabine Pass, Texas, and Jackson, Miss. In the fall of 1867, the law partnership existing between Mr. Ennis and Mr. McNutt was dissolved by mutual consent. At this time, Mr. Ennis fitted and furnished his law offices in most excellent style, at the same time adding many new volumes to his then large law library. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Ennis visited England on business. Before starting, he was presented with many kind letters of introduction and commendation to many distinguished persons both in this country and in England, among which may be mentioned one from Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, afterward vice-president of the United States. Mr. Ennis visited Liverpool and Chester, and spent a month in London, where he attended sessions of the various courts and saw the practical administration of justice under the old common law and equity forms of procedure. Mr. Ennis next visited France, first stopping in Paris, where he attended sessions of the various courts. He also visited Scotland and Ireland, sailing for home from Queenstown. In the fall of 1869, he completed and moved into one of the finest residences in his county. In 1870, Mr. Ennis took into partnership with him, Ambrose M. Cuning, this partnership continuing until the summer of that year, when Mr. Cuning removed to an adjoining county. In the summer of 1870, Mr. Ennis visited Kansas, stopping at Topeka. While there, he determined to remove to that State, and, on June 29, 1871, with his family, left Martinsville, Ind., to take up his residence in Topeka. Before his departure, he was visited by his brother-members of the Bar of the place, who, as a token of their respect and esteem, presented him with a series of highly commendatory preambles and resolutions, which had been previously adopted at a meeting of the Bar held in his absence and without his knowledge. Mr. Ennis soon opened a law office in Topeka. His success was complete. He had a very extensive acquaintance, consequently his clients were not confined to this country, but extended to England. His business was large, probably second to that of no other lawyer in the West, and he stood at the head of his profession. In the summer of 1882, Mr. Ennis, accompanied by his family, took up his residence in Boston, where he remained for something over one year, attending to his business interests, which had necessitated his removal there. In the summer of 1884, Mr. Ennis located in Chicago, where he took charge of the legal department of Pullman's Palace Car Company. As a thorough, energetic, hard-working lawyer, business man and diplomat he has but few equals. He is thorough to a fault, has confidence in his own judgment, and is self-reliant. He has great power of legal analysis, and is, therefore, a convincing forensic debater. He possesses a kind, generous, liberal disposition, but has great firmness. His labors have been blessed. He is the possessor of a comfortable competency of his own making. In politics, Mr. Ennis is now and has ever been a democrat. While of very positive political opinions, he does not allow himself to devote time to politics. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar; has also received the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. Mr. Ennis has four children,—Lillie Alice, Walter Baldrige, Luna May and Alma Viola.

THOMAS H. WICKES, western general superintendent of Pullman's Palace Car Company, was appointed to his present position on May 1, 1885, and his promotion was but the natural result of long, faithful and able service. For over seventeen years he has been in the employ of the company, first entering their service in April, 1868, as assistant to the agent at St. Louis. From 1870, to

May, 1873, he acted as assistant superintendent, and from May, 1873, until May, 1885, he held the position of division superintendent, during the entire period his headquarters being in St. Louis. When he received his last promotion he was transferred to Chicago. Mr. Wickes is a native of England, having been born in Leicestershire, on August 28, 1846, the son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Wright) Wickes. He came to this country in 1866, and, after spending a short time with a brother in Canada, was called to St. Louis to enter the employ of Pullman's Palace Car Company.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, chief bookkeeper of Pullman's Palace Car Company, and the son of Charles Russell, of Farnham, County of Surrey, in England, was born at Battersea, in that county, on November 6, 1838. He received his education at private schools in Kent and at Chelsea College. In 1852, he left school, and from that date, until 1868, was engaged in the parliamentary printing business in Westminster. In the latter year he became a partner in a floor-cloth manufacturing concern in London, where he continued until the close of 1870, when he came to this country. Arriving in New York he at once proceeded to Chicago, and took a position with Pullman's Palace Car Company, in which service he has since continued. His first work was as assistant in the office of his brother, Charles H. Russell, who was at that time the auditor of the company. Later he became chief accountant, and, since then, chief bookkeeper, which latter post he still occupies. Mr. Russell was married at the parish church of St. Mary Lambeth, in England, on July 31, 1861, to Miss Amelia Maria Gibb, daughter of Richard Holt Gibb, of London. The children living are five sons and one daughter. The first two were born in London, the others in Chicago. Their names are Sidney George, Reginald Charles, Stanley Edgar, Richard Clarence, Francis Albert, and Emily May. Mr. Russell has for years taken an active part in the workings of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a vestryman of Grace Church Parish, Hinsdale, and at one time was choir-master of the church.

WILLIAM A. ANGELL, purchasing agent of Pullman's Palace Car Company, is one of the oldest of the officials of that company, and one who, since his long residence in this city, has made an enviable record for probity, industry and perseverance.

In connection with the palace-car portion of the railroad interests of this city, a sketch of Zenas Cobb is given. From that biography can be gathered the claims that gentleman makes to the invention of a sleeping-car:

ZENAS COBB, inventor of the sleeping-car and an early citizen and business man of Chicago, came here in 1845. He comes of a stock where industry and intelligence have been leading characteristics. His father, Zenas, and mother, Eleanor, were old residents of New York State, the former being quite celebrated as an inventor in his time. To him is credited the first church clock and the steel audiphone, and he also invented the first machine for making wooden screws. He was foreman in the foundry of Dr. Knott, the college president at Schenectady, and up to the time of leaving business was famous as a progressive man in ironmongery. The son received his education in his native place, Albany, where he was born on September 19, 1817, and at the age of seventeen entered a type-foundry and learned the rudiments of that trade. In 1836, he joined his brother Elijah, in the boating business, and they ran two or three boats from Hammondsport, on Crooked Lake, to New York. He abandoned this service about four years later and came West, settling at Cleveland and assuming charge of the business of his brother, Ansel R. Cobb, then largely engaged in marine business. He remained with him for five years and then came to Chicago. Mr. Cobb's first venture was in the lumber line, and his yard was an old landmark near the junction of the two branches of the river, at Fulton Street. He associated two partners with him in the business, but was unfortunate in his dealings with them, and for nearly twelve years was involved in litigation over their connection with the business. In 1857, Mr. Cobb went into the real-estate business, and continued in that line until ten years after the panic, during that period devoting his time to invention, and meanwhile handling many pieces of property that have had a historical bearing in the progress of the city. In 1853, Mr. Cobb invented the sleeping-car berth, being five or six years in advance of inventors in this line, who came later into the field. He did not fully comprehend the value of the invention at that time, for like all innovations it evoked some prejudice. George M. Pullman made Mr. Cobb an offer of \$4,000 for his device, which the latter accepted. Although Mr. Cobb claims to be the original inventor of the system of sleeping cars, yet the practical application of the device and its utilization by improvements which have constantly arisen from time to time, is due to Mr. Pullman, says Mr. Cobb, as is the credit of their present utility and the necessity which they have become to the traveling public. Therefore, in strict justice it may be said, that with Mr. Cobb originated the embryo, but to Mr. Pullman is due

its development, culture and utility. The original combination of forming a bed from a seat and back was implied in the letters-patent, and several minor improvements went with the same. In 1867, Mr. Cobb was attracted to the Pennsylvania oil regions by the excitement of the hour, his genius finding new fields for the exercise of its inventive abilities. He was given charge of the Humboldt refining works, at Plummer, Venango Co., and there invented a new system for the continuous distillation of oil through one cylinder. Mr. Cobb's invention triplicated the quantity of oil in treatment and simplified the cleaning process by connected stills, so as to feed at one end and draw the residuum from the other. The result was a production of better oil and an advanced run of from sixty to four hundred barrels a day; and had the apparatus been of the size now employed, as high as three thousand barrels could have been produced. Mr. Cobb, engrossed with business, neglected to patent this valuable invention, and others, perceiving its utility, modified its form and benefited by the primal results of his genius. In 1869, Mr. Cobb returned to Chicago and engaged in the manufacture of car-seat springs at No. 292 West Adams Street, supplying the entire Pullman service in this line. In 1875, he removed to the corner of Dearborn and Kinzie streets, where he remained until early in 1885, when he abandoned that business and engaged in fruit-growing at Los Angeles, Cal., his health demanding a change of climate. His inventions, embracing a theater-seat, patent plow and other important improvements, cover many branches of general utility, but he has made a specialty of none of these, his executive force seeming to lie in rapid construction, prompt operation, and as ready an application to some new demand of necessity as it arises. Mr. Cobb has two sons, named Samuel B. and Henry B., both of whom were formerly associated with him in the car-seat spring industry, and who are now engaged in this city. At an advanced age, Mr. Cobb is still in a vigorous prime, although failing eyesight has clouded the complete enjoyment of the ripened years of a life well-spent. His mission has been busy and successful, and from his advent into Chicago until the present time, his career has been one of honorable business enterprise, of strict personal integrity, and of practical usefulness to the community of which he is a valued and esteemed member.

COMMISSIONERS.—As an important addendum to the railroad history, is presented a sketch of one of the commissioners whose labors in behalf of the corporations have made them important factors of railroad interests:

LLOYD DURANT RICHARDSON, commissioner of the Chicago and Ohio River Pool, was born in Swanzy, N. H., on April 21, 1827. He attended the schools of his native town, and after finishing his studies, he entered into railroad work on April 1, 1845. Mr. Richardson is among the longest-in-service men of the country, having been connected with railroads for the past forty years, and has drawn a salary from some corporation every thirty days, with the exception of a single month, during that long period. He first went to work on the railroad track of the Boston & Albany road as repairer, and afterward engaged with the New York & New Haven line in the construction department. He then took the position of conductor on that road. He was thus employed until he went to work on the Cheshire Railroad, remaining there only a short time, when he was appointed general agent at Boston for the Fitchburg, Cheshire and Bennington & Rutland railroads. Mr. Richardson was their representative until April 1, 1867, having served them for fourteen years. In 1867, he decided to come West, and having been offered the position of traveling auditor for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, accepted, and located in Milwaukee. He remained there but a short time, however, coming to Chicago on March 1, 1868, when he took the office of general agent for the "Green Line." This place he held up to 1874, and was then made traffic manager of the Kankakee and Green lines. In November, 1883, Mr. Richardson's abilities were so highly appreciated by the various lines which he now represents, that they elected him to the commissionership of the Chicago and Ohio River Pool, which comprises the following corporations: Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry., Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry., Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R., Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh R. R. and the Illinois Central R. R. During and prior to his term of service as general agent for the Kankakee and Green lines, Mr. Richardson was for eighteen years the Chicago representative of the famous Diamond Jo Line of Mississippi steamers. Mr. Richardson has been married three times; first in October, 1847, at Keene, N. H., to Miss Martha Herrick, who died September 19, 1849. Mr. Richardson married a second time to Miss Cornelia McLean, on September 5, 1851, at Worcester, Mass., who died December 31, 1863. On September 12, 1865, Mr. Richardson was married to Miss Josephine Stratton, at Swanzy, N. H.; they have one son

living. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1853, and is a Past Eminent Commander of Chicago Commandery, No. 10, K.T., and a member of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°.

THE CHICAGO FREIGHT BUREAU was organized at a meeting held on August 30, 1883, at which time a constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers and executive committee were elected:

A. C. Bartlett, president; Edson Keith, vice-president; Simon Reid, treasurer; and Frank M. Blair, secretary. M. Selz, J. V. Farwell, Jr., J. J. Parkhurst, John Tyrrell, W. H. Kellogg, J. H. Bradley, J. W. Ellsworth, and W. H. Sard, committee.

The work of this association is defined by the constitution as follows:

"The object of the Bureau shall be to give the Railroad and Transportation Companies such information regarding the various lines of goods it represents as shall insure their proper classification; to secure freight rates to all shipping points that shall in no case discriminate against Chicago; to assist in adjusting claims for losses, damages or overcharges; and to render its services to members individually and collectively in all matters pertaining to the transportation of merchandise and the extension of the trade of Chicago."

It was originally intended to embrace a membership of about fifty merchants and manufacturers, but at the first meeting over one hundred firms were represented, and a subsequent meeting, and the result of a short canvass, was to enroll a membership of about two hundred and fifty leading Chicago merchants and manufacturers. The commissioner, the only salaried officer of the Association, is Cassius M. Wicker, who represents the members and their various interests before the Railway and Transportation Lines, and from his intelligent action the members of the Association have derived great benefit.

The policy of the Bureau has always been to work with, and has never yet found it necessary to antagonize, the railways. Necessarily, the actions of the Bureau, to a great extent, remain unpublished, the members interested in the various changes being privately advised. The management believe, and have acted upon the principle, that the railways desire to be advised of the wants of their patrons, and the Association undertakes to lay before the roads the unanimous desires of the merchants and manufacturers, and experience shows that such information is very acceptable to the Railways and Transportation Lines throughout the country.

C. M. WICKER, the commissioner, has been connected with the Bureau since its establishment. He was born in Addison County, Vt., in 1844, the son of Cyrus Washburn and Maria (Delight) Wicker, and received his education at Williston Academy and Middlebury, Vermont. When he attained his majority, he left his native State and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he became an employé in a wholesale and retail grocery. He remained there a little less than a year, and left to take charge of the Star Union Line's business at East St. Louis, where he remained for that company, and later in charge of the St. Louis Transfer Company's teams, for two years. He then took charge of the interests of the People's Despatch Fast Freight Line, an offshoot of the then existing Merchants' Union Express Company, at St. Louis. He was there for a year, after which he entered the service of the old North Missouri, now a part of the Wabash Railroad, as Chinese Emigration Agent, with his headquarters at St. Louis. In his capacity of Emigration Agent, Mr. Wicker was, for once in his lifetime, connected with an unsuccessful enterprise. This was an effort to supply Coolie labor to the South after the War; but the impoverished condition of that section of country, precluded success attending any project where the employment of a large amount of capital was requisite. Seeing no hope for the Coolie trade, he was made assistant general freight agent of the North Missouri Railroad Company, and occupied that position for one and a half years. During the summer of 1871, Mr. Wicker was offered the position of assistant general freight agent of the Chicago & North-Western Railroad, and assumed the duties of that office on August 1 of that year. During the five years that he was with that company, among other things, he settled the fire-claims of the company, resulting from the fire of October 9, 1871. In December, 1876, he accepted the

position of general agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this city, remaining in that position, as general agent or assistant general freight agent, and, later, as traffic manager of the division west of the Ohio River, until January 1, 1880. At that time all the offices of the Trans-Ohio Divisions, except the operating department, were removed to and consolidated with the general offices of the Baltimore & Ohio road, at Baltimore. In January, 1880, Mr. Wicker took charge, as manager, of two iron mines in Northern Michigan, and retained that position, working the property until the depression of the iron interest of 1883, when the mines were closed, as were nearly all others in that section. Mr. Wicker then took charge, as general manager, of several coal mines located at Springfield, Braidwood and Tracy, Illinois, the same parties being interested in the coal, as were interested with him in the iron, mines, whose management had been intrusted to Mr. Wicker, the corporation being known as the Central Illinois Coal Company. In the fall of 1883, the Chicago Freight Bureau was organized, and Mr. Wicker was asked to meet the executive committee, which conference resulted in the proffer of, and acceptance, by him, of the office of commissioner, a position he has filled thoroughly to the satisfaction of the Bureau since that time. He still retains his stock, and the position of director, in the Central Illinois Coal Company. Mr. Wicker was married on June 5, 1872, at Lebanon, Ill., to Miss Augusta C. French, the eldest daughter of the late Governor Augustus C. French, of this State. They have three children,—Henry Halladay, Lucy Southworth and Cyrus French.

TICKET BROKERS.—This class of business men has become one of great importance to the travelling community, and, although their relations to various railroads are sometimes a little tinged with hostility, the benefit the public derive is very often financially appreciable. As representatives of this branch of business some sketches of leading firms are subjoined.

J. J. WALSER & Co., at No. 93 South Clark Street, is one of the three responsible firms in the railroad ticket brokerage business in Chicago. They are members of the American Ticket Brokers' Association, and guarantee all their transactions with the public. The business was begun in this city about 1870, and increased in a hap-hazard way till 1879, when the Association was formed to protect the brokers as well as the railroads from fraudulent tickets, passes and spurious paper. Mr. Walser began, in 1875, at No. 75 South Clark Street, and did a business of about \$20,000 the first year. He was then his own clerk, cashier and errand boy. Now he has a partner, ten employes and a trade that, in 1884, equalled \$800,000. In 1878, to get more room and less rent, No. 93 South Clark Street was chosen as an office and the change to the present location was made. The business is yet in its infancy, but experience amply demonstrates the fact that it can be legitimately carried on with profit to the brokers and the public and accommodation to the railroads. The broker acts as a middleman between the railroad company and the traveller, and deals principally on regular coupon tickets, bought in blocks to sell at some specified future time, and usually working with an understanding with the railroad company.

J. J. Walser was born in Germany, in 1848, in Baden, and is the only child of Joseph and Emma Walser. His father was a stone and brick mason, a contractor and builder, and removed to New Orleans in 1853, and afterward to Chicago, in 1855. Mr. Walser is a member of Harlem Lodge, No. 540, A.F. & A.M.; of Cicero Chapter, No. 180, R.A.M., and of Siloam Commandery, No. 54, K.T. In 1873, at Marengo, Ill., Mr. Walser married Miss Sarah Vail, daughter of Elisha J. Vail, a prominent farmer of that section.

L. SALOMON & Co., railroad ticket brokers and members of the American Ticket Brokers' Association, conduct their business at No. 99 South Clark Street, in the Reaper Building. Here, in 1876, L. Salomon, the present senior partner, opened an office, selling tickets on one side and cigars on the other. The brokers' ticket sale is largely controlled by the influence of a war in railroad rates and the commission paid by the companies, the largest profit being on excursion tickets. So rapidly did Mr. Salomon's business increase that, in 1883, assistance being needed, Alfred Blum, an experienced broker from New York, was taken into partnership. The first year's sales amounted to about \$50,000, and the total footings of 1884 aggregated over \$300,000.

L. Salomon was born in the City of Schleswig, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on August 16, 1840, and is one of the twelve children of S. M. and Caroline Salomon. His father was a dry-goods merchant. Mr. Salomon, after acquiring a liberal education, became a lawyer's clerk in his native city, where he remained until 1862, when he went to London, England, and had the care of exhibits for several continental manufacturers in the International Exposition of that year. In the winter of 1862-63, Mr. Salomon

came to Chicago and at once found employment as packer for J. A. Rothchilds (now Rothchilds & Strader) in the manufacturing of tobacco. In 1864, when the firm engaged exclusively in the leaf tobacco trade, Mr. Salomon began for himself the manufacture of cigars, and occupied the premises No. 48-50 LaSalle Street. The conflagration of 1871 burned him out in his retail store at No. 84 Dearborn Street, and his wholesale store on LaSalle, causing a loss of \$15,000, upon which was a partial insurance, and of which only a small percentage was recovered. The day after the fire, Mr. Salomon paid \$200 for a little shoe-shop at No. 210 West Randolph Street, and there immediately began the manufacture and sale of cigars and tobacco. Shortly afterward he opened the cigar-stand in Conley's restaurant, corner Madison and Market streets, by the Board of Trade building, and also kept a store at the corner of Madison Street and Fifth Avenue. In 1873, he moved to the Reaper Block and disposed of his restaurant stand, and three years

later, prompted by the chance of possible big profits in Centennial Exposition travel, he drifted into the ticket brokerage business. In 1879, he sold his cigar interests and devoted his shrewd abilities to the development of his ticket trade, in which he is more than usually successful. Mr. Salomon, in 1865, married Miss Lina Oppenheimer, daughter of L. Oppenheimer, of Chicago. Mr. Salomon is a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A.F. & A.M.

Alfred Blum came to Chicago in 1881. He had been in the ticket brokerage in New York for several years and easily found a place in Chicago in the same line. Until his association with Mr. Salomon as partner, in 1883, Mr. Blum was confidential man with J. J. Walser, ticket broker at No. 93 South Clark Street. Mr. Blum was a commission merchant, and, in 1863, removed with his family to New York, where he now resides, carrying on the same business.

BENCH AND BAR.

With the public buildings of the city, the fire of 1871 destroyed the records and papers of the State and Federal courts. Here and there a few documents were saved, but the loss was practically total. The Bar of the city had not only been deprived of offices, courts, and valuable papers,—containing the evidence upon which depended the adjustment of the most important pending interests,—but also of the law books and reports so necessary to every practicing lawyer. Little, indeed, remained of the courts but their organizations. This, with the changes which have since taken place, are given in the pages following.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

These courts at the time of the fire were organized as follows:

Hon. David Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Presiding Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Circuit Judge; Hon. Henry W. Blodgett, Judge of the District Court; Hon. Joseph O. Glover, U. S. District Attorney; Hon. B. H. Campbell, U. S. Marshal; Hon. W. H. Bradley, Clerk of both courts.

Since then several changes have occurred, which can readily be seen from the following table:

Officers.	When appointed.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
JUDGES.			
David Davis.....	—, 1861	Nov. 29, 1877	Elected to the U. S. Senate.
John M. Harlan...	Nov. 29, 1877	-----	Vice Davis.
Thomas Drummond	Dec. 22, 1860	Dec., 1884	Retired.
Walter Q. Gresham	Dec., 1884	-----	Vice Drummond.
Henry W. Blodgett.	Jan. 11, 1870	-----	District Judge, vice Drummond.
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.			
James O. Glover...	—, 1869	March, 1875.	
Jasper D. Ward...	March, 1875.	Nov., 1875	
Mark Bangs.....	Nov., 1875	Sept. 1, 1879	Resigned.
Joseph B. Leake...	Sept., 1879	Dec. 16, 1883	Held over until Feb., 1884.
Richard S. Tuthill	Feb., 1884	---	
MARSHALS.			
B. H. Campbell...	May, 1869	May, 1877	
Jesse L. Hildrup...	May, 1877	May, 1881	
A. M. Jones.....	May, 1881	June, 1885	
Frederick H. Marsh	June, 1885	---	

MARK BANGS was born at Hawley, Franklin Co., Mass., on January 9, 1822, his father being Zenas Bangs, who brought up his large family on a barren mountain farm. Mark was the youngest child, and, in 1828, was left an orphan, his mother having died during the previous year. Zenas Bangs was a man of marked character, taking an active part in the affairs of his county, and for several years was the representative of his town in the General Court at Boston. In the autumn of 1828, Mark emigrated with an elder brother to Western New York, and at the age of seven was put out to live with a farmer of Monroe County, near Rochester. From the age of fourteen to eighteen he worked upon a farm for an older brother, having previously obtained a little schooling. He taught school, was one year at a Rochester institution of learning, and in 1844 was prepared to enter college; but instead of doing this, a boyish freak prompted him to emigrate westward. He reached Chicago in October, 1844, remained here two or three months, became disgusted with its general appearance, and left for the now central portions of the State, where he spent about two years in running a threshing machine, farming, and teaching a singing and district school. In the spring of 1847, he went to Massachusetts, and taught a few classes in the English and Classical school of his brother in Springfield, while he read law in the office of Judge Henry Moris. In the autumn of 1849, he settled at Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill., and spent one year as clerk and book-keeper in a dry goods store, meantime pursuing his legal studies. He then entered the law office of Ira I. Fenn, of Lacon, was soon admitted to practice, and, about 1851, became a partner of Mr. Fenn, under the firm name of Fenn & Bangs. On January 1, 1852, Mr. Bangs was married to Miss Harriet Cornelia Pomeroy, second daughter of Deacon Samuel Pomeroy, of the First Presbyterian Church of Lacon. From the time he was admitted to the Bar, he took an active part in local and State politics, and was one of the first to move in the organization of the republican party, being a delegate to a State Convention held at Springfield, to consider measures for the organization of a new party that should unite the entire anti-slavery element of the country. Owen Lovejoy was a member of that Convention. Many persons of distinction in the State, who have since done active service as republicans, stood aloof from that Convention, fearing its strong views on the slavery question. Mr. Bangs became an active, radical republican, engaging earnestly in every political campaign, either local or general, from 1855 to 1875. In March, 1859, he was elected judge of the Twenty-third Circuit of Illinois. In August, 1862, he presided at the republican convention, held in Galesburg, at which Hon. Owen Lovejoy received his last nomination for Congress, and that fall made with him the campaign, the severity of which doubtless cost Mr. Lovejoy his life. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Bangs formed a partnership with Thomas M. Shaw, since State senator from that district, and now a judge on the bench of the Circuit Court of Illinois; and for fifteen years, the firm of Bangs & Shaw, and later Bangs, Shaw & Edwards, held a leading position at the Bar of Central Illinois. In June, 1862, Mr. Bangs, with four other citizens of the State, originated and set in operation the celebrated Union League of America, of which he was chosen president, and he spent much of the year following in organizing branches and granting charters, among which was the charter for the organization of the National League, at Washington, D. C. In 1869, he was elected to the State Senate, which had its share in the work of adapting our State legislation to the new Constitution. In February, 1873, he was appointed, by Governor Beveridge, judge of the Circuit Court of Putnam, Marshall, Woodford and Tazewell counties, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Richmond. In December,

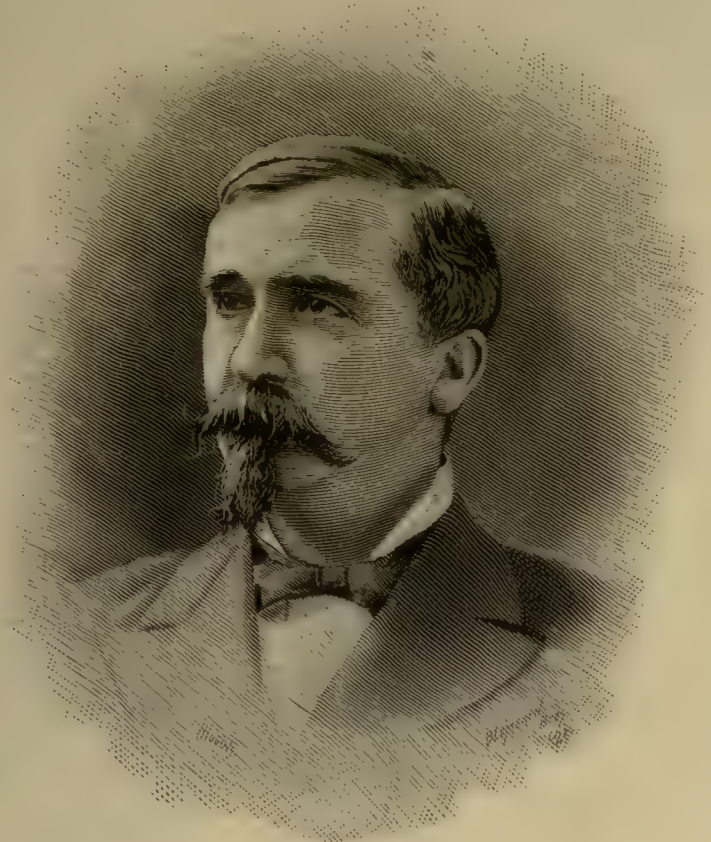
1875, he was called, without previous knowledge or solicitation on his part, by an unanimous request of the republican delegation in Congress, to the position of United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, which he held until September 1, 1879, when he resigned. Most of the following year he spent looking after some small mining interest and in search of health among the mountains of Colorado. On October 20, 1880, Judge Bangs entered upon a law practice in Chicago with Judge Joseph Kirkland, under the present firm name of Bangs & Kirkland. Judge Bangs, while on the Bench, won the confidence and respect of all by his urbanity and knowledge of the law, and the correctness and the impartiality of his rulings and decisions. Whether as judge or attorney, he was industrious and untiring in his efforts to find the law and the facts of cases; hence, his unusually large practice and marked success. Mrs. Bangs, after a somewhat protracted illness, died on June 20, 1884, leaving two children,—Fred A., now a student in the Chicago Law School, and Nellie, the well known pianist, now the wife of John S. Kelton, a popular cornetist of this city.

JOSEPH B. LEAKE was born on April 1, 1828, at Deerfield, Cumberland Co., N. J., his family having been among the early settlers of that colony, and of Welsh descent. His parents removed to Cincinnati at an early day, where Joseph prepared for college. He graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1846, and then studied law with Hon. W. S. Groesbeck until he was admitted to the Ohio Bar on January 16, 1850, after which he opened a law office in Cincinnati. He practiced with success about six years, when he removed to Davenport, Iowa. In 1861, he was elected to the Iowa Legislature, and took part in what was known as the "War Session," and in the autumn of that year was elected to the State Senate from Scott County. He served through the session, which commenced in January, 1862, and at its close was elected president *pro tem* of the Senate. At the second call of President Lincoln for volunteers, in 1862, he resigned his seat in the Senate, recruited a company, of which he was elected captain, and was mustered into the 20th Iowa Infantry. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel upon the organization of the regiment, and as such commanded it until the close of the War. He first served in the Army of the Frontier, under General Schofield, and afterward under Generals Blunt and Herron. In the spring of 1863, General Herron's division, to which Colonel Leake's regiment belonged, was sent to aid in the siege of Vicksburg. He also participated in the capture of Yazoo City; then was sent to Port Hudson, and thence to New Orleans. The division was ordered to Morganza, and, in an engagement while on this expedition, Colonel Leake was wounded and captured, and sent to Tyler, Texas, remaining there until July, 1864. He was then exchanged and sent to New Orleans. He afterward participated with his regiment in the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and again returned to New Orleans; and was next ordered into Arkansas during Price's raid. In the spring of 1865 his regiment was attached to the 13th Army Corps, Army of the Gulf; joined in the operations against Mobile, assisting in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. The regiment remained in that city until the close of the War, and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, in the summer of 1865. This regiment never remained over six weeks at any one point during its entire term of service. General Leake was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery on the field. He resumed the practice of law at Davenport, and in the same fall was elected to the State Senate on the republican ticket, serving throughout the session, and doing much

J. M. Shoggett

to shape its legislation, commencing January, 1866, as chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1867, he resigned his seat in the Senate and devoted himself to the law, gaining an extensive and lucrative practice. Having been elected attorney for Scott County, and also

a member and president of the Board of Education of Davenport, he resigned both positions on his removal to Chicago in 1871. He formed a partnership with Captain William Vocke, under the firm name of Leake & Vocke, and was favored with liberal patronage. General Leake was appointed September 4, 1879, district attorney of the Northern District of Illinois, a position which he filled with marked ability, giving universal satisfaction, for four years. He is an able lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and is as worthy as a citizen as he is profound in the law.



Richard S. Tuthill

RICHARD S. TUTHILL was born at Vergennes, Jackson Co., Ill., on November 10, 1841, the youngest of nine children, and the son of Daniel B. Tuthill, a native of Vermont. His father was educated for an Episcopal clergyman, but decided not to enter the ministry on account of delicate health. His mother was Miss Sally Strong, daughter of Luke Strong, a prominent lawyer of Vergennes, Vt. His parents immigrated to Illinois, in 1829, and settled on the prairie which afterward bore their name. The town of Vergennes was founded by them, and named by Mrs. Tuthill after her native place. Mr. Tuthill was postmaster of Vergennes under different administrations. He was a whig, and afterward a republican. Such men as President Lincoln, Judge Breese, Bishop Chase, John A. Logan and D. L. Phillips made visits to his hospitable mansion. Richard S. received his education in a private school established by his father, also in the St. Louis High School and in Jacksonville College, finally graduating from Middlebury College, Vermont, in August, 1863. He joined the Union Army before Vicksburg, soon after his graduation, and served with a company of volunteer scouts through Mississippi to Meridian. He was then commissioned by Governor Blair, of Michigan, second lieutenant of Battery "H," 1st Michigan Light Artillery, and was attached to General Logan's old division of the 17th Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. He served with this battery during the War, taking active part in the campaign which ended in the fall of Atlanta, and in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Allatoona, and in the numerous severe engagements in front of Atlanta.

He was afterward in General George H. Thomas's campaign against General Hood in Tennessee, and in the battle of Nashville. Believing the War at an end, he resigned his commission on May 29, 1865. He resumed his study of the law in the office of the Hon. H. H. Harrison, at Nashville, and, in 1866, was admitted to the Bar and commenced the practice of his profession in that city. He was elected attorney-general of the Nashville circuit in 1867, serving until 1870, when a change in Southern politics threw all republicans out of office. He ran for presidential elector, on the republican ticket, in 1872, and made a vigorous campaign, stumping the district, which was largely democratic, and lacking only a few votes of election. Mr. Tuthill came to Chicago in the early part of 1873, devoting himself to his profession with great diligence. In 1875, Mr. Tuthill was the republican candidate for city attorney, and was elected (with what was known as the "Reform Council") by a majority of over 5,000; and, in 1877, was re-elected by a largely increased majority. He established so high a reputation as a corporation lawyer, that he has since been employed by the city to conduct highly important suits in the Supreme Court of the United States, involving the right of the city to impose a license fee upon the cars of the street railway companies. At the close of his term as city attorney, Mr. Tuthill formed a partnership with Colonel David Quigg. Mr. Tuthill is an earnest and active republican. In 1880, he was a member of the State Convention at Springfield; and was a delegate to the National Convention held that year in Chicago, being one of the "306" who voted for the nomination of General Grant. He is richly endowed with the finest qualities of mind and heart, and is high-minded and honorable in all things. Mr. Tuthill is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veteran Club and Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is also a member of the Illinois and Union League Clubs. In February, 1884, he was appointed United States district attorney for the Northern District of Illinois. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Jennie Smith, of Vergennes, Vt., who died at Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1872, leaving one child, Eliza Strong. He was married, on January 2, 1877, to Miss Hattie McKey, the daughter of the late Edward McKey, a noted dry goods merchant of Janesville, Wis. They have had three children,—Zoe Gertrude, Mary Elizabeth and Lillian McKey.

JOHN IRA BENNETT was born in Otsego County, N. Y., on November 27, 1831. His parents, Joseph and Lydia (Birdsall) Bennett, were Quakers. They removed in 1843 to Knox County, Ill., where they lived two years, when they settled at Davenport, Delaware Co., N. Y. In 1847, through the influence of Rev. Sanford I. Ferguson, Mr. Bennett was sent to Charlotte Academy, where he studied and taught until September, 1851, at which time he entered Union College as a sophomore, graduating in June, 1854. While a college student, he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. From August, 1854, to July, 1857, he was principal of Liberty Academy, at Springfield, Tenn., meanwhile studying law. In June, 1857, he was admitted to the Tennessee Bar. He removed to Galva, Henry Co., Ill., the following July, and commenced practice. In 1865, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. In 1861, he was appointed on the staff of Governor Yates, with the rank of colonel, and performed efficient service in the recruiting departments. In 1864, Mr. Bennett was the republican elector for the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois. He was the founder of the Galva Union, and its editor and proprietor for two years; and engaged in coal mining as proprietor and operator, still continuing the practice of his profession. He was for many years a member of the Board of Education of Galva. In June, 1872, he removed to Chicago, taking up his residence in Hyde Park. In 1878-79, he was president of the Hyde Park board of trustees, and has also been a member of the Board of Education. In 1879, he was appointed one of the masters in chancery of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Northern District of Illinois, which position he still holds. In the summer of 1855, Mr. Bennett married, at Henderson, Ky., Maria E. Reynolds, a native of Delaware County, N. Y. They have seven children—Fannie (now Mrs. W. C. Nelson, of Hyde Park), Frank Ira (admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1880, now practicing law in Chicago); Fred Fuller (a promising journalist), Alden Lewis, George, John and Will.

ELIJAH B. SHERMAN, LL.D., is the son of Elias H. and Clarissa (Wilmarth) Sherman, was born at Fairfield, Vt., on June 18, 1832. Until twenty-one years of age he remained upon his father's farm, during the winter months acquiring an elementary education or engaging in teaching. In 1854, he removed to Brandon, and was for a year employed as clerk in a drug store. In 1855, he began a course of study preparatory for college, and entered Middlebury College in 1856, from which he was graduated in 1860, and where, in 1884, he returned to deliver the annual address before the alumni of the college. After teaching in South Woodstock and Brandon, Vt., Mr. Sherman enlisted as a private in the 9th Vermont Infantry, was elected lieutenant of Co. "C," and served until January, 1863, when he resigned while his regiment was at Camp Douglas, and entered the law department of the University of Chicago, graduating in 1864. Since that time he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession in Chicago. From 1877 he has been attorney, in Chicago, for the Audi-



E. B. Sherman

tor of Illinois, and as such he instituted proceedings for closing the affairs of the Republic Life Insurance Company, the Chicago Life Insurance Company, and the Protection Life Insurance Company. In the Republic Life and Chicago Life cases, Mr. Sherman was opposed by some of the ablest attorneys at the Chicago Bar, such as Judge Beckwith, Mr. Kales and Mr. Bonney, who attacked the constitutionality of the insurance laws of Illinois, and especially the statute for the dissolution of insurance companies. In the litigation which has grown out of these matters, Mr. Sherman's interpretation of the insurance laws has been sustained by the Supreme Courts, both of Illinois and of the United States. In 1876, he was

elected to the General Assembly from the then Fourth Senatorial district, and was re-elected in 1878. His name is identified with all the more important legislation of those years. He served as chairman of the Committee of Judicial Department, and was chiefly instrumental in formulating the law establishing the Appellate Courts, which are now a part of the judicial system of Illinois. He was also chairman of the committee on corporations, and a member of the judiciary committee, as well as of the committee which prepared the military code now in force. As a legislator, he was uniformly arrayed against all jobbing schemes; his long experience in the trial of causes placed him in the front rank as a debater; and this period is one of the most satisfactory in his successful career. In 1879, Mr. Sherman was appointed one of the masters in chancery of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, the appointment being made at the request of the leading members of the Bar. He has discharged the duties of this important office to the complete satisfaction of the Bench and Bar, while continuing the successful practice of his profession. His name has frequently been mentioned for higher office, but he has preferred to retain the position which he now occupies. Mr. Sherman has served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F., and was its representative for two years to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is an active member of the Chicago Philosophical Society, of the Chicago Bar Association, and of the Chicago Law Institute. He is a member of the State Bar Association, of which he has been president. The annual address which he delivered before that body in January, 1882, was published by the Association, and attracted much attention, not only as a brilliant literary production, but because of its keen and incisive blows at existing faults in jurisprudence, coupled with suggestions for their reform. He is also a member and one of the vice-presidents of the American Bar Association, and has been prominently identified with various other organizations of public and philanthropic character. In private and social life he is one of the most agreeable of gentlemen,—well read, a close and accurate thinker, and a brilliant conversationalist. In 1885, Middlebury College conferred upon Mr. Sherman the degree of LL.D., a recognition highly prized by him, since this conservative college has conferred that honor upon only three of those graduating from it during the last forty years. In 1866, he was married to Hattie G. Lovering, daughter of S. M. Lovering, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, a most estimable and accomplished lady.

SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

This court was first established in 1849, in place of the Court of Common Pleas, and was continued by the Constitution of 1870, which went into effect on August 8 of that year. At the time of the fire it was constituted as follows: Judges, John A. Jameson, Joseph E. Gary, and William A. Porter; Clerk, Augustus Jacobson. Terms: First Monday in each month. The changes which have taken place on the Bench since that time are as follows:

Judges.	When appointed or elected	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
John A. Jameson..	June —, 1867	Dec. 1, 1883	{ Re-elected 'in 1871 and 1877.
Joseph E. Gary....	June —, 1869	Dec. 1, 1887	{ Re-elected in 1875 and 1881.
William A. Porter..	June —, 1867	Dec. 1, 1873	Died Oct., 1873.
Samuel M. Moore...	Nov. —, 1873	Dec. 1, 1879	{ Vice Porter, deceased.
Sidney Smith.....	Nov. —, 1879	Dec. 1, 1885	Vice Moore.
George Gardner....	Nov. —, 1880	Dec. 1, 1886	{ Additional judges by Act of April 1, 1875.
Kirk Hawes.....	Nov. —, 1880	Dec. 1, 1886	
Elliott Anthony...	Nov. —, 1880	Dec. 1, 1886	
Rollin S. Williamson	Nov. —, 1880	Dec. 1, 1886	
Henry M. Shepard..	Nov. —, 1883	Dec. 1, 1889	Vice Jameson.
Gwynn Garnett....	Nov. —, 1885	Dec. 1, 1891	Vice Smith.

KIRK HAWES, associate justice of the Superior Court, is one of those rare men who combine eloquence with a sound, judicial mind—consequently he has never been a partisan, although his principles have generally led him to affiliate with the republicans. His views upon all national questions evince the fact that his mind is moulded more after the dimensions of a statesman than a politi-

cian. All financiers remember the powerful blow which he struck at the time of the "silver craze," and the country at large looked upon him as one of the most effective opponents of "third-termism." A tribute to his ability and to his marked success in this latter conflict was thus offered by the Chicago Times, during the judicial election of 1880, which placed Judge Hawes upon the Bench of the Superior Court: "To Mr. Hawes, more than to any other one man in Illinois, was due the success of the struggle which ended in the admission of the unpledged delegates from this State to the National Convention, a move which may be held to have prevented the nomination of General Grant. His fight for the Farwell Hall delegates at Springfield enabled his associates to go before the superior tribunal [National Convention] at Chicago with a record that compelled attention. But for his foresight in forcing that record, the contestants would have come up to this city without a case, and the whole

Kirk Hawes,

history of the National campaign, possibly of this Nation, might have been changed by their failure. His plea before the State Convention was a model of clear, forcible, terse and eloquent reasoning." Under the Act of 1875, providing that for every 50,000 inhabitants over 400,000 in Cook County, one judge of the Superior Court should be added, to the number of nine, Mr. Hawes was, in November, 1880, called to his present position, and no man has made more friends and fewer enemies than he by his justness and courtesy. Judge Hawes was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1838, his ancestors and relatives having earned a high station in the liberal professions. Spending his earlier years in the East India trade, he became ambitious to enter the legal profession. He was fitted for Williams College, by a course of three years at the Munson (Mass.) Academy. Becoming a freshman during the fall of 1859, at the close of his junior year he enlisted in the nine-months' service, raising a company for the 54th Massachusetts, and joining General Banks at the Gulf. He was afterward in the 42d Massachusetts, and continued to serve his country until the surrender of Vicksburg, when he returned to college and graduated in the fall of 1864. He then entered the law office of Bacon & Aldrich, Worcester, Mass., where he remained about one year, after which he came to Chicago, completed his studies, was admitted to the Bar, and, forming a partnership with H. T. Helm, commenced practice. Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, the authoress, is a sister of Judge Hawes, and the affection between them, and their mutual pride in each other's success, is a testimony to their individual character. In the fall of 1871, Judge Hawes married Lizzie H. Dunham, daughter of John H. Dunham, the banker, of Chicago. They have four children.

HENRY M. SHEPARD, judge of the Superior Court, is one of the youngest occupants of the Bench in Chicago. In March, 1861, being then but twenty-one years of age, he came to Chicago to practice his profession, the principles of which he had acquired in Albany, N. Y., under the instruction of the famous John K. Porter. Upon first coming to this city he entered the office of Waite & Towne, and did not begin independent practice until 1863. The partnership which he formed during the spring of 1864, with M. W. Fuller and Charles H. Ham, existed until 1868. Mr. Ham, however, retiring during that period. He continued to labor faithfully but quietly, giving most of his attention to real-estate matters, until called to his present position in November, 1883. Judge Shepard was born on December 12, 1839, at Athens, Bradford Co., Penn., where his grandfather, a native of Connecticut, settled at an early day. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Sage Ellsworth, also from Connecticut, and she was related to Oliver Ellsworth of that State, the third Chief Justice of the United States. His education was academic, he having the good fortune also to obtain a course at the University of Heidelberg, in Germany. He commenced the study of law in the office of General A. S. Devens, at Elmira, N. Y., and next entered the office of John

Henry M. Shepard

K. Porter, as stated, being admitted to the Bar in Albany at the age of twenty-one. Originally a republican, Judge Shepard joined the democratic party in 1876. He was a member of the Legislature in 1866-67, the only political office ever held by him. In 1868, he was married to Frances W. Stuart (daughter of the late General Charles B. Stuart), of Geneva, N. Y., and has three children—two sons and a daughter.

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURN was born on November 11, 1852, at Galena, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., and is the son of Honorable Elihu B. Washburne, the noted statesman and constitutional lawyer. Hempstead Washburne's mother was, before marriage, Miss Adele Gratiot. He received his preliminary training at Kent's Hill, Readfield, Me., after which he went abroad and pursued the study of metaphysics at the celebrated University of Bonn. In the winter of 1871-72, he returned to America, and settled in Madison, Wis., there systematically pursuing his law studies in the office of Gregory & Pinney, and at the law school in Madison, for two years, after which he was admitted to the Bar. In May, 1875, he came to Chicago and entered the office of Barber & Lackner; also entered the Union College of Law, from which he was graduated in the summer of 1876; and formed a partnership in the fall of that year with Henry S. Robbins. In October, 1883, the partnership name was changed to that of Trumbull, Washburne & Robbins—Hon. Lyman Trumbull having at that time become a member of the firm. This firm has been continued to the present time. In 1880, Mr. Washburne was appointed master in chancery of the Superior Court, which office he still holds. In 1885, he was elected city attorney for Chicago. Although a lawyer young in years he has made no uncertain mark in his profession. His careful preparation prior to entering court, his clear and concise statement of his own case and his aptitude to describe the fallible points of his adversary's, have distinguished him as an able trial lawyer. The systematic and comprehensive study which he inaugurated upon his determination to enter the legal profession, and which he has maintained since, will, if pursued in the future, render him a worthy successor to his father. Mr. Washburne was married in June, 1883, to Miss Annie Clarke, daughter of J. V. Clarke, president of the Hibernian Bank of this city.

The incumbents of the office of clerk of the Superior Court since the fire have been: Augustus Jacobson, from November —, 1868, to December 1, 1872; Alexander F. Stevenson, from November —, 1869, to December 1, 1875; John J. Healy, from November —, 1875, to December —, 1884; Patrick McGrath, from November —, 1884, term expires December —, 1888.

JOHN J. HEALY, now clerk of the Appellate Court, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, near the Lakes of Killarney, July 3, 1842. In 1848, the family emigrated to America, and in the following spring settled in Chicago. Receiving his early education in the public schools and the Academy of Notre Dame, Indiana, when about fifteen years of age he entered the employ of Philip Conley, the dry goods merchant, with whom he remained until the breaking out of the War. Enlisting as a private in Colonel Mulligan's Regiment, he soon rose to the position of first lieutenant, with a commission as captain. Upon the very day that Colonel Mulligan was killed, Major Healy was severely wounded, and when he recovered was appointed assistant adjutant-general, with headquarters at Springfield. There he remained, in charge of the draft rendezvous, until the close of the War, when he returned to Chicago, and for two years was agent of James Dalton & Bros., of White Lake, Mich., extensive lumber dealers. He afterward went to Milwaukee, where, for one year, he ably managed the lumber business of M. W. O'Brien, his uncle. Returning to Chicago, he was elected supervisor of the Sixteenth Ward. The following year he was elected clerk of the Town of North Chicago, holding the position four years, during a portion of which time he acted as clerk of the North Side Police Court. Resigning in 1872, he became a deputy under Recorder Stewart. In the fall of 1875, he was elected clerk of the Superior Court. For nine years he held this position, when he was, in the fall of 1884, advanced to his present office. Major Healy still maintains an active interest in military matters. He remained captain of the Mulligan Zouaves, which he organized soon after the War, until it was merged into the 2d Regiment, I.N.G., of which he was chosen major. He has acted as commander of Phil. Sheridan Post, G.A.R., and was at one time, an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Harrtranft, of Pennsylvania, commander-in-chief of that Order. He is also a prominent member of the Veteran Club and the Veteran Union League. He is also a member of the Board of Trade. It will thus be seen that he is actively identified with many of the important interests of Chicago. Major Healy's father, who was an early employé of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road, died at St. Paul in 1859. On February 8, 1863, Mr. Healy married Nellie M. Lane, daughter of James Lane,

who settled in Chicago, as one of its pioneer merchants, in the spring of 1836. They have three children,—two girls and a boy.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By the Constitution of 1870, Cook County was made to consist of one circuit, with five judges, including the judge of the Recorder's Court and the judge of the Circuit Court. Three new judges having been elected in July, 1870, the Court at the time of the fire was composed of the following judges: Erastus S. Williams (former circuit judge, elected in 1867), W. K. McAllister (former judge of the Recorder's Court), and the three new judges, W. W. Farwell, John G. Rogers and Henry D. Booth; Clerk, Norman T. Gassette. Terms: Third Monday in each month. The changes occurring since that time have been:

Judges.	When elected.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
Erastus S. Williams	June —, 1867	July —, 1879	{ Re-elected in 1873.
W. W. Farwell ----	July —, 1870	July —, 1879	{ Re-elected in 1873.
John G. Rogers----	July —, 1870	July —, 1891	{ Re-elected in 1873, 1879 and 1885.
Henry D. Booth---	July —, 1870	July —, 1879	{ Re-elected in 1873.
Lambert Tree.	Nov. —, 1871	July —, 1875	{ Vice McAllister. Re-elected in 1873; resigned 1875.
W. K. McAllister--	Nov. —, 1875	July —, 1891	{ Vice Tree. Re-elected in 1879 and 1885.
Thomas A. Moran.	June —, 1879	July —, 1891	{ Vice Booth. Re-elected in 1885.
Murry F. Tuley---	June —, 1879	July —, 1891	{ Vice Williams. Re-elected in 1885.
William H. Barnum	June —, 1879	July —, 1885	{ Resgn'd in December, 1884.
Lorin C. Collins, Jr.	{ Appoint- ed 1884 }	{ July —, 1891 }	{ Re-elected in June, 1885.

THOMAS A. MORAN was born at Bridgeport, Conn., on October 7, 1839. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Kenosha County, Wis., and settled on a farm, where he remained until about nineteen years of age, attending school in the winter and working during the summer. After having received a partial academic education, and having taught school, he commenced to study law, in Kenosha, when twenty years of age. To help "pay his way," he still continued to teach during the winters. By constant practice in debating clubs, he developed his natural aptitude as a fluent and forcible public speaker, so that before he was twenty years of age he was making political speeches, while during the campaign of 1860 he "stumped the county." Mr. Moran was an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas and in full accord with his principles of liberal democracy. On account of the illness of his father, in 1862, he returned to the farm and managed it one year. During the year his father died, the farm was sold, and the family removed to Kenosha. His mother died in 1864, when he went East, and in the fall of that year entered the Law Department of the Albany University, graduating in May, 1865, when he was admitted to practice. In November of that year he removed to Chicago, and has since earned the honors at the Bar which were predicted for him when a student. He was first in the office of H. S. Monroe; subsequently in the partnership of Schoff & Moran, then of Moran & English and of Moran, English & Wolf. As a jury-lawyer he was considered by many to stand at the head of the Chicago Bar. In the fall of 1879, he was elected one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Cook County for a term of six years, and was re-elected in 1885. He is the first Irish-American ever elected to the Cook County Bench. For some time after he took the Bench he sat as common-law judge, but is now holding one of the chancery branches of the court.

LORIN C. COLLINS, JR., judge of the Circuit Court, is the son of Rev. Lorin C. Collins, a Methodist clergyman, who preached in



COUNTY COURT.

This court, in October, 1871, was presided over by Hon. M. R. M. Wallace, county judge; John G. Gindele being clerk, and Timothy M. Bradley sheriff. Terms: Second Monday in each month. The officers of the Court since that date have been—

Massachusetts, his native State, many years. In 1853, he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he continued as a local preacher for fourteen years. Two years thereafter, on account of a difference of belief, Mr. Collins withdrew from the Minnesota Conference, and engaged in the work of the ministry as an independent. His last charge was at Monticello, Minn., but for many years past he has resided at Norwood Park. His son, Lorin C. Collins, Jr., was born at Wapping, Conn., on August 1, 1848, and after pursuing a preparatory course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, in 1868 entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., graduating in 1872. He commenced the study of law in the office of Clarkson & Van Schaack, Chicago. In September, 1874, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, at Ottawa. As a member of the Bar he at once took rank with the ablest lawyers of the young generation, showing from the first a broad and judicial turn of mind. Although he energetically followed the practice of his profession, in 1878, he was chosen by his constituents of the Seventh District to represent them in the Thirty-first General Assembly, being re-elected in 1880 and in 1882. He was chosen Speaker of the House during his last term, being the youngest man who was ever called to that position. In the fall of 1884, he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, succeeding William H. Barnum. Judge Collins was married, in 1873, to Miss Nellie Robb, daughter of George A. Robb. They have two children,—Loring C. and Grace.

The clerks of the Circuit Court, since 1871, have been: Norman T. Gassette, November —, 1868, to December 1, 1872; Jacob Gross, November —, 1872, to December —, 1884; Henry Best, elected November —, 1884, term expires December, 1888.

HENRY BEST, clerk of the Circuit Court, was born in the old Best homestead (or Brewery), corner Indiana Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on December 22, 1848. His first regular schooling was obtained when he was eight years old at Mrs. Fox's establishment, on Indiana Avenue and Twenty-second Street, it being at that time the only public school south of Harrison street. He also attended the Moseley and Haven schools, previous to his sixteenth year, when he entered his father's brewery, and subsequently took entire charge of it. He had been a member of the Ellsworth Zouaves, and when the War broke out enlisted as drummer-boy in the 72d Illinois Regiment; but he never got further than Cairo, for his father pursued the patriotic minor and brought him back to the shelter of the paternal roof. His brave rescue of a drowning person, off the lake pier near his father's brewery, in 1866, made a hero of the youth. His love for athletic sports, especially swimming, in which he is remarkably proficient, is warm to this day, he having received several medals for his skill and endurance. Before the great fire, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, but in that disaster he lost all his worldly possessions. In 1873, he was elected constable by the largest majority received by anyone on the republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1878, and resigned during his term to accept a position as deputy sheriff under John Hoffman, being re-appointed under O. L. Mann and Seth F. Hanchett. As deputy sheriff he displayed excellent detective ability. In the "diamond case," in which it was necessary to obtain conclusive evidence from the wife of a diamond broker, against whom a creditor held a \$1,500 claim, that the property which she was disposing of was her own, he personated an advance agent, and with his principal, an actress, called upon Madame in order to purchase some brilliants. She confessed that the property was her own, whereupon the diamonds were promptly levied upon. Mr. Best has also had the honor of having levied upon Remenyi's wonderful violin, valued at \$5,000, for a printing bill of \$331. These are merely examples of the hundreds of cases through which Mr. Best has passed with such marked credit. In November, 1884, he was elected to his present position, receiving a majority of 8,000 over his opponent. In 1870, Mr. Best was married to Miss Minnie Myers. They have three children—two boys and a girl. Mr. Best has always taken a very active part in republican politics, and has been prominent in the counsels of the ward in which he has resided. He is a charter member of Court Energy, No. 19, I.O.F., and acted as financial secretary of the same four terms. He is also a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 195, A.O.U.W. (of which he was master overseer one year), and of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A.F. & A.M.

Officers.	When elected.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
JUDGES.			
M. R. M. Wallace ---	Nov., 1869	Dec., 1877..	Re-elected 1873.
Mason B. Loomis, Jr.	Nov., 1877	Dec., 1882..	{ Term extended by law, one year.
Richard Prendergast -	Nov., 1882	Dec., 1886..	
CLERKS.			
John G. Gindele -----	Nov., 1869	Dec., 1873..	Died Jan. 1872.
George W. Wheeler ---	Jan., 1873	Dec., 1873..	Vice Gindele.
Herman Lieb-----	Nov., 1873	Dec., 1877..	{ Term extend- ed, by law, one year.
E. F. C. Klokke-----	Nov., 1877	Dec., 1882..	
Michael W. Ryan----	Nov., 1882	Dec., 1886..	
SHERIFFS.			
Timothy M. Bradley..	Nov., 1871	Dec. 1, 1874	Re-elected 1872
Frances Agnew-----	Nov., 1874	Dec. 1, 1876	
Charles Kern-----	Nov., 1876	Dec. 1, 1878	
John Hoffman-----	Nov., 1878	Dec. 1, 1880	
O. L. Mann-----	Nov., 1880	Dec. 1, 1882	
Seth F. Hanchett ---	Nov., 1882	Dec., 1886..	{ Term extended to four years.

MICHAEL W. RYAN, the present county clerk, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1847, being the youngest of ten children, the family consisting of eight brothers and two sisters. He received his early education at one of the public schools in the parish of Cappamore. His mental qualifications having proved him worthy of abstruser studies, he was sent to the Jesuit College, at Limerick, where he studied the higher branches of mathematics and the classics, graduating at the head of a class of thirty-two students. A few years thereafter he sailed for America, and came to Chicago in 1866. He at once went into the contract business with his brother, D. W. Ryan, a man of prominence, who died soon afterward. Mr. Ryan next embarked in a dry goods venture, but as his tastes were for public service, in 1875 he entered the recorder's office, under James Stewart. Later he served in the county clerk's office and in the office of the clerk of the Probate Court. While holding the latter position, he was nominated by the democrats for the West Town collectorship, which was unsought by him, and was the only person of his party who was elected. The bond which he gave was for \$5,000,000; and his administration showed an honesty and ability which gained him the confidence and esteem of all citizens. In the fall of 1882, he was unanimously nominated by his party for the office of county clerk; and though the contest was a spirited one, he carried the county by a decided majority and materially aided the balance of the ticket. In the spring of 1884 he was married to Mamie, only daughter of John Cochrane, an honored and early resident of Chicago. Mrs. Ryan is an accomplished and highly cultured lady, being a graduate of St. Mary's Institute, South Bend, Ind. Mr. Ryan is a man of fine presence and easy and social manners, and his popularity among all classes is as unquestioned as his integrity and ability are undisputed. He is a member of Division No. 11, A.O.H., and was county delegate of the County Board of that order in 1881.

WILLIAM H. GLEASON, chief clerk and deputy sheriff, also a member of the wholesale jewelry house of Charles H. Knights & Co., was born at Wardsboro', Windham Co., Vt., on November 15, 1843. His father, Josiah Gleason was a farmer, and his mother's maiden name was Susan R. Morse. He received his education in the district schools, and worked upon his father's farm until twenty years of age, attending school at the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary for one term only. In 1866, Mr. Gleason removed to Baltimore, Md., where he was engaged in the baking business until the fall of 1868. Locating at Chicago in April, 1869, he at once found employment as a clerk in office of Galpin & Hanchett, deputy sheriffs and auctioneers, with whom he continued until the great fire. Mr. Gleason then accepted a position with the Pullman Car

Company, which he retained until December, 1872, when he was appointed bailiff of the County Court by Sheriff T. M. Bradley. Here he remained until December, 1876, when he formed a partnership with Seth F. Hanchett, the two operating a collection agency in connection with their probate business. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Gleason was appointed chief deputy in the office of the clerk of the Probate Court, and continued so to act until, in the fall of 1882, Mr. Hanchett was elected to his present office, when he appointed Mr. Gleason to the position he now holds. Since February, 1879, he has also been connected with the private business mentioned above. On April 7, 1885, Mr. Gleason was elected South Town Collector by a majority of nearly twelve hundred, leading his ticket by several hundred votes, and is the first republican who has held that position. Mr. Gleason is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with Oriental Lodge, No. 33. He was married in June, 1883, to Jennie M. Grow.

EMIL DIETZSCH (recognized in German circles as a littérateur of rare merit, a poet, a dramatist, an essayist, and a historian), is connected with the sheriff's office, and is also spoken of by many as "Cook County's best coroner." Three of his annual reports, published in 1878, were translated into German, circulated quite generally in the Fatherland, and were spoken of by the English press as models of their kind. The one of 1876, in particular, was noticed by the Chicago Tribune in a long editorial of eulogy, speaking of it as not only the best report made by a Cook County coroner but by any other official of the county. It goes on to say that "it is such a report as might be expected from a genial and versatile gentleman, and its humor, satire and learning, as well as its terse statement of facts and pertinent comments," would be the more appreciated when its author's various accomplishments should be recited. It then speaks of him, in the highest terms of praise as a poet, a prose writer, a humorist, a scholar, a dramatist, a comedian, a musician, and a politician. That these statements are not overdrawn may be proven from the facts that Mr. Dietzsch is a contributor to Puck, Staats Zeitung, and Um die Welt, and that he has published in book form a lyric poem on the history of the German nation, which has received favorable notice by critics of high repute. He is also the author of the "History of the Germans of Chicago," published by Max Stern. The artistic talents for which his family have been noted for generations have descended to him, and when president of the German Männerchor, that organization was wonderfully prosperous. Mr. Dietzsch is a descendant of an old protestant, patrician family, residing since the beginning of the seventeenth century in the city of Nuremberg, Bavaria. A good many members of this family have been famous as great artists, among others the celebrated painter, Johann Israel Dietzsch, born in 1681, and the founder of the well-known art cabinet in that city. His two sons, Johannes Christopher and George Friedrich Dietzsch, like his daughter Margareth Barbara Dietzsch, have all been famous painters of landscapes and fruit-pieces and of sea and land battles. The daughter made her mark in flowers, birds and fruit-pieces. Their oil paintings can be found to-day in the galleries of Nuremberg, Munich, and in the possession of family members in Frankfort-on-the-Main and other cities. In the year 1777, Johann Gottlieb Dietzsch, a grand-son of Johann Christoph Dietzsch, arrived as a young merchant in the city of Frankfort. Soon after his arrival there, he became acquainted with a young lady, Regina Mack, the daughter of Counselor Leopold Mack, and after a few years took her as his wife. Afterward he settled in Frankfort as a manufacturer of oil cloths. They had two daughters and one son. This son was Emil Gottlieb Dietzsch, born in Frankfort on May 10, 1802, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. In the year 1828, when Emil Gottlieb Dietzsch was a clerk in the celebrated banking house of Bethman & Son, in Frankfort, he was appointed, upon the recommendation of that house, as financial administrator of the great iron-melting works, foundries, rolling-mills and hammers of Baron August von Gienanth. This position he retained for over thirty years, and it is now occupied by one of his sons, Philipp Dietzsch, of Kaiserslautern, Bavaria. Emil Gottlieb Dietzsch married, in the year 1828, Louisa Graf, a daughter of Friedrich Wilhelm Graf, dean of the Trinity Church, in Worms, where he preached over forty years in the same spot where Dr. Martin Luther stood in the year 1521, during the Reichstag of Worms, under the Emperor Charles V. Emil Dietzsch was born on April 7, 1829, and was educated until his fourteenth year in the famous private school of Louis Stellweg, in Frankfort, where the sons of the first families of Frankfort and other cities were also educated. He next attended the Gymnasium in Worms, and left this institute in 1845, to learn the apothecary business in Kaiserslautern. He also attended the University of Munich, and graduated from Heidelberg. Mr. Dietzsch was caught in the revolutionary maelstrom which swept over Germany, was one of the "army of rebels," with such characters as Carl Schurz and Madame Annecke. He was imprisoned in 1849, and then spent two years as a druggist in Switzerland. Coming to Chicago on August 16,

1854, he went into the drug business with Louis Warlich, at the corner of Kinzie and Clark streets. The establishment was burned in the great fire, and Mr. Dietzsch went into the wholesale importing wine trade. In 1874, he was elected coroner, and re-elected in 1876, running seven thousand ahead of his ticket the last time. In 1878, he was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he has held up to date. Emil Dietzsch was married on February 16, 1857, to Ida Garthe, by whom he had four children. His first wife dying in May, 1874, he was married, four years later, to Eliza Schmidt; they have had two children.

HOMER B. GALPIN, deputy sheriff and bailiff of the Probate Court, is an example of the self-made man who has obtained the respect of his fellows and a fair share of this world's goods through his own endeavors; one of those who, in his own words, has "paid board" since he was nine years of age. He was born at Williamstown, Mass., on February 2, 1831, his parents being Abel and Susan (Mattesen) Galpin. All his schooling was obtained previous to his ninth year, at the district schools. When he was eight and a half years of age he commenced work in a woolen factory at North Hoosic, N. Y., where he remained until he was fifteen. The next three years he spent in learning the blacksmith trade in the reaper manufactory of Walter A. Woods, at Hoosic Falls. Young Galpin then started for the West, reaching Chicago on July 5, 1849, and passing into Warren, Lake County, where he engaged in farming. In 1852, he returned to Chicago, engaging in various occupations and putting his hand to any "honest job." He then went to farming again in the Town of Palatine, being appointed constable in 1854. He commenced his twenty years' service as deputy sheriff under Anthony C. Hesing, in 1860, being also appointed bailiff of the County Court, which then had probate jurisdiction. He continued in this position for ten years, acting as a deputy for eight years longer. In 1878, he entered into partnership with Henry McGuren, and managed a collection and detective agency for two years. In 1880, he was appointed United States government store-keeper, serving two years in this capacity. When Sheriff Hanchett came into office, in 1882, he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and bailiff of the Probate Court. Mr. Galpin was married in August, 1858, to Mary J. Cady, of Palatine. She died in 1863, leaving one daughter, Nellie, now the wife of William Gager, who is connected with Jansen, McClurg & Co. His second wife was W. J. Plimpton, of Wardsboro', Vt., whose father was a prominent democratic politician of that State. Of the two boys by this marriage, E. F. is connected with the business department of the Chicago Times, and Homer Knickerbocker is attending school.

CRIMINAL COURT.

This court was created by the Constitution of 1870, which provided that the Recorder's Court of Cook County should be continued as the Criminal Court of Cook County, and was to have the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court in all cases of a criminal and quasi-criminal nature in said county. In its institution it was also stipulated that the terms of said court should be held by one or more of the judges of the Circuit or Superior Court.

Its officers, since 1871, have been—

Officers.	When elected.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
STATE'S ATTORNEYS.			
Charles H. Reed---	Nov. —, 1868	Dec. —, 1876	Re-elected.
Luther Laffin Mills---	Nov. —, 1876	Dec. —, 1884	{ Re-elected in 1880.
Julius S. Grinnell---	Nov. — 1884	Dec. —. 1888	
CLERKS.			
Daniel O'Hara-----	-----	Dec. 1, 1873-	Resigned. Vice Doyle.
Austin J. Doyle-----	Nov. —, 1873	Dec. 1, 1877-	
Thomas D. Barrett.	July 1, 1877.	Dec. 1, 1877-	
John Stephens-----	Nov. —, 1877	Dec. 1, 1886-	{ Re-elected in 1881. Term extended, one year, by law.

LUTHER LAFFIN MILLS was born at North Adams, Mass., on September 3, 1848, and is the son of Walter N. and Caroline (Smith) Mills. His father removed to Chicago in 1849, and established the pioneer wholesale dry-goods house of the city. Luther

was educated in the public schools and at the Michigan State University. He inaugurated the study of law in 1868, entering the office of Homer N. Hibbard. Commencing the practice of his profession three years later, he, in 1875, became senior partner in the firm of Mills, Weber & Ingham. In 1876, Mr. Mills was elected State's attorney, receiving four thousand votes more than his fellow candidates; and, in 1880, was re-elected for a further term of four years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, and a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. On November 15, 1876, he was married to Ella J. Boies, of Saugerties, N. Y., a refined, accomplished and amiable lady. This union has been blessed with five interesting children,—Matthew, Electa, Mari, Caroline, and Agnes. The personality and career of Mr. Mills are deserving of more prominence than can be given to either by the perfunctory biographer. His talents and accomplishments place him in bold relief against the background of mediocrity and commonplace. As a man, he has learning without pedantry, energy without loss of grace, amiability without detriment to his force of character, ambition without envy, talent without egotism, religion and morality without cant or Pharisaism. In his profession Mr. Mills is both orator and lawyer. His peculiar excellence in the first has given a one-sided aspect to his professional career, not conducive to completeness of view. All things considered, he is probably the most eloquent advocate in the State. A man who "feels deeply and conceives vividly" in language, he paints rather than describes. With him, ideas are personified and facts breathe and move. Through the alchemy of his passion, the abstractions of reason are transmuted into the pictures of imagination, "causing the distant to become near, and the absent or invisible to start up before us with a living power." But Mr. Mills is more than an orator; he is a lawyer. Intellectually, the law is his mistress. Devotion to his profession is a marked characteristic. Thoroughly grounded in legal principles, and acute and subtle of apprehension, his use of cases is but to illustrate and discriminate. His judgments are cognate, and not those of an empiric. These traits were not so manifest in his able conduct of the office lately occupied by him. As State's attorney, his talents as an advocate were made conspicuous; now, that he has returned to the general practice of the law, the versatility and breadth of his legal knowledge will be recognized.

JULIUS S. GRINNELL, State's attorney for Cook County, was born at Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1842. His ancestors, remotely, were both French and Welsh. Both of his parents, Dr. J. H. and Alvira (Williamson) Grinnell, were natives of Vermont. Mr. Grinnell traces his ancestry back to Grinnelle, now a considerable manufacturing village just east of Paris, and within the fortifications. His ancestors emigrated first to Wales and subsequently to this country, one branch of the family tree spreading from New York, another from Connecticut, and the third from Vermont. Of the latter, Mr. Grinnell is a member. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and fitted for college at Potsdam Academy, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., taking a full course in the Middlebury (Vt.) College; graduating in the summer of 1866. He entered the office of Hon. William C. Brown, in Ogdensburg, as a law student, and was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court in 1868. Previous to coming to Chicago, in December, 1870, he practiced his profession, and taught school in the Ogdensburg Academy. When he reached this city, he commenced the practice of the law, almost a complete stranger among its people. In 1879, he was the democratic candidate for city attorney; and, although the party was not then in power, he was elected by a decided majority. In 1881, and in 1883, his majorities were increased, indicating the public approval of his official actions. In November, 1884, he was called by the popular voice to his present post. Mr. Grinnell was married, on October 5, 1869, to Augusta Hitchcock, daughter of Dr. William Hitchcock, of Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt. They have two children,—a boy and a girl.

FRANCIS W. WALKER, a member of the firm of Ennis &

Walker, and now first assistant prosecuting attorney, was born on October 12, 1856, in this city. His parents, Lucas B. and Lucinda (LeSeur) Walker, were natives of New York. His father was a commission merchant here for many years. Mr. Walker's education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Chicago and at Dr. Dyhrenfurth's college. He commenced the study of law in the office of Luther Laflin Mills, and, taking a course in the Union College of Law, graduated therefrom in June, 1877. In November, 1880, he formed a partnership with L. W. Ennis. Mr. Walker is a leading member of the Iroquois Club, and took a prominent part in the political campaigns of 1880 and 1884. He early showed literary talents, and had won a reputation as a fine debater before entering the broad arena of the law. Upon the election of the democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney, Julius S. Grinnell, in the fall of 1884, Mr. Walker was appointed his assistant, he having shown a remarkable aptitude in the conduct of trial cases.

JOHN STEPHENS, clerk of the Criminal Court, was born at



CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.

Albany, N. Y., on September 16, 1840. His parents removed to Chicago in April, 1844. His education was obtained in the public schools and in one of the commercial colleges of this city. Afterward he entered the employ of Thomas Manahan, furniture dealer, and, being of a lively and uneasy disposition, after a time he joined J. H. McVicker as property-man, his previous experience being of great benefit to him. In common with all the enterprising and active young men of Chicago, during the early days, Mr. Stephens was a leading member of the Fire Department, and, in March, 1857, organized Empire Hook and Ladder Company No. 3. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he joined the 19th Illinois Infantry, on April 19, 1861. He made a record during the War of which any man might well be proud. At the battle of Chickamauga he had his left foot carried away by two grape-shots, was captured by the enemy, and remained a prisoner fifteen days. While sergeant of Co. "K," he received other wounds. Mr. Stephens commanded his company at Stone River and for some time subsequently. Soon after the conclusion of the War he was appointed to a position in the registry department of the post-office. In the fall of 1870, he was elected coroner of Cook County, and re-elected on the republican ticket in the fall of 1873. Upon both occasions he received the largest majorities on the ticket. In 1874, he was succeeded by Emil Dietzsch. For three years he acted as deputy in the recorder's office, under James Stewart, and, in 1877, was elected clerk of the Criminal Court, being re-elected, in 1881, for a term of four years. Mr. Stephens is Past Commander of G.A.R. Post, No. 28; Senior Past Commander of the order in the State; a member of the Union Veteran Club, Veteran League, and of the 19th Illinois Veteran Club. He was also the first commander of Ransom Post, No. 1. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Emma Morton, who died on June 12, 1883, leaving one child, Maud.

HENRY SEVERIN, alderman of the Sixteenth Ward and chief bailiff of the Criminal Court, was born in Marlow, Germany, on February 14, 1847, and is the son of William and Caroline (Wag-

ner) Severin. His parents came to this country when he was nine years of age and located at Elgin, Ill., where, for five years, his father was engaged in harness making, young Severin assisting him and attending school at the same time. In 1861, he removed, with his parents, to Chicago, and the son commenced to learn the trade of a cigarmaker. Mr. Severin continued in the tobacco business until 1873, having three years previously been chosen constable of the county. After serving in this capacity four years, he was inspector of the Health Department five years. In April, 1879, he was appointed chief bailiff, which position he still holds. He was also elected republican alderman of the Sixteenth Ward in April, 1883. He is a member of Mithra Lodge, No. 410, A.F. & A.M., and is connected with Eureka Lodge, No. 8, I.O.F. Mr. Severin was married on September 15, 1869, to Minnie Wagner. They have four children,—two boys and two girls.

REHABILITATION OF THE COURTS.

The members of the Bar and public authorities were not at all behind the business men of the city in their efforts to repair the losses and ravages occasioned by the fire. In a few days, a portion of the late Court House was hastily repaired, and made habitable for the Criminal and County courts. The United States courts found an abiding place on Congress Street, between Michigan and Wabash avenues; while the State courts occupied, for about a year, the High-school Building on the West Side. Some of these locations were three miles apart, and the inconvenience and difficulty of practice in the different courts by the same lawyer may well be imagined. It was a welcome day when the "Old Rookery," on the corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, was completed, and occupied by the State courts in January, 1872. The Republic Life Insurance Building, now known as the National Life Insurance Building, on LaSalle Street between Monroe and Madison, about the same time afforded somewhat better quarters for the United States courts. The new Criminal Court Building, on the North Side, was completed and occupied by the Criminal and County courts in 1873. Thus the several courts, within a year, were brought conveniently together, but nine years passed before the Bench and Bar of our city saw their desires realized in the occupancy of suitable and adequate rooms and offices, the necessity for which the fire only anticipated by a few years. The United States Government Building was occupied by the courts in May, 1880, and the new Court House in 1881.

The number of lawyers in the city in October, 1871, was six hundred and twenty-five. To this number an average of eighty have been added each year since that time; the greatest number having been one hundred and fifty in 1879, and the least thirty-five in 1873. At the present time the roll numbers one thousand six hundred and sixty-five. Of these a large quantity are simply ornamental, many of them having never practiced at all; others have retired; the larger number have only occasionally a case; so that, in fact, the bulk of business is in the hands of less than four hundred firms or individuals.

Interspersed with the various matters treated in the following pages, are individual sketches of members of the Bar in this city, many of whom were prominent actors in the cases cited as examples of peculiar litigation, and all having attained distinction in the profession.

The following table exhibits the number of suits commenced in the several courts during each year, since 1871:

Year.	U. S. Circuit Court.	U. S. District Court, except bankruptcy.		Superior Court.	Circuit Court.	County Court.	Probate Court.
		Civil.	Criminal.				
1872	478	164	---	4,580	4,619	----	---
1873	568	2,173	20	4,671	4,421	----	---
1874	820	827	6	6,701	4,337	----	---
1875	956	237	90	6,430	4,421	----	---
1876	1,114	388	156	5,742	4,291	----	---
1877	1,026	335	71	4,482	4,161	----	249
1878	830	279	85	2,896	3,472	1,098	498
1879	762	185	68	2,580	2,102	942	542
1880	485	70	118	3,579	4,400	441	620
1881	447	76	96	3,357	2,800	461	788
1882	489	76	107	4,089	3,322	687	752
1883	600	48	81	4,552	3,611	579	880
1884	562	67	89	5,149	4,049	899	908
1885	517	97	76	4,848	3,629	1,055	718

From the foregoing table, it would appear that the law business has not kept pace with the other interests of Chicago. The greatest number of cases commenced in all the courts of this city (excluding the Criminal) in any one year since the fire, was 12,690 in 1874. From that period there was a gradual falling off in the number of suits brought, up to 1880, there being but 7,151 in 1879; and even now, although the number of lawyers has more than doubled, there are not as many cases commenced in the different courts in this city as there were ten years ago.

This decrease may be accounted for in various ways. The large number of suits brought in 1873 to 1876, inclusive, grew in part out of the re-building of the city,—the enforcement of mechanics' liens, etc. A number of causes which would have been litigated were settled in the bankruptcy court. Then came the shrinkage in values after the collapse of 1877, followed by such dullness in business as not to encourage those risks which result in the creation of litigation. To this may unquestionably be added, as additional reason for this decrease, the delays in court proceedings, as well as their expense and uncertainty. There appears also to be a growing disposition on the part of those having controversies, to settle their disputes individually, or to arbitrate without recourse to law.

There have been added to the courts of this city, since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1870, eight additional judges,—three to the Circuit Court in 1870, one Probate judge in 1877, and four Superior-court judges in 1880. Notwithstanding the number of judges have been more than doubled since 1875, they are not called upon to dispose of a much greater number of cases than at that time; and thus the delays, formerly unavoidable, do not now occur. Many old cases, especially in chancery, which were carried on the docket year after year, are now fast disappearing. New causes, it is said, may now be heard in the Superior Court, within six weeks after their commencement, and in the Circuit Court in three months.

While, as before stated, the principal portion of the business before the courts in this city is confined to less than four hundred individuals and firms, the amount of income of those whose business pays is likely to vary considerably from year to year. For instance, the income of one lawyer of this city, one year, was \$67,000, while the next year it was only \$1,000. Perhaps the

best average practitioner, doing a general business, does not receive, one year with another, over \$10,000. Litigated cases, in which lawyers have an opportunity of exhibiting their powers to the public, as a rule pay the least; while lawyers who are employed by large corporations are paid the best, receiving salaries ranging from \$4,500 up to \$15,000, besides fees from outside business.

CRIMINAL COURT CASES.

The causes tried in the Criminal Court each year since the fire, ending with September 1st, are shown in the appended table. The "Quasi-Criminal" column includes cases of appeal, quo warranto, bastardy, etc., of which no results are given.

Year.	Whole number.	Quasi-criminal.	Indictments and informations.	Number of bills returned.	Sci. fas. and recognizances.	CONVICTIONS.			Nolle pros.	Stricken off.	Sentence suspended.	Acquittals.	Jury disagree.	Crimes against the person.*	Crimes against property.
						Penitentiary.	Jail.	Reform School and House of Correction.							
1872----	1,433	283	893	95	162	124	220	96	132	254	144	119	7	138	755
1873----	2,116	683	1,153	141	139	180	140	236	174	306	102	187	15	193	960
1874----	1,716	260	940	400	116	204	178	193	100	212	139	124	17	143	797
1875----	2,008	266	1,126	395	221	212	143	165	82	488	207	204	16	181	945
1876----	2,182	241	1,007	594	340	202	134	169	120	794	176	307	24	196	811
1877----	2,504	481	1,063	867	93	193	99	173	76	487	133	171	23	174	889
1878----	2,842	520	1,020	1,175	127	217	62	134	100	646	70	150	7	237	783
1879----	2,626	352	1,051	1,142	81	176	102	111	132	463	52	115	8	211	860
1880----	2,643	230	1,222	1,089	102	223	172	204	202	636	133	138	5	237	985
1881----	2,609	286	1,180	1,002	141	318	99	257	220	693	132	195	15	217	883
1882----	2,760	364	1,439	802	155	350	188	220	414	390	66	133	17	176	1,263
1883----	2,352	191	1,341	724	96	260	128	224	324	438	39	157	13	221	1,120
1884----	2,818	572	1,274	875	97	324	88	174	272	426	51	141	9	233	1,108
1885----	2,597	467	1,325	737	68	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	202	1,123

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the greatest number of indictments found in any one year was 1,439, in 1882. In 1878 and 1879, more bills were ignored by the grand jury than indictments returned. The greater number of convictions in proportion to the number of indictments was in 1881,—fifty-seven per cent.; and the least number in 1879,—thirty-seven per cent. In 1872, more criminals were sent to the county jail than to the penitentiary; in every other year since, the greater number have been sentenced to the penitentiary—the greatest difference occurring in 1884, when three hundred and twenty-four were sent to the penitentiary and eighty-eight to the jail. The greatest number sent to the House of Correction and Reform School

* The following are the sentences of death imposed since 1871:

Names.	Term of Court.	Remarks.
Andrew J. Perteet.	December, 1871....	Executed in Will County.
Gregory Peiri.....	April, 1872.....	Sentence commuted by Governor to five years in penitentiary.
Christian Rafferty..	September, 1872..	Executed at Waukegan.
George Driver.....	February, 1873..	Executed.
Jeremiah Conolly...	March, 1878....	Tried and executed together.
George Sherry.....	March, 1878....	
John Keenan.....	September, 1881..	New trial, and sentenced to penitentiary for life.
John Gales.....	January, 1882....	Sentence commuted by Governor to penitentiary for life.
James Tracy.....	July, 1882.....	Executed.
Isaac Jacobson.....	June, 1884.....	Executed.
James Dacey.....	February, 1884....	Tried in McHenry County; still pending.
Ignazio Silvester...	July, 1885.....	Tried and executed together.
Agostino Gelardi...	July, 1885.....	
Giovanni Azari.....	July, 1885.....	
Frank Mulkowski...	November, 1885..	Executed.

in any one year was two hundred and fifty-seven, in 1881; the least number one hundred and eleven, in 1879. In 1876, a greater number (three hundred and seven) of persons charged with crime were acquitted by the jury than were sentenced to the penitentiary (two hundred and two). In 1876, there were twenty-four instances in which the jury failed to agree—the greatest number; and in 1880, only five—the least.

CHANGE OF JURISDICTION.—In view of the situation after the fire, the Superior and Circuit Courts made the following order in regard to pending litigation:

"On the first Monday of November, 1871, the clerk of this court will commence a docket of all cases pending and undetermined on the law side thereof, whenever parties or their attorneys, shall, by leave of the Court, file copies of papers destroyed, which cases will be numbered in the order in which they are prepared for said

docket, from No. 1 A, and upward, the making of which docket will be continued only until the last day of the January term, 1872, at which time, unless otherwise ordered, all other pending and undetermined suits on the law side of said court shall be dismissed at the costs of the plaintiffs; and in suits which have been tried and stand upon a motion for a new trial, or in arrest of judgment, such motions shall be overruled and judgment entered upon the verdict of finding."

F. W. TOURTELLOTTE, the well-known lawyer of Chicago, a member of the firm of Eldridge & Tourtellotte, which, for years, held so enviable a reputation among the legal firms of this city, comes of a noted Huguenot family which fled to the United States upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1687. The head of that family, Gabriel Tourtellotte, is said to have been the son of a count, being affianced to his subsequent wife in France. They were married in this country, and had three children, two sons and a daughter. He resided at Newport, and, with his eldest son, was lost at sea near that port. The remaining son, Abram, settled in Gloucester, where he owned many acres of land. His mother resided with him until the close of her life, and both are buried in Gloucester. From him have descended all the Tourtellottes in this country. Jesse C. Tourtellotte, the great grandson of Gabriel Bernon, and father of Captain Daniel Tourtellotte, of West Sutton, was a public man and a gentleman of a warm heart and benevolent disposition, which qualities were united with an iron will and unflinching perseverance. These qualities have always marked the lives of the Tourtellottes as a family. Captain Daniel Tourtellotte married with a descendant of Thomas Angell, who emigrated from England with Roger Williams, and was one of the pioneer and most prominent settlers of Providence. Probably the most conspicuous among the French settlers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island was Gabriel Bernon, born in 1644 of an ancient family of Rochelle. Among the refugees, he landed in Boston in 1688, where he engaged in various mercantile pursuits with Peter Fanueil, his brother-in-law, and of blessed Fanueil Hall memory. The maternal relatives of the family branch, to which the Chicago Tourtellottes belong, are descended from the union of Gabriel Bernon's sister with Peter Fanueil; the paternal relatives are descended from the marriage of Captain Daniel Tour-

tellotte with the descendant of Thomas Angell. Mr. Tourtellotte, a worthy descendant of such noted families, was born on January 10, 1837, in Thompson, Windham Co., Conn. His education was gained in the best institutions of the East, his preparatory studies being in the schools of Providence. After leaving Brown University, he commenced to lay the foundation of his profession in the Albany Law School, graduating from that institution and being admitted to the Bar at the early age of twenty-one years. Being ambitious, however, and full of energy and determination, the West had the usual attractions for such a young man, and he, therefore, came to the young city of Chicago the next year after graduating. Previous to his arrival here, and while still a student in the law school, he had virtually formed a partnership with his old friend, Hamilton N. Eldridge, who was several years his senior. The partnership continued until the death of General Eldridge, on November 27, 1882, and the firm of Eldridge & Tourtellotte stood during this period for all that was honorable, solid and safe in the domain of legal advice and actual accomplishment. Since the death of the senior member, Colonel Tourtellotte has continued to maintain and increase his standing as a lawyer, numbering himself among the foremost and most successful of his profession, especially in technical cases. Although opportunities have not been wanting, he has steadfastly refrained from mixing with politics. As an officer in the War, Colonel Tourtellotte acquitted himself with credit, he with his partner being entitled to the honor of raising the 127th Illinois Infantry. General Eldridge having given himself entirely to the service of the Army, Mr. Tourtellotte was obliged to return to the care of their extensive and important practice. Colonel Tourtellotte was married on May 9, 1861, to Miss Julia Isabella Judson, only child of Dr. Edward Judson, a wealthy and prominent citizen of Chicago. They have one child—Frederick Judson.

GEORGE W. BRANDT, of the firm of Brandt & Hoffman, was born in Hampshire County W. Va., on September 14, 1845, and is the son of Daniel R. and Eliza (Wilson) Brandt. In 1862, he came with his father's family to Chicago, received his literary education in the State University of Iowa, studied law with Richard T. Merrick, was admitted to the Bar in 1867, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In 1872, he associated with himself Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., and the firm has since continued, gaining by straightforward and well directed ability a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Brandt has also gained a reputation as a legal writer—his work on "Suretyship and Guaranty" being an admitted authority among the members of his profession.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, JR., son of Hon. Francis A. Hoffman, was born at Addison, DuPage Co., Ill., on December 26, 1845. When six years of age, he came to Chicago with his parents, and, after receiving a thorough private education, entered Wheaton College at the age of thirteen, graduating from Knox College, Galesburg, when seventeen years old. He next took the master's degree at the University of Michigan, after which he studied law with McAllister, Jewett & Jackson, graduating from the State University in 1866. During the same year he was admitted to the Bar of the States of Michigan and Illinois, and, since April, 1867, has been practicing his profession in Chicago. His first partnership was with Judge McAllister, which was dissolved when the latter was elected judge of the Recorder's Court. He afterward became a member of the firm of Harris, Hall & Hoffman, and since 1872 has been a member of the firm of Brandt & Hoffman.

MICHAEL M. MILLER was born at New Castle, County Limerick, Ireland, and came to this country with his father and mother, who died soon afterward, leaving him an orphan when seven years of age. In September, 1863, he arrived in Chicago, and after engaging in various occupations, he commenced the study of law. In 1868, he was admitted to practice, and, in 1871, had become so popular in the republican party, that he was elected town clerk of West Chicago, on the "fire-proof" ticket, of which Joseph Medill was the head. In 1872, Mr. Miller formed a partnership with John Mason, one of the most noted criminal lawyers of Chicago, which connection continued until, in the spring of 1874, he retired, temporarily, from practice, in consequence of impaired health. In the fall of this year, Mr. Miller was elected to the Legislature on the republican ticket, having two years previously declined a nomination. In 1875, he became converted to the principles of the reform democracy, and during the Tilden campaign vigorously upheld his cause. Two years later, he decided to abandon politics, and devote himself to his profession. His practice is of a general nature, although he stands most prominent as a criminal lawyer. In early times Mr. Miller was an uncompromising abolitionist, and afterward a strict republican; therefore, when his first daughter was born in 1871, upon the anniversary of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, he named her "Africa," despite the protests of his friends and relatives. He married, in 1870, Kate Scanlan, a niece of John F. Scanlan, a prominent republican protectionist. Mrs. Miller is a first cousin of Congressman Frank Lawler's wife.

FRANKLIN P. SIMONS was born in New York City on September 18, 1853. His father, Nelson P. Simons, was at one time

cashier in the Mercantile Bank of New York, and, coming to Chicago at an early day, managed the first amphitheatre in the city, which was then located near the site of the present Court House. He died of cholera in 1860. Henrietta Height, his mother, who came of an old family in the East, died in 1855. Thus, at seven years of age, Mr. Simons was left an orphan. He sold papers and blacked boots until, at the age of fourteen, he worked at farming by the month in Western New York. He then became acquainted with E. B. Morgan and Henry Wells, of Wells, Fargo & Co., at Aurora, N. Y., who took so great an interest in him that they gave him every encouragement and advised him to procure a good education. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law. In May, 1872, after he had been pursuing his studies for two years, he removed to Chicago, and, on January 5, 1874, was admitted to the Illinois Bar. Since that time he has practiced alone, doing a general law business.

WILLIAM J. HYNES was born at Kilkee, County Clare, Ireland, on March 31, 1843, and is the son of Thomas Hynes, formerly architect, builder and superintendent of public works in that locality. His father died in 1848, and, a few years later, his mother, Catherine (O'Shea) Hynes, emigrated with her family to America, arriving in New York on November 29, 1853. They settled at Springfield, Mass., where William J. attended school until, in 1855, by reason of his mother becoming an invalid and his desire to assist in her support, he entered the office of the Springfield Republican, where he served an apprenticeship as a printer. Availing himself of the evening schools of the city and of private instruction, and studying when his ten hours' labor was completed, he succeeded in keeping up with his schoolmates in the high school until they graduated. In 1864, his mother died, and he soon after commenced his labors in behalf of the Irish National movement in America. Notwithstanding his youth, he was selected to organize New England, and made a thorough canvass of those States, speaking in the more important towns, cities and villages. In 1866, he commenced the study of law, entering also into a partnership with General John O'Neill, in Nashville, Tenn., for securing the adjustment and settlement of claims against the Government growing out of the War. In 1867, he went to Washington, D. C., and thence to Georgetown, where he completed his studies in the Columbia Law University, and was admitted to the Bar in 1870. He went to Little Rock, Ark., where he commenced practice; his first case of importance being a contested election before the Legislature in the winter of 1870-71, involving the seats of three members. After a bitter contest he was successful in seating his clients (independents), which success changed the political complexion of the legislative majority. One of these members was John J. Sumter, now member for Arkansas of the National Democratic Committee. In 1872, he was elected, on the Greeley ticket, Congressman-at-large to the XLIIIrd Congress,—reform republicans, liberal republicans and democrats uniting in his nomination. He ran again for Congress in 1874, when he was elected by the popular vote, but finally defeated by the "Gerrymandering" processes of what was termed "Baxter's Machine." Mr. Hynes being a staunch advocate of the Brooks ticket. Resolving to devote himself exclusively to his profession, he decided to locate in a larger and more central city; and after visiting Chicago in May, 1875, to deliver the oration at Calvary Cemetery on Decoration Day, fixed upon this city as his future home and removed hither the following September. His first partnership was with Judge Walter B. Scates. In 1880, the firm of Hynes, English & Dunne was organized, and it now ranks as one of the leading legal firms of Chicago. The practice of Mr. Hynes is mainly confined to civil suits; but his services, with those of Emory A. Storrs, Leonard Swett and Thomas A. Moran, were retained by the defense in the celebrated criminal case of the State of Illinois vs. Alexander Sullivan, for the murder of Francis Hanford, at that time principal of the North Division High School. Mr. Hynes was married in September, 1871, to Miss Jeannie W. Way, daughter of Judge George B. Way, then a resident of Washington, D. C., afterward of Ohio. He is still an ardent Irish patriot, identified with all true measures looking to the ultimate emancipation and nationality of his native land. He is now one of the directors of the Public Library and is deeply interested in the cause of public education.

WILLIAM S. EVERETT is a lineal descendant of Richard Everett, who emigrated from England to America in 1636, and founded the town of Dedham, Mass. He was born in Fannettsburg, Franklin Co., Penn., in 1836, receiving his education at Milwood Academy, Huntingdon County, and at Lafayette College, of Easton, in the same State. Graduating from the latter institution in 1857, he studied law with William McLellan, in Chambersburg, was admitted to the Bar, and had been practicing but a short time upon the breaking out of the War. He at once took an active part in the border service, filling several positions of importance. At the burning of Chambersburg, he and five other citizens were taken prisoners, and held as hostages for the payment of \$500,000 levied by the rebel general upon the citizens of the town. The approach of General Averill enabled the prisoners to make their escape.

From 1863 to 1866, he held the office of county attorney, was mayor of the town in 1867, and in 1869 removed with his family to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was appointed attorney for Buchanan County, holding the office two years. While living in St. Joseph he was repeatedly urged to run for Congress, and was tendered the appointment of United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, but declined all these honors, devoting himself to his profession, and further establishing his character, which had been continually broadening since, in 1860 and 1864, he labored with all the energy of his nature for Abraham Lincoln and the Union cause. During the campaign of the latter year he became known throughout portions of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the power of his political orations. When he removed to Chicago, in 1875, he had established himself in the history of a great State of the East and another of the West. Here he has since resided, enjoying a good practice, going occasionally to England to look after his interests in that country. He has enriched his fund of knowledge by extensive traveling, both in America and Europe. He has delivered addresses in Europe on American institutions, which have received favorable notice in both English and American journals. Mr. Everett has been twice married; in 1861, to Miss Jane K. Cree, who died in 1864, leaving two children; and in 1865, to Miss Charlotte S. Reed, of Charlottesville, Va., a lady of rare scholarship and refinement. She was educated in Boston, and during the Rebellion, although living in the South, contributed many valuable articles against the evils of slavery and in favor of the Union. By this second marriage, he has seven children.

JOHN C. EVERETT, the son of William S., was born in Chambersburg, Penn., on March 6, 1862. He removed with his parents to St. Joseph, Mo., and to this city. Here he attended the University of Chicago, and graduated from the Union College of Law in 1884, taking the prize for his essay on the "Punishment of Crime." After reading law with his father, in June of that year he was admitted to the Bar, and at once formed a partnership with him under the firm name of Everett & Everett.

GEORGE H. KETTELLE is of French descent, his great-grandfather, a native of Alsace, settling in Massachusetts previous to the Revolutionary War. His father, Charles Kettelle, was born at Boston, Mass., and married Lucinda Dickinson, of Hadley, Mass. In 1835, he settled at Peoria, Ill., where, on December 18, 1838, George H. Kettelle was born. After reaching the proper age, he prepared for college at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., but was obliged to return to Peoria and go into the office of his father, who was county clerk and recorder, a position he held for thirty years. While performing his clerical duties, Mr. Kettelle studied law with Judge M. Williamson, and was admitted to the Bar in 1864, but did not commence regular practice until 1868, when he began his career in Metamora, the county-seat of Woodford County. Attracting the attention of W. W. O'Brien, the celebrated criminal lawyer, he was induced to remove to Peoria and form a partnership with him. There he held the office of city attorney one term. In 1876, Mr. Kettelle located in Chicago, continuing in partnership with Mr. O'Brien until May, 1880, since which time he has practiced alone. He has been the principal attorney in over forty murder trials during his residence here. He is now giving some attention to civil matters, and is working into a large general practice. Mr. Kettelle was married, in 1858, to Malina A. Keach, of Peoria. They have had five children,—two sons and two daughters being alive. On June 7, 1882, occurred the double marriage, of his daughter Abbie M. to George McConnell, and his son Frank D. to Marcia Moore. Mr. Kettelle's father died in 1872; his mother is still alive.

NATHANIEL C. SEARS, of the firm of Sears & Foster, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, on August 23, 1854. He graduated from Amherst College in 1875, and, during the same year, went abroad to study Roman and international law at Heidelberg and Berlin. Returning to the United States in 1877, he entered the office of William H. King as a student, and the next year was admitted to the Bar. The firm of Sears, Adams & Lieb was dissolved in 1880, Mr. Adams leaving the city and General Lieb being appointed superintendent of water collections. In 1881, Mr. Sears formed his present partnership with Henry A. Foster. Mr. Sears is especially known as a successful trial-lawyer. He has been connected with a great many prominent suits in the last two or three years, among which are the Cleary libel suit against the Herald Company, and the Straus-Jager suit, involving the title to a large amount of business property in the city. He was attorney for the Town of North Chicago, in the suit against Patrick Loftus, supervisor. In 1885, he defended one of the five Italians charged with complicity in the "trunk murder," and, in spite of the fact that public sentiment was strongly against the accused, and that out of more than two hundred jurymen it required three days to select twelve men who were in any degree impartial, he secured the acquittal of his client. He is connected with various leading orders, being a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M.; Palm Lodge, No. 467, I.O.O.F., and of the Union Club. In 1881, Mr. Sears mar-

ried Mary Lee Barclay, daughter of Hon. D. F. Barclay, of Elgin, for many years mayor of that city. His wife died during the same year.

WILLIAM S. FORREST was born at Baltimore, Md., on July 9, 1852. Having received an excellent preparatory education, he entered Dartmouth College, was honored with an election to the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and graduated in the class of 1875. Soon afterward he commenced reading law with Gaston, Field & Jewett, of Boston, and remained with that firm until he came to Chicago in 1878, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in October of that year. Since becoming a resident of this city, he has been engaged in several noted criminal cases, but, although successful in that line, he is a general practitioner in his profession. In politics he is a democrat, and some of his addresses in the political campaign of 1884 attracted general attention and admiration. On April 17, 1879, he married Miss Elizabeth Whitney, of Boston, Mass., daughter of the late Melvin Whitney, for many years a prominent merchant in New York City.

APPELLATE COURT.

Under the provisions of the Constitution of 1870, providing for the creation of Appellate Courts after 1874, the Legislature of 1877 provided for four Appellate Courts in the State, one of which was for the county of Cook; each of these courts to be held by three of the judges of the Circuit Court, to be assigned by the Supreme Court for the term of three years; two judges constituting a quorum. Clerks of this court are elected for six years.

The Appellate Courts have appellate jurisdiction only; and this on all matters of appeal or writs of error from the final judgments, orders or decrees of the Circuit Courts or the Superior Court of Cook County, in any suit or proceeding at law or in chancery, other than criminal cases and cases involving a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. Appeals and writs of error lie from the final orders, judgments or decrees of the Circuit or City Courts and from the Superior Court of Cook County directly to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases, and in cases involving a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute. In all cases determined in the Appellate Courts, on actions *ex contractu*, wherein the amount involved is less than \$1,000, and in all cases sounding in damages, wherein the judgment below is less than \$1,000 (exclusive of costs in both instances), and the judgment is affirmed or otherwise finally disposed of in the Appellate Court, the judgment, order or decree of this court shall be final. In all other cases, appeals shall lie and writs of error may be prosecuted from the final judgments of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court. A majority of the judges, may, however, if they be of opinion that any case decided by them, involving a less sum than \$1,000, also involves a question of law of such importance that it should be passed upon by the Supreme Court, grant appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court, on petition, in which case they shall certify to the Supreme Court the grounds upon which the appeal is granted.

The first assignment of appellate judges was made by the Supreme Court at the September term, 1877. Those appointed for the First District (Cook County) were W. W. Heaton, George W. Pleasants, and Theodore D. Murphy. Judge Heaton died in 1878, and was succeeded by Joseph M. Bailey. By a second assignment, made in June, 1879, Joseph M. Bailey, Isaac G. Wilson, and William K. McAllister became appellate judges for Cook County. Subsequent assignments have not disturbed the personnel of this court.

Eli Smith, the first clerk, was elected in 1877, and was succeeded by John J. Healy in 1884.

There being no building for the Appellate Court, rooms were at first rented and the courts held in the

Grand Pacific Hotel. Rooms are now rented by the State, for court-room, library and clerk's office, on the fourth floor of the Chicago Opera House, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

PROBATE COURT.

This court, in pursuance of the provisions of section twenty of article six of the Constitution of 1870, was established by Act of the Legislature of 1877.

Hon. Joshua C. Knickerbocker was elected judge at the November election of 1877. His time having been extended by law one year, he was re-elected in November, 1882. S. F. Hanchett was elected clerk in 1877, and he was succeeded by Thomas W. Sennott in 1882.

The status of this court was early brought in question, and several decisions of the Supreme Court have been required to settle the controversy. The circuitous and halting manner in which results have been arrived at by the Supreme Court regarding this court is remarkable, not only for divided opinions but for their mode of enunciation.

The first question raised, was the constitutionality of the Act providing for the establishment of Probate Courts in counties of seventy thousand inhabitants and over. On one side it was contended that the Legislature ought to have provided for Probate Courts in each of the counties having a population of fifty thousand and over, or in none of them; while, on the other hand, it was asserted that the authority to establish could be exercised in any county having the requisite population. To bring this matter to an issue, an information, in the nature of a writ of quo warrantò against the judge, was filed in the Criminal Court in February, 1882, upon which a judgment of ouster was rendered. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which, at the March term, 1882, reversed the judgment of the Criminal Court, sustaining the constitutionality of the Act, and directed that the information be quashed. Justices Scott and Walker dissented from this opinion.

The next question requiring to be adjusted arose out of a conflict of jurisdiction between this and the County Court. Judge Knickerbocker assumed the position that, under the Constitution, when the Probate Court was established, the County Court in such county was deprived of its jurisdiction in matters of probate and in all other matters over which Probate Courts are given jurisdiction, and that there could not be concurrent jurisdiction between the two courts in the same county, that of the Probate Court being exclusive. This opinion was confirmed by the Supreme Court in *Klokke vs. Dodge*. The opinion in this case was delivered by Justice Scott. The question to be decided was, whether or not the Act of July 1, 1881, extending the jurisdiction of County Courts in counties in which Probate Courts are established, was constitutional. A majority of the court decided that it was not. In giving his opinion, the judge argued, as the ground of it, that in counties having Probate Courts, County Courts had concurrent jurisdiction with those courts in probate matters. In these views only two other members of the court acquiesced. Thereupon Judge Mulkey filed a separate opinion, taking the ground that, "upon the establishment of a Probate Court in a particular county, the County Court of such county is at once, by operation of law, deprived of its jurisdiction in matters of probate and in all other matters over which Probate Courts are given jurisdiction"; that there could not be concurrent jurisdiction between the two courts in the same county, that of the Probate Court being exclusive. In this opinion, Justices

Craig, Dickey, and Sheldon concurred, which being a majority of the Court made it the decision thereof.

This same question was again brought more directly before the Court in the case of *Messerve, executor, etc., vs. Delaney*, when the Court again decided that the erection of the Probate Court divested the County Court of all probate jurisdiction,—the Court standing, as before, four to three.

Another interesting but disputed question growing out of the establishment of this Court, was whether it had the power to order the sale of the real-estate of minors. This was sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of *Winch vs. Tobin*; in which the court decided "that the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts, as conferred by statute, to order the real-estate of minors to be sold at a guardian's sale, be upheld," on the ground that it is a "probate matter."

In the case of *Rosenthal vs. Prussing*, in which Judge Knickerbocker decided that a public administrator is not, by virtue of his office, entitled in all cases to administer on estates of non-residents, and that a creditor of such estate has preference over him, his opinion was affirmed by the Supreme Court, the case having been appealed to the Circuit, Appellate and Supreme courts.

The only case thus far in which the decision of this court has been reversed was the somewhat noted one against J. Charles Haines for contempt. As questions of great interest are involved, the facts in that case are presented. The plaintiff in error (Haines) being in arrears, as administrator with the heirs of J. H. Schulenberg, in the sum of \$651.20, entered into the following stipulation:

"It is hereby stipulated that the account on file and approved in said estate, on August 8, 1879, showing a balance of \$651.20, in the hands of said administrator of said estate, stands for and in lieu of a final account, and that an order be entered directing said administrator to pay said balance so found in his hands, less the costs of final settlement, to the several parties entitled thereto, within the time provided by statute, thirty days from entry of order, and that no further demand be required by said administrator."

Upon the filing of this paper, the Court made an order approving the same, and directing the administrator to pay the amount to the heirs within thirty days; and that upon his filing their receipts for their respective shares he should be discharged. On the 13th of January following, the Court, after reciting the foregoing facts, entered an order directing that an attachment be issued against the said administrator, requiring him to be brought before the Court, and to answer for a contempt in failing and refusing to comply with the requirements of said order. Haines was arrested, and appeared in Court. The cause was continued until the following day, when it was ordered "that the said J. Charles Haines be committed to the common jail of Cook County, Ill., until he shall comply with the requirements of an order made and entered of record December 8, 1879, or until the further order of the Court." The case was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The following is the opinion of that Court:

"A writ of error lies in this State from either this or the Appellate courts to all inferior courts of record, for the purpose of reviewing their final determination in all cases involving property rights or personal liberty, when no appeal is given from such inferior courts of record to some other intermediate Court or to this Court—this by force of the common law. * * * Before the Probate Court is warranted in making a commitment in any case under section 114, chapter 3, Revised Statutes, it must appear, among other things, that the administrator has failed or refused to pay over the moneys in his hands to the person or persons entitled thereto, in pursuance of the order of the court, within thirty days after demand made for such money. The demand is one of the necessary elements that enters into the offense, and it

can not be dispensed with, or even waived by the administrator." Mr. Haines, therefore, won his case.

JOSHUA C. KNICKERBOCKER, judge of the Probate Court, has been a resident of Chicago for over a quarter of a century. His father, David, was one of the pioneers of McHenry County, Ill., from which locality the family removed to this city when Judge Knickerbocker was twenty-three years of age. Here he studied law, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, in March, 1862. In 1867, J. J. Knickerbocker joined him as a partner, and previous to the fire, they had obtained a good general practice. The great fire destroyed the library of the firm,—“burned them out” completely,—but they renewed their professional labors with unabated vigor. Judge Knickerbocker served as supervisor from 1864 to 1867; was alderman from the First Ward from 1865 to 1869; and his course gave such general satisfaction that, in 1868, he was elected to the XXVth General Assembly. Here he acquitted himself so creditably that, in 1869, the Republican County Convention nominated him, by acclamation, for probate judge, but the entire ticket was defeated. In 1875, he was appointed as a member of the State Board of Education, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John M. Foster, being re-appointed in 1877, for a term of six years. In October, 1877, he was chosen Probate Judge, and at that time his law partnership was dissolved. Judge Knickerbocker organized the present Probate Court in December of that year, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly, approved during the previous April. In 1882, he was re-elected, and has, at present, jurisdiction over some of the most important and intricate questions which come up for settlement before any court,—the estates of minors, lunatics, spendthrifts and drunkards. Judge Knickerbocker was born in Gallatin, Columbia Co., N. Y., on September 26, 1837. His ancestors, for several generations, had been natives of Columbia and Dutchess counties. In the spring of 1844, his father removed to Alden, McHenry Co., Ill., where he lived as a farmer, and died there in February, 1874. In August, of the same year, his wife followed him. Judge Knickerbocker was educated in the common schools and academy at Alden, where he also taught school for a time previous to coming to Chicago.

THOMAS W. SENNOTT was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 3, 1853, and received his early education in the schools of that city, and also attended St. Xavier College, from which institution he graduated in 1867. He deemed it expedient to add to his knowledge a practical trade, and therefore commenced to learn the business of carriage-making, during the progress of which he came to Chicago, on July 9, 1869. He was then employed three years as a carriage-builder in the factory of John V. Kline, and for some time afterward was with the Northwestern Horse-Nail Manufacturing Company. He is a resident of the Eighth Ward, and is an active political worker, being prominent as one of the most indefatigable and zealous republicans of that district. He was chief bailiff of the civil courts under sheriffs John Hoffman and General O. L. Mann. In 1880, he was nominated on the republican ticket for city clerk, but was defeated, although he ran five thousand ahead of his ticket. In 1882, he was nominated on the same party ticket for clerk of the Probate Court, and was elected for a term of four years. His unquestioned probity and the genial cheerfulness of his disposition, together with his prominent ability, admirably fit him for the position he occupies. He was married on July 10, 1883, to Miss Margaret Powell, daughter of Edward Powell, one of the oldest settlers of this city.

FRANK B. LANE, son of James Lane, one of Chicago's oldest and most respectable citizens, and chief deputy in the office of the clerk of the Probate Court, was born in this city on February 4, 1850. He attended school at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, from whence he graduated in 1866. During the War he enlisted as company clerk in the 23d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel James A. Mulligan commanding. He was discharged in September, 1861, and returning home entered the employ of the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company as special agent. Having a fondness for activity and excitement, however, he joined the Chicago Fire Department in 1868, as a member of "A. D. Titsworth Engine Company No. 13," whose foreman was then Maurice W. Shay, now assistant fire-marshal. For five years, Mr. Lane followed a fireman's life, being upon the ground and in the thickest of the fray during the memorable October 8-9, 1871. Two years later he resigned to engage in mercantile occupations, entering the service of John Wade, Board of Trade weighmaster, as his first assistant. Here he remained until 1875, when he became connected with the office of the clerk of the Superior Court as deputy, serving during the terms of judges Gary, Jameson, Williamson and Smith. On December 4, 1883, Mr. Lane resigned his position to accept that of chief deputy clerk of the Probate Court, under Thomas W. Sennott. This position he now fills with his usual ability. Mr. Lane is a member of St. Julian Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Apollo Lodge, No. 139, A.O. U.W.; Stephen A. Douglas Council, No. 642, Royal Arcanum;

and the Knights of Labor. He was married in October, 1875, to Annie M. Rew, of Chicago. They have four children—one girl and three boys.

WILEY S. SCRIBNER, the present recorder of deeds of Cook County, was born at Jacksonville, Ill., on September 6, 1840. Although he had scarcely attained his majority he joined the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, having removed to Fair Play, Grant Co., Wis. After serving three years as a private, he was appointed aide-de-camp on General Ewing's staff, and subsequently served as brigade quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and the march to the sea. In 1866, he was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature. Declining a renomination, he was appointed postmaster at Fair Play, conducting also a general mercantile establishment. This retired life, however, was not suited to the energy and ambition of his character, and the next year he started for Helena, Montana, where he soon became connected with the Daily Herald, first as business manager and then as city editor. In the spring of 1869, and within a year from his arrival in the Territory he was appointed its secretary, and upon the outbreak of the Crow Indians in the Gallatin Valley, was colonel on the staff of Governor Smith, being assigned to command the district of Helena. Coming to Chicago in 1873, he entered the law office of Isham & Lincoln, remaining there one year, and in 1875 served as a deputy clerk of the Superior Court. When the Probate Court was created, in 1877, he was given charge of its important records, and remained there until called to his present position, in November, 1884, to which he was elected over Joseph Donnersberger, the democratic candidate, by a majority of about eight thousand. He is a member of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, and was its president for one year. He also is the president of the Chicago Veteran League and a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R. He takes an active part in all political campaigns, and aids the republican party both on the stump and as an effective worker. Mr. Scribner was married at Madison, Wis., on May 16, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Reynolds, a daughter of General Thomas Reynolds of that city. They have an adopted daughter,—Annie Marie Nyhan, eight years of age.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

By the Constitution of 1870, it was provided that all justices of the peace in the City of Chicago

* * * “shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the Circuit, Superior and County Courts); and for such districts as are now, or shall hereafter be, established by law, they shall hold their offices for four years and until their successors shall be commissioned and qualified; but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the Circuit or Superior Court for extortion or other malfeasance.”

GEORGE KERSTEN, police justice of the North Side, was born in Chicago on March 21, 1853. In 1850, his father, Joachim Kersten, came from Mecklenburg, Germany, to this city, and for many years conducted a successful tailoring establishment. He died in 1868. George Kersten attended the German-American Institute of Captain Standon, and afterward the Franklin School and Eastman's Commercial College. From the latter institution he graduated in 1869, and for the next ten years engaged in various commercial pursuits. His first public office was the clerkship of the Police Court, to which he was appointed in 1880. In the spring of 1883 he became justice of the peace, and in October of the same year Mayor Harrison appointed him police justice. Justice Kersten is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the most prominent marksmen of the Northwest, having been the first master of the Northwestern Schuetzen Bund, and for fifteen years has been a member of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Association, of which he also has been master. He was one of the founders of the Swan Lake Gun Club, whose grounds are in Marshall County. Mr. Kersten was one of the originators of the Cook County Democratic Club, of which he has been secretary since its organization. A portion of the time he has also served as its president. In 1881, the German-American Cook County Club came into being, largely through his efforts. He is also connected with the Policemen's Benevolent Association. Justice Kersten was married, on September 4, 1875, to Julia, daughter of Adam Baierle, one of Chicago's early settlers. They have one child,—Walter George.

LOUIS KISTLER was born on June 25, 1835, in Strasburg, Germany, the son of Andrew K. and Mary Kistler. His father was a brave soldier in the Napoleonic wars, and died in 1845 from the effects of wounds and exposure. At ten years of age, therefore, Louis was left virtually alone, his mother being in no position to

assist him. The next year he came to this country, and settled in Rochester. He immediately set to work to earn his living, mastered the English language, and was enabled to pursue a classical course at the Syracuse University, from which he graduated in 1858. He then became a teacher in the Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island; and, in 1862, he visited Europe for the purpose of taking a course at the University of Berlin, at the same time carefully studying the social and political condition of his native land. Returning in 1864, he accepted a position in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, as professor of Greek Language and Literature, and afterward as professor of Political Science, his term of service covering fourteen years. In 1878, he began the practice of the law. During this year his residence and fine library, together with all his manuscripts, were destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, however, he soon repaired his fortune. His staunch character and abilities have made him a recognized leader among the German-American republicans of Chicago. He is president of the City Club; and his extemporaneous speech of welcome to James G. Blaine, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on October 25, 1885, is among the political "gems" of the campaign. It is here given, as a model of its kind: "Mr. Blaine—We are pleased to meet you. As men coming from the various walks of life, and representing the German-American republicans of Chicago, the metropolis of the Northwest, we extend to you a most cordial greeting. We are acquainted with your long and varied career as a public servant. Your course as a member and speaker of the House of Representatives, senator, and member of the great and lamented Garfield's cabinet, and as the historian of those great national events that have rendered the name and fame of our country a household word among the great nations of the civilized world, commands most truly our confidence and respect. During your long and honorable public service given to the country of our choice and adoption, you have been distinguished from all other men in public life as the typical American statesman—broad and liberal in your own views, seeking your country's highest and best interests, and never losing sight of those fundamental principles of the American Constitution which stand forth so prominently as the great bulwark of protection to every American citizen in his personal rights and his personal liberty. Being zealous of our own personal liberty in the country of our choice and adoption, and being fully identified with its great and varied interests, we hail you as the great leader and champion of our aspirations. Your earnest and persistent advocacy of protection to the great industries of our own loved land, now far dearer to us than the land of our fathers; your broad statesmanship; your love of personal liberty,—all these inspire in us the belief that your administration of the National Government will be the beginning of a new era in our national growth and prosperity. You, sir, and our gallant General John A. Logan, are the chosen leaders in this grand march of our national prosperity. You have our heartiest support. Please accept our presence as an indorsement of your life, character, and public services. In the name of the German-American republicans of Chicago we bid you a most hearty welcome to the queen among the cities of the lakes." In May, 1883, Mr. Kistler was appointed justice of the peace for the Town of North Chicago, but still retains most of his previous practice, and is in continual demand as a counselor-at-law. He is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Honor and Royal League. In 1861, Mr. Kistler was married to Miss Frances Dow, of Boston. Of their five children but one is living,—Theodore—who, although but fifteen years of age, is said to be fairly grounded in the principles of law.

PETER L. HAWKINSON, justice of the peace of North Chicago, has held this office for eighteen years. Born at Christianstad, Sweden, on June 19, 1826, he worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-six years of age. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and during the latter years of his residence there did considerable business in administering estates. In 1852, he came to this country, locating at Galesburg, Ill., where he followed the occupation of a carpenter, and there held his first public office, that of street commissioner. In February, 1863, he came to Chicago, having obtained a position with the Illinois Central Railroad as examiner in the land department; and in the spring of 1864, he was named Swedish and Norwegian vice-consul, which post he held for three years. In the fall of 1866, he became a justice of the peace. He then relinquished his business connection with the land department, and, in 1871, under the provisions of the new State Constitution, resigned his consulship in order to continue his duties as justice of the peace. Mr. Hawkinson has given general satisfaction in this position, being among the most popular judicial officials in the city. He was married at Galesburg, in 1859, to Perilla Lawson, who died six years thereafter. He has one adopted daughter.

CHARLES ARND, justice of the peace of North Chicago, was born at Bernhard's Bay, Oswego Co., N. Y., on January 26, 1855. His father, Frederick, was, when a young man, in the German

army, and, during the War of the Rebellion, served in the 1st New York Cavalry, and subsequently as lieutenant in the 22d Regiment. Lieutenant Arnd was captured during Wilson's raid in the Shenandoah Valley, and suffered in most of the Southern prisons, being one of the seven who survived of the forty-two prisoners taken at that time. After being educated at the public schools, Charles Arnd graduated, in 1871, from Haverling Free Academy, at Bath, N. Y., and from Amherst College in 1875. During the next two years he studied in the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, Germany, and the University of Paris. He became a fine German and French scholar, traveling over Europe and obtaining a useful fund of cosmopolitan information. In 1877, he returned to Bath, and commenced the study of law, being admitted to the Bar at the first Appellate Court examination at Chicago, in April, 1878. He at once began practice, which he continued until appointed justice of the peace, in December, 1880. Justice Arnd, as secretary of the Auxiliary Club, organized in 1878 to purify local politics, obtained something more than local reputation. He was the only justice re-appointed for North Chicago in 1883, and his youthful appearance, as well as his acknowledged ability, have drawn much attention.

CHARLES J. WHITE, police justice of the Third District, was born at Dublin, Ireland, on August 12, 1848. On June 11, 1854, he arrived in Chicago with his parents. Owing to a serious accident in early boyhood, he was able to attend school but two years, and his subsequent education was attained by his studies at home. When sixteen years of age he engaged in the stationery and printing business with his father, W. J. White, one of Chicago's pioneer engravers. In December, 1869, Justice White entered the city collector's office as an assistant. In the spring of 1879, Mayor Harrison appointed him the first assistant, or deputy collector, which he held until the fall of 1882, when he became assistant city treasurer under Rudolph Brand. At the expiration of Mr. Brand's service, he obtained a position in the county treasurer's office; but being appointed by Governor Hamilton justice of the peace for the Town of West Chicago, he resigned the former. Mayor Harrison

Charles J. White

appointed him police justice of the Third District, with headquarters at the Desplaines-street Station. Since filling this position the records of the Police Court show that the number of cases disposed of by him exceeds ten thousand a year. Justice White is a member of many organizations of a political, social and charitable nature. He was one of the original committee to organize the Cook County Democratic Club, and was for several years one of its officers. He is also a member of the Irish-American Club and of the Union Catholic Library Association. Mr. White was married, on September 22, 1880, to Miss Emma L. Plunkett. They have two children: Anna Louise and Charlotte Frances.

PROMINENT CASES.

THE BURNED-RECORD LAWS.—At a joint session of the judges of the courts of record of the city, on October 31, 1871, the draft of a bill to make provision for lost or destroyed records was discussed and submitted. Before action by our State legislature, however, Congress, in March, 1872, passed an Act "to restore the records of the United States courts in the Northern District of Illinois." On March 19, 1872, our State legislature passed a law providing "for the restoration of court records which have been lost or destroyed"; and on April 9, passed an Act "to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public record by fire or otherwise," which was subsequently amended by Act of March 4, 1874. This latter Act came up for construction by the Supreme Court in the case of Smith vs. Stevens et al., in which the Court remarks:

"We do not think the objections taken to this abstract are well founded. The abstract was offered under the Act 'to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any public record by

fire or otherwise." The condition of property-owners in Chicago, after the great fire of October, 1871, was appalling, demanding legislative interference. A great evil had befallen them, which this Act was designed to remedy. It is emphatically a remedial Act, and, in accordance with a well-established canon, it must receive a liberal construction, and be made to apply to all cases which, by a fair construction of its terms, it can be made to reach."

A suit in chancery was brought under this Act, in 1874, praying for the confirmation of title to the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 30, in Township 40, North of Range 14 east, valued at \$120,000, by Robert W. Robinson against John Ferguson. The Supreme Court, to which it was appealed from the Superior Court, decided "that where a petition is filed under the statute known as the Burned-Record Act to establish and confirm the title to land, the court is authorized to decree in favor of the better title, in a case of dispute as to the ownership."

A noted suit, involving this law and the practice under it, was that of John L. Beveridge (formerly sheriff of Cook County) against A. L. Chetlain, administrator of Martin O. Walker, in the Circuit Court before Judge Rogers. The facts in the case were as follows: In October, 1868, one Oliver Smith, being about to commence an action against George Aylsworth for false imprisonment, filed his affidavit as required by statute, and sued out a writ of *capias ad respondendum*, upon which Aylsworth was arrested and held to bail. He thereupon executed to the sheriff (Beveridge) a bail-bond in the penal sum of \$3,000, with Martin O. Walker as his surety. While this suit was pending and undetermined, the files and records in the case were destroyed by the fire of October, 1871. Afterward the plaintiff filed a petition under the Burned-Record Act, to have a certain portion of the records in said suit restored; and upon notice to Aylsworth, an order was entered restoring the affidavit, declaration and pleas. A trial was afterward had, resulting in a judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$6,000 and costs. Upon the judgment an execution was issued, and returned unsatisfied. Subsequently, a *capias* was issued against Aylsworth, and returned *non est inventus*. Pending these proceedings, Walker, the surety on the bail-bond, died, and, after the return of the last-mentioned writ, a claim against his estate was filed in the County Court, to enforce his liability on said bond. On the hearing of this case the County Court found the issues for the administrator. From this decision the claimant appealed to the Circuit Court, in which, also, the case went against him. He then took the case to the Appellate Court. This court, among other things, decided that

"The relief afforded to parties under the Burned-Record Act is not exclusive, but cumulative, upon the rights and remedies existing independently of its provisions. Where a judicial record is shown to be lost or destroyed, resort may be had to secondary evidence to prove its contents. Notwithstanding some portions of the record were restored under the provisions of the Burned-Record Act, secondary evidence of other portions not so restored may still be given."

The judgment of the Circuit Court was reversed, and the cause remanded.

Prior to the Burned-Record Act, the courts held that an application to restore lost files in a case is addressed to the discretion of the court (3 Scammon, 259). Neither would equity entertain a bill to restore a lost record (65 Ill.). "The whole record should be substantially restored. Cause should be shown for the omission of part" (Kehoe vs. Rounds, 69 Ill. 351.)

In the District Court of the United States, under a petition for the restoration of a lost record, Judge Blodgett held that proceedings to restore records in

that court must conform to the Act of Congress, and that the State statute did not control.

JOHN W. WAUGHOP was born on April 28, 1823, at Portsmouth, Va. His father (James F. Waughop) served in the war of 1812, and contracted to build the first railroad in Virginia, from Portsmouth to Roanoke, which was the second charter for a railroad issued in the United States. The family settled in Tazewell County, Ill., in 1835. The subject of this sketch came to Chicago in 1843, without means. He attended school, working nights and Saturdays, thereby supporting himself and paying for his education. He entered the law office of Spring & Goodrich in 1846, where he remained two years and was then admitted to the Bar. In the fall of 1848, he married Ellen, a daughter of A. Bigelow, of Chicago. Soon after this event he commenced the practice of his profession, and has been in active and successful practice ever since. He was elected superintendent of schools of Cook County in 1854, and re-elected to that office in 1856. He has always taken an active part in the affairs of the Methodist Church in Chicago. Mr. Waughop is an active republican, was president of the Third Ward Republican Club during the Garfield campaign, and zealously supported Blaine and Logan in the campaign of 1884. He served with marked ability as bank commissioner under Governor Yates. He was in the State Convention that nominated Mr. Bissell for governor. He is an able lawyer and an excellent citizen; has been prominently connected with public improvements; and is a friend of education. He has a family of five children living,—James F., Arthur B., Caroline H. (now Mrs. R. M. Ware), Nellie and Winnie B.

JOHN HOWLAND THOMPSON, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Luther and Grace (Howland) Thompson, and was born at Heath, Franklin Co., Mass., on September 8, 1827. He is of New England descent, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts, and one of them, John Howland, came over in the Mayflower, and was one of the assistant governors of the Plymouth Colony. Mr. Thompson prepared for college at Williston Seminary, and graduated at Amherst College in 1850. He was a teacher in Monson Academy and principal of Deerfield Academy. He studied law in Springfield, Mass., and was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in 1853, and was for a time assistant editor of the Springfield Republican. He came to Chicago in 1854, and has since been engaged in the practice of the law. In 1856, he was associated with Henry W. Bishop, and the firm of Thompson & Bishop was for some time the oldest law firm in Chicago. Mr. Thompson has been engaged in many important suits. He was the attorney of the contractors in the case of McAuley vs. Carter (22 Ill. 53), in which was established the binding effect of the superintendent's certificate in building contracts. He was the attorney for the importers in several important suits involving the construction of the United States Revenue Laws; and in Smith, U. S. Collector, vs. Field et al. (105 U. S. 52), he succeeded in a closely contested case in regard to the duties on laces. He was engaged in several of the suits brought after the fire of 1871, against stockholders of insurance companies, and in one of them (Burkett vs. Plankinton et al., 103 Ill. 378), one of the most important decisions was made as to the liability of stockholders. In the summer of 1885, Mr. Thompson delivered an historical address at a centennial celebration of his native town, which has been published and has received high encomiums. Mr. Thompson married, on December 15, 1869, Victoria, daughter of Benjamin Carver, a prominent citizen of Chicago, and has three sons.

IRA WARREN BUELL was born at Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., on December 9, 1830, and is the son of Elijah and Polly (Higgins) Buell. He received his early education at Hamilton Academy, and taught school from his sixteenth to his nineteenth year, when he entered Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y. After completing a full classical course in that institution, he studied law in the office of Charles H. Mason, then judge of the Supreme Court of New York; afterward pursued his studies with Judge Humphrey, at Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar at that place in September, 1855. There he engaged in practice until his removal to Chicago in April, 1856. In 1860, Mr. Buell was elected supervisor of North Chicago, and during the next year became city attorney. The nomination of judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County was tendered him in 1871 by a joint committee of republicans and democrats, but he declined the honor. He was also president of the republican convention which nominated Mayor John B. Rice the first time, and of the congressional convention in which Charles V. Farwell received his first nomination as congressman. It will thus be seen that Mr. Buell's influence extends far outside of his profession, although in chancery practice, in insurance and commercial law, he stands in the front rank. He is one of the oldest members of the Law Institute. He also stands high in the Masonic fraternity, having been a past-master of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A.F. & A.M. He was married on August 25, 1858, to Miss Lydia A. Gillette, who died on September 19, 1864. Mr. Buell was married a second time in July, 1867, to Anna M. Averill, daughter of Captain James Averill, an

old and respected citizen of Chicago. They have one daughter—Bessie A.

HENRY C. BALLARD was born at Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., on April 8, 1830, removing to Castile, Genesee Co., N. Y., with his parents, when he was quite young. In 1844, his parents, Luther W. and Rachel (Randall) Ballard, started West with their family of

past ten years has practiced alone. During a portion of the time, Mr. Ballard has been manager and attorney for the United States Mercantile Reporting Company, of New York. He was married, in 1862, to Fannie C. Tallmadge, who was born in Chicago. He has one son, Arthur T.

WILLIAM CUTTING GRANT, of the firm of Grant & Brady, attorneys and counselors at law, is the son of Peter and Dolly (Ware) Grant, and was born at Lyme, N. H., on October 8, 1829. His grandfather, John Grant, with William W. Cutting, and others of Lyme, Conn., went up the Connecticut River in 1767, where they founded and settled the town of Lyme, naming it after the old Lyme in Connecticut. Here, Peter Grant was born, in 1796, and in 1825 married Dolly Ware, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ware, of Thetford Bow, Vt., nearly opposite Lyme, N. H. When he was two years of age the family removed to a farm in Troy, Orleans Co., Vt., where he remained until twelve years of age, his father dying during that time, in 1835. Upon the marriage of his mother to Raymond Hale, they removed to Chelsea, Vt., where young Grant worked on the farm and attended school in the winter. At sixteen years of age he secured a license as teacher, which vocation he followed until 1847, when he entered Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1851. During the following year, he filled the position of principal of the Andover Academy, N. H., for two terms and during the next four years was principal of the Howe School, Billerica, Mass., devoting all his leisure to the study of law. In 1855, he began reading law in the office of Hon. William B. Hebard, of Chelsea, and was admitted to the Bar the following year, and subsequently entered the law school of Harvard College, where he remained until the spring of 1857, when he located in Chicago, and shortly afterward became a member of the firm of Williams, Woodbridge & Grant. In 1863, Mr. Williams retired from the firm upon his election to the bench of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Grant was associated with Mr. John Woodbridge until 1867. From 1871 to 1880, he was connected with William H. Swift when Matthew P. Brady was admitted as a partner in the firm of Grant, Swift & Brady. This firm continued until May, 1883, when Mr. Swift retired, since which time he has been associated with Mr. Brady. Mr. Grant has always been engaged in general practice, the chief feature of which has been real-estate and chancery business, together with commercial and corporation law. He is recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the Chicago Bar, and is held in high esteem by both Bench and Bar as a thoroughly educated lawyer, a successful advocate and a most reliable counselor. Mr. Grant was married, in 1861, to Jennie A. McCallum, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca M. Seymour, for many years a resident of Chicago. They have two children, both sons.

THE RAFFERTY MURDER CASE.—

Among the noted causes which have been tried in the Criminal Court since 1871, the first to merit attention is that of Christopher Rafferty for the murder of Patrick O'Meara, a police officer, which occurred on the night of August 5, 1872. The circumstances of the killing, as gathered from the opinion of the Supreme Court, were: A little after midnight of the 4th, Rafferty was sitting quietly and peaceably by a table in a saloon, in Chicago, when O'Meara and another policeman, named Scanlan, came in.

O'Meara immediately drew attention to Rafferty; when the latter, addressing O'Meara in a friendly manner, asked him to take something to drink, or a cigar, which was declined. Scanlan then went directly up to Rafferty, tapped him on the shoulder, and told him he had a warrant for him. The former demanded that it be read, which was done, and he apparently submitted to the arrest, but immediately threatened to shoot the first



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five children, of which Henry was the second. They traveled in the usual canvas-topped wagon, and settled about one mile from Des Plaines, in the Town of Maine, Cook Co., Ill. In 1850, he returned to Cortland County, N. Y., where his mother's relatives resided, and attended Central College, at McGrawville, for about three years, when he entered the Albany Law School, graduating in 1856. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year, came to Chicago, and commenced practice, his first partner being Louis M. Andrick. He afterward associated himself with Usher F. Linder, also with George G. Bellows and O. P. Abercrombie, but for the

man who should lay a hand upon him. O'Meara, who had his club hung to his wrist, stationed himself at the outer door to prevent Rafferty's escape, while Scanlan kept himself in a position to guard a back door. All this occurred in a brief space of time; and while O'Meara was guarding the door which led into the street, Rafferty shot him with a pistol, inflicting a mortal wound. There was no pretense that Rafferty had been accused or suspected of having committed any felony, or was at the time in the act of committing a misdemeanor; nor did the State's attorney, on the trial, attempt to show that such was the case; or that either of the policemen had at the time in their possession any lawful warrant authorizing the prisoner's arrest. There were three trials of the case, and three appeals to the Supreme Court. The first trial, resulting in a conviction and sentence of execution, was had at the September term, 1872. The case being taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, that court reversed the judgment below, on the ground that the court had erred in refusing a change of venue as prayed, and also in refusing to admit testimony showing that the prisoner was intoxicated at the time of committing the alleged offense.

The venue having been changed to the county of Lake, another trial also resulted in a conviction and a sentence of the death penalty. The case was again heard in the Supreme Court on a writ of error, and was again reversed and remanded—the court holding that the court below had erred in refusing to admit testimony showing the invalidity of the warrant in the hands of the person making the pretended arrest. If it was true that the process was void, the homicide would be reduced from murder to manslaughter, unless express malice toward the deceased was shown by the proof.

The third trial of this remarkable case occurred in Lake County, in October, 1873, and for the third time the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. For the third time, also, the cause was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, but not with the same favorable result. The judgment of the court below was affirmed. It having been established by proof that, three days previous to the killing, the prisoner had declared that no Bridgeport policeman (as they were who made the arrest) should arrest him while he had a pistol; and when he had shot O'Meara through the breast, without offering to go out of the door, he had instantly turned around and fired two shots at Scanlan, the court held that this was sufficient evidence of express malice to justify the finding of murder, notwithstanding the attempted arrest was illegal. He was executed at Waukegan in 1874.

WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY, senior member of the firm of Montgomery & Smith, is a son of John R. Montgomery, and a grandson of William Montgomery, both lawyers of Lancaster, Penn., where he was born on June 21, 1838. He received his higher education at Washington College, Penn., and at Beloit College, Wis. After graduating from the latter, in 1857, he attended the law-school at Louisville for one year, when he returned to Wisconsin and completed his legal course in the office of Judge Hopkins, of Madison, who afterward was elevated to the Bench of the United States District Court. After his admission to the Bar at Madison, in 1860, he removed to Chicago. He had been in practice but a short time when the War broke out. He enlisted in the 15th Wisconsin Infantry, and at the close of the War had risen to the rank of captain. Returning to Chicago, he became a member of the firm of Wilson, Martin & Montgomery, and later of Montgomery & Waterman. For several years after the dissolution of the latter partnership he practiced alone, forming, on January 1, 1885, a connection with Jaspersen Smith. Mr. Montgomery has one son,—John R.

LEWIS L. COBURN was born at East Montpelier, Vt., on November 2, 1834. His ancestors were among the oldest settlers of the counties in which they lived. His father, Larned Coburn, was a successful and wealthy farmer, his landed estate being one of

the largest and most valuable in Central Vermont; he was a member of the State Legislature several times. Lewis L. Coburn was the youngest of five children. He attended the district school in winter and the academy in fall and spring, and between times worked on the farm. At sixteen, he began to teach the district school, and soon acquired a high reputation as an instructor and disciplinarian. He took his preparatory academic course at Barre, Vt., and entered the University of Vermont in 1855, graduating in 1859 with the degree of B.A. He had spent a good part of his college vacations in reading law with Roberts & Chittenden, at Burlington, Vt., and was quite advanced in his legal studies when he left the University. After a short time in the office of Hon. T. P. Redfield, of Montpelier, he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1861. He was admitted to the Bar in Boston, and immediately after his graduation from Harvard started for Chicago. Mr. Coburn determined to make patent law a specialty. Invention had been stimulated to unusual activity by the War, and very soon he had all he could attend to. In the latter part of 1861, he took into partnership an old schoolmate and personal friend, William E. Marrs; and in a few years the firm had a very extensive legal business. Mr. Coburn was diverted from the law for a time. Visiting his parents in Vermont, he arrived when a brigade of nine months' men had just been raised for the Army. He was unanimously chosen captain of one of the companies, and went at once into active service. In the front ranks at Gettysburg, Captain Coburn and his command served two days, and he distinguished himself for his efficiency and bravery. He was offered honorable preferment, which he declined, not wishing to remain in the Army for a longer term than he had enlisted for. At the end of his service he returned to Chicago to resume his law practice, which had been carried on by his partner under the firm name. The business increased rapidly, the pressure of work causing the breaking down of the health of Mr. Coburn's partner, Mr. Marrs, who died in 1868. Mr. Coburn carried on the business, with the assistance of a large corps of clerks, until 1875, when Hon. John M. Thacher, an old friend and classmate, became his partner. Mr. Thacher, for ten years previously, had been in the United States patent office, occupying various positions from assistant examiner to commissioner of patents, and the latter position he resigned to become a partner with Mr. Coburn. This firm still continues. Mr. Coburn is quick to recognize any new principle or combination, and equally quick to see where a claimed invention may be an infringement on something already patented. He has been attorney in many of the most important patent suits ever tried in this country, and is always on the successful side. Among these cases are the barb-wire suits, the beef-canning suits, the Irwin tubular lantern, and other equally important cases. Mr. Coburn is a large property holder. He was the leader of the movement which brought about the radical change in the South Town and city governments. He was one of the originators and founders of the Chicago Athenæum, and the first president of the Union League of Chicago. He has frequently been mentioned as candidate for the State Senate and for representative in Congress, but such positions he has always declined. Mr. Coburn is a tall, courtly and dignified gentleman, in the full prime of life, and stands in the highest estimation of the citizens and his acquaintances.

SAMUEL EMMET DALE, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Samuel and Jane Dale, and was born at Dublin, Ireland, on September 16, 1841. His grandfather and the celebrated Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, were cousins. When he was six years old, his parents came to this country, and settled in Milwaukee, where he received his early education. At the age of seventeen, he entered the law office of Finches, Lynde & Miller, of that city, with whom he remained six years. He was admitted to the Milwaukee Bar in 1862, and a year afterward located in Chicago. In 1869, he became a member of the firm of Carter, Becker & Dale. Mr. Carter retired in 1874, and the firm of Becker & Dale continued until January, 1880, since which time Mr. Dale has been actively engaged in general practice. He is highly esteemed by Bench and Bar as an able lawyer, and by a large clientage as a most successful advocate and prudent counselor. Mr. Dale was married, on September 13, 1871, to Miss H. Harriet Beckwith, of Exeter, England. They have five children,—Gertrude, Walter B., Frederick S., Harriet, and Stephen M.

GEORGE G. BELLows was born at Boston, Mass., on October 14, 1831. His father, John Bellows, was an old bank president and merchant of that city. George was educated in Cambridge, Mass., and New York City, securing a course of two years in Harvard University. After this he commenced the study of law with Judge Vose, of Walpole, one of the leading lawyers of New Hampshire, with whom he remained one year, and then went to New York City to complete his studies with Hall, Butler & Everts. He took part in the Scott campaign, and was also a supporter of Fillmore and an earnest advocate of the election of Abraham Lincoln. Upon the breaking out of the War he actively engaged in raising troops for the regiment of Colonel Fardella, one of Garibaldi's old

officers. As quartermaster, he spent eighteen months at the front, and returned only after he had been stricken with fever contracted in the Chickahominy Swamps. When he was well enough to be about again, he went to Kentucky and Tennessee. He next lectured through Wisconsin for the United States Sanitary Commission, of which institution Dr. Henry W. Bellows, his brother, was president. Returning to New York for a short time, in November, 1864, he came to Chicago, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. For many years he was in partnership with Henry C. Ballard. Mr. Bellows is a cousin of Henry Bellows, deceased, formerly chief-justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire.

EDMUND S. HOLBROOK is a son of Stephen and Sally (Goddard) Holbrook, being the youngest of the family. He was born at Grafton, Mass., received a preparatory course at Phillips Academy, Andover, and graduated from Amherst College in 1839. While in school he had acquired a reputation for oratory and as a poet and deep thinker, so that, upon his graduation, he was at once invited by the New England Anti-Slavery Society to become one of their lecturers. He accepted the office, but the next year located in Essex County, Va., as a professor of languages, belles-lettres and vocal music. He followed this pursuit for three years, studying law besides, and coming quite prominently before his people as an orator and debater. In 1843, he was admitted to the Richmond Bar; but finding the slavery sentiments of the country distasteful, he removed, in the fall of that year, to Ottawa, Ill. Soon afterward Mr. Holbrook settled in Peru, LaSalle County, and there assisted in the organization of a company of troops for the Mexican War, and was elected lieutenant. He was present at the battle of Buena Vista, and returned home in July, 1847. In 1848, he established a weekly free-soil paper called the Peru Telegraph, and supported Martin Van Buren for president. At the organization of the republican party, he upheld their anti-slavery views, being a pioneer champion of the cause himself. Mr. Holbrook is still an unflinching republican, is a valued contributor to current literature, being especially known in circles of spiritualists. Since 1865 he has practiced law in Chicago, opening a branch office in Joliet in 1870. He has always made a specialty of real-estate law, in which he is considered a safe and well-posted counselor. He married, in 1852, Ann Case, of Racine, Wis., daughter of Caleb Case, a native of New York. She died in 1882, leaving three children.

THE GREAT CONTEMPT CASE.—Growing out of the Rafferty case was the celebrated cause of *The People vs. Charles L. Wilson*, proprietor, and Andrew Shuman, editor, of the Chicago Evening Journal. Rafferty had recently been tried and convicted of murder. A writ of error, staying the execution, had been granted, and was pending and undetermined at the date of the publication. The following is an extract from the article upon which the information was based:

"At the time the writ was granted in the case of the murderer Rafferty, the public was blandly assured that the matter would be examined into by the Supreme Court and decided at once; that possibly the hanging of this notorious human butcher would not be delayed for a single day. Time sped away, however, and we hear of nothing definite being done. * * * The riff-raff who contributed fourteen hundred dollars to demonstrate that 'hanging is played out' may congratulate themselves on the success of their game. Their money is operating splendidly. We have no hesitancy in prophecying clear through to the end just what will be done with Rafferty. He will be granted a new trial. He will be tried somewhere within a year or two. He will be sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will eventually be pardoned out. And why? Because fourteen hundred dollars is enough to enable a man to purchase an immunity from the consequences of any crime. If next winter's Legislature does not hermetically seal up every chink and loophole through which murderers now escape, it will deserve the bitter censure of every honest man in Illinois. We must simplify our mode of procedure in murder trials. The criminal should be tried at once, and when found guilty should be hanged at once, and the quicker hanged the better. The courts are now completely in the control of corrupt and mercenary shysters—the jackals of the legal profession, who feast and batten on human blood, spilled by the hands of other men. All this must be remedied. There can be found a remedy, and it must be found."

The defendants were ruled to appear before the Supreme Court, to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against them for contempt. Justices Breese, Scott and Sheldon dissented from this ruling. The respondents severally answered under oath. Mr. Wilson admitted his proprietorship, but denied all

knowledge of the article prior to its publication. Mr. Shuman, while admitting his editorship of the paper, denied the authorship of the article, although he had read it before its publication, and permitted it to be published. Both defendants disavowed any intentional disrespect to the court, or any design to embarrass the administration of justice, insisting, however, upon their right to examine the proceedings of every department of the government of this State, and that they were not responsible, in a proceeding of this character, for the truth of their publications, or for the motives with which they may be made, "save when such publications impede, embarrass or obstruct the administration of justice."

Upon this answer the attachment was ordered to issue forthwith. The defendants were thereupon arrested, and brought before the court. Chief-Justice Lawrence, who had given the leading opinion in the case, caused the respondents to "stand up" before the court, and passed sentence upon them. After reciting the previous proceedings, he said:

"It now only remains to impose upon you a penalty for the offense. It is in the power of the court, in cases of this character, to punish by both fine and imprisonment. We have, however, no desire to inflict a severe penalty. * * * We are not unmindful of the fact that neither of you wrote the objectionable article, and that you, Charles L. Wilson, did not see it before its publication. We shall impose upon you only a moderate fine, as we can not believe you are likely to commit similar offenses in the future. You, Charles L. Wilson, are adjudged to pay a fine of \$100, and you, Andrew Shuman, are adjudged to pay a fine of \$200. You are also adjudged to pay the costs of this proceeding."

The case attracted the widest attention. The newspapers of this country, and even of Europe, took it up, and commented upon the action of the court with more or less severity. As a specimen of these comments, the *Legal News*, of this city, said, "Since the organization of our State the court has made no decision that will so degrade and lower its dignity as this one." The *Legal Gazette*, of Philadelphia, said:

"It strikes us that the Illinois judges are entirely too sensitive in the matter, and have committed a great mistake in attempting to punish the offending journalists in the manner stated."

Justice Scott, in his opinion, said:

"If it is anything more than simply an unjust criticism on the court in reference to a cause then pending, the most unfavorable view that can be taken is that it is a constructive contempt, and as such it could not directly or indirectly affect the administration of justice in an appellate court. I should be very unwilling to admit that it would have any such effect."

The *London Law Times*, in commenting upon the case, approves the action of the court, and cites English authorities to maintain that view. It says:

"There assuredly can be no more serious reflection upon a court of law than to say that it is susceptible to corrupt influence; and it seems to us that the American judiciary have only to tolerate attacks of this kind upon their honesty to bring upon themselves well merited contempt."

On the other hand, the *United States Jurist*, a quarterly law magazine published in Washington, said:

"This seems to us an extraordinary proceeding on the part of the court; the despotic exercise of very doubtful constitutional authority. It was not pretended that this newspaper paragraph, published in a distant city 'impeded, embarrassed or obstructed the court in the administration of justice,' but that it was calculated to do so. * * * If newspapers are libellous, have not injured parties ample means of redress without any such ex-parte proceedings as these?"

The action of Judge Lawrence in the case undoubtedly contributed to his defeat as a candidate for re-election to the Supreme Bench the following year, whereas Mr. Shuman was elected lieutenant-governor of the State in 1876.

CHESTER KINNEY is a son of Ethel P. Kinney, a prominent ship-builder of New York and Canada, and Lavinia (Porter) Kinney. He was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., on July 15, 1827, and was educated in the Clinton Liberal Institute, Oneida County, and Fally Seminary, Oswego County, N. Y., preparatory to taking a collegiate course. Entering Hamilton College in the second year, he graduated in 1850, and then resided four years in Central New York, studying law with Noxon, Leavenworth & Comstock, of Syracuse. On January 2, 1854, he was admitted to the Bar of New York, and in 1857, came to Middleport (now known as Watseka), Iroquois Co., Ill. Mr. Kinney removed to Chicago in 1865, and formed a partnership with his brother, C. P. Kinney. They afterward admitted Colonel John H. Peck to the firm, the connection continuing a number of years. Since 1868, he has been engaged in a general practice alone. Mr. Kinney was married on March 26, 1857, to Louisa L. Spencer, daughter of Colonel J. C. Spencer and niece of Judge John C. Spencer. They have one son and a daughter, the latter being the wife of Albert D. Ferry.

SAMUEL WARE PACKARD is a lineal descendant of Samuel Packard, of Windham, England, who immigrated to Hingham, Plymouth Colony (Massachusetts), in 1638. His grandfather was Reverend Theophilus Packard, D.D., and his father, who was also of the same name, were Congregational ministers, and preached to one church, in Shelburne, Franklin Co., Mass., for over fifty years, the son succeeding the father in the same pulpit. His grandfather, Rev. Dr. Packard, was one of the founders of Amherst College, and a trustee of Williams College for fifteen years. Mr. Packard's mother, Elizabeth Parsons Ware, was the daughter of Rev. Samuel Ware, also a Congregational minister, of Ware, Mass. Mr. Packard himself is a Puritan of the strictest type, not only by descent, but in all his beliefs and observances. Born at Shelburne, Mass., on November 29, 1847, he came to Chicago at an early day, his family having been broken up. At sixteen years of age, Mr. Packard was thus left to shift for himself. While making a thorough, but unsuccessful canvass of the city for employment, he met his old family physician, and was told, to his astonishment, that he was intended for a lawyer, and that an opening would be found for him in the office of Joseph N. Barker, the brother-in-law of his medical friend. Thus it was that, in the spring of 1864, he commenced to study with Barker & Tuley, and remained there until the fall of 1865, having, in the meantime, assiduously cultivated a beard and worked up quite a practice on account of his mature appearance and manners. When seventeen years of age he tried his first case before a justice of the peace. After attending the Shelburne Falls Academy and the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Mass., he returned to Chicago, in 1866, and remained another year with Barker & Tuley, being admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois on August 16, 1867, when nineteen years of age. In the spring of 1868, he formed a partnership with Colonel J. S. Cooper, which continued for upwards of ten years, Gwynn Garnett and W. W. Gurley being, during a portion of the time, members of the firm. In 1874, when but twenty-six years of age, Mr. Packard argued his first case in the Supreme Court of the United States. It may be stated that, since 1880, he has practiced alone, satisfying himself with the faithful and successful conduct of a few important cases rather than striving after a large and miscellaneous business. For example, from 1877 to 1882, he acted—in connection with other notable litigations—as attorney for the creditors of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad in a very complicated litigation covering that period, and which he carried to a successful issue. Mr. Packard obtained \$100,000 for his clients, who, during the preliminary stages of the litigation, had vainly attempted to effect a compromise for \$10,000. Another important case, well illustrating the pertinacity and aggressiveness of his character as a lawyer, is that known as the "Yankton County (Dak.) bond case." He was retained as the attorney for the bondholders of that county, after the Supreme Court of the Territory had declared the bonds, which amounted to some \$300,000, invalid. He took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there obtained a reversal of this decision—Matt. H. Carpenter being the opposing counsel. After this, Mr. Packard found his way obstructed by certain acts of the Territorial legislature, which prevented him from enforcing payment of the judgments. Shortly afterward, in 1882, a strong effort was made by the republican party, then in control of both houses of Congress, to procure the admission of Southern Dakota as a State. He thereupon prepared a protest, which was presented to Congress, against the admission of the Territory, on the ground that its Legislature aided and abetted Yankton County in its action of repudiation, and until it purged its records of this disgrace it ought not to be admitted into the Union. He also flooded the country with circulars and pamphlets, and created so strong a sentiment in his favor, that it was found impossible to obtain a vote for the admission of Southern Dakota into the Union while the Territory stood in this attitude. Thereupon, the delegate of the Territory, upon the adjournment of Congress, informed his constituents that

the Dakota admission bill could not be passed until the Yankton bond matter was settled; he therefore advised them that a Legislature must be elected favorable to the payment of the debt. This advice was followed, and, during the spring of 1883, Mr. Packard procured the passage of a refunding Act, the matter being thus settled to the satisfaction of the bondholders. Speaking in general terms, the success which has come to Mr. Packard in the practice of his profession is attributable to those qualities which a certain justice upon the Bench, of high standing, attributed to him in a pre-eminent degree, viz., "thoroughness of research, logic, and clearness of expression." Mr. Packard has always been a very strong temperance man, both in his belief and practice. He was married, on June 23, 1874, to Clara A. Fish, of Lombard, Ill. They have three children—Stella, Laura and Walter Eugene.

ROSSELL B. BACON was born near Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y., on September 28, 1838. Allen Bacon, his father, was of English descent, a well-to-do farmer, and a man of great influence in local matters. His mother, Diantha (Hulburd) Bacon, was of Welsh extraction. After securing a common school education, he commenced his preparation for college at Temple Hill Academy, Genesee, N. Y. He graduated from Williams College in 1862, studied law in the office of Benedict & Martindale, at Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar in 1864. In the autumn of 1865, he removed to Chicago, and until May, 1868, was with Gallup & Hitchcock, Gallup & Peabody, and Barker & Tuley. At this time he formed a partnership with C. M. Hawley, under the firm name of Hawley & Bacon, which continued until Mr. Hawley was appointed United States District Judge for the Territory of Utah. Mr. Bacon subsequently associated himself with James S. Norton, as Bacon & Norton, which firm was dissolved in 1872. In May, 1873, he became a member of the firm of Lockwood (Joseph E.) & Bacon, Mr. Lockwood being an old college friend. In 1875, the partnership was dissolved by Mr. Lockwood's death. Mr. Bacon, in the fall of the same year, became a special partner with John V. LeMoyné, which continued while that gentleman was serving his term in Congress. He has since practiced alone, his business being principally of a real-estate and chancery nature.

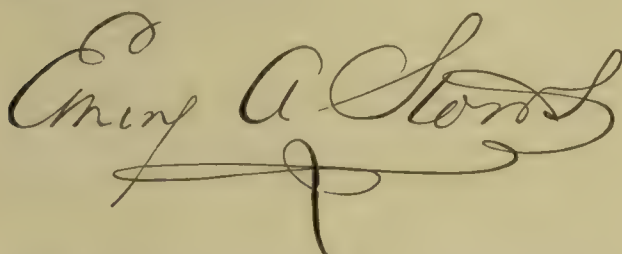
EDWARD ROBY was born at Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., on August 31, 1840. He received his education in that State. At the breaking out of the War he offered himself for service, but was rejected on account of ill health. Mr. Roby was admitted to the Bar in June, 1861, at Albany, N. Y., and commenced regular practice in Chicago, upon his arrival here in April, 1865. His legal career in this city has marked him as a lawyer of broad, constitutional mind, and he has argued a great number of cases before the State Supreme Court, especially in the line of upholding the provisions of the State Constitution of 1870 relating to the collecting of municipal revenue. In accordance with legal opinions, the city government attempted to collect its taxes, in the old way, as if the Constitution had never existed. The Superior Court sustained its action, but test cases being taken to the Supreme Court by Mr. Roby, the provisions of the State Constitution were upheld upon two separate occasions; notwithstanding which, the city still believed that special legislation was required to give effect to the general law, and not only was a statute passed in 1873 to keep up the special city offices for assessment and collection of the taxes, but, in 1875, a special municipal charter was adopted by popular vote, instead of allowing the general city incorporation law of the State to go into effect. Mr. Roby argued the question of constitutionality before Judge Wallace, of the County Court, and gained his point. The city appealed. Mr. Roby again took the matter in hand before the Supreme Court, which sustained the lower tribunal. Thus the special law and the special charter fell together. The issuance of the scrip of 1875, in violation of the State Constitution limiting municipal indebtedness, was followed, two years thereafter, by a suit brought by Mr. Roby, in behalf of Judge Henry Fuller, praying for an injunction against its payment. This action had the effect of forcing the city officers into more economical measures, but, before the Supreme Court decided in favor of the injunction, the scrip had all been paid. In fact, it is not too much to say, that no man has done more, through the machinery of the courts, to bring about the city's low rate of taxation and freedom from indebtedness than Mr. Roby. He is an acknowledged authority, also, on real-estate and commercial law, having delivered several lectures before prominent colleges on these topics. Mr. Roby was married, in 1876, to Mrs. Leila P. Magoun, a Boston lady. They have two children.

THE HANFORD MURDER CASE.—The trial of no cause in Cook County was ever attended with greater interest and excitement than this. The homicide occurred on August 7, 1876. The deceased was principal of the North Division High School. In a communication to the City Council, in regard to the confirmation

of certain appointees of the Board of Education, he used the following language in regard to Mrs. Sullivan, wife of Alexander Sullivan, who was then secretary of the Board of Public Works:

"The instigator and engineer-in-chief of all devilry connected with the legislation of the Board, is Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the Secretary of the Board of Public Works. Her influence with Colvin (the mayor) was proven by her getting Bailey dismissed, and her husband appointed in his stead."

Mr. Sullivan was present when the communication was made. He immediately returned home, informed his wife what had occurred, and having ascertained that Mr. Hanford was the author of the communication, he procured a carriage and, with his wife and brother, proceeded to Hanford's residence, where he was found, with his wife and son, sitting on the steps of his house. The parties were not acquainted; but, having ascertained the presence of each other, Mr. Sullivan demanded a retraction of the offensive language above quoted. This was refused. Some angry words followed, with a blow from Mr. Sullivan, which knocked Mr. Hanford down. Mr. McMullen thereupon seized Mr. Sullivan, his wife and brother in the meantime getting out of the carriage. A general mêlée ensued, in which, as was alleged, Mr. Hanford struck Mrs. Sullivan. Her husband then drew a revolver, and fired at Mr. Hanford, inflicting a wound, of which he died in thirty minutes. Sullivan was defended by Leonard Swett, W. W. O'Brien and Thomas Moran. The people were represented by Charles H. Reed, State's attorney. The trial began October 16, 1876, and lasted until the 27th, when, the jury, failing to agree (standing eleven for acquittal to one for conviction), was discharged. A second trial was had in March, 1877. At this time the prosecution was conducted by Luther Lafin Mills and Colonel Van Arman, and the defense by Messrs.



Swett, Moran, Storrs and Hynes. The trial lasted a week. The jury was out but a few minutes, returning with a verdict of "not guilty."

JOHN S. COOPER, attorney and counselor at law, son of Isaac and Elma Cooper, was born at Mt. Gilead, Morrow Co., O., on July 23, 1841. He received his early education in the school of Erasmus G. Phillips, and from his thirteenth to his fifteenth year he attended the Mt. Gilead High School, and two years later entered Oberlin College. Before he could graduate, he enlisted in the Federal Army, in 1861, and saw active service in Virginia and participated in the engagements of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Slaughter Mountain, Port Republic, Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the siege of Petersburg, and other historic battles, receiving a severe wound at Aiken's Farm, on September 29, 1864. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 107th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he commanded until discharged on July 25, 1865, at Cleveland, O. In August, 1865, he came to Chicago and devoted his entire attention to law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1867. During the following year, he associated himself with Mr. Packard, the firm subsequently becoming Cooper, Garnett & Packard. Mr. Cooper is recognized by the legal fraternity and a numerous clientele as a thorough lawyer, a successful advocate and a reliable counselor. His specialty is commercial and railroad corporation law.

JOHN T. DALE was born at Sandbach, Cheshire, England, on April 25, 1841. His father, Thomas Dale, was a master machinist, endowed by nature with great mechanical genius, and possessed of

fine musical talents. Although holding a lucrative and responsible position in a large manufacturing establishment, he immigrated to America, and settled on a farm in Salem, Kenosha Co., Wis., in 1849. Mr. Dale's mother was Jane Burgess, of an old Cheshire family. During the years of his minority he worked on the farm, and by improving his opportunities at an excellent public school and neighboring academy during winter months, obtained a good practical education. He was intensely fond of literature, and his general reading was very extensive. He taught school two winters, and in the spring of 1863 came to Chicago. In the latter part of 1863, he entered the law office of D. C. & I. J. Nicholes as a student and clerk, where he remained two years, and was admitted to the Bar in the spring of 1865. He afterward attended lectures on real-estate law, in the Union College of Law, by Hon. Henry Booth. He formed a partnership, in 1867, with Judge E. S. Holbrook. Their practice was principally in real-estate matters, besides which they conducted several important patent cases. Losing their papers and library in the fire of 1871, this partnership was dissolved. Mr. Dale subsequently formed a partnership with Sidney Thomas, which lasted about one year. Since then he has been in practice by himself. In 1870, he removed to Winnetka, where he identified himself with the interests of the village. He was elected four years and is now president of the board of trustees, and was a member of the Council, as trustee, for four years. In 1864 he became a member of the I.O.O.F. He is a member of the Congregational Church, a republican, and a gentleman of literary tastes. He has been fortunate in his investments and is in good circumstances. He married, in September, 1880, Miss Leila W. Graves, of Chicago, a lady of fine musical accomplishments.

DAVID BRAINERD LYMAN is the son of the late Rev. David B. Lyman, formerly of New Hartford, Conn., a graduate of Williams College and student at Andover Theological Seminary, who was a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, from 1831 until his death more than fifty years later, and where his widow still resides. Mr. Lyman was born on March 27, 1840, in Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii. He held several important positions at an early age under the government of the Sandwich Islands, through which he procured means to obtain a university education. In 1859, he left Honolulu, sailed around Cape Horn, and arrived at New Bedford, Mass., in May, 1860. The following September he entered Yale College, and graduated in 1864; then attended Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1866. In 1864-65, he was connected with the Sanitary Commission as hospital visitor, being then in charge of the Fifth Corps hospital of the Army of the Potomac and also the Point of Rocks hospital, in Virginia, and for the last few weeks of his service was in charge of the station established by the Sanitary Commission for the forces concentrated around Washington while the Army was being disbanded. Mr. Lyman was admitted to the Boston Bar in 1866, when he came to Chicago and entered the office of Waite & Clark as clerk, remaining with them two years. He formed a partnership on July 1, 1869, with Huntington W. Jackson, under the firm name of Lyman & Jackson, which still continues. Mr. Lyman is a good classical scholar and possesses fine literary attainments. He is very learned in real-estate law, and a thorough practitioner in every branch of his profession. He prepares excellent briefs and his arguments have great weight with both court and jury. He never advises unnecessary or groundless suits. In politics Mr. Lyman is a consistent republican, but not a rabid partisan. He was married on October 5, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Cossitt, daughter of Franklin D. Cossitt, of Chicago. They have three children living. He resides at LaGrange.

SHERRY AND CONNELLY.—Of all the murders which have ever been committed in Chicago, that of Hugh McConville by Patrick Sherry and Jeremiah Connelly, on the night of January 19, 1878, was the most cowardly, brutal, and unprovoked. On the afternoon of January 19, 1878, the two started out together, and by dark they were dangerously drunk. At eight o'clock, at No. 1594 State Street, they met James Donegan, and attacked him. Sherry struck him on the head with a slung-shot, Connelly calling out to kill him. Trying to get away, Sherry struck him again, when he ran into Peter Smith's market, where the two followed him, threatening to kill, but he made his escape through the back door. They then threatened to kill Peter Smith, and attacked him with a knife. At Thirty-seventh Street they attacked Jacob Rapke, and shortly after, meeting another man, they made a lunge at him with a knife. In running away one of them called out to the other, "Catch him, and I will make mince-meat of him." Soon after this they made an assault

upon two women in the street, and then upon others. Finally they met Hugh McConville, walking with his niece. Sherry immediately seized the young lady, slapped her in the face, using most outrageous and indecent language. She ran. Her uncle rushed to her defense, when one of the scoundrels plunged the butcher's knife they had secured at Peter Smith's into his heart. The righteous verdict of the jury was guilty, and the penalty death. Sherry and Connelly were hanged on June 21.

EDWARD L. BARBER was born at Hopkinton, R. I., on May 20, 1843, and is the grandson of Colonel Edward N. Barber, well known in political and military circles in that State. His parents moved to Wisconsin when he was in his tenth year. His early education he received in the common schools, and later entered Milton College, in that State, from which he graduated in July, 1865. He commenced the study of law in the office of Carter, Pitkin & Davis, at Milwaukee. In June, 1866, he was admitted to the Bar. Spending a year in travel, and in settling up the affairs of a friend at Janesville, Wis., in 1868 he came to Chicago, and entered the office of Bates & Tousley. At the time of the fire he was with Garrison, Anderson & Eastman. The fire swept away Mr. Barber's library and valuable papers, involving a loss of over \$10,000. For eleven days after the fire he was chairman of the vigilance committee that had charge of the important district south of Twenty-second Street and east of Halsted. After the fire he built an office on Twenty-ninth Street, near State, and embarked in business for himself, connecting with his law practice a real-estate and loan and rental agency, which is still conducted under the style of E. L. Barber & Co., Mr. Barber's father, who came to Chicago in 1868, and for a greater portion of the time has been engaged in the real-estate business, constituting the company. Mr. Barber has a large and lucrative practice, which is principally real-estate and chancery, combined with corporation law. He has travelled extensively in every State of the Union, during which tours he has indulged his literary aspirations, as many biographical sketches and descriptive and dramatic articles will testify. He was married in this city, in 1873, to Miss Annie F. Shaw, of Bangor, Me.

CHARLES L. EASTON was born at Loweville, Lewis Co., N. Y., and is the son of William L. and Emeline (Henry) Easton. His father was a native of the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. In early life he emigrated to Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he learned the printing trade in the same office with General Francis E. Spinner, ex-United States treasurer, and other notable New Yorkers. He founded the Black River Gazette (now Journal and Republican), at Loweville; later he became president of the old Bank of Loweville. He was an old-time whig in politics, an intimate friend of William H. Seward and Thurlow Weed, and a presidential elector-at-large on the Scott-Graham ticket of 1852. In 1853 or 1854, the father became a liberal investor in Iowa and Minnesota lands, and established the banking house of Easton, Cooley & Co. (subsequently William L. Easton & Son), at Decorah, Iowa. The latter firm was succeeded, shortly after the passage of the National Bank Act, by the First National Bank of Decorah, of which James L. Easton, (the "Son") is the president. Charles L. was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in 1863. He then entered the law office of Charles D. Adams, a prominent lawyer of his native town, but now of Utica, N. Y., where he pursued a very thorough course of study, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866. In the fall of that year he came to Chicago, and entered upon a successful professional career. He is a thorough lawyer, of excellent qualifications. In 1876, Mr. Eastman was elected, as a republican, to the Illinois Legislature, where he was distinguished for his sound judgment and care of his duties as a legislator and the interests of his constituency. He is a Master Mason and an excellent citizen.

THE MURDER OF ALBERT RACE.—On the night of October 4, 1878, the store of E. S. Jaffray & Co., in Chicago, was entered by burglars, and a large quantity of goods, consisting principally of silks and silk handkerchiefs, was stolen. The goods were taken in a wagon, by the burglars, to the store of Lesser Friedberg, a pawnbroker on State Street. While the burglars were removing the goods from the wagon, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, they were discovered by a police officer, who, on attempting to investigate their proceedings, was shot and killed by one of the burglars. Before the officer came up, a large quantity of the

goods had been carried into Friedberg's store, he being present.

The State was represented on the trial by Mr. Mills, State's attorney, Emery A. Storrs conducting the defense. It was supposed by the defendant, Friedberg, that the only evidence against him was that of one Freeman, who assisted in the burglary and had turned State's evidence. He testified to the facts of the robbery, and also that the goods were taken and delivered to Friedberg, in pursuance of a prior arrangement made with him. As it turned out, the evidence of the accomplice, upon which it is generally so difficult to convict, was supported by others. Two witnesses, who resided two blocks from the defendant's pawnshop, testified that one or two nights previously they had been in his place, looking at some silks, and remarked that they did not wish to pay more than \$1.50 a yard. Friedberg replied, "Come in to-morrow or next day night, and I will have some more." It was also shown that, immediately after the occurrence in front of the store, the defendant's door was locked, the lights in the store nearly extinguished, and that he could not be found. He subsequently denied being in the store when the officer was shot, although that fact was fully established.

Upon the evidence, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. A supersedeas was granted by the Supreme Court, when the case was extensively reviewed at the March term, 1882, and the judgment of the court below affirmed. Judge Dickey, however, dissented, stating that the evidence to his mind was not sufficient to justify a conviction.

Albert Race was the name of the murdered policeman referred to in the above account. John Lamb and George Freeman were indicted for his murder, and tried at the March term, 1879, of the Criminal Court, before Hon. E. S. Williams. Lamb alone was put on trial, Freeman having turned State's evidence, as in the burglary case. The prosecution was conducted by State's Attorney Mills and his assistant, E. P. Webber, and the defense by John Van Arman, Mr. Gordon and

William S. Forrest.

W. S. Forrest. After an exciting trial, the jury found the defendant guilty, and directed, by their verdict, the infliction of the death penalty. The case being taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error, which was made a supersedeas, the judgment of the court below was reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial. The principal error, as found by the court, was in the refusal to instruct the jury, that even if they believed that the homicide was committed by one of several burglars while engaged in secreting or disposing of property which they had previously stolen, and that the killing was done to prevent the discovery and seizure of the property by the person killed, then, unless the jury believed from the evidence, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the defendant was present at the homicide, or sufficiently near to render aid to the perpetrator, and actually did aid the person who committed the homicide; or unless the jury should find that the defendant, before the homicide, counseled or advised the persons in charge of the goods to oppose and resist whosoever should attempt to seize them or interrupt them in their secretion or disposal, and that the killing of the de-

ceased occurred in the course of such resistance, then they ought to acquit the defendant. In this opinion the court was divided; four being in favor and three opposed.

The case lingered along until February 6, 1882, when the defendant was again put upon trial, which lasted until February 16. The evidence not being considered sufficient by the jury, their verdict was "not guilty."

FRANCIS A. RIDDLE.—Of the many public men whose lives are sketched in these volumes, either because of their representative character or as furnishing something of the history of Chicago, it is noticeable that few of them are Illinoisans by birth. Francis A. Riddle is one of this limited number. He was born near the city of Springfield, in Sangamon County, on March 19, 1843. His father, John Riddle, was a prosperous farmer, and Francis, up to the age of seventeen years, had the common experience of country boys, his time being fairly divided between the labors of farm life in the summer and the district school in winter. In 1860, having progressed beyond the privileges the rural school-house afforded, he was entered as a student in the school then known as the Illinois State University, at Springfield, where he remained nearly two years, when the stirring events of the Civil War, and that impetuous patriotism which carried so many of the young men of that day to the field, drew him away from books and preceptors and into the ranks of the Union army. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Co. "B," of the 130th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. His regiment, which had been recruited at Camp Butler, was presently sent to Memphis, whence it was transferred to Milliken's Bend and became a participant in the famous campaign which led up to the investment and capture of Vicksburg. Hardships his youth could not well withstand resulted in severe sickness, and he was sent home to regain his health. Returning to the front, he rejoined his regiment at Carrollton, La., and in the early fall of 1863 was made a second lieutenant in the 93d United States Colored Infantry, an organization he had helped to form in pursuance of orders issued by the Secretary of War. He was soon thereafter promoted first lieutenant, on recommendation of a board of military examiners, and in the winter of 1864 was made judge-advocate of a military commission at Thibodeaux, La., of which Colonel George R. Davis, then of the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry, and, subsequently, for six years member of Congress from the City of Chicago, was president. At the close of this duty, he was appointed post-quartermaster at Carrollton. He was mustered out on August 1, 1865, having reached his majority during the period of his military service. Having thus honorably closed his experience as a soldier, he anxiously turned again to the studies from which he had been separated for something more than three years, and in September was admitted to the junior class of Illinois College, at Jacksonville. In this institution he made rapid and satisfactory progress, and on leaving it he began the study of the law, first at Springfield, and later in the law department of the University of Chicago, by which he was graduated in 1867. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year. During the eighteen years that have intervened between that time and the date of this writing, Mr. Riddle has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Chicago, and has won for himself a substantial success. Especially is this true in that large and important field known as commercial and corporation law. In this class of litigation he has a large clientele and has merited distinction as a lawyer. In 1876, he was elected to the State Senate as a republican, serving as a member of that body through the XXXIst and XXXIId General Assemblies. He brought to the duties of that position the same practical experience, activity and earnestness that characterize him in all his work, and was recognized as a leading and influential legislator. Mr. Riddle was married, in 1870, to a daughter of the late Rev. William G. Gallagher, of Jacksonville, Ill. He is a member of Post 28, G. A. R., and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

WILLIAM R. PLUM was born at Massillon, Ohio, on March 23, 1845. His parents, Henry and Nancy (North) Plum, removed from Middletown, Conn., to the Western Reserve in 1836, and while he was an infant, moved to Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., Ohio, where they have since resided. His grandfather, Colonel Simeon North, was quite an inventive genius, and, from the administration of Washington to that of Pierce, was employed by the Government as a manufacturer of fire-arms, his last and largest armory being at Middletown, Conn. He originated the manufacture of pistols so that their parts should be interchangeable. One of his sons was offered the sole charge of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and a grandson has taken out a very large number of most useful patents. In his fifteenth year, Mr. Plum learned telegraphy, and in February, 1862, offered himself for army service. He was refused

on account of his age, but finally obtained charge of the first office opened in Columbus, Ky. He was soon given the management of a repeating office through which were sent dispatches to or from the forces operating against Cumberland Gap. When General Morgan threatened Frankfort, Mr. Plum was sent there to take charge of the telegraphing; and thence to the Nashville office. He was now one of the most expert operators, especially in taking by sound, in the service. Wishing to be with the Army, he was sent to take charge of General Gordon Granger's office in the field. When Granger moved off the line of the telegraph, Mr. Plum went to General Rosecrans's headquarters at Murfreesboro', and shortly thereafter started for Vicksburg, where his services were required, but the emergency ceasing while en route, he was temporarily sent to Columbus, Ky., and then given command of all lines and men from Nashville to Paducah, via Clarksville and Fort Donelson, with headquarters at the latter. In the performance of his duties he had several narrow escapes from guerillas, who had sent word they would kill him, and who did kill two of his repairers. After many months of unusual success in keeping open this, the second, telegraphic route of communication with the North, Mr. Plum, at his earnest request, was sent to the front. Joining General Thomas near Atlanta, he remained in charge of his telegraphic and cipher service, until the close of the War, being with him at the battles of Jonesboro', Ga., and Nashville, Tenn. By the General's orders, he remained with him until the fighting was over, signing all cipher messages sent from Thomas's headquarters, and becoming as thoroughly posted as to the main plans of commanding officers as any other man in the Military Division of the Mississippi. Such a trust is rarely reposed in one yet in his teens. In April, 1865, Mr. Plum resigned, to attend a business college in New Haven, Conn., but subsequently entered Yale College, and graduated from its law department in 1867. During the two years he was studying law he was also night-manager of the New Haven city telegraph office. In 1867, he began the practice of law in Chicago, in the office of Scates, Bates & Towslee. Three months later he entered the office of Joel S. Page, with whom he remained until Mr. Page's death, in August, 1883. His practice has been general and includes many important cases. In 1877, he began his history of the "United States Military Telegraph Corps of the War of the Rebellion," which, five years later, was published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., of this city, in two large octavo volumes. Mr. Plum's work received the highest encomiums from the press of this country and Europe, but the burden imposed upon him impaired his health, which a trip of four months in New Mexico and Colorado restored. Mr. Plum was largely instrumental in organizing the Society of the Military Telegraphers of the United States, in 1881, and he has since been its president. In 1882, he was elected president of the Old Timers' Association, a similar organization, composed in part of the most eminent telegraphers in this country. He drafted a bill for the proper recognition of the service and status of army telegraphers, which was introduced in the United States Senate by General John A. Logan, and favorably reported upon by the House Committee on Military Affairs, but, owing to pressure of other matters, it has not yet come up for action. Mr. Plum was married, in 1867, to Helen M. Williams.

ELBERT H. GARY was born in 1846, in DuPage County, Ill., and is the son of Erastus Gary, who came to Illinois from Pomfret, Conn., in 1831, and, after pursuing various vocations, became a wealthy land-owner. The ancestors of the present Gary family were settlers at Roxbury, Mass., in 1631. Mr. Gary utilized to the best advantage the liberal education bestowed upon him at the common schools and at college, and laid the foundation for the reputation he now enjoys as a scholar and a distinguished lawyer. He studied law in the office of Vallette & Cody, of Naperville, Ill., two years, after which he entered the Union College of Law at Chicago, graduating in June, 1867, and in October of the same year being admitted to the Bar. During the following three years, he was chief deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and, in 1870, commenced the practice of the law, continuing it two years on his own account. In October, 1872, he formed a partnership with his brother, N. E. Gary, under the firm name of E. H. & N. E. Gary. In 1879, Judge H. H. Cody became a member of the firm, and its style was changed to Gary, Cody & Gary, which firm occupies a leading position among the Chicago practitioners. Judge Gary is the general solicitor for a large number of the leading insurance companies represented in this city, and also has charge of the legal interests of a number of prominent manufacturers. He resides at Wheaton, where he is the principal proprietor of the bank; is the president of a company that owns an extensive creamery at that place; is the president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of the county; and is a large real-estate owner in DuPage County and in Chicago. From 1872 to 1874, he was president of the Town Council of Wheaton; and was made judge of the County Court of DuPage County in the fall of 1882, which office he continues to hold, ably performing the duties of his position,

THE LAW'S DELAYS AND CONTINGENCIES. — The following case will remind the reader of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. The names of the parties originally, fifteen years ago, were S. W. Hardin vs. Andrew Forsyth, in ejectment. It involved the title to six hundred and forty acres of land, near Joliet, worth \$30,000. The plaintiff claimed the land under a judgment against one Eagan, the former owner; the defendant, by virtue of a deed directly from Eagan. The case was first tried in Joliet, in 1871, and resulted in favor of the plaintiff. It was thereupon appealed to the Supreme Court and the judgment reversed. Then the venue was changed to Cook County. Here, three years after, it was again tried before Judge Rogers, and once more resulted in a verdict and judgment for the plaintiff, which, on motion, was set aside by the court. When it came up for trial again, it was heard before Judge McAllister in 1878, but this time the verdict was in favor of the defendant; which, as in case of the preceding trial, was set aside by the court. The next time it appeared, was before Judge Rogers again, and the defendant was once more successful. For the second time it was carried to the Supreme Court. But a change of tribunals did not change the result, the judgment of the court below being affirmed. In almost any other case, this would have ended the litigation; but under our statute the plaintiff had a right to a new trial, which he took. The case was not reached until 1882, when it again resulted in favor of the defendant. This judgment the Supreme Court was again asked to reverse; and it did as requested, leaving the plaintiff once more in a position for another trial. Thus far there had been five hearings of the case in the Circuit Court and three in the Supreme Court. In the meantime, although the defendant had died, the case was still alive. The plaintiff, becoming doubtless somewhat weary of the prolonged and uncertain litigation, had sold out his interest to his attorney, E. S. Holbrook, who was now the plaintiff de facto. At last, as it seemed impossible to settle the dispute in the courts, a compromise was effected between the plaintiff and John Forsyth, son of the original defendant; but before the final judgment was entered up in the court, in September last, in accordance with the terms of the compromise, John Forsyth died. And so the case is finally disposed of.

ROBERT EDWIN JENKINS was born in Clark County, Mo., on February 6, 1846. His mother died when he was only eight months old, and he spent his early years under the care of his aunt, Margaret Jenkins Hendricks, at Fairfield, Iowa, where he attended the common schools until he was twelve years of age. Returning to his father's home in Missouri, he worked on the farm and attended the winter schools until he was nineteen. He then entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and, after a partial course, came to Chicago, and became a student in the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in 1867, and was, soon after, admitted to the Illinois Bar by the Supreme Court. He was one year with Haines & Story, and a year with Lincoln Clark, register in bankruptcy, after which he opened an office on his own behalf, making a specialty of bankruptcy practice. He acted as assignee of bankrupt estates, in nearly a third of the cases that came before the Court from Cook County. Since the repeal of the bankrupt law, in 1878, he has devoted himself to the general practice of the law, and other fiduciary business demanding integrity and probity no less than professional ability. He is a member of the Bar Association, Law Institute, and the Irving Literary Club of Chicago. He is also a member of the Union Park Congregational Church, of which he has been one of the deacons for several years, and is superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with that church. He was among those actively engaged in promoting the organization of the City Missionary Society, and is a prominent member of the Chicago Congregational Club. In politics he has always been an active republican. He has been repeatedly urged to become a candidate before the people for important offices, but has always declined. Mr. Jenkins married, in 1879, Miss Marcia Raymond. They have three children,—George Raymond, Helen Mary, and Edith Daisy.

GEORGE L. PADDOCK was born on October 8, 1832, at Augusta, Ga. His parents, George Hussey and Rebecca M. Paddock, were born at Hudson, N. Y., settled not long after the Revolutionary War by colonists from Nantucket, Mass., among whom were Stephen Paddock, the great grandfather, and Laban Paddock, the grandfather of the subject of this article. Mr. Paddock's father was for some time a banker in Augusta, Ga., having charge of a branch establishment connected with a northern house. His parents subsequently returned to New York City, where they remained until 1846, when they moved to Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., and settled upon a farm in that locality. When of age Mr. Paddock commenced the study of law, while serving as deputy circuit clerk under E. M. Fisher and deputy county clerk under Stephen G. Paddock, his brother. He was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1858 and was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859. Returning to Princeton, he was the partner of Joseph I. Taylor, a leading attorney, for two years. In April, 1861, he entered the 12th Illinois Volunteer Infantry as first lieutenant of Co. "I," Captain Frank B. Ferris; entered the re-organized regiment in the same position at the end of three months' service, and afterward filled different positions on the staff, serving much of the time as brigade quartermaster. He remained in active service, in the operations of General Grant in 1861 and 1862, in Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi. Resigning his commission, he re-entered the United States service as major of the 7th U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored), and major of the 11th U. S. Colored Infantry. Subsequently he was assigned to duty as assistant inspector-general on the staff of Major-General Dana, headquarters of the Department of the Mississippi, and was mustered out under the above rank July 28, 1865. He became a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and of the Loyal Legion of the United States, having been elected a companion in the latter by the Illinois Commandery on January 5, 1881. Returning to Princeton in 1865, he resumed the practice of his profession with Harvey M. Trimble, since county judge. He was appointed by Judge Edwin S. Ieland as master in chancery of the Circuit Court of Bureau County, and acted as such for several years. Coming to Chicago in April, 1868, he entered the office of Gallup & Peabody, and was placed in charge of their general court business. In 1871, he formed a partnership with George O. Ide. The firm of Paddock & Ide continued in business twelve years, and became one of the most active firms in the city. On May 1, 1883, he became associated with Owen F. Aldis under the firm name of Paddock & Aldis. Mr. Paddock was married on October 1, 1862, to Miss Caroline M. Bolles, daughter of Hon. John A. Bolles, deceased. Judge Bolles was at one time Secretary of State of Massachusetts and was judge-advocate on the staff of Major-General John A. Dix, during the War; after the War he was Solicitor of the Navy Department, and died in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock have five children.

CHARLES MURRAY HARRIS is a native of Munfordville, Hart Co., Ky. His parents, John and Jane (Murray) Harris removed with their family from Kentucky when Charles M. was a youth of thirteen, and settled in Oquawka, Ill. Charles returned to Munfordville soon after, and attended school at Greensburg, acquiring the foundation of his education. On returning to Oquawka, he was employed in his father's store and also commenced the study of law. In the course of two years he had mastered the elementary principles, and, in 1845, after a thorough examination, was admitted to the Bar. Many of the most complicated and important cases in the district were intrusted to him, and conducted to a successful issue. Civil practice was his specialty and preference, but in criminal suits his success was good. In 1862, he was the democratic nominee for Congress, his district being republican by two thousand majority. A vigorous canvass resulted in his election over Hon. Charles B. Lawrence by nearly three thousand majority. At the expiration of his term, he resumed his practice, and, in 1868, moved to Chicago, where he has since practiced successfully in both State and Federal courts.

HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON was born on January 28, 1841, in Newark, N. J. From the biographical sketches of the Bench and Bar of Chicago, we have procured the following facts respecting his life. His father, John P. Jackson, was an eminent lawyer, highly respected for his purity of character and great usefulness as a citizen. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Wolcott, a native of Litchfield, Conn. Her great grandfather, Major-General Roger Wolcott, was the first governor of Connecticut, and her grandfather was Oliver Wolcott, Sr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her uncle, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., was secretary of the treasury under General Washington. Her father was Frederick Wolcott, who occupied a judicial position for forty years in his native State. Her mother was a Huntington and a member of that branch of the family distinguished in Connecticut during the Revolution. Mr. Jackson prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and entered Princeton College in 1859. At the end of his junior year, he went into the Union army, and after serving in various grades was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and ap-

pointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General John Newton, who commanded the First Army Corps, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He was with the Army of the Cumberland in Sherman's campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, and was present at the fall of Atlanta. A sketch of Colonel Jackson's military career is given in "Foster's New Jersey and the Rebellion." After being mustered out of service he attended Harvard Law School one year, and then traveled in Europe a year. On returning home he resumed the study of law in the office of his brother, the late John P. Jackson, Jr., of Newark. In the fall of 1867, he came to Chicago, and entered the office of Waite & Clark, where he completed his studies and was admitted to the Bar in 1868. On July 1, 1868, he entered into partnership with D. B. Lyman, which continues up to the present time. Mr. Jackson is a republican in politics. He was elected supervisor of South Chicago, and continued the reforms instituted by his predecessors, Robert T. Lincoln and Edward G. Mason. He was appointed by the Hon. John K. Knox, comptroller of the currency, as receiver and attorney of the Third National Bank of Chicago, and his management of the affairs of that institution has received high commendation. Mr. Jackson possesses a well-balanced judgment, and is a safe and wise counselor; prudent and conscientious, an able advocate, and a successful practitioner at the Chicago Bar.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The change in the common-law relating to the property-rights of married women in this country has been gradual for many years; but in this State the law of 1869 made a radical change,—much more so, indeed, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, than is generally supposed. In the case of Harriet M. Haight vs. Franklin MacVeagh et al., the laws of this State were construed by our Supreme Court in 1873—the case going up from the Circuit Court of this county. Mrs. Haight was a married woman residing with her husband, and with his consent carried on the business of a retail grocer in her own name, having a Mr. Chase as a silent partner. The husband acted as her clerk, but had no interest in the business. The suit was brought for goods purchased by the wife in her own name. The court held, under the circumstances, the goods purchased by her became her own sole and separate property, for which she must be held to pay.

"That it is not to be supposed that it was within the contemplation of the Legislature, in conferring upon married women the right to receive, use and possess their own earnings, and to sue for the same in their own names, that it was to be limited to such only as should result from manual labor; or that in conferring upon them the right to have their separate property under their sole and separate control, and to hold, own, possess and enjoy the same as though they were sole and unmarried, they were to be restricted in its use or disposition. That the right to control is indispensable to the acquisition of earnings, and to the unrestricted possession, control and enjoyment of property. The court perceives no reason why a married woman, invested with these rights, may not, at least with the consent of her husband, earn money in trade as well as at the wash-tub or with the sewing-machine; why she may not as well be the proprietress of a grocery store as a farm; contract debts for goods to be used in trade as well as for animals and farming implements or lands or farm labor.

"That in removing the common-law restrictions upon her right to acquire and control her property, the Legislature have left her to determine, at all events when her husband shall not object, from the dictates of her own judgment, in what lawful pursuit she will engage, and whether it shall be prosecuted alone or in conjunction with others."

Referring to Howarth vs. Warmser (58 Ill.): "That by taking away the husband's control of the earnings of the wife, the reason of the common-law rule holding him liable for the payment of his wife's debts contracted before marriage, was removed, and the reason ceasing the rule must also cease." "Upon a like principle it was held in Martine et al. vs. Robson, that the husband is no longer liable for the torts of the wife, when not committed by his direction, nor with his consent."

In the case of the Pawtucket Institution for Savings vs. Mary D. Bowen et al., in the United States District Court, Judge Blodgett held as follows:

"A personal decree will not be granted against a married woman

who joins her husband in a note and gives a mortgage on her real estate to secure its payment, when the mortgage is foreclosed, and, on sale, the premises fail to bring enough to pay the note.

"A married woman can not be held liable personally, even under the law as it now stands, unless it be made to appear that the debt contracted was for her personal benefit, and about her personal interests, or for the purpose of protecting her personal estate, or that she became surety for her husband."

ABNER SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Burgett, was born at Orange, Mass., on August 4, 1843. His parents were Humphrey and Sophronia A. Smith. After graduating from Middlebury College, Vt., in 1866, he taught one year at Newton Academy, Shoreham, Vt., when he removed to Chicago, entered the law office of J. L. Stark, and commenced the study of his profession. He was admitted to the Bar in 1868, and formed a partnership with Mr. Stark under the firm name of Stark & Smith, which continued until terminated by the death of Mr. Stark in 1873. In April, 1877, he formed the partnership with John M. H. Burgett, which still exists. Mr. Smith has never been a politician, except to express himself freely and independently on all questions of the day and vote accordingly. He was married, on October 5, 1869, to Miss Ada C. Smith, daughter of Sereno Smith, of Shoreham, Vt.

FRANCIS W. S. BRAWLEY, of the law firm of Brawley & Dunne, was born at North East, Erie Co., Penn., on February 12, 1825. John Brawley, his father, was for many years an assistant judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that county. Mr. Brawley commenced the study of his profession at Erie in 1845, with John Galbraith. During this year he removed to Chicago, and, in 1847, to Freeport, Ill., where he was admitted to the Bar and began practice. For the first three years he was in partnership with Martin P. Sweet, and after his return to Chicago, in 1869, was associated with J. M. Bailey and Thomas J. Turner. In early life he was a staunch democrat and a friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and for about a year edited the Freeport Bulletin. He twice served as superintendent of schools for Stephenson County, and for a long time was a member of the Board of Education of Freeport, and prepared the special charter under which the public schools were conducted. He was postmaster from 1852 to 1858, and city attorney between 1860 and 1869. Mr. Brawley is a Mason of high degree and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, in 1850, Mary Reitzell, daughter of Philip Reitzell, of Stephenson County.

LOTHROP SMITH HODGES, of the firm of Hodges & Shippen, attorneys and counselors at law, was born in Durham County, Canada, on August 18, 1832. He remained at home, attending school until seventeen years old, at which time he entered Victoria College, at Coburg, where he continued four years. After leaving college, he read law for three years at Osgood Hall, subsequently resuming his study at Pontiac, Oakland Co., Mich., where he was admitted to the Bar in March, 1861. Locating at Detroit, he was engaged in active practice in that city eight years, and in 1869 settled at Chicago. Until the fire, in 1871, he was associated with George C. Bates, the firm being Bates & Hodges, afterward with John J. McClellan for three years. After practicing alone for several years, he formed his present connection with Joseph Shippen, in 1876. He enjoys a lucrative clientage, and is known to both Bench and Bar as a scholarly lawyer, thoroughly posted, and is a reliable counselor and advocate. Mr. Hodges was married on September 22, 1858, to Miss Helen C. Williamson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have had two children,—George H., who died in Nevada in 1882, at the age of twenty-one years, and Fanny, now the wife of Dr. H. P. Newman, of Chicago.

FARLIN QUIGLEY BALL, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of James M. and Keturah F. Ball, and was born near Shelbyville, Ohio, on March 28, 1838. His parents were descended from a prominent Scotch family that came to this country over two hundred years ago and settled in Virginia. His grandfather, Farlin Ball, in 1812, located in the old Quaker settlement of Richmond, Ohio, marrying a Miss More, of Virginia. His mother was a member of the family of Thomas Ford, formerly Governor of Ohio. When young Farlin was eleven years old, his parents came West and settled at Monroe, Wis., where he attended school until prepared for the university at Madison, Wis., from which he graduated in the class of 1861. During the late War he enlisted in the 31st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service on the Mississippi until after the battle of Chickamauga. In September, 1862, he was promoted to a first lieutenant, and in the following year received a captain's commission while at Nashville, Tenn. His command was a part of Sherman's army in its famous "march to the sea," during which he was advanced to the rank of major. At the close of the War he returned to Madison, Wis., and in the fall of 1865 was admitted to the Bar. In the fall of 1866, he was elected State's attorney of his county, which position he held until 1869, when he came to Chicago. He was associated with George A. Shufeldt from 1871 to 1875, and afterward was

with Monroe & Bisbee for some time. Mr. Ball dissented from the opinions of leading lawyers in the matter of the right of the West Park Board to take Washington Street as a boulevard. Upon the submission of the question to the Supreme Court he was sustained in his views, and thereafter acted as attorney for the commissioners in that improvement until the boulevard was completed. His standing in the Chicago Bar is of the best, and he ranks among the foremost lawyers of Chicago. His specialties are real-estate, banking, insurance and chancery law. Mr. Ball was married on June 23, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Hall, of Chicago, daughter of Thomas W. Hall, the wool merchant. They have two children,—Farlin H. and Sydney H.

BOARD OF TRADE CONTRACTS.—In the Revised Statutes of Illinois, chapter 38, section 130, it is provided:

"Whoever contracts to have or give to himself or another the option to sell or buy, at a future time, any grain or other commodity, stock of any railroad or other company, or gold, or forestalls the market by spreading false rumors to influence the price of commodities therein, or 'corners' the market, or attempts to do so, in relation to any such commodities, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both; and all contracts made in violation of this section shall be considered gambling contracts and shall be void."

In the case of *Pickering et al. vs. Cease*, appealed from the Superior Court of Cook County, the Supreme Court says (79 Illinois, 329):

"So far as anything is proven in this case, the alleged purchases are purely fictitious. The grain, plaintiffs bought of H., was immediately sold back to him. It was not paid for, nor was it expected by the parties it would be called for or delivered. The parties were merely speculating in differences as to the market values of grain on the Chicago market. Such contracts are void at common law, as being inhibited by a sound public morality."

"Agreements for the future delivery of grain, or any other commodity, are not prohibited by the common law or by any statute of this State. What the law does prohibit, and what is deemed detrimental to the general welfare, is speculating in differences in market values. * * * What were they but 'optional contracts' in the most objectionable sense? That is, the seller had the privilege of delivering or not delivering, and the buyer the privilege of calling or not calling for the grain. On the maturity of the contracts they were to be filled by adjusting the differences in the market values. Being in the nature of gambling transactions, the law will tolerate no such contracts."

In the case of *Pixley et al. vs. Boynton et al.* (same volume of Illinois Reports), appealed from the Circuit Court of Cook County, the court decides:

"A purchase of grain at a certain price per bushel, made in good faith, to be delivered in the next month, giving the seller until the last day of the month, at his option, in which to deliver, is not an illegal or gambling contract, and the purchaser will be entitled to its benefit, no matter what may have been the secret intention of the seller."

A later case is that of *J. B. Lyon & Co. vs. Culbertson, Blair & Co.*, appealed from the Superior Court of

Mr. H. Farwell

Cook County (83 Ill. 34). The appellees brought suit against appellants, to recover damages for an alleged failure to perform contracts for the purchase of a quantity of wheat. One of these contracts was as follows:

"CHICAGO, August 14, 1872.

"We have this day bought of Culbertson, Blair & Co. 10,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat, in store, at \$1.57½ per bushel, to be delivered, at sellers' option, during August, 1872. This contract is subject in all respects to the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago."

"J. B. LYON & Co."

Under these contracts, deposits and margins were put up by the parties, in conformity to said rules, from time to time. On August 10, 1872, the market for No.

2 spring wheat opened at from \$1.55 to \$1.57, and declined during the day, closing, after exchange hours, at from \$1.44 to \$1.38. On the 20th of the month the market opened at from \$1.27 to \$1.34, and fell rapidly during business hours. Between 11 and 1 o'clock it was as low as \$1.10 to \$1.11 a bushel. It is claimed that on the morning of the 20th, the appellees became entitled to further deposits, and thereupon, by written notice sent to the office of the buyers, demand was made of Lyon & Co. for further margins; but failing to respond to the demand within the next banking hour, Culbertson, Blair & Co. elected, under the rules, to consider the contracts filled, and charged to account of Lyon & Co. the difference between the purchase-price and \$1.11½, and notified appellants thereof. This difference was the matter in dispute between the parties. On the trial in the court below, the jury found for the plaintiffs the difference as claimed. The Supreme Court (Judge Walker) decided:

"The fact that no wheat was offered or demanded shows that neither party expected the delivery of any wheat, but in case of default in keeping margins good, or even at the time for delivery, they only expected to settle the contract on the basis of differences, without either performing or offering to perform his part of the agreement; and if this was the agreement, it was only gaming on the price of wheat, and if such gambling transactions shall be permitted, it must eventually lead to what is called corners, which engulf hundreds in utter ruin, derange and unsettle prices, and operate injuriously on the fair and legitimate trader in grain, as well as the producer, and are pernicious and highly demoralizing to the trade. A contract to be thus settled is no more than a bet on the price of grain during or at the end of a limited period. If the one party is not to deliver, or the other to receive, the grain, it is, in all but name, a gambling on the price of the commodity."

The judgment of the court below was thereupon reversed and the cause remanded, Judge Dickey dissenting.

A later case is that of *Jackson vs. Foote*, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blodgett, in 1882. The defendant gave orders from time to time to Hooker & Co., commission merchants and members of the Board of Trade, to buy or sell commodities on the Board for his account, which orders they executed in the usual forms of such transactions, where the seller had the option to deliver within a certain time. These dealings continued until 1876. When they were closed, the defendant was indebted to Hooker & Co., some \$22,000, in payment of which he transferred four notes of \$5,000 each, held by him against the Couch estate, the payment of which he guaranteed, two of which notes were transferred by Hooker & Co., to the Third National Bank, upon which the suit was brought. The court held:

"The testimony in the case fully satisfies me that Mr. Hooker, when he assumed for his firm to act as the defendant's broker, did not contemplate nor intend to make any different transaction for the defendant than for his other customers. He undoubtedly intended to make purchases or sales when the seller had an option as to the time within which to make delivery, and he intended to so conduct the defendant's transactions as to avoid taking and paying for any article bought; and he seems to have explained to the defendant how, by reason of his many customers, some of whom were sellers and others buyers on the market, he could so manage the defendant's deals that he need not take any commodity bought, but could settle simply the difference between the purchase-price and the market-price when the seller had the right of delivery. Hooker did not, I am satisfied from the proof, intend to deal in options to buy or sell at a future time, such as are prohibited by the Illinois statutes, but intended, as I have said, to deal in time-contracts and to settle the differences so as to avoid paying for and carrying the commodities bought." Judgment for plaintiff.

An action decided directly contrary to the above, was the case of *Foote vs. Pearce*, brought in the Cook

County Circuit Court, appealed to the Appellate Court, and thence to the Supreme Court, by the defendant. It was an action of trover to recover the value of one of these same Couch notes for \$5,000, which had been assigned to Hooker & Co., and by them to defendant Pearce. Judge Scott, in his opinion, remarks:

"It is plain that under the contract between Foote and Hooker & Co., it was not in the contemplation of the parties that any actual purchases or sales of grain or other commodities, should be made for plaintiff, or on his behalf. All the speculating that was to be done was to be in differences in options, or, as the parties termed it, 'betting on the market.' * * * Such a contract is obviously fictitious, having none of the elements of good faith, as in a contract where both parties are bound, and is defined by statute as a gambling contract.

"When a person met with losses under an optional contract, and, in adjusting such losses, transferred to his brother, through whom and in whose name the deal was made, certain promissory notes which he held, with his guaranty thereon, the assignment and guaranty of the notes were void, not only in the hands of the immediate assignee, but also in the hands of another to whom the latter might transfer the notes without value, as in the case of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, as in this case."

The plaintiff's judgment of \$7,265 was accordingly affirmed in the Appellate and Supreme Courts. (113 Ill.)

WALTER MORTON HOWLAND, attorney and counselor at law, the son of William Avery and Hannah (Morton) Howland, was born at Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., on July 22, 1840. He is lineally descended from John Howland, one of the passengers to America in the Mayflower, and his family have since been highly connected throughout the New England States. He remained at home during his boyhood, and after graduating from the Williston Seminary in 1859, entered Amherst College, taking the regular course, and graduated among the first in 1863. After leaving college, he determined to take up law as a profession, became a student in the office of his brother, Hon. William Howland, one of the leading lawyers of Lynn, Mass., since deceased, and later continued his studies in Chicago. He was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of this State in 1869, and by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1876. He is recognized by both Bench and Bar as a most scholarly lawyer. As an able advocate and a sound counselor, he has been successful in securing a lucrative clientage, to which he devotes his unwearied attention and energy. Mr. Howland was married, on July 2, 1873, to Miss Florence C. Reynolds, daughter of Hon. John Reynolds, of Terre Coupee, Ind.; she died on January 2, 1874. His marriage to Miss Mida D. Warne, of Chicago, occurred on July 12, 1881. They have one child,—Florence Elizabeth, born on May 28, 1883.

JAMES FRAKE, attorney-at-law, was born in the town of Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, on March 29, 1841. George Frake, his father, immigrated to America in 1844, and with his family settled at Wheeling, Cook Co., Ill. The senior Frake died upon his farm, in March, 1846. The mother of James Frake subsequently married John Henley, a farmer of Northfield, with whom James lived and worked on the farm until he was eighteen years old. He then decided to obtain an education, and, with no other resources than his own energy and determination, he started out to prepare the way for his future life. He entered the preparatory school connected with the Northwestern University, at Evanston, and during his academic career supported himself, and so ambitious and determined was he to succeed in his purpose that he reduced his expenses to the lowest possible figure by keeping bachelor's hall. He passed through college successfully and with honors, being at the head of his class when he graduated, in July, 1866. During almost the whole period while at the school his health at times was very poor, and his physical condition did not improve for several years after entering into the practice of law. From the Northwestern University he received the degree of A.B., and, after leaving the college, he became principal of the Bloom Academy, where he remained one year. He then went abroad. Upon his return, he attended the Chicago Law School, from which he graduated in 1869. In May of that year, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court, and commenced his professional life with absolutely nothing. He has steadfastly and conscientiously devoted himself to his profession, has accumulated a nice property, and is now in active practice. During the continuance of his practice, Mr. Frake has made a most enviable reputation, both in the preparation of his cases and in their presentation before the courts. He now stands in the front rank of his profession, and is esteemed by the Bench, the Bar, and the public as a lawyer whose integrity is unquestioned. In June, 1874, Mr. Frake was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Northwestern University, and still holds that position. He was chosen

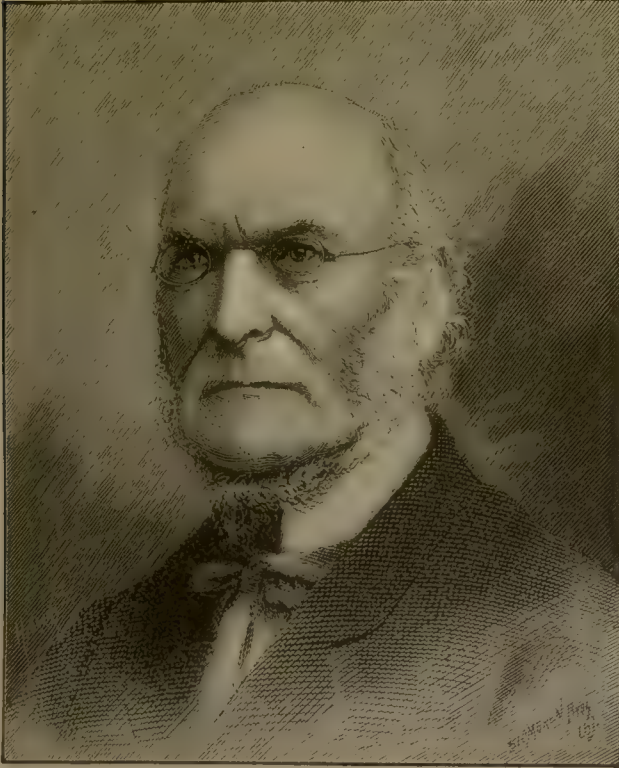
secretary of the joint board of management of the Union College of Law, and so continues. In January, 1879, he was appointed a member of the city board of education, being called upon to fill out the unexpired term of Joseph S. Dennis, resigned. Mr. Frake was first married, in 1869, to Melinda Doty, of Frankfort, Will Co., Ill. She died in 1873, and he afterward married Evelyn M. Allen, of Elk Grove, daughter of John Allen, Sr. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Frake is a member of the Centenary M. E. Church.

ALBERT J. ELVIG, one of the most reliable and successful members of the Chicago Bar, is the son of Andrew and Johanna Elvig, and was born in Bergen, Norway, on April 13, 1841. He remained at home until seventeen years of age, during which time he attended the Bergen University, and, in 1858, came to this country. At Boston, he went to sea in the coasting trade, continuing in that vocation until 1860, when he secured a position upon the school-ship "Massachusetts," which he filled until the Rebellion. He at once enlisted in the navy, shipping aboard the frigate "Massachusetts," and was subsequently transferred to the iron-clad cruiser "South Carolina." This vessel was ordered to join the Gulf squadron, and for a number of months was actively engaged in the blockade of Galveston, Texas, during which time she took a large number of prizes. His vessel was present at the bombardment of Pensacola, the surrender of New Orleans, and made the important capture of the confederate blockade runner "Magnolia," bound for Havana, where she was to be fitted out as a privateer with the intention of imitating the famous "Alabama." At the close of the year 1863, he received an honorable discharge at Boston, and came West, finally settling in this city. He read law with Kenney, Peck & Kenney until 1869, when he was admitted to the Bar, and since has been engaged in general practice. Mr. Elvig has an excellent standing at the Bar, and is held in high esteem by a large clientage. Reliable as a counselor and successful as an advocate, he has justly earned his position in the legal fraternity. Mr. Elvig was married, in Chicago, to Charlotte Smith, of Alleghany, Penn., on November 8, 1866; she died on February 28, 1881, leaving no family.

FREDERICK WALTER BECKER, solicitor and counselor at law, son of Hiram and Sophia M. Becker, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., on October 27, 1844. His father was a prominent merchant, and, under his administration of President Millard Fillmore, was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Michigan. He received his education in the Ann Arbor high school and the University of Michigan, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1866. Subsequent to his graduation, he spent two years in study and travel through Europe. His collegiate course was both classical and legal. Immediately after his graduation at the law school at Ann Arbor, he went to Milwaukee, where he was admitted to practice, and entered the office of Carter, Pitkin & Davis. In 1869, he came to this city, and after a connection of a few months with the firm of Jewett & Jackson, formed a partnership with W. S. Carter, formerly of Milwaukee. The firm of Carter & Becker was subsequently changed to Carter, Becker & Dale, by the admission of Samuel E. Dale, which continued until 1874, when Mr. Carter retired, going to New York. Since 1880, Mr. Becker has had no associate. He is recognized by the Bar as one of the ablest practitioners of general practice in Chicago, and stands among the foremost of clear-headed and sagacious lawyers. Mr. Becker was married, on September 22, 1882, to Miss Clara Cooley, daughter of Judge D. N. Cooley, of Dubuque, Iowa. They have one child,—Walter C.

THE LOCATION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.—Upon a petition presented to the City Council, an ordinance was passed on June 23, 1881, vacating that portion of LaSalle Street, which lies between Jackson and Van Buren streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a new building for the Board of Trade. The Union Building Association thereupon filed a bill in chancery, in the Circuit Court, against the City of Chicago, which was subsequently amended by making the Board of Trade a party defendant, in which the fact of the passage of the ordinance of vacation was recited, and stating that by reason of the location of the Chamber of Commerce occupied by the Board of Trade, on the southeast corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, the complainants had built a more expensive house on the southwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets in 1872-73, for the accommodation of members of the Board of Trade who had their offices in the immediate vicinity. The bill further averred that if the street should be vacated, they would suffer great damage to

their property, and that all other property-owners on LaSalle Street, and other streets in the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce Building, would also be damaged to a great extent. The bill prayed for an injunction restraining the City of Chicago from proceeding to execute its orders for the vacation of that part of LaSalle Street between Jackson and Van Buren streets.



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Answers were filed to complainant's bill by all the defendants, and, on December 3, a pro forma decree was rendered, granting the relief prayed for, and declaring the ordinance of vacation illegal and void. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Court, where the decree of the Circuit Court was affirmed, and the case was then appealed to the Supreme Court. That court decided:

"The owner of a lot and buildings thereon can not maintain a bill to enjoin the city from vacating a part of a street, some three and a half blocks distant from his property, when it does not appear that he will suffer some special injury different from that of the public generally, though in a greater degree, and when the burdens of taxation are not thereby increased and his property will not sustain any physical injury in consequence of the vacation. And the fact that in consequence of such vacation, a corporation will change its place of business, thereby diminishing complainant's tenants, will not authorize such a bill.

Subsequently a bill in chancery was filed by A. C. Hesing, in the Superior Court, against the City of Chicago, the Board of Trade, and a number of persons, praying to have the ordinance of vacation declared void. The court below sustained a demurrer to the bill, and dismissed the same. It was taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court. Justice Walker, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"After a careful examination, we find no facts in this case to

distinguish it from the case of the City of Chicago ads. Union Building Association. * * * Unless a party is liable to sustain some special injury different from that of all other taxpayers, or others in the vicinity, by the vacation of a public street, he can not maintain a bill to enjoin the vacation." Decree affirmed.

FRANK J. SMITH was born at Centre Lisle, N. Y., on January 26, 1845. When he was fourteen, the family removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio. He there entered Kingsville Academy, with a view of fitting himself for college; but circumstances over which he was powerless thwarted his intentions. On leaving the academy, he taught school one winter and worked for a railroad company about three months. In the spring of 1866, he came to Chicago, and, obtaining a place in the office of Melville W. Fuller and H. M. Shepard, commenced his study of the law, finishing his course in two years, and being admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1869. He began practice in company with Justice D. Harry Hammer, with whom he was identified until after the great fire. In 1872, he was associated with S. K. Dow, and they continued together until 1875, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Smith joined William C. Ives, now of Omaha, Neb. At the end of two years they separated. In 1883, Mr. Smith admitted Frank A. Helmer into partnership, and the firm is now Smith & Helmer. Mr. Smith applies himself to a miscellaneous civil practice, and among the prominent cases in which he has appeared was the special assessment against the State Insurance Company. The creditors of that corporation employed Mr. Smith to look into its affairs, and by his efforts he succeeded in adding about \$80,000 to the assets of the bankrupt concern. Single-handed he fought against a number of the most prominent attorneys of the City and State, and he fairly earned the victory. For five years Mr. Smith was secretary of the Chicago Law Institute. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 686, A.F. & A.M., and for several years has been an elder of the Eighth Presbyterian Church. He is also secretary of the John Morris Company, and is a stockholder and director of the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank. Mr. Smith was married on July 2, 1874, to Miss Myra C. Gilbert, a daughter of F. H. Gilbert, of Creston, Ill. They have two children,—Lottie and Foster.

GEORGE MANIERRE, the eldest son of Judge George and Ann H. (Reid) Manierre, was born at Chicago on February 5, 1845. He prepared for Yale College at Lake Forest, and finished his collegiate studies in 1868. He then entered the Columbia (N. Y.) Law School, and after graduating returned to Chicago. He was married, in 1876, to Annie E. Edgerton, third daughter of Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Ind. They have had six children,—Jenette, Alfred, Louis, Samuel, Arthur, Samuel and Francis; Jenette and Samuel are deceased.

WILLIAM J. ENGLISH is the son of John and Elizabeth (Hill) English, and was born at Kenosha, Wis., on May 16, 1845. His father, now a retired merchant of Chicago, was formerly a prominent business man and treasurer of Kenosha County, and afterward engaged in the wholesale millinery business in this city. William

J., after acquiring a preparatory education at the Kenosha High School, entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, in 1863, graduating in 1867, with the degree of A.B. He remained with the institution as Greek tutor, assistant librarian and curator, pursuing also a two years' course in the Law School, from which he graduated in 1869, and was admitted to the Michigan Bar. In July, 1869, Mr. English came to Chicago and entered the law office of Walker & Dexter as assistant to J. M. Walker, counselor for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Michigan Central, and the Joy railroad companies. In 1871, he formed a co-partnership with Thomas A. Moran, under the firm name of Moran & English, this association lasting until Mr. Moran, in the fall of 1879, was elected circuit judge of Cook County. In 1880, with W. J. Hynes and Edward F. Dunne, he formed the present partnership of Hynes, English & Dunne, Mr. English making corporation law his specialty. Among the important corporations retaining his services may be mentioned the Catholic Bishop of Chicago, Hibernian Banking Association, Chicago City Railway Company, People's Gas-Light and Coke Company, and the Fortune Brewing Company. In addition, he has the management of a great number of estates and a large common-law docket. He has been three times a member of the Chicago Board of Education, on which he served from 1874 to 1881, a large portion of the time acting as chairman both of the committee on school-fund property, amounting to \$3,000,000, and of the committee on high schools. Although a thorough classical scholar, and fully appreciating the value of the higher branches of study taught in the city high school, he favored giving every possible advantage to the primary schools, when the condition of the city finances made retrenchment a necessity. Mr. English was for many years attorney for the Board of Education. He has not lost his fondness for his early studies and pursuits, and his opinion

is regarded as of great value on any question relating to comparative etymology, on which subject he is constantly in communication with the best authorities in the country; and he is also deemed an authority on philology.

GEORGE H. LEONARD, a lawyer of high standing in Chicago, and closely identified with the best interests of Hyde Park, was born on June 19, 1847, in Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y. Educated at Columbia College, Washington, D.C., he graduated at the law school of that institution in June, 1869, and immediately became a resident of Hyde Park. In 1881, he was elected a member of its Board of Education, on which he still serves, and has been influential in maintaining the high reputation for efficiency which the schools of the village have ever possessed. Mr. Leonard was elected a trustee of the village in April, 1882, and one year later president of the Board. While holding this position his reports to the Board were considered models of their kind, recommending, in an honest, common-sense manner, the policy of economy and the trimming away of all governmental excrescences. As a lawyer, he evinces the same characteristics. Mr. Leonard was married in September, 1876, to Laura R. Butlin, daughter of Thomas G. Butlin, of Hyde Park.

MEMBERSHIP IN BOARD OF TRADE NOT PROPERTY.—In the case of *Barclay vs. Smith* (107 Ill.), our Supreme Court decided:

"A certificate of membership in the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago is not property, in any such sense as to render it liable to be subjected to the payment of the debts of the holder by legal proceedings.

"The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago is a corporation. Under its charter and by-laws, no one can become a member except upon a favorable vote of not less than ten of the board of directors; nor is a certificate of membership transferable to any person except he be approved of by the directory after due notice. The right of membership is not a right which the holder can dispose of as he pleases; nor can it be enforced in favor of a purchaser or assignee by the courts. It has none of the elements of property to render it liable to a judicial sale."

In *6 Bissell, Judge Blodgett* decided:

"I am of opinion that the bankrupt's membership in this Board [of Trade] being in the nature of a franchise, title or privilege, does not vest in or pass to his assignee, and can not be treated as a portion of his assets."

In the case of *Weaver vs. Fisher* (110 Ill.) it was held:

"A person engaged in the milling business in Chicago employed an agent to manage the financial part thereof, and furnished him with a certificate of membership on the Board of Trade, to enable him to conduct that part of the business advantageously; and such agent, on leaving his employment, refused to transfer such certificate and surrender the same to his employer. Held, That a court of equity would compel him to assign the same in blank, and deliver the same to his employer.

"It is a misapprehension to suppose that this court held in *Barclay vs. Smith* (107 Ill.) that there are no property rights of any kind in a certificate of membership in the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago. It was simply held in that case that such a certificate is not property which is liable to be subjected to the payment of debts of the holder by legal proceedings, under the law as it now exists."

MYRON A. DECKER was born in Livingston County, N. Y., on February 21, 1837. His father, Henry Decker, sprang from an ancient Dutch family, while his mother, Martha (Mather) Decker, was descended from the famous New England family of that name. When he was fourteen years of age, his mother died, and, in order to give his boy good educational advantages, Mr. Decker removed to Lima, where Myron studied in Genesee College and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. In the spring of 1860, at twenty-three years of age, he was admitted to practice at the Bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He at once established himself at Lima, where he remained for two years, when he accepted a position in the United States Treasury Department, at Washington, which he retained until the close of the War. In February, 1865, upon motion of Senator Timothy O. Howe, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, and during the succeeding three years he spent most of his time in Washington or Wisconsin, engaged in suits for setting aside fraudulent government titles to pine lands in the northern part of that State. In 1870, Mr. Decker located at Chicago. His office and library were completely burned out in the great fire, but he continued to practice alone until 1873, when he associated with himself Henry Decker, of Lima. Under the firm name of Decker & Decker they practiced for two years, when on account of ill health, he retired, and spent some three years in travel. In 1879, he returned to Chicago, and

since then has given himself to the care of his large real-estate interests and to the conduct of larger cases and negotiations. Mr. Decker was married on April 29, 1869, to Miss Kittie L. Knox, of Milwaukee, daughter of Thomas M. Knox, deceased, formerly a judge in the city of Madison.

EGBERT FILLMORE ALLEN, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Cyrus and Susan Allen, and was born in Erie County, N. Y., on May 16, 1837. When he was six years of age, his parents came West and settled in McHenry County, this State, where he attended the public schools until prepared to enter the collegiate institute at Marengo, from which he graduated, with honors, in 1859, and shortly afterward went to Weaverville, Cal. Possessing natural legal ability, he became interested in law, and began its study in the office of Jabez Chadbourne, a prominent lawyer of the Trinity County Bar. He was admitted to practice on April 20, 1863, and succeeded to a partnership interest with Mr. Chadbourne. He continued there in active practice until August, 1870, when he came to Chicago. From 1875 to 1880, he was associated with his brother Charles Allen, but since has been alone. Mr. Allen is recognized by the Chicago Bar as a reliable and sagacious counselor and a brilliant advocate, who leaves no stone unturned in the interest of his clients, withal a gentleman of sterling principles and integrity. Mr. Allen was married, on March 23, 1864, to Miss Diantha Joy, of Cass County, Mich. They have one child,—Susie J.

WILLIAM J. MANNING, whose ability and energy called forth a petition from many business and professional men of Chicago requesting the use of his name as a republican candidate for State's attorney in 1884, first came to this city twenty years before. The early period of his residence was spent in various commercial pursuits, but having persistently kept up his legal studies he took a course in the Union College of Law, graduating in June, 1870, and being admitted to the Bar during the latter portion of that year. For three years after the fire, besides attending to a large commercial business, he established a high reputation as an insurance lawyer in the adjustment of losses, and subsequently made his mark as an attorney in bankrupt cases. He brought to punishment, under the old bankrupt law, Henry Feuerstein and Charles Pfuger, for defrauding their creditors. The former was sent to the penitentiary for one year and the latter to the county jail for six months. Since 1874, his practice has been general. He has been the attorney, for many years, of leading manufactories and wholesale houses of New York and Boston in the collection of their Chicago accounts. He practiced alone until November 1, 1884, when he formed a partnership with Percy V. Castle, under the firm name of Manning & Castle. Mr. Manning was born at Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., on April 15, 1838. In 1849, his parents removed to Warrenville, DuPage Co., Ill., where his father was for many years a leading merchant. Graduating from the seminary in 1859, he worked in a store and afterward went into business for himself at Aurora, meanwhile pursuing his legal studies. While in Warrenville and in Aurora, he was one of the leading members of the republican party, and was for several years a member of the central committee of DuPage County. Mr. Manning was married, on August 15, 1877, to Ellen P. Curtis, daughter of N. B. Curtis, formerly a banker of Peoria. They have two children,—both boys.

THE CITY VS. EX-TREASURER GAGE ET. AL.—This was a case involving over half a million of dollars, and the facts were as follows: On November 7, 1871, David A. Gage was duly elected his own successor as treasurer of the City of Chicago. The records in his office were destroyed by the fire of October 9. Subsequently he reported that there was in the city treasury \$645,749 on October 9; and that at the date of the expiration of his second term, in December, 1873, there was in his hands the sum of \$965,780, of which sum he paid over to his successor \$458,077, leaving a deficit of \$507,703. This action was brought in the Circuit Court against Gage and his sureties on his official bond, to recover this amount.

The circumstances of giving the bond were as follows: In November, 1871, Robert Clark, Gage's son-in-law, at Gage's instance, took the bond in blank, except the treasurer's signature, and proceeded to secure the names of W. F. Tucker and John B. Sherman. Mr. Tucker inquired what was to be the amount of the bond, to which Clark replied that the amount had not then been fixed, but that he (Tucker) could find that out when he qualified. Tucker signed under these circumstances, and procured Sherman to do so. The lat-

ter made the same inquiry as to the penalty of the bond, and stated that he would not sign it if it was to be over \$250,000, and not then unless the co-sureties were satisfactory to him, which contingencies he would reserve until he went to acknowledge the bond. Sherman never did acknowledge it, and never saw it again until on the trial of the cause; he never authorized anyone to fill up the bond, and never ratified or approved it after it was filled up. On November 27, Gage lodged with the city clerk the paper sued upon, signed by all the parties whose names were subscribed thereto, but with all the blanks still unfilled. The paper so remained with the city clerk until December 11, at which date Gage went to said officer, and requested him to fill the blanks, stating that the required amount of the penalty was to be \$1,000,000. This the clerk declined to do. The two then went to Mr. Clyde, an attorney then in the employ of the city, and at the request of Gage he filled up the blanks in the bond. It was subsequently, on January 8, 1872, approved by the Common Council.

The trial in the Circuit Court resulted in a verdict against the defendants for the penalty of the bond and \$507,703 damages. The defendants took the case to the Appellate Court, where the judgment was reversed, from which decision the city appealed to the Supreme Court. There it was decided:

"A party executing a bond, knowing that there are blanks in it to be filled by inserting particular names or things necessary to make it a perfect instrument, must be considered as agreeing that the blanks may be filled after he has executed the bond. If the party signing the paper shall insert in the appropriate places the amount of the penalty, or the names of the sureties, or any other thing he may deem of importance as affecting his interest, he may in that way protect himself against being bound otherwise than he shall thus specify; but if, relying upon the good faith of the principal, the surety shall permit him to have possession of a bond signed in blank, the surety will have clothed the principal with an apparent authority to fill the blanks at his discretion, in any appropriate manner consistent with the nature of the obligation proposed to be given, so that, as against the obligee receiving the bond without notice, or negligence, and in good faith, the surety will be estopped to allege that he executed the paper with a reservation or upon a condition in respect of the filling of such blanks, and this whether the blanks to be filled have reference to the penalty of the bond, the names of the co-sureties, or other thing."

"The mere fact that the obligee in a bond has knowledge at the time he receives it that there were blanks in the instrument which had been filled subsequent to the signing by the sureties, and in their absence, will not operate to affect the obligee with notice of any secret conditions upon which the sureties may have signed the bond."

There was a question whether the deficit occurred under the first or second term of the treasurer. On this point the court said:

"In an action on such bond, the sureties will be precluded from showing that the amount so appearing as treasury balances in the hands of their principal was not actually in the treasury at the time. Nor would it be competent for the sureties to prove that a part of the balance, shown to have been on hand at a certain time, was actually loaned out for the benefit of the city."

The judgment of the Appellate Court was, therefore, reversed, and the cause remanded, with directions to enter a judgment of affirmance of the judgment of the Circuit Court.

OFFIELD & TOWLE, comprising Charles K. Offield and Henry S. Towle, devote their whole time to practice in the U. S. Courts; which practice consists almost entirely of patent, trade-mark and copyright cases. Their clientage is probably as exclusive as that of any firm in the city, and in their practice they are associated in several prominent cases with the finest legal talent in the United States, among whom are William M. Evarts, Roscoe Conkling and Benjamin F. Thurston. In their professional ethics, they disdain to do a dishonest act, and give disinterested advice to actual or prospective clients, discouraging unjust or groundless litigation. They have been prominently identified with many of the most im-

portant patent causes in the country,—e.g., the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company and Isaac L. Ellwood barb-wire suits, the "horse-nail" litigation, the beef-canning suits, and the oil-stove combination suits; general attorneys in patent matters for the Pullman Palace Car Company, and had charge of the suits against the Wagner Sleeping-Car Company; in matters in the West, for the Singer Sewing Machine Company; general attorneys for the Commercial Manufacturing Company of New York, the owners of the Mège Patent Manufacture of Oleomargarine, and conducted the extensive suits on that behalf in the United States Court of this city; attorneys for James S. Kirk & Co., of Chicago; for steam and water elevator patents, represented principally by W. E. Hale & Co.; for R. Hoe & Co., New York; for Jones & Laughlins' large iron interests; for the tobacco trade-marks of S. W. Venable & Co., of Petersburg, Va., and for the Brush Electric Light Co.; general attorneys for the car-lamp combination, and for the large packing firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby; in addition to many of the wealthiest corporations and firms in the United States.

Charles K. Offield was born at Lewistown, Fulton Co., Ill., and is a son of Franklin Pike Offield, a prominent business man, who was honored by numerous offices of trust in that county. He was one of the incorporators of the town of Canton, Ill., and erected the county buildings of Fulton County. He died when Charles K. was a child, leaving him to care for his mother, who is now Mrs. E. O. Thompson, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Offield began his preliminary education at the seminary in Aurora, Ill., and, in 1864, he entered the Northwestern University. During his studies at this institution, he joined Co. "F," 134th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving as sergeant during a nine months' campaign in Missouri and Kentucky, being mustered out in November, 1864. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1867, graduating in 1869. He then came to Chicago, entered the office of Goodwin, Larned & Towle, and was admitted to the Chicago Bar in 1870. In 1874, E. C. Larned left the firm, and his place was filled by Mr. Offield, the firm name being changed to Goodwin, Offield & Towle, which continued until the death of Mr. Goodwin in 1879, when it became Offield & Towle. Mr. Offield is an expert, not alone in mechanics, but also in chemistry and natural philosophy, and likewise erudite in the law in all its details, and thoroughly conversant with all the decisions of the courts in Europe and America bearing upon patent litigation. He is brilliant and comprehensive in his presentation of cases, and possesses pre-eminent ability as a forensic orator. Mr. Offield is a republican in politics, but, in consequence of the demands of his profession, gives no more consideration to that subject than becomes a good citizen. In 1875, he was married to Miss May R. Munson, of New Haven, Conn. They have had three children,—Charles K. Jr., Franklin Pike (deceased), and James Rogers.

Henry S. Towle was born at Mishawaka, Ind., on October 10, 1842, the son of Gilman Towle, who is still a leading citizen of Mishawaka. He received a thorough education at Mishawaka and Valparaiso, Ind. In 1862, he was connected with the sanitary expedition sent out by Governor Morton for the relief of the soldiers from Indiana in the Southwest. Serving in this capacity about one year, he was sent to Washington on a similar errand, where he was engaged some time in the service of his State. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1867, graduating in 1869. Coming to Chicago, he was admitted to the Bar of Illinois, and began practice in the office of Arrington & Dent. He afterward became a member of the firm of Goodwin, Larned & Towle, subsequently Goodwin, Offield & Towle, and Offield & Towle. Mr. Towle has a high standing in his profession, and has played a very important part in building up the extensive practice of this firm. For some years he has not taken an active part in politics, but his sympathies are with the republican party. He has been a trustee of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, for ten years, which position he still fills, and is prominently identified with the interests of that institution. He is also one of the board of management of the Union College of Law. He is greatly interested in all educational matters, and is an earnest advocate of raising the standard of educational excellence. In 1868, he married a daughter of Robert F. Queal, of Evanston; she died in 1881, leaving one child. In religion, Mr. Towle is a Methodist, having been identified with that church many years.

JOHN DUNLAP ADAIR was born at Carlisle, Penn., on November 24, 1843. His father, S. Dunlap Adair, one of the most distinguished lawyers of Eastern Pennsylvania, was an earnest whig, and defended several fugitive slaves who escaped over the border from Maryland. Young Adair received his higher education at Dickinson College, Carlisle, but, before graduating, enlisted in Co. "A," 7th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, 3d Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was soon promoted to the second lieutenantancy of Co. "G," and after the battle of Antietam became captain and commissary of subsistence, serving on the staff of General Meade, then commanding the Division to which he was attached. In 1863, he was transferred to the staff of S. Wylie Craw-

ford, and then to that of General Abner Doubleday. In the latter position he was present throughout the Gettysburg campaign, and was subsequently appointed inspector of the subsistence department for the armies operating around Richmond, being stationed at General Grant's headquarters, where he remained until the movement against Richmond in 1865. He was then assigned to the staff of Brigadier-General Ranald S. McKenzie, commanding the cavalry brigade of the Army of the James. Captain Adair remained on duty at Richmond until mustered out in November, 1865. He was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in the field, but, higher than any title, he prizes a letter from General Meade, speaking in high terms of his services. He returned to Carlisle in the winter of 1865-66, and commenced the study of law with A. Brady Sharp, being admitted to the Bar in 1867. He removed to Chicago, in the spring of 1870, and entered the office of John V. LeMoine, where he remained five years. In 1883, he formed a partnership with Lorin C. Collins, Jr., which was dissolved upon Mr. Collins's elevation to the Bench.

SLEEPING-CAR COMPANIES NOT LIABLE AS INN-KEEPERS OR CARRIERS.—In the case of *C. M. Smith vs. Pullman Palace Car Company* (73 Ill.), it appeared that the plaintiff bought a sleeping-car ticket from Chicago to East St. Louis, for which he paid \$2, and took a berth in a Pullman car at nine o'clock p. m. His money (\$1.180) was in an inside vest-pocket, and when he retired for the night the vest was placed under his pillow. In the morning he found the vest as he had left it, but the money was gone. On trial in the Superior Court, the plaintiff obtained a verdict and judgment for \$277. On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded. The court said:

"The owners of sleeping-cars, who receive pay from lodgers merely for the sleeping accommodation afforded by their cars, are not liable as innkeepers for money that may be stolen from the person of such lodgers on the cars. * * * The proprietors of sleeping-cars are not carriers, and can not be held liable, as such, for property lost by or stolen from lodgers whilst on the cars."

In the case of *Nevin vs. Pullman Palace Car Company*, appealed to the Supreme Court (106 Ill.), the court decided that sleeping-car companies owe duties to the public as common carriers, and that

"where a passenger, who, under the rules of such company, is entitled to a berth upon payment of the usual fare, and to whom no personal objection is attached, enters the company's sleeping-car at a proper time for the purpose of procuring accommodation, and in an orderly and respectful manner applies for a berth, offering to pay the customary price therefor, the company is bound by law to furnish it, provided it has a vacant one at its disposal."

JAMES R. DOOLITTLE was born on January 3, 1815, in Hampton, Washington Co., N. Y., and is a son of Reuben and Sarah (Rood) Doolittle. He graduated from Geneva College, in Western New York, in 1834. He studied law in Attica, Warsaw, and Rochester, N. Y., and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1837. He commenced practice in Rochester, but shortly removed to Wyoming County, N. Y. Although a democrat, his popularity was such as to overcome a hitherto republican majority in his county, and secure his election as district attorney. In February, 1847, he was a member of the Democratic State Convention, and placed himself on record as a free-soil democrat. In 1851, Mr. Doolittle settled in Racine, Wis., where he soon attained high rank among the lawyers of that State. In 1853, he was elected judge of the First Judicial District of Wisconsin, which position he resigned in the spring of 1856. Not very long after his resignation, the efforts to make Kansas a Slave State compelled him, in conscientious accordance with his former record, to disavow all further allegiance to the democratic party, while it should remain the tool of slavery propagandists, and he joined the republican party. Through the presidential campaign of 1856, and during the succeeding ten years of conflict, he was one of the most eloquent and ardent advocates of the cause he had espoused. In the winter of 1856-57, he was elected United States Senator by the republican Legislature of Wisconsin, and, in 1863, was re-elected. He was the originator of the first National Convention held after the War, and was president of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866. In 1871, he was the democratic nominee for governor of Wisconsin. In 1869, he resumed the practice of his profession, in Chicago, as a partner of the late Jesse O. Norton, still retaining his residence in Racine. This firm was dissolved soon after the fire of 1871, and a new partnership formed with

his son, James R. Doolittle, Jr. In 1876, Henry McKey became a member of the firm, since which time it has continued under the style of Doolittle & McKey.

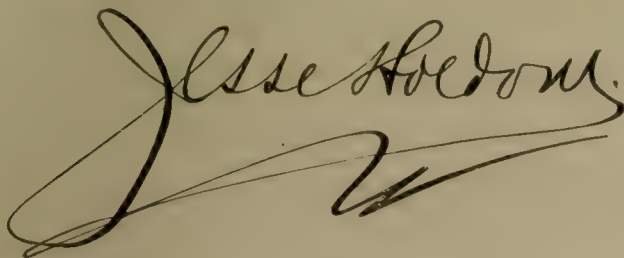
HERBERT B. JOHNSON is a son of Dr. Caleb C. Johnson, a physician of forty years' practice in Western New York and in Hillsdale, Mich. His mother, Julia B. Bates, was a daughter of Captain Henry W. Bates, both of his grandparents being of New England ancestry and pioneers of Western New York. Mr. Johnson was born at Kendall, Orleans Co., N. Y., on September 5, 1844; prepared for college at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1867. For two years he was principal of the Lowell (Mich.) Union School; then entered the Albany Law School, and after graduating from that institution in June, 1870, came to Chicago. Soon afterward he associated himself with Colonel R. W. Rickaby; the firm lost severely in the great fire. Since 1872, Mr. Johnson has practiced alone, his business relating largely to commercial law, and he is well and favorably known among Eastern merchants. In 1874, Mr. Johnson received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hillsdale College, Mich. He is a member of Fidelity Lodge, No. 90, A.F. & A.M., of that place. He is connected with the Chicago Law Institute, the Psi Upsilon Society, and was one of the organizers of Professor Swing's church. Mr. Johnson was married, in 1872, to Eleanor B. Barnum, daughter of Rev. George Barnum, of Wauseon, Ohio.

BENJAMIN M. SHAFFNER, a young German-American lawyer of prominence in this city, was born at Königsberg, Prussia, on May 20, 1847. His father, Abraham, came to this country in 1850, and first settled in New Orleans, but in 1857 removed to Springfield, Ill. In 1863, Benjamin graduated at the high school, and almost immediately entered the United States quartermaster's department at Springfield, remaining thus employed until 1865, when he was appointed by Congressman Cullom a cadet at the Annapolis Naval Academy, graduating in 1869. He then returned to Illinois, and soon afterward commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Skinner, at Quincy. He was admitted to the Bar in the fall of 1869. In January, 1870, came to Chicago, and formed a partnership with James Goggin, and subsequently with D. L. Shorey. For eight years he has been practicing alone. Mr. Shaffner was married, in 1871, to Jennie Einstein, a daughter of Morris Einstein. They have one son,—Clarence B.

JOHN M. GARTSIDE was born at Philadelphia, Penn., on August 24, 1849. He is the son of Benjamin and Caroline (Measey) Gartside, natives of Lancashire, England. His father was for many years an engraver in the Quaker City. In 1855, the family removed to Iowa City, and in 1861 to Davenport, Iowa. At the latter place Mr. Gartside worked in a store and went to school. By the time he was eighteen years of age he had virtual charge of a large tailoring establishment, besides having obtained a good general and business education. The last three years of his residence in Davenport was spent in the insurance business, having charge of the Northwestern office of one of the leading companies. On October 1, 1870, he came to Chicago. He at once entered the office of Dent & Black as a law student, pursuing other studies, however, under a private tutor, and was admitted to the Bar in June, 1873. He remained with Dent & Black until 1876, obtaining a very good position for a young man; but desiring to establish himself as a practicing attorney, he severed his connection with the firm during that year. Since then he has secured a good general practice. Mr. Gartside was married, in September, 1874, to Annie L. Davis, daughter of Levi Davis, of Davenport, Iowa.

JESSE HOLDOM, of the widely-known law-firm of Knickerbocker & Holdom, was born in London, England, on August 23, 1851. Previous to 1868, he had received an academic education in his native city, and also obtained some legal education in a London law office. During that year he came to Chicago, and after studying his profession for about two years, in 1870 he entered the office of J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker. When J. C. Knickerbocker was elected judge of the Probate Court, the present partnership was formed. The firm is justly considered one of the most prosperous, both in the professional and financial way, in Chicago. Their law library is one of the largest and most complete in the city. Personally, Mr. Holdom's practice has been in the common law, chancery, and the probate courts, real-estate and probate suits taking up most of his time. He has had the management of some of the largest estates that ever went through the courts here, among which are those of the late E. H. Haddock, Jesse Whitehead, William Hickling, Josiah L. James and Charles B. Pope. He also had personal management of the Lehmann-Rothbarth controversy, which is still pending in the courts. Mr. Holdom came into decided notice through his connection as counsel for the defendant, with the case of *Winch, minor, vs. Thomas Tobin, guardian*, in the Supreme Court. The argument he then made was upon a writ of error sued out of that court, attacking the constitutionality of the Act of the Legislature conferring jurisdiction upon the Probate Court in guardianship matters, and its power to order the sale of a minor's

real-estate. In this case, an order had been made, disposing of valuable property to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Mr. Holdom succeeded in sustaining the jurisdiction of the Probate Court, although many of the leading lawyers of Chicago



had doubted the constitutionality of the Act, and had expressed opinions to the effect that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction in such cases. The decision of the Supreme Court set the matter at rest. Mr. Holdom also has a large foreign clientage, and is accused by his friends of making annual trips to Europe to look after their interests and his own pleasure. Mr. Holdom owns a fine library of general literature, numbering more than one thousand two hundred volumes, among which are some very rare works. In this regard he takes special pride in all that relates to the history of his native city, and has a large number of tomes, some of which are very ancient and extremely rare, treating of that city, from the earliest to the present time. In 1876, Mr. Holdom was married to Miss Edith I. Foster, of Ovid, N. Y. They have three children.

LIABILITY OF THE CITY FOR ACCIDENTS FROM DEFECTIVE SIDEWALKS AND STREETS.—In the case of *Hesing, administrator, etc., vs. The City of Chicago* (83 Ill.), the facts were as follows: A child, four years of age, came to its death by drowning in a ditch filled with water, to the depth of five feet, immediately in front of its parents' residence. The boy's mother was engaged in her ordinary occupation at her house, and the father was at work in a lumber-yard not far distant. The case was tried before Judge Gary, and judgment was obtained for the plaintiff for \$800. The city appealed to the Supreme Court, where it was decided

"That a failure to keep a constant watch on a child could not be imputed as negligence on the part of the parents, and that it was gross negligence on the part of the city to leave a ditch filled with water in a public and frequented street, bordering on the sidewalk, without any guards to prevent children from falling into the same." The judgment below was affirmed.

In the case of *Mary E. Bixby vs. The City* (84 Ill.), the facts were as follows: In passing along Green Street, she slipped and fell, and broke her leg. At the place where she fell, a portion of the walk was up to grade and a portion ten or twelve inches below grade, and, to enable persons to pass conveniently, a step had been placed at the intersection of the two walks, about six or seven inches wide and two inches thick, extending the entire width of the sidewalk, which was sound and firmly fastened. There was ice on the walk, and it was very slippery at the time of the accident. In the trial below, the plaintiff recovered a judgment for \$2,000. The City appealed, and the Supreme Court reversed the judgment. The syllabus in the case is as follows:

"A city is bound only to the exercise of reasonable prudence and diligence in the construction of a step from a higher to a lower sidewalk, and is not required to foresee and provide against every possible danger or accident that may occur. It is only required to keep its streets and sidewalks in a reasonably safe condition, and is not an insurer against accidents."

Another case is that of *Minnie Herz vs. The City* (87 Ill.). In passing over a sidewalk on Wabash Avenue, near Twentieth Street, which had been constructed above the level of the street, a plank on which plaintiff stepped gave way, which caused her to fall, with one foot in the hole and the other on the walk, and in

an effort to save her child, which she was carrying in her arms, she fell backward, sustaining a severe injury of the spine, from which she suffered intense pain. It was not until after six months that she could be carried, even on pillows. She recovered a judgment against the city for \$7,500. On appeal by the city, the Supreme Court decided:

"Where a city suffers a sidewalk on a frequented street, built some four feet above the ground, to become dilapidated and out of repair, and in such a condition as to become dangerous, and after notice of its unsafe condition did not repair the same, the right of the plaintiff to recover, no want of prudence being attributable to her for the injury so received, was clear."

HOWARD HENDERSON, attorney-at-law, is a native of Chicago, and a son of one of its most respected and useful citizens, the Rev. Abner W. Henderson, well known in the Presbyterian church and



as one of the early settlers of the city. The son was naturally afforded every opportunity to acquire a thorough education, preparing for college at a select school in Clinton, N. Y., and then going to Heidelberg, Germany, to pursue a course of study in its famed university. While there he gave particular attention to the study of civil law, and afterward attended the University of Edinburgh. Upon his return to this country, Mr. Henderson entered the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1870. After being admitted to the Bar of New York State, he returned to Chicago, where he commenced practice as a member of the Illinois Bar. At first he went into the office of Miller, Van Arman & Lewis, but soon afterward established his own office, and has built up a successful practice. He is a student and worker, and is favorably known as an attorney representing banking and other large interests.

CHARLES A. DIBBLE, a prominent member of the Chicago Bar, and president of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, has been a resident of this city for over fourteen years, and since the great fire of 1871 has been identified with the most advanced progressive interests of the metropolis. Mr. Dibble was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., the son of William L. and Sarah Dibble, on January 31, 1842. His mother was descended from the McQueen family of Scotland, and his father was a well-known resident of Herkimer, Salisbury and Stratford, where for many years he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1849, the family came West and located at Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis. Here the elder Dibble engaged in farming, and the son began the acquirement of the rudiments of a thorough practical education, attending the schools of Randolph and Fox Lake, and finally became a teacher in the academy where he had made his early studies. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, the young school-teacher had not yet attained his majority, but with all the ardor of honest patriotism he set at work to help organize the noted Fox Lake company, which recruited mainly professional men, merchants and students. On August 13, 1862, Mr. Dibble was formally enrolled in the Union service, in Co. "E," 29th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment went into quarters at Camp Randall, near Madison, Wis., and soon afterward was sent South, first to Helena, Ark., then to Friar's Point, Miss., and to Milliken's Bend, La., where it was assigned to the 13th Army Corps, under General McClernand. The regiment was present at the running of the batteries on the night of April 22, 1863, at Vicksburg, and, following the Grant campaign, was present at the Grand Gulf gunboat attack of April 29. On May 1, 1863, at the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., Co. "E" came out of a terrible sortie on the enemy with over twenty-five men killed and wounded, among the latter being Sergeant Dibble. He was carried off the field of battle by Dr. James H. Plecker, now of this city, and at that time a stranger to him, and was conveyed to the hospital, where his wounds necessitated the amputation of a leg. Later, he was taken North with others by boat to near Young's Point, then by six-mule teams over hard, corduroy roads across Young's Point, then by boat to Memphis, Tenn., and then to the Jefferson barracks at St. Louis, Mo., where he was discharged on September 2, 1863, after over a year of active service. Mr. Dibble then returned to Columbia County, Wis., and resumed his tutorship of the public schools at that place and at Fox Lake, Dodge Co., and, in the summer of 1866, went to Milwaukee, where he attended Markham's Academy and also a course of law lectures, preparatory to adopting the profession of the law. Returning again to Columbia County he was made clerk of the Circuit Court at Portage City, a position he filled for six consecutive years, being re-elected twice to the office. In 1871, he

was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar in Dodge County, and at this time was one of the best-known professional men in the southern portion of the State. In October, 1871, Mr. Dibble resigned his position as clerk of the court and came to Chicago, arriving in this city the morning after the great fire of 1871. Here he entered upon the practice of the law, and soon became a representative member of the city Bar, for some time having Congressman Hiram Barber as a law partner. In addition to this, he became identified with veteran soldiers' organizations most prominently, and his combined influence and popularity made high political preferment a possibility tendered, but, amid the duties of business, declined. For three years he was judge-advocate of Post 28, G. A. R., and, in 1882, was made its senior vice-commander. He was also judge-advocate for three years of the Veteran Union League, and later was elected vice-president of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, an organization comprising 1,649 members, a club of which General Grant was a member. In January, 1886, he was elected to the presidency of this organization, one of the largest and most important of its kind in the West. Mr. Dibble has led a busy and varied career. In his professional, military and private life his record for integrity, courage and usefulness has been without a stain, and he enjoys the esteem of numerous warm personal friends, and the respect of the community at large. With rare and brilliant political and professional advancement awaiting him almost at the threshold of an early and vigorous prime, he is also happily blessed in his domestic life. Mr. Dibble was married, in 1870, to Miss Sarah P. Winter, eldest daughter of Dr. P. Winter, of Horicon, Wis., formerly surgeon of the 19th Wisconsin Infantry, and connected by ties of relationship with the family of John I. Blair, of New Jersey. They have two charming and interesting children,—a daughter aged fourteen years, named Stella Winter Dibble, and a son, three years her junior, named Blair Winter Dibble. Mr. Dibble's parents died some years since, in Wisconsin. Of the members of the family still living are two brothers of Mr. Dibble, farmers in Minnesota, one brother engaged in mercantile business at St. Louis, another in the abstract business at Minneapolis, and another, a clergyman in Dakota.

WILLIAM LATHROP MOSS, one of the ablest and most successful members of the Chicago Bar, is the son of William L. and Minerva C. Moss, of Granville, Mass., and was born on October 25, 1835. During his infancy the family came West and settled in Peoria County, this State, where young William attended school and assisted his father in farming; subsequently entered Jubilee College, under Bishop Chase, where he finished his education. Some years later he determined upon law as a profession and began reading in the office of Jonathan K. Cooper, a leading lawyer of Peoria County, and was admitted to the Bar in 1869. He continued active practice, as an associate of Mr. Cooper, until 1871, when he came to Chicago and settled down to practice just after the fire. Mr. Moss is well-known to both the Bench and Bar as an able lawyer and to a numerous clientele as a forcible advocate and sagacious counselor. He was married June 14, 1865, to Miss Hattie D. McLean, of New Hartford, New York, an estimable lady of many accomplishments. They have three children,—Annie Tilden, Edith Helen and Charles McLean.

FRANK J. CRAWFORD was born on July 12, 1834, in Huntingdon County, Penn., and is the descendant of a family of that name, of Scotch extraction, that settled in Pennsylvania during its early history. His youth was spent on a farm in Central Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1848, when he was fourteen years of age, his family removed to Western Maryland. He subsequently became a student in Alleghany College, at Meadville, Penn., from which he received the degree of Master of Arts. He taught school in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In 1855, he came to Illinois, and resided in LaSalle County, engaging in mercantile pursuits and teaching school. Later, he read law in Ottawa, Ill., in the office of Leland & Leland. Mr. Crawford was admitted to the Bar in 1858, after examination by Judges Beckwith and Peck and Hon. N. B. Judd. He practiced until the opening of the War, in 1861, when he enlisted in the 53d Illinois Volunteer Infantry, passing through all gradations from private to captain. He was afterward brevetted major of United States Volunteers, for meritorious services in the field. He participated in the Tennessee and Vicksburg campaigns; was promoted to a second lieutenantancy "for meritorious services at the battle of Pittsburg Landing," or Shiloh; and was soon after appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of the brigade commander, General J. G. Lauman, of the 7th Iowa Infantry, remaining with him until he was transferred to the subsistence department. General Lauman, in his official report of the battle of Hatchie River, fought in October, 1862, says: "To Captain Scofield, my assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Frank J. Crawford, my aide, I tender my most sincere thanks for the valuable assistance they rendered me. I can truly say, they were the right men in the right place." He was appointed by President Lincoln as commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain, November 10, 1862, on the recommendation of General Hawkins, chief of the subsistence department of the staff of Major-General Grant. With the

exception of one year that Major Crawford was stationed at Port Hudson, La., he was in active field-service during his entire term of three years and eight months. He was on the staff of Major-General Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, during the Vicksburg campaign, and until after the capture of Jackson. He was afterward on the staff of Major-General George L. Andrews, in Louisiana. Major Crawford, at the close of the War, returned to Illinois, and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and has been connected with interesting cases, involving important litigation, since that time. Major Crawford is an able lawyer. He is diligent and persevering in business and leaves no part of his duty unperformed. In politics he is a republican, having cast his first ballot for General Fremont, in 1856. Ever since that time he has uniformly supported the republican party. In 1865, he married Miss Max Fyffe, daughter of the late General E. P. Fyffe, of Ohio, and the eldest sister of Captain Joseph Fyffe, U. S. N.

LIABILITY OF STREET-CAR COMPANIES FOR ACCIDENTS.—On May 13, 1875, the plaintiff, Mrs. Phœbe R. Mills, in company with Mrs. Camp, took passage on the West Division Railway open-cars, at a point on the southern part of its line, intending to go to a point a short distance south of the northern terminus of its line; but this intention was abandoned on the coming up of a slight shower of rain, and they remained in the car (intending to return home by it) until it had been run to its northern terminus and returned south again as far as the corner of State and Randolph streets, where, the car stopping, the plaintiff and her friend again changed their minds, and concluded to leave the car at that point. Mrs. Camp left the car without difficulty, but the plaintiff, while attempting to leave it, was, in consequence of the car being suddenly started forward, thrown with great violence to the ground. She received a severe and painful injury, and was put to serious expense for attendance of physician and care in nursing. The plaintiff recovered a judgment of \$7,000 before Judge Rogers, from which an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. Here the judgment was reversed and the case remanded.

At the January Term, 1882, of the Circuit Court, another trial was had, which resulted, as the first, in a judgment for the plaintiff. The case was then appealed, first to the Appellate Court, which affirmed the judgment below, and then to the Supreme Court, which also affirmed the judgment. The law is laid down as follows:

"In an action to recover for personal injuries, when the plaintiff was injured while alighting from a street-car, by the negligent starting of the car while the plaintiff was in the act of getting off, it is of no consequence whether the car was stopped at the instance of the plaintiff or not, or whether the plaintiff asked and obtained permission to alight.

"If a street-car is stopped for any cause where passengers are in the habit of getting off, a passenger will have the right to alight without making any request or obtaining any permission; and if the driver of the car knew, or by the exercise of due care would have known it, it will be negligence to start the car before a passenger in the act of leaving the car has had a reasonable time in which to alight."

In the case of Catherine McMahon vs. Chicago City Railway Company, it appeared that the plaintiff entered the defendant's street-car through mistake. On finding she had entered the wrong car, she requested the conductor to stop and permit her to leave it. It was claimed that he refused; and in attempting to descend from the car while in motion she was injured. Three trials followed. The first, in favor of plaintiff, was set aside; in the second, the jury failed to agree; the third resulted in a verdict and judgment in favor of plaintiff for \$1,500. This judgment was affirmed in both the Appellate and Supreme Courts.

LEWIS H. BISBEE is the son of David Bisbee, a farmer of Derby, Orleans Co., Vt., where he was born on March 28, 1839, and worked on the farm until sixteen years of age. He prepared for college in the academies at Glover, Derby and Morrisville, in

Northern Vermont; entering St. Hyacinth College, near Montreal, Canada, at nineteen years of age and graduating at twenty-one. The course of study there being conducted in French, he mastered that language so as to write and speak it fluently. Reading law with J. L. Edwards, a prominent lawyer of Derby, and paying his way mainly by teaching French, he was admitted to the Bar in June, 1862. The same month, he enlisted in Co. "E," 9th Vermont Infantry, and afterward became captain of Co. "H" of the same regiment, serving with credit in all the severe campaigns through which that regiment passed. At Harper's Ferry he was captured, released on parole, and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he remained until exchanged, when he rejoined his regiment, resigning, on account of sickness, in 1864. He then returned to Newport, Vt., and soon built up an extensive law practice. In 1866, he was elected State's attorney of Orleans County and was re-elected in 1867; but soon resigned and became deputy collector of customs, which office he held until 1869, when he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1870. He was placed on the most important committees, and was among the acknowledged leaders of his party. Some of his arguments were pronounced the ablest ever made in that house. From 1865 to 1870, he was United States commissioner for Vermont under the extradition treaty. He removed to Chicago just before the fire of 1871. He had great faith in the future of Chicago, and his success, both financially and professionally, indicate that his judgment was sound. Mr. Bisbee has had several partners, and is at present with John P. Ahrens and Henry Decker, under the firm name of Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker. In 1878, he was elected to the Illinois Legislature, receiving the almost unanimous vote of his district. He at once took rank as one of the most formidable debaters in that body. His speech in nomination of Senator Logan has often been referred to as a model of eloquence, and had powerful effect in securing his election. In 1864, he was married to Miss Jane E. Hinman, of Vermont. They have two children,—Hattie and Benjamin H. Mr. Bisbee is a member of the Bar Association and of the Chicago Law Institute. His Masonic connection is with Garfield Lodge, No. 686, A.F. & A.M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R.A.M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.

JOHN E. DALTON was born at Detroit, Mich., on July 26, 1847, his father, Michael Dalton, being a pioneer of the State. A few years after his father's death (1849), his mother Margaret (Goodbody) Dalton, also passed away, leaving the boy to the care of a maternal uncle, Francis A. Goodbody, a farmer of Lake County, Ill. Mr. Dalton obtained some schooling at Lake Forest, and later continued his studies at Detroit College. In 1868, he commenced the study of law in the office of Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock, in this city, graduated at the Law University, and, in June, 1871, was admitted to the Chicago Bar. He has given his attention chiefly to real-estate and chancery law. Since the spring of 1882, Mr. Dalton has represented the Thirteenth Ward in the City Council, having been, during all this period, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary; and what is quite remarkable, although a pronounced democrat, he has been twice returned from a strong republican ward. Mr. Dalton is actively interested in such organizations as the Catholic Library Association, the Illinois and the Irish-American clubs, and various charitable and benevolent organizations. He is a busy man, whose mind is devoted to the study of his profession and its practice in the interest of the clients he so efficiently protects.

THOMAS C. WHITESIDE was born on February 28, 1837, in Marion, Grant Co., Ind. He began a collegiate course at Farmers' College, College Hill, Ohio, and subsequently entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in the fall of 1855, from which he graduated in 1858. He became a law student in the office of Daniel D. Pratt (afterward a United States Senator), of Logansport, Ind. He was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and commenced practice at Peoria, Ill., where, in company with Leslie Robinson, he continued practice but a short time. In 1861, he settled at Wabash, Ind., where his father resided. In the fall of that year, he was appointed State's attorney for the eleventh district, and held the office, by election, until the autumn of 1864. In 1864-65, he represented Kosciusko and Wabash counties, Indiana, in the Legislature, and during the session introduced the joint resolution ratifying the amendment to the Federal Constitution which abolished slavery. In June, 1865, he was appointed judge of the Twenty-first Judicial District, by Governor Morton, comprising the counties of Cass, Miami, Wabash, Kosciusko and Fulton, and in the fall of that year was elected, without party opposition, to the same position, and held the office until the fall of 1871. In 1868, he was a candidate for Congress, but withdrew in favor of his law preceptor, Daniel D. Pratt. In 1872, he ran for Congress as a liberal republican, sharing in the general defeat, although his votes were largely in excess of the balance of the ticket. His successful competitor was Hon. James N. Tyner, afterward assistant postmaster-general and then Postmaster-General in Grant's cabinet. Judge Whiteside married, in the spring of 1860, Miss Lavina, daughter of Hon.

George B. Walker, of Logansport, Ind. They have one son, Walker, aged fifteen years, who is already distinguished throughout the country as a talented youthful tragedian. He is called "The Young Roscius," and has played an engagement as a star in the leading rôles of Hamlet and Richard III., at the head of a New York company. He is acknowledged by the press and public to be the greatest actor of his age, in Shaksperian characters, now in America.

KERR VS. THE SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.—This was a case involving the title to about one hundred and ninety-six acres of land in the South Park. It presented several important and interesting questions under the execution and homestead statutes of the State. One Charles B. Phillips was the owner in fee of the land in 1849, and all parties to the suit claimed under him. The case was tried in the Circuit Court of the United States, and the opinion was given by Mr. Justice Harlan. The facts of the case are exceedingly complicated. The final result of the case was that the complainant, Kerr, recovered one hundred and sixteen acres of the land, while eighty acres was declared subject to the right of homestead. Both sides appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, at the October Term, 1881, affirmed the decree below, the court being divided.

The points decided by Judge Harlan were as follows:

"In Illinois, the sale of property, while occupied as a homestead, by virtue of an execution and levy is void; and it makes no difference whether the premises are worth more or less than the \$1,000 allowed as the limit in value of the homestead.

"In determining whether there has been an abandonment of the homestead, regard must be had as well to the purposes and declarations of the wife as of the husband; and where there is an intention or desire on the part of the wife to return, the right of homestead may not be lost, even though the husband did not intend to return."

ROBERT STEVENSON CARROLL was born at New Bedford, Mass., on November 20, 1845, the son of Robert and Meribah B. Carroll, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. His father died when he was twelve years old; and when sixteen years of age he enlisted in one of the companies of the Merchants' Guards, 47th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. This force was left to guard New Orleans during the fighting at Port Hudson. Mr. Carroll was with the command eleven months; returning home, he re-enlisted in Co. "E," 58th Regiment Massachusetts Veterans. He served in all the battles of the Wilderness, under General Grant, and was before Petersburg and at the battle of the Crater, on July 30, 1864. At the explosion of the mine he was taken prisoner and carried to Danville, Va., where he was confined over six months. Being paroled February 22, 1865, he was sent to Annapolis, Md. He participated with his regiment in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out in Massachusetts, as a first sergeant. Afterward he went to Boston and was appointed inspector in the custom house; was also appointed constable and justice of the peace by Governor Washburn. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and practiced in Boston. Removing to Chicago, he established himself in the practice of mercantile law and the collection of accounts. He is a member of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M., and of Chicago Council, No. 4, R. & S.M. He is also a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R. In November, 1879, Mr. Carroll married Helen M. Erickson.

LEWIS ELLSWORTH (deceased), although not a resident of Chicago, had hosts of friends in this city. He was prominently identified with the public affairs of DuPage County and the agricultural interests of Northern Illinois. When he came to this region, in 1836, it was somewhat uncertain as to whether Naperville or Chicago would eventually lead in the commercial race. Judge Ellsworth cast his lot with the former, where for nearly half a century he resided, but had property interests in Chicago, and came often to this city to meet his many friends. Judge Ellsworth was born at Walpole, N. H., July 22, 1805, and in 1823, removed to Rutland County, Vt., where he resided four years. In 1827, he went to Troy, N. Y., where for nine years he engaged in various mercantile pursuits. In the spring of 1836, induced by a favorable business offer and by a desire to see the Great West, he left New York for Naperville, and in June of that year purchased the land upon which stands the family homestead. The next year he erected his dwelling-house, to which, in October, 1837, he removed his family, and immediately commenced his career as a successful farmer and merchant. In 1839, he was elected the first probate judge of DuPage County, and subsequently was internal revenue collector for his district, and repeatedly served upon the county board of supervisors. Judge Ells-

worth, in 1848, established the DuPage County nurseries, which became famous throughout the Northwest. He was one of the incorporators of the Union Agricultural Society, the first in Northern Illinois, and served for many years as its president and vice president. He was also one of the constituent members of the State Agricultural Society, organized at Springfield in 1853, serving as its president in 1859-60, and for another term of two years subsequently; for many years was a member of the State Board; and was one of the organizers of the DuPage County Agricultural Society, serving for some time as its president. He was married, in December, 1828, to Miss Chloe M. Skinner, of New Lebanon, N. Y., who died October 16, 1876. On January 15, 1885, the husband followed his faithful helpmeet, both mourned by a wide circle of friends and the poor, sick and unfortunate whom they had sustained in their afflictions. Two children (Milton S. and Lewis C.) are still living, each occupying high stations in society and public life.

MILTON S. ELLSWORTH was born at Troy, N. Y., on September 8, 1829, and, in 1837, removed to Naperville, where he received his education and for some time was connected with his father in carrying on the DuPage County nurseries. In the fall of 1877 he was elected county clerk of DuPage County, which position he has since held. In September, 1878, he removed with his family to Wheaton, his present home. On May 22, 1854, he married Miss Jane E. Barber, of Barber's Corners, Will Co., Ill. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

LEWIS C. ELLSWORTH was born on June 30, 1832, at Troy, N. Y., and was brought by his parents to Naperville, Ill., in 1837. In 1852, he came to this city and entered the banking house of H. A. Tucker & Co., with which firm he remained, as clerk and partner, for nine years. In 1871, he removed to Denver, Col., and inaugurated the present system of street railways in that city. There he was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Colorado, and was elected to its first General Assembly, in the Senate of which he served four years. In 1879, he was appointed by the United States Court receiver of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, pending the litigation between that company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. On September 1, 1858, he was married to Carrie J. Haynes, of Boston, Mass., who died on March 17, 1881.

MILTON R. FRESHWATERS was born in Brooke County, Va., on August 9, 1844, his father, George Freshwaters, being a member of one of the oldest families in the State. Both of his parents, and his grandfather, are still living on the old homestead, which has remained in possession of the family for many generations. He obtained his primary education at the Hopedale (Ohio) Seminary, and then entered Alleghany College, at Meadville, Penn., not completing his course, however, beyond the full sophomore year and the junior year in mathematics. He entered Bethany College in 1864, graduating in two years, and having the pleasure and profit of an acquaintance with James A. Garfield, for so many years its trustee. Graduating in 1866, he commenced the study of law in the office of Joseph Pendleton, at Wheeling, W. Va., and during the succeeding year was elected county superintendent of education. He was offered a re-nomination but refused it, and was admitted to the Bar in 1869, and at once begun practice. Nathaniel Richardson, a prominent criminal lawyer of Wheeling, was his partner for about six months, but Mr. Freshwaters being elected State's attorney of his county was obliged to sever the connection. He served his term of two years, and, in 1872, removed to Chicago, where he has secured a good practice, especially in real-estate, chancery, and probate matters. Since coming to this city he has joined the Masonic order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, which is under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge in England. No Mason who has not taken at least the "third" degree is admitted to membership.

LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—This was an action of assumpsit, tried before Judge Blodgett, without a jury, the facts being that a package containing two gold watches and five gold chains, worth about \$500, was delivered to the agent of the Southern Express Company at Bethany, Ga., directed to the plaintiff, John H. Mather, Chicago. The Southern Express Company forwarded the package to Cairo, where it was delivered to the American Express Company, which undertook to transport it to Chicago. No value was marked upon the package. The receipt given to the consignor stated, "Value asked, but not given." The package was lost after arriving in this city, by theft, by reason of its not having been treated as a valuable package and deposited in the safe, where it would have been placed if its true value had been marked upon it.

The statute of Illinois, on this subject, passed in 1874, which prohibits common carriers from limiting their liability by any stipulation expressed in the receipt given for the property transported, was construed by the court as follows:

"I do not think that the statute of Illinois intended that a common carrier should be prevented from limiting its liability when it asked for the value of the commodity of which it undertook the transportation, and the information requested is withheld."

Judgment was given for plaintiff, and his damages assessed at \$50.

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN, of the firm of Peckham & Brown, attorneys and counselors at law, is the only son of Edward and Eliza (Dalton) Brown, and was born at Salem, Essex Co., Mass., on August 5, 1847. His parents were descended from English stock, and the family have been natives of the Bay State for two hundred and fifty years, where they are prominently connected and known as most excellent people. He received his early education at home, and at the age of fifteen entered Brown University, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1867. Shortly after leaving college, he taught school one year. Deciding upon law as a profession, he entered the law department of Harvard University, and at the close of the course, in competitive examination with a class of one hundred, was successful in winning the Dane prize. After filling the position of assistant and deputy clerk of the Rhode Island Supreme Court for some time, he finished his legal studies in the office of Hon. Francis Miner, of Providence, R. I., and, in April, 1870, was admitted to the Bar. He was connected in active practice, at Providence, with Charles E. Gorman, until the spring of 1872, when he became a member of the Chicago Bar, and has since been engaged in general practice with Orville Peckham, attorney for the First National Bank. Mr. Brown is known to the Bench and Bar, as well as a numerous clientele, as a successful advocate and counselor. He was married, on June 25, 1884, to Miss Helen Gertrude Eagle, daughter of James E. and Elizabeth Eagle, of this city. They have one child, Edward E.

PERRY A. HULL, the son of William M. and Samantha (Dodge) Hull, was born at Williamsfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, on December 22, 1850. His father was a land-owner of wealth and influence, his mother being the daughter of Captain John Dodge, of Connecticut, an officer in the war of 1812. Until he was fifteen years of age, Perry attended the public school, and then entered Kingsville Academy at Ashtabula. Completing his preparatory course in two years, he entered Hillsdale College, Mich., where he remained over three years. He next read law with Colonel R. W. Rickaby, then prosecuting attorney of Hillsdale County, and, in 1871, came to Chicago, where he continued his studies in the office of W. H. Richardson. Mr. Hull was admitted to the Bar in January, 1872, and subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Richardson. Since 1873, he has been alone and has, by ability and close attention to his practice and to the interests of his clients, built up a professional business second to none enjoyed by any lawyer practicing the same length of time. He is largely employed in actual trials in court, in which he has earned an enviable reputation. He is a republican, and has been very active in the cause for the last ten years.

HENRY DECKER, of the firm of Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, was born at Livonia, Livingston Co., N. Y., on December 4, 1832. His father, Henry D., who settled in that county in 1795, was a substantial farmer, and a soldier of the war of 1812; while his mother, Martha Mather, was of an old family who were among the earliest settlers of Connecticut. Mr. Decker received his primary education in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y., afterward attending Genesee College (now Syracuse University) for three years, and subsequently Williams College, from which he graduated in 1854. After taking a course at the Albany Law School, he was admitted to practice in 1856, and the same year associated with himself Colonel George B. Goodwin, now of Milwaukee, Wis., his brother-in-law. Removing to Menasha, they practiced law for three years, when, on account of failing health, he returned to New York, where, having recovered, he practiced for about twelve years. In August, 1873, he came to Chicago, but, on account of ill health, was obliged to temporarily relinquish the active duties of his profession. In 1880, he formed a partnership with Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., son of the great statesman, and who had just removed from North Carolina, when Mr. Decker was admitted to the present firm in May, 1882. He was married, in 1856, to Ann E. Grove, of Lima, N. Y. They have five children,—three sons and two daughters.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.—THE TICE METER CASE.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having

adopted the patent meter of Isaac P. Tice, to be used by distillers under the act of Congress, the plaintiffs, A. Nashbaum et al., distillers, at Peoria, received these meters from Enoch Emery, the collector, and paid to him the purchase price therefor. On arrival and trial of the meters, the plaintiffs were dissatisfied with their operation, and abandoned their use, bringing suits in the Peoria Circuit Court to recover the purchase money. They also filed bills in chancery against Emery and Tice, in the same court, alleging that the meters were worthless and the law requiring their use unconstitutional, and praying that Emery be enjoined from paying the money over to Tice. All these cases were removed to the District Court of the United States, at Chicago, where they were pending at the time of the fire. After the fire, the record was restored in the common-law cases but not in the chancery cases. To the restored declaration, the defendant pleaded the general issue, and filed special pleas, to which the plaintiffs demurred. The court overruled the demurrers, and allowed the plaintiffs twenty days—their attorneys not being present—to elect whether they would stand by their demurrer or plead.

The record stood in this manner until July, when the defendants appeared and asked for judgment on the demurrer. Notice was forwarded to the plaintiffs' attorney, whereupon he came into court and dismissed the common-law case.

A few days after this dismissal it was ascertained by the court that, after the decision upon the demurrer, one of the plaintiffs had brought suit in chancery in the Peoria Circuit Court, alleging that the money for the meters was wrongfully withheld from him, and praying for relief. On default of Emery, a decree was entered on the 25th of June against him, and on the 7th of July, the day before these cases were dismissed, he paid over to complainant the amount of money in his hands. Thereupon counsel called the attention of the United States Court to these facts, and asked that these cases be re-instated, claiming that he was entitled to a judgment on the demurrer and to an order that the money be paid to Tice. The motion was sustained on the ground that the cases had been "improvidently dismissed." Defendants' attorney then asked for a rule against Mr. Emery, to show cause why he should not pay this money into court, which was granted. Mr. Emery appeared, and moved to set aside the order re-instating the cases, and to re-dismiss them. Judge Blodgett said, that he could see no reason for changing the order of reinstatement.

"I think in the present status of the record, and in view of what has transpired elsewhere, it is the duty of this court to retain these cases within its own control and within its jurisdiction, for the purpose of protecting the rights of the real parties in interest. * * * I can not look upon the proceedings at Peoria, whereby an attempt, at least, was made to obtain the adjudication of the Peoria Circuit Court upon the matters in controversy between the parties, as anything less than a fraud upon the jurisdiction of this court and the real parties interested in the suits here. It seems to me that this is as mild a term as the court should, in justice to itself and to the parties, apply to the transaction."

After going on to show that there must have been a connivance between the plaintiffs and defendants, and a collusion between them in bringing to a successful termination the Peoria suit, the court finally made an order that Mr. Emery—who had in the meantime ceased to be collector—should pay the money into the District Court within twenty days. Thereupon, Judge Cochran, of the Peoria Circuit Court, issued an attachment against Judge Doolittle, of this city (of counsel in the case), and Isaac P. Tice, for contempt of court, in having

ignored and disobeyed the injunction issued by that court. They were arrested and taken to Peoria. A motion was made to quash the writ of attachment, and upon argument, the respondents were discharged.

Subsequently, the controversy was settled by the distillers paying to Mr. Tice some \$13,000. The distillers, however, eventually succeeded in having the order of the Commissioner, requiring them to use this particular meter, revoked.

JAMES M. FLOWER, of the law firm of Flower, Remy & Gregory, comes of an old Massachusetts family, and was born at Hannibal, Oswego Co., N. Y., on March 10, 1835. Calvin and Hannah (Phillips) Flower, his parents, were natives of Ashfield, in that State, and, in 1844, came West, to settle on a farm at Sun Prairie, Wis. There his father still lives, his mother having died in 1881. Mr. Flower was graduated from the University of Wisconsin, in 1856, and immediately commenced to read law at Madison. For about a year after graduating he was deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, and, in 1857, was appointed clerk of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes of the State. From Hartford, Conn., whither he had gone to supervise the publication of the statutes, Mr. Flower went to the Albany Law School, graduating in May, 1859. He opened an office at Madison, and, in the spring of 1860, became a member of the firm of Abbott, Gregory, Pinney & Flower, with which he remained two years. During the succeeding decade, he associated himself with leading attorneys, also holding the offices of police justice and deputy collector of internal revenue. In January, 1873, Mr. Flower removed to Chicago, and joining Henry W. and Daniel K. Tenney and Otis P. Abercrombie, formed the firm of Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie, which partnership continued until January, 1879. From that date until October, 1880, the firm was Tenney & Flower, and from October, 1880, to May, 1882, Tenney, Flower & Cratty, at which time the latter partnership was dissolved and the present one formed. The several firms with which Mr. Flower has been connected have made a specialty of commercial law. For some years, he was engaged in winding up the business of the German National Bank, of which he was receiver and attorney, and which was successfully closed up, and its creditors fully paid by him, in the summer of 1884. In September, 1862, he was married to Lucy L. Cours. They have three children.

JOHN P. AHRENS, of the firm of Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, is a native of Germany, and the son of Edward A. and Elizabeth M. (Paulsen) Ahrens. Mr. Ahrens's grandfather was a noted physician of large practice in Germany, and his maternal grandfather was the Rev. H. Paulsen, an able Lutheran clergyman. When but four years of age, he came to this country with his parents, who located at Davenport, Iowa. Here he received a good education, and commenced the study of law with General J. B. Leake, then practicing at Davenport. Removing from Chicago in May, 1872, Mr. Ahrens was appointed a deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, and held the position for several years. He was admitted to the Bar on June 7, 1873, and commenced practice in January, 1875. He obtained his full share of legal business previous to the formation of his partnership with L. H. Bisbee, on October 1, 1879. This association placed him in connection with one of the ablest and most successful lawyers. Mr. Ahrens himself is a good trial-lawyer, makes a lucid, logical argument, and excels as a special pleader. In 1892, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Ahrens is widely known in social and business circles. For several years he has been prominently identified with the Royal Arcanum; he is Past Regent of Fort Dearborn Council, and was elected Grand Regent of the State of Illinois, on April 14, 1885. He was married, on October 24, 1877, to Miss Fannie Hamblin, a lady of rare accomplishments and a fine musician. They have three children,—Edith Louise, Leila M. and Edward.

FRANK BAKER was born at Melmore, Ohio, where his father, a successful and prosperous farmer, still resides. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Baker, was a Revolutionary soldier and the first judge of Steuben County, N. Y. His maternal grandfather was a member of Congress from New York, and the only son of Captain Silas Wheeler, a soldier and officer of the Rhode Island line in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Baker was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he graduated in 1861, and at Albany Law School. He served as a private in the 84th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, and began the practice of law at Tiffin, Ohio, in 1865. He was elected city solicitor of Tiffin in 1867, and prosecuting attorney of Seneca County in 1869, and held both offices until his removal to Chicago in 1873. At the Chicago Bar, Mr. Baker has attained a high position. He is careful and thorough in the preparation of his cases for trial; in a trial always cool, self-possessed, and self-reliant; and is an earnest and forcible speaker. In politics he has always been a democrat.

In 1882, he was the candidate of his party for probate judge, and after a close contest was defeated by Judge Knickerbocker.

HENRY M. MATTHEWS, of the firm of Matthews & Dicker, was born at Covington, Wyoming Co., N. Y., on April 16, 1845, the son of Isaac V. Matthews, a farmer and prominent man in that locality. During the Rebellion he enlisted in the 136th New York Infantry and served through to the close of the War. He was wounded at Resaca. After being mustered out of the service, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, where he remained three years. He then joined the senior class of Amherst College, and graduated in 1869, in the first rank. He read law with Lanning, Fulson & Willett, of Buffalo, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1872. Previous to coming to Chicago, he acted for about a year as managing clerk in the office of Dorschheimer & Lausing, of Buffalo. Since 1873, he has been pursuing a general practice in this city, having, in December, 1882, formed a partnership with Edward A. Dicker.

MATTHEW P. BRADY, of the firm of Grant & Brady, attorneys and counselors at law, is the son of Owen and Mary A. Brady, and was born at Liverpool, England, on June 5, 1849. After attending the Academic Institute of Rev. M. A. Delaney, he was a pupil of the noted classical academy of Rev. T. Kelley, at Everton, near Liverpool, and subsequently spent two years in the University of St. Philip. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and, after taking a commercial course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in this city, he was appointed deputy clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County. Deciding upon law as his profession, he began his studies in the office of William C. Grant, of the firm of Grant & Swift, and entered the law department of the Chicago University, and was admitted to the Bar in 1873. For some time afterward he continued in the office of Grant & Swift, and was engaged in general practice until 1880, when he became a member of the firm of Grant, Swift & Brady. In May, 1883, Mr. Swift retired from the firm, since which time he has been associated with Mr. Grant, the style of the firm being Grant & Brady. He is known to the Bench and Bar as a thoroughly educated lawyer, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a successful advocate and prudent counselor. Mr. Brady is a Roman Catholic, of Irish origin, and since early manhood has been a republican in politics from conviction. Up to a recent date, the vast majority of the Irish in Chicago were democrats in politics. Mr. Brady, in answer to the question, often put to him: "Why are you, an Irish-Catholic, a republican in politics?" has invariably replied, "Because I am an Irish-Catholic. The race and Church to which I belong have always earnestly contended for liberty and the equality of all men before God, and, therefore, in conscience and by principle, I am bound to be a republican, since that party is opposed to slavery and battles for the rights of man in the true sense of liberty." In May, 1885, Mr. Brady, with other gentlemen of his race, organized the Irish-American Central Republican Club of Cook County, of which he is president, and which is a large and influential body, composed of men of Irish blood, and the first organization of its kind created in Illinois. Mr. Brady was married, on May 25, 1882, to Miss Cordelia M. Hansen, a native of New York. They have two children,—Rose Mary and Helena.

"MARK TWAIN" IN COURT.—This was a bill in chancery by Samuel L. Clemens against Belford, Clark & Co., filed in 1882 in the District Court. The complainant stated in his bill that he had been an author and writer by profession for twenty years, and that during that time he had been in the habit of publishing books and sketches composed by him for publication as "Mark Twain," the name assumed by him to designate himself as such author. That the said designation of "Mark Twain" had been used by him as his nom de plume; that the said writings, under said name, had acquired great popularity, and had met with a ready and continuous sale; and that no other person has been licensed by him to use said designation. That the exclusive right of selecting and publishing, in any form, the sketches and other writings written and published by him, by right ought to belong exclusively to him, and is of great value to his reputation; that the said defendants have published and sold, in great quantities, a certain book, called upon its title-page, "Sketches by Mark Twain, now first published in complete form. Belford, Clark & Co., 1880," containing three hundred and sixty-nine pages, many or most of which, in one form or another, are substantially like sketches published prior to 1880 by complainant; and that the said defend-

ants had no authority from complainant to make publication of said book or any part of it. That complainant, by such wrongful act, has been greatly injured; and that his property in the said trade-mark of "Mark Twain" has been greatly deteriorated and lessened in value; wherefore, he prays damages and profits, and a writ of injunction restricting the further publication of said work. To the bill the defendants demurred. The Court (Judge Blodgett) held:

"An author or writer can not acquire any better or higher right in a nom de plume, or assumed name, than he has in his Christian name, and he can not have a trade-mark in his nom de plume, so as to prevent the application of the rule that the publication of a literary product without copyright is a dedication to the people, after which any one may republish it, and in connection with the author's name.

"An author who is known to the public under a nom de plume has the right to prevent the publication of matter which he did not write in connection with his nom de plume, and purporting to be written by him. Any person can publish any uncopyrighted production, and give the author's name on the title-page or elsewhere as he chooses. The nom de plume 'Mark Twain' is not a trade-mark." The demurrer was therefore sustained.

NATHANIEL MAGRUDER JONES, a member of the Chicago Bar, is the son of Benjamin and Rachel W. B. Jones, and was born in Jackson, La., on August 8, 1850. When he was six years of age the family moved to Port Gibson, Miss., where he received his early education. In 1865, he entered the Southern University, at Greensborough, Ala., and graduated, with honors, in the class of 1869. Shortly after his graduation he accepted a position as instructor in the Collegiate Institute of Baton Rouge, La., which he filled two years, subsequently reading law with Trusten Polk, a leading lawyer of the St. Louis Bar. In 1873, he came to this city, and during the same year was admitted to practice, and, until May, 1885, was associated with B. D. Magruder, now on the Supreme Bench. Mr. Jones is known to the legal fraternity and to a numerous clientage as a thoroughly posted and careful lawyer, of exceptional ability as an advocate and counselor. He was married, on October 4, 1881, to Mary E. Merrill, daughter of H. T. Merrill, of Chicago. They have one child, Helen M.

GEORGE WILLIS CASS, son of Abner L. Cass, a physician of Coshocton, Ohio, was born on February 11, 1851. He is a nephew of General George W. Cass, formerly president of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and of General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and a grandson of Jonathan Cass, a revolutionary patriot; his maternal ancestors being of an old Scottish family. Mr. Cass attended Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1870. He then attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, completing his course in 1873, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Elliott & Cass. This connection continued until 1877. Since that time Mr. Cass has practiced alone, his specialty being real-estate and corporation law. He is a member of the Law Institute and Bar Association, and stands well with the profession and the public. Mr. Cass was married, in 1878, to Rebecca Osborne.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KRETZINGER owes his German name to his paternal grandfather, who came from Frankfurt to Virginia. His father, Rev. Isaac Kretzinger, is a clergyman of the United Brethren denomination. The poverty of a minister's family obliged George W. to support himself by manual labor during his college course, so that in this he followed the tradition of many other American boys who have won their way to high places. In his first college year, the War of the Rebellion broke out, and, though far under age, he dropped his books and went to the front as a member of the famous Black Hawk Cavalry. After being captured and paroled, he went back to his college, staying there until he was exchanged, when he returned to the service and remained until the close of the War. He then again went back to college, and, still under age, graduated with high honors. Having obtained a position in a classical school in Keokuk, he taught two years with marked success, though working hard at the same time at the study of his chosen profession, that of the law. His legal studies were continued under the direction of the Hon. George W. McCrary, who was Secretary of War under President Hayes and afterward judge of the United States Circuit Court, in Iowa. Mr. Kretzinger subsequently entered the office of Henry Strong for a short time, and, in March, 1867, was admitted to practice. In September, 1867, he formed a partnership with Judge R. L. Hannaman, of Knoxville, Ill., which lasted until 1873, when the rising young lawyer accepted an offer of partnership with John I. Bennett, of Chicago, now master in chancery of the United States Circuit Court. Some time later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Kretzinger has since been associated with his younger brother, J.

T. Kretzinger. It will be observed by the foregoing, that the subject of this sketch pursued his studies with gentlemen who are prominent in railroad and corporation law. Mr. Kretzinger has paid particular attention to these branches of the law, and his identification with many of the prominent railroad legal controversies of the last ten years has established him as a corporation lawyer second to none in the West. In 1877, he accepted the general solicitorship of the Chicago & Iowa Railway, which was, at that time, involved in difficulties which were considered beyond legal redress. Mr. Kretzinger's genius, however, is well known to be fully aroused only in emergencies, and in these famous contests he gained for himself an eminent position and won for his client the right to redeem itself from hopeless bankruptcy to a condition from which its stockholders could realize its full value. Since the close of these cases he has been engaged in many important controversies, and is acknowledged to be a lawyer of almost inexhaustible resource and energy. These qualities are supplemented by analytical powers of remarkable clearness and a wonderful memory which has become a proverb among brother lawyers and judges who know him. As an orator, he is possessed of an extraordinary and convincing eloquence, and, though sternly logical and terse, and a contemptuous rejecter of every flavor of rhetoric, his speeches all bear the stamp of an illuminating imagination which brings every outline of the subject into distinctness under its lightning flash, and lays all the weapons of logic or ridicule or biting sarcasm close to his hand. Mr. Kretzinger is just in the prime of life, and, with his splendid abilities, tireless industry, and unblemished character, it is safe to predict for him a brilliant future. At present he is very properly regarded as one of the prominent and rising men of the Northwest. He was married, on August 29, 1878, to Miss Clara J. Wilson, of Rock Island, Ill. They have one son, George Wilson, and a daughter, Clara Josephine.

CHARLES S. THORNTON was born in Boston on April 12, 1851, and, after obtaining a thorough preliminary education in the public and grammar schools and the famous Latin School of that city, entered Harvard College when seventeen years of age, graduating in 1872. During his course he devoted a great part of his time to the study of law, attending lectures at the Harvard Law School and enjoying for two years the advantage of a course of law study under Henry Adams, of Cambridge; he also received instruction at the Boston Law School. In the spring of 1873, he came to Chicago, and, after studying until the fall in the offices of Lyman & Jackson and Isham & Lincoln, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, at Ottawa. During his twelve years' practice Mr. Thornton has conducted many suits involving large real-estate interests, and has been called upon so frequently to adjust the rights of owners of land, that he has become recognized by the Bar and real-estate profession as an authority upon real-estate litigation and matters relating to that branch of the profession. He has taken an active part in the conduct of public affairs in the Town of Lake, where he resides, being especially prominent in educational matters.

HENRY MCCLORY was born at Belfast, Ireland, on August 1, 1832, where his father, who bore the same name, was a prominent business man and contractor. In 1848, the son emigrated to America, and entered Trinity College, Hartford, from which he graduated. In 1860, he entered the Harvard Law School, but his father wishing him to be educated for the Church, he entered Berkeley Divinity School, from which he graduated in 1862, and was ordained a deacon, and later a priest, in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Shortly afterward he married a daughter of Mr. Persse, of Persse & Brooks, a paper manufacturer. His father-in-law assisted the elder Bennett when he was establishing the Herald on a few hundred dollars' capital, and through life the warmest friendship existed between them. It thus happens that the same feeling has descended to James Gordon Bennett and to Henry McClory. Mr. McClory spent the first five years of his service in the Church as rector of a parish in Boston. He subsequently removed to Plattsburg, N. Y., where, in 1870, he lost his wife. It was a severe blow to him and seemed to dishearten him for future work in the Church. Soon after his wife's death, he commenced the study of law, and, in 1871, was admitted to the Michigan Bar, settling in Three Rivers to practice his profession. In 1874, he removed to Chicago, and subsequently married Matilda Persse, a sister of his first wife.

ELBRIDGE HANEY, a prominent member of the Chicago Bar, was born at Trenton, Wis. During his childhood, the family removed to Milwaukee, where he attended the public schools and finished his studies in the Milwaukee Academy, graduating, with honors, in the class of 1868. In the following year, he came to this city and began reading law in the office of Hervey, Anthony & Galt. In September, 1874, he was admitted to the Bar, and, until 1877, was indirectly associated with Mr. Hervey, but has since been alone in general practice. He is known to the profession and a numerous clientele as a convincing advocate and reliable counselor. Mr. Hanev was married on March 1, 1876, to Miss Sarah Barton, of Chicago; they have four children.

THE "FUND W." CASE.—This was an indictment in the United States District Court against Frank L. Loring and John Flemming, on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The case was tried before Judge Blodgett in November, 1883, and created a great deal of interest, both in the city and in the country—especially among those who had been the victims of the alleged fraud. General Leake, United States district attorney, was the principal prosecutor for the United States, and Messrs. Storrs and Goudy for the defendants. The trial occupied eleven days, and was attended by large crowds of interested listeners.

The facts in the case appeared to be, that the firm of Flemming & Merriam were the ostensible authors of a scheme, on the principle of a "mutual co-operative fund" for speculating in grain, provisions, and stocks; buying and selling on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange. Circulars were sent all over the country, and advertisements put in the newspapers, showing immense profits, and by this means a large number of persons were induced to send money for shares. The dividends were not "profits," but a part of the investment, and were paid to encourage investors to send on more money, as was charged, until the scheme was ripe, when the entire capital disappeared. A warehouse was rented on Market Street, and it was proposed to let shareholders have the profits to be derived from the business done there. This it was alleged was only a part of the plan to get people excited and induce them to pour in the cash for shares more liberally. Merriam did not appear in the case—was a myth, so far as the trial was concerned, if not so in fact. Frank L. Loring, it was charged, was the principal of the firm, who, with defendant Flemming, were its chief manipulators.

One witness testified that he invested in the scheme \$30 of his own money and \$370 due him for getting subscribers. He received back \$100 in dividends, but none of the principal. A large number of witnesses testified to transactions of a similar kind, some losing more and some less; the losses, in some instances, ran up into the thousands of dollars. It was proven that when their bank account was closed, on January 31, 1883, they had a balance of \$90,000 in one bank, which was all drawn out in two or three days thereafter. The postmaster had excluded them from the use of the mails on January 30, 1883. Flemming left the city. The inspector's report shows that the firm received, during the first twenty days of January, through the Chicago Post-Office, seven hundred and seventy-five registered letters. None of these letters, he states, contained less than ten dollars, and many of them contained amounts varying from one hundred to five hundred dollars. They had, at the same time, received about eight hundred and twenty money orders, aggregating \$20,416. They also received, during said period, large sums by express, estimated at not less than \$30,000. Their customers were found not only in this, but in nearly all the other States and Canada, and even in France and Germany. The stoppage of their mails, brought this magnificent scheme to a sudden and disastrous termination. For some days, large crowds visited the city, and called at the late place of business of the enterprising firm, endeavoring to ascertain its whereabouts and its status. There were loud threatenings of mob violence, but there was nobody found to mob. The more the matter was investigated, the greater the swindle was developed to be. Then followed the indictment and trial.

The judge charged the jury that it was sufficient to show the fraudulent intention to convert to defendants'

own use the money which other persons should send them for investment in "Fund W." The jury arrived at a conclusion in about one hour, and their verdict was "guilty." After the usual delays on motions for a new trial and rehearing, which were overruled, the defendants were sentenced to one year imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$500 each. After serving a few months of their sentence, they were pardoned by President Arthur.

GEORGE F. WESTOVER, a prominent member of the Chicago Bar, and long known as the associate of George A. Shufeldt, is a son of Frederick H. and Phoebe M. Westover, of Manlius, N. Y., where he was born on August 18, 1836. When he was nine years of age he came West, accompanying Professor Bailey, of Manlius, making the voyage from Buffalo to Milwaukee on the steamer New Orleans. At that time there were no railroads, and the great Northwest was but sparsely inhabited. Upon his arrival at Milwaukee, he sought the keeper of the light-house, Eli Bates, a family friend, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and through his directions made his way to the residence of a married sister. Mr. Bates was then keeping the light-house at \$35 a month, but subsequently became a resident of Chicago, and died a millionaire. Mr. Westover remained near Milwaukee until 1852, when he entered Oberlin College. In the following year he returned to Milwaukee, his parents having settled there, and became a student in the Milwaukee University, where he graduated, and, later, was appointed an instructor of Latin, Greek and mathematics in that institution. He read law with Hon. Jason Downer, also with Leander Wyman, both prominent lawyers of the "Cream City," and was admitted to the Bar in 1859. In 1861, he located in Waukesha County, and two years later received an appointment in the paymaster's department of the Army, then lying before Vicksburg. After recuperating his health after the War, in 1866, he associated himself with D. W. Small, at Oconomowoc, Wis., with whom he continued until Mr. Small was elected circuit judge, in 1870. During this time he edited and published, for a brief period, the newspaper "La-Belle Mirror." In 1874, he became a member of the Chicago Bar, and formed a partnership with George A. Shufeldt, a brother of Admiral Shufeldt, of the United States Navy, and continued to be associated with him until the spring of 1885, when Mr. Shufeldt retired from the firm. Mr. Westover is one of the leading members of the Bar, and has figured conspicuously as a corporation lawyer. He is known to both Bench and Bar as an able and scholarly lawyer, a sagacious counselor and an eloquent advocate. Mr. Westover was married on April 14, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, Vesta M.

M. S. ROBINSON was born at Connorsville, Fayette Co., Ind., in 1845. When a boy he removed with his parents to McLean County, Ill., where he remained until 1869. At the breaking out of the War he joined Co. "D," 20th Illinois Infantry, and served throughout the War. In 1869, he removed to Pontiac, Livingston Co., where he studied law with L. E. Payson, now member of Congress from that district, and other attorneys. During this year he was admitted to the Bar, coming to Chicago in 1874, and engaging in a general practice. He has lately published a book on "Marriage and Divorce," containing a compilation of the laws on this subject, which has already run through three editions. Mr. Robinson is a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R., and of Fort Dearborn Lodge, Royal Arcanum. He is also connected with the National Association of ex-Union Prisoners of War, being a member of the executive committee.

HENRY MCKEY, member of the law firm of Doolittle & McKey, was born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, on December 8, 1846. He came with his parents, Edward and Mary A. (Tole) McKey, in 1847, to America. They first located in New York State, and later at Janesville, Wis. During his boyhood Mr. McKey studied at the public schools of Janesville, preparing for college at a private school for two years before entering Racine College, from which he graduated in 1867, receiving from that institution, in 1870, his degree of A.M. His father and uncle, Edward and Michael F. McKey, were prominently identified with the business interests of Janesville, and both accumulated large property in Chicago and in Wisconsin up to the time of their deaths. The uncle died in 1868, and his father in 1875, and to Mr. McKey was intrusted the settling up of the estates. Upon graduating at Racine College, Mr. McKey took a course of study in the law department of the Michigan University, and graduated in 1869. Soon after graduating he took a trip to Europe with his father's family, and in the summer of 1871, owing to ill health, caused by close study, he took another trip, and on returning attended to the rebuilding of destroyed property owned by his father. In 1874, he commenced the practice of law, and associated himself with Hon. James R. Doolittle and James R. Doolittle, Jr. His attention was

directed to real-estate law, for which branch he is well qualified. He has been employed in settling several large estates. Mr. McKey married, on October 25, 1876, Miss Adella S. Parkhurst, daughter of Hon. William S. Parkhurst, a prominent lawyer, late of Rome, N. Y. They have three children—Henry Parkhurst, Edward Bennett and John William. Mr. McKey is a non-affiliated member of the Pythian Order, and belongs to the Iroquois, Calumet and Kenwood Clubs. His residence is in Hyde Park.

AZEL F. HATCH, partner of Thomas B. Bryan, was born on September 6, 1848, at Lisle, DuPage Co., Ill., where he received his early education. When nineteen years of age he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, where he remained for three years, when he joined the senior class of Yale College. Graduating in 1871, he removed to Sheboygan, Wis., where, for one year, he acted as principal of the high school. He removed to Chicago in 1872, and, entering the office of Shorey & Norton, began the study of law. In September, 1874, he was admitted to the Bar, and in December commenced the active practice of his profession, first associating himself with Norton & Hulburd. In 1880, he formed a partnership with O. F. Aldis, under the firm name of Hatch & Aldis, and December 1, 1883, was associated with Mr. Bryan. A late case, which has attracted much attention, was the suit brought by Mr. Edison against Grist for an alleged infringement of patent by the latter in the manufacture of his electrical or mechanical pen. Mr. Grist, through his attorney, Mr. Hatch, showed the existence of another mechanical pen antedating Mr. Edison's, so that the suit was decided for the defendant. Mr. Hatch also conducted the re-organization of the Chicago Herald Company, of which he was the president for two years and is now vice-president and attorney. He was married on February 5, 1880, to Grace H. Greene, of Lisle, Ill. They have three children.

THE LIABILITY AND DUTY OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—The law on this subject was settled by our Supreme Court, in the case of Tyler, Ullman & Co. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company (60 Ill. 423).

This was an action of assumpsit, to recover damages for alleged carelessness in transmitting a dispatch for appellants, by appellees, from Chicago to the City of New York. The message, when written and delivered to the operator, was as follows:

"To J. H. WRENN or A. T. BROWN.

"Sell one hundred (100) Western Union. Answer price.
"T., U. & Co."

As delivered to Wren, in New York, the message read as follows:

"To J. H. WRENN, care Gilman, Son & Co.

"Sell one thousand (1,000) Western Union. Answer price.
"T., U. & Co."

The message was written on one of the blanks prepared by the company, which contained the following stipulation:

"In order to guard against and correct, as much as possible, some of the errors arising from atmospheric and other causes appertaining to telegraphy, every important message should be repeated by being sent back, from the station at which it is to be received, to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price will be charged for repeating the message, and the companies will not hold themselves responsible for errors or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for the non-delivery of repeated messages, beyond two hundred times the sum paid for sending the message, unless a special agreement for insurance be made in writing and the amount of risk specified on this agreement, and paid at the time of sending the message. Nor will these companies be responsible for any error or delay in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any unrepeated message, beyond the amount paid for sending the same, unless, in like manner, specially insured, and amount of risk stated hereon, and paid for at the time.

"No liability is assumed for error in cipher or obscure messages, nor for any error or neglect by any other company over whose lines this message may be sent to reach its destination; and these companies are hereby made the agents of the sender of this message, to forward it over the lines extending beyond those of these companies. No agent or employé is allowed to vary these terms, or make any other verbal agreement, nor any promise as to the time of performance; and no one but a superintendent is authorized to make a special agreement for insurance. These terms apply through the whole course of this message, on all lines by which it may be transmitted."

On receipt of this message, Wrenn sold one thousand shares of this stock, and to do so was obliged to

go into the market and purchase nine hundred shares; to re-place which, he had to buy on a rising market the

in price, this advance, in an action against the company, would be the measure of damages." The judgment was accordingly reversed.

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same number of shares; so that the difference in the selling and buying price amounted to \$729.77, which amount was wholly lost to the plaintiffs.

It was admitted that the message in question was not repeated.

The case was tried before Judge Gary, in the Superior Court. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and assessed the damages at two dollars and sixty cents, being the cost of the message with interest. A motion for a new trial was overruled, and judgment rendered on the verdict, to reverse which the plaintiffs appealed. The Supreme Court (opinion by Breese decides:

"A telegraph company is a servant of the public, and bound to act whenever called upon, their charges being paid or tendered. They are like common carriers, the law imposing upon them a duty which they are bound to discharge. The extent of their liability is, to transmit correctly a message as delivered.

"When a party, desiring to send a telegraphic dispatch, is required by the company to write his message upon a paper containing a condition exonerating the company from liability for an incorrect transmission of the message unless it shall be repeated, and at an additional cost therefor to the sender, such a restriction, even if it be regarded as a contract, is unjust, without consideration, and void.

"Nor is such a restriction relieved of its objectionable character by a stipulation in the contract that the company will assure the accurate transmission of the message by a special agreement, to be made with the superintendent of the company, the amount of risk to be specified in the contract and paid at the time of sending the message.

"It is against public policy for telegraph companies to secure exemption from the consequences of their own gross negligence by contract. So, notwithstanding any special conditions which may be contained in a contract nullifying the liability of the former, in case of an inaccurate transmission of the message, the company will still be liable for mistakes happening by their own fault, such as defective instruments, or carelessness or unskillfulness of the operators, but not for mistakes by uncontrollable causes.

"The receiver of a telegraphic message is not required to telegraph back, to ascertain the correctness of the message. The company is bound to send the message correctly in the first instance.

"If the sender of the message in this instance was compelled to, and did, purchase nine hundred shares of the stock to re-place that so sold by reason of the carelessness of the company in transmitting the message, and that of the interval between the selling of one thousand shares, and the re-purchase of the nine hundred shares to re-place the extra number of shares sold, that stock had advanced

The cause having been remanded, a new trial was had in the court below, which, applying the principles above recognized as correct, resulted in a verdict and judgment for plaintiffs, in an amount sufficient to cover the damages they had sustained by the negligence of the defendants in transmitting their message. From this judgment the telegraph company appealed. Mr. Justice Breese, in giving the opinion of the court (74 Ill.), says:

"Great efforts have been made to induce this court to depart from the ground it occupied on the first appeal, by questioning the



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correctness of the principles which governed our ruling. These have caused us to examine that case and those principles,—to explore anew the whole ground; and we desire to say, and that most emphatically, there is nothing in the opinion then delivered we desire to retract or modify, fully believing it is sanctioned by reason, by law, and by justice,—alike demanded by public policy and public

necessity." The judgment of the Superior Court was accordingly confirmed.

JAMES H. RAYMOND, was born at Wilbraham, Hampden Co., Mass., on June 6, 1850. His father, Rev. Miner Raymond, D.D., was for sixteen years principal of the Wesleyan Academy in that town, the oldest educational institution under the auspices of the Methodist Church in this country. In 1864, Dr. Raymond settled at Evanston, Ill., where he now resides, being professor of Systematic Divinity at Garrett Biblical Institute. There his son was educated, graduating from the Northwestern University in June, 1871. In July, 1871, he was appointed secretary of the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois, remaining in that position until December, 1873. In April, 1874, Mr. Raymond was elected secretary and treasurer of the Western Railroad Association. After graduating from the Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1874, he was admitted to practice before the State and United States courts, and, in 1877, before the Supreme Court of the United States. Having, in November, 1883, severed his relations with the railroad association, he commenced the practice of corporation and patent law. In January, 1885, he formed a partnership with W. G. Rainey, under the firm name of Raymond & Rainey. Mr. Raymond was married, in October, 1873 to Mary S., daughter of Judge Benjamin S. Edwards, of Springfield, Ill. They have five children.

FREDERICK SILAS BAIRD, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Silas and Elizabeth W. Baird, and was born in McHenry County, Ill., on February 17, 1852. He remained at home until his seventeenth year, going to school and assisting on the farm, subsequently removing to Warren, Jo Daviess County, where he continued his studies. Becoming interested in law, he began reading, in 1872, in the law office of Jones ("Long Jones") & Hayes. In the fall of the same year, he came to Chicago, and entered the law office of Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock; at the same time was a student in the law department of the Chicago University, from which he graduated in 1873. Upon the organization of the Union College of Law, he attended one year, received his diploma as an attorney and counselor in June, 1874, and was admitted to the Bar during the same month. He continued with Runyan, Avery, Loomis & Comstock until 1875, when he began active practice. From 1880 to 1882, he was associated with F. E. Lansing, but since has been alone. Mr. Baird's parents are Vermont people, his father coming West, about 1850, from Chittenden, Vt., and settling in McHenry County, where he married Elizabeth Witt, of Woodstock, Vt. The sterling principles and traits fostered by the descendants of the old Puritan stock find a notable exposition in the character of Mr. Baird. Besides his prominence as a lawyer, he has been honored by being chosen to represent the Ninth District in the XXXIVth General Assembly, in 1884. He was one of the "103" who elected General John A. Logan to the United States Senate, and he took an active part in passing the new election law, which has proven so effective in securing the purity of elections. Mr. Baird was married on November 9, 1876, to Miss Hattie E. Rogers, of Warren, Ill., daughter of James H. Rogers. They have four children: Blaine C., Manley F., Hattie S. and Frederick R.

SIMEON STRAUS was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on November 21, 1855. His father was Samuel Straus, a well-known Chicago lawyer and one of its earliest settlers. Simeon commenced his education in the public schools of Chicago; entered Yale College when only sixteen years of age, and was graduated from that institution with a complete record as a bright student with excellent prospects. At nineteen years of age he was admitted to the Bar at New Haven, Conn. He was associated with his father in the practice of law until May, 1875. He was then employed as attorney exclusively for the Greenebaum banks, consisting of the German National Bank, the German Savings Bank and the banking house of Henry Greenebaum & Co.; and was so retained up to the time of their withdrawal from business, in December, 1877. Probably no member of the Chicago Bar, of the age of Mr. Straus, has had intrusted to his care and management as many large and important cases as have fallen to him since he began the practice of the law. He has been eminently successful, and his business is steadily increasing. He is diligent in his professional career, and looks carefully after all matters intrusted to him. His judgment is well balanced, and he manages his legal business with care and discrimination. Mr. Straus was married on February 14, 1880, to Miss Adelaide Eisendrath, an intelligent and accomplished lady of Chicago. They have three children,—Samuel, David and Ira E.

CHARLES A. FOLSOM was born at Skowhegan, Somerset Co., Me., on February 26, 1836. He is a direct descendant of General Nathan Folsom, a delegate to the first American Congress, who commanded a brigade of New Hampshire troops during the Revolution, and distinguished himself as a captain in the battles of Fort Edwards and Crown Point during the French and Indian War, in 1755. Mr. Folsom fitted himself for college at Lowell, Mass.,

where for a number of years he was a surveyor. Then, up to the breaking out of the War, he was employed by Naylor & Co., steel manufacturers. He first enlisted in the 4th Battalion Massachusetts Infantry, and re-entered the service, with the rank of lieutenant, and subsequently became captain, in September, 1861, having joined the 24th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; was in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Rowles Mills and Tranter's Creek; built the fort at Washington, D.C.; was in the three months' siege of Forts Sumter, Gregg and Wagner, being engaged in the assault on the rebel rifle-pits while the latter stronghold was being invested. Captain Folsom also erected the earthworks on Seabrook Island, made for protecting the navy while attacking the defenses of Charleston; engaged in the campaign of Florida; assisted in superintending the erection of the fortifications at Bermuda Hundred, Va.; was active in the operations before Petersburg, Va., and was mustered out in front of Richmond, in 1865. Coming to Chicago in 1868, he first engaged in commercial pursuits, but, since 1875, has practiced his profession. Captain Folsom was married, on June 29, 1871, to Sarah Sweet, daughter of Dr. Richard Sweet, of Norton, Mass. They have two sons.

CONTRACTS MADE ON SUNDAY.—The question as to the validity of a contract made on Sunday was presented to the Supreme Court for the first time, for its determination, in the case of *Richmond vs. Moore* (107 Ill. 429).

This was an action of assumpsit, brought in the Superior Court of Cook County, and tried by Hon. Sidney Smith. The issues were found for the plaintiff, and his damages assessed at \$566, upon which a judgment was rendered, from which an appeal was taken to the Appellate Court. Here the judgment was affirmed, and the case taken by appeal to the Supreme Court. The suit was brought upon a contract entered into between the parties, for the sailing of the vessel "Scotia," during the season of 1880, it being claimed that the plaintiff prevented the defendant from performing his contract.

On the trial in the Superior Court, the evidence tended to prove that the agreement was entered into on Sunday. The defendant asked the court to hold that the contract was prohibited by our statute, and was void, and that was the principal question involved in the case.

The provision of our statute which, it is claimed, renders this contract void, is section 261 of our Criminal Code, and is as follows:

"Whoever disturbs the peace and good order of society by labor (works of necessity and charity excepted), or by amusements or diversion, on Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding \$25."

The court, by Mr. Justice Walker, said:

"The common law did not prohibit the making of such contracts. * * * The doctrine that contracts made on Sunday are void depends alone on statutory enactments; and in the various States of the Union the statutes vary, in language or substance, and the decision of the different courts have been based on the phraseology of their several statutes. * * * Is the making of such a contract as that under consideration embraced in our statute as labor? Could the parties to this contract have been criminally prosecuted, convicted and fined? If they could, then the contract is void, as no principle is more firmly established or better recognized than that a contract made which violates a statute is void. If the term 'labor' necessarily embraces business of all kinds, why were the terms 'labor' and 'business' used in the various statutes to which we have referred? It was for the obvious reason that those who framed and adopted the statutes supposed that the word 'labor' did not necessarily embrace 'business'; nor does the word 'labor' include, as a definition, mere 'business'; and this being the ordinary meaning of the word, we must accept it as the sense in which it was used by the Legislature. * * *

"If this contract should be held to be illegal, then every contract not shown to have been absolutely necessary or performed for charitable purposes, would be void, and render parties to it liable to the penalty. The marriage contract is held to be a civil contract by our laws, and yet vast numbers of such contracts are entered into on Sunday. It would be difficult to show such contracts necessary, in the sense of the statute; and shall it be held that such contracts are void, and the parties to them guilty of living in an open state of adultery or fornication, and liable to be criminally

punished; and must their children be held to be bastards? Must a person be criminally punished for writing a letter to a friend on Sunday, or a barber for shaving a customer, or a person for selling to another a cigar, or purchasing and reading a newspaper on Sunday, and for almost innumerable like acts? * * * When the Legislature shall prohibit labor, whether it shall disturb others or not, and the transaction of business, or the making of contracts, on Sunday, we will unhesitatingly carry out the legislative will; but we can neither add to nor detract from the statutes as they are enacted." Judgment affirmed.

JOHN M. THACHER, member of the firm of Coburn & Thacher, attorneys and counselors at law, is the son of Rev. Joseph and Nancy A. Thacher, and was born in Barre, Vt., on July 1, 1836. Both parents were from Woodstock, Vt., and on the paternal side he is descended from a long line of clergymen who were distinguished for their religious work and talents. He was fitted for college at Barre, and entered the University of Vermont in 1855, graduating with honors in the class of 1859. After his graduation, he was engaged as instructor in the academies of Lyndon, Vt., and Andover, Mass., until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. "I," 13th Vermont Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of captain, and served three years in the War of the Rebellion. In 1864, he entered the Patent Department, Washington, D. C., as clerk, where he continued until 1874, during which time he was advanced, by successive appointments, until he occupied the position of Commissioner of the Department. In the meantime, he devoted much of his time to the study of law, and in April, 1870, was admitted to the Bar at Alexandria, Va. He took an active part in the political construction of the State of Virginia, and was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1868, which nominated Grant and Colfax, and, in 1870, was a member of the State Central Committee of Virginia. In 1873, he represented the government in the international patent congress at Vienna, Austria. Two years later he located in Chicago, associating himself with L. L. Coburn, and has since been actively engaged in practice, making a specialty of patent law.

GEORGE A. GIBBS is the son of Aaron Gibbs, an early resident of Chicago, and Catherine Gulliver. He was born in this city, and educated in Cornell University and the University of Chicago. Mr. Gibbs pursued both a collegiate and a law course, and afterward studied law with Waite & Clark, of Chicago. He was admitted to the Bar of New York State, and has been a practicing attorney in this city for the past ten years. Mr. Gibbs was married in June, 1881, to a daughter of James P. Smith, an old resident and merchant of Chicago.

NEWTON CALVIN WHEELER is a member of the Chicago Bar, and is a native of Illinois, but of New England parentage. His father (Dr. Calvin Wheeler), was a native of the old Granite State, and his mother (whose maiden name was Sarah J. Hoyt) was born in Connecticut. They afterward resided in the State of New York, where they were married. In 1843, they removed to Kendall County, Ill., where the former was a prominent physician, and a highly esteemed and honored citizen up to the time of his demise, in 1876. The mother of Newton C. still resides on the old homestead at Bristol, Ill., where he was born on August 21, 1849. He enjoyed the benefits of the public schools of his native village, and at the age of sixteen entered Clark's Seminary, at Aurora, to prepare for college. In the fall of 1867, he entered Beloit College, where he completed his preliminary course. The fall and winter of 1868-69, he spent in teaching near his home, and, notwithstanding his youthfulness, was very successful and evinced a peculiar talent in that profession. He intended to return to Beloit and pursue his college course, but, yielding to the solicitation of friends, he changed his purpose, and joined the freshman class of the University of Chicago in the fall of 1869, where he continued his studies uninterruptedly until after the great fire. He then discontinued them for a brief period, to take a position as tutor in Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo. He achieved a decided success as a teacher, but declined an invitation to continue his services at that institution at an advanced salary, in order to return to college and finish his course. He resumed his studies at the University in the fall of 1872, but again abandoned them temporarily, at the urgent request of the president of the college, to take charge of Winnetka Academy, then a branch of the University. He refused a permanent engagement in that capacity, and returned to college, whence he graduated in the classical course in the year of 1873—a class noted in the annals of the University for scholarship and oratorical ability. As a writer and speaker, Mr. Wheeler was considered one of the first of his class; his graduating oration received the highest encomiums of the local press. At college, Mr. Wheeler was a bright scholar, and a diligent, earnest student; and, although a leader in college sports, he did not subordinate his mental to his physical improvement. He was an enthusiastic member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and in his senior year was elected president of his class. He spent the year following his graduation at the Union College of Law, and subsequently

continued his legal studies in the office of Lyman & Jackson, and, upon examination before the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, in September, 1875, was admitted to the Bar. In May, 1876, he was called home by the serious illness of his father, whose death occurred in May of that year; during the remainder of that year, he engaged in settling up his father's estate, and, subsequently, he spent a year travelling on business through the Central and Southern States. When he returned, he spent six months assisting H. W. Jackson, receiver of the Third National Bank of Chicago, in settling up the business of that institution, and, in the fall of 1878, he opened an office and began the practice of the law on his own account. He formed a partnership, in May, 1881, with D. W. Munn, under the firm name of Munn & Wheeler—a partnership that has proved very successful.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.—The Legislature of 1877 made an appropriation of \$50,000 for the completion of the Douglas Monument at Chicago, to be paid out of the treasury as the work progressed. In December, 1878, there remained undrawn of this appropriation \$8,648, and the commissioners appointed to superintend the work reported that fact, and that it would require a further appropriation of \$9,000 to complete the Monument. In May, 1879, the Legislature appropriated the additional sum asked. On September 30, 1879, all the first appropriation was drawn except \$4,798, and nothing from the second. After September 30, 1879, and up to July 1, 1880, the commissioners had drawn \$8,450, when they checked for \$1,200, but for which the Auditor refused to draw his warrant.

The Supreme Court (96 Ill.), on an application for a mandamus against the Auditor, held, that under section 18, article 4, of the Constitution, the \$4,798 balance of the first appropriation had lapsed, and could not be taken from the State treasury, by reason of the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the regular session of the General Assembly succeeding that at which the application was made; and that said provision of the Constitution is not confined to appropriations for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government, but applies to all appropriations of public money.

LUMAN ALLEN, attorney and counselor at law, was born on "Greenwood Plantation," in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, on November 6, 1845. His parents, both now deceased, were Dr. Luman and Alvernon (Greene) Allen. His father was a graduate of Lane Seminary and Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati; his mother was an accomplished, finely educated, and talented daughter of Dr. John Greene, of Virginia. The subject of our sketch received an elaborate classical and practical education in private schools and academies in Virginia and Cincinnati. In 1861, when Virginia seceded from the Union, he, with his father, abandoned everything and came North, locating at Cincinnati. There he took up the study of law, under the guidance of Judge Carter; but delicate health and too close application to his studies forced him to suspend them for the time being. A very strong predilection, however, for a military life, led him to enlist, in 1862, in the Army. He joined the 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and immediately left for active service, intending to go through the War. Camp fever and a chronic stomach disorder soon compelled him to abandon this cherished purpose; and he resumed his legal studies at Cincinnati, in the offices of Judge Aaron F. Perry. In 1869, he married Miss Julia Ellis, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Charles W. Ellis, a banker of Cincinnati, and shortly afterward moved to Columbus, Ohio, when he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. From 1871 to October, 1875, he was engaged in private practice, in Cleveland, as a corporation lawyer, and then removed to Chicago, where he continued in the same capacity until January, 1883. Since the last named date he has been in general practice, having a valuable clientage among a number of resident and foreign corporations. Mr. Allen has been an extensive traveller, and is familiar with nearly every "nook and corner" of his country. He is a hard student, an indefatigable brain-worker, and an accomplished scholar and writer. He has long been a valued contributor to the press, under the nom de plume of "Pea Green," and has written several books. He is the author of the "Sage of Mentor," a remarkable epic poem, which has been extensively reviewed by leading journals, and pronounced by them a proof of splendid genius. One of its verses aptly expresses his philosophic creed:

"All human laws, all mortal plans, but aid
The Will supreme which moves the Universe,
Which force may not resist, nor art evade.
So, though presumptuous man may oft rehearse
Such orisons as shake high Heaven 'tis vain!
The plan of Nature's fixed; its laws remain."

JOHN R. PARKER, attorney and counselor at law, was born on August 12, 1847, at Grand View, Spencer Co., Ind., his parents being Henry Nelson and Mary (Stillwell) Parker. In September, 1853, his father removed to DeKalb County, Ill., where, until John was fifteen years of age, he spent his time as a farmer's boy, working and obtaining such schooling as he could. After attending the Sycamore High School for a time, he taught a district school and finished his education at Clark's Seminary and Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich. He took the full course of four years at the latter institution, graduating in 1871, and in the fall of the same year became principal of public schools, holding, also, the same position at Fulton during 1872. In August, 1873, he came to Chicago, pursued his law studies in the office of Wheaton, Canfield & Smith, and in June, 1875, was admitted to the Bar, at Mount Vernon, Ill. He associated himself with Mr. Canfield for about a year, and then opened an office alone, and has since practiced without a partner, giving much of his attention to real-estate matters. Mr. Parker was married, on September 29, 1875, to Mary J. Daniels, of Kendallville, Ind. They have two children,—Irving and Russell.

JOHN M. H. BURGETT, member of the law firm of Smith & Burgett, was born at Hartland, Vt., on April 28, 1850. His parents, Daniel A. and Adeline Burgett, came to Illinois in 1854, locating near Lewistown, where they still reside. Here John received his education, graduating from the high school in 1868, and from the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1872, with the degree of Ph.B. After studying law with R. B. Stevenson, of Lewistown, he was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court, at Mount Vernon, Ill., in June, 1875. Mr. Burgett came to Chicago during the following September, and, in April, 1877, formed his partnership with Abner Smith. He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1883, at which time he was engaged in the case of Drury vs. Hayden, on appeal taken from the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and was also attorney for defendant Drury before the appeal, and had the gratification of seeing the decision of the Circuit Court reversed by the higher tribunal, Justice Gray delivering the opinion, with directions to dismiss complainant's bill for want of equity. The case, which obtained considerable notice, is reported in 111 U.S. Rep.

FREDERICK WILLIAM PACKARD is one of the most prominent and promising of the younger members of the Chicago Bar. No lawyer of his years enjoys a better reputation. He is very popular with his professional brethren as well as with all who know him. He has taken a very high position for the length of time he has been at the Bar. He is always courteous and gentlemanly, is endowed with the faculty of legal analysis, has an excellent education, and is well read in general literature as well as in the law. When he appears in court it is apparent that he is carefully prepared on all of the points of his case, and his style of presentation is clear, forcible, and entertaining. He was born at Orange, Franklin Co., Mass., on November 5, 1850; prepared for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., one of the famous schools of New England, and graduated at Amherst College in 1872; entered the law office of King, Scott & Payson, as a student in the fall of 1872, and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in January, 1875; and has ever since been actively engaged in law practice in the State and Federal Courts. Several years since, after the dissolution of the firm of King, Scott & Payson, Mr. Packard became a partner with Mr. King, under the firm name of King & Packard, which firm still continues. He was married, on July 25, 1877, at Amherst, Mass., to Stella C. Williams, a most worthy lady. They have one daughter,—Fanny.

MASSSES FOR THE SOUL.—The following opinion of Judge Tuley of the Circuit Court, in the case of Kehoe vs. Kehoe, attracted wide attention, and was extensively copied in legal and other newspapers. On account of its novelty and the interest taken in the subject-matter, its main points are here given.

John W. Kehoe, a few weeks prior to his decease, made a deed to complainant of certain personal property, upon oral directions or trusts, which were in substance that the funds should be devoted to the purpose of procuring masses to be said for the soul of the said John W. and for the soul of his mother, also deceased. The defendants, his legal representatives, contended that the trust was void because it was not wholly in writing; and because the funds were given

for a superstitious purpose or use. After ruling against the first objection, and reviewing the English law on the subject of superstitious uses, and how far the statutes of England have been adopted in this country, the judge proceeds to say:

"The question being freed from the force of precedents, must be decided upon principle. In the United States, where no discrimination is made in law between the professions of any particular religious creed; where there is an absolutely free toleration of religious opinions and modes of worship,—can any such thing as a superstitious use be said to exist? Who is to decide whether or not a use, as connected with the religious belief of the donor, is or is not superstitious? Must it be decided according to the sectarian views of the chancellor? Nor is the question here whether or no the doctrine of a purgatory is well or ill founded? or whether or not masses for the soul are efficacious? Who can penetrate the life beyond and say there is no purgatory? This property was appropriated by the donor to a use according to his religious belief. That there is a purgatory, and that masses for the souls therein are efficacious, is a part of the belief of those professing the Catholic religion. In the formulary of the faith of Pius IV., which is still that of the unchangeable Church, and which persons becoming members are expected to give their adhesion to, I find the following:

"I profess, likewise, that in the mass there is offered to God a true, proper and propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead.

"I firmly hold that there is a purgatory, and that the souls therein detained are helped by the suffrages of the faithful."

"This being the donor's belief, why should not his desires be carried out? It has become a maxim of the law that a man may do what he will with his own. The only limitations are that he does not violate the law in so doing, nor devote his property to an immoral purpose. A person may gratify any whim or caprice, religious or irreligious, that he may desire. The Legislature has not declared such a disposition of this property illegal. Neither the Legislature nor the Court has the power to declare that any religious use is a superstitious use. With us there is a legal equality of all sects,—all are equally orthodox. To discriminate, and say what shall be a pious use and what a superstitious use, would be to infringe upon the constitutional guarantee of perfect freedom and equality of all religions.

"The right of a person to devote his property to any purpose which he believes to be a religious purpose, is just as necessary to the religious liberty guaranteed by the Constitution, as is the right to believe and worship according to the dictates of one's own conscience. The wish of the donor must be followed, and the funds appropriated to the procuring of masses to be said in accordance with his instructions."

THOMAS A. BANNING was born on January 16, 1851, in McDonough County, Ill., and studied law in Brownfield, Mo., and this city. In September, 1875, he was admitted to the Bar, and, after acting as assistant corporation counsel for a year and a half, under Judge T. Lyle Dickey, he associated himself with his brother. The firm was first brought into prominent notice by their pronounced success in certain litigations involving the patents of various agricultural machinery, and in a number of cases favorable to the brewers. Mr. Banning lives at Hyde Park, where he takes an active part in all local public affairs, being especially prominent in his opposition to the proposed division of the town. He was married, in 1875, to Sarah J. Hubbard. They have three children.

EDWIN FLETCHER ABBOTT, of the firm of Abbott & Johnson, counselors at law, is the son of Dr. Nathan W. and Sarah Y. Abbott, and was born at Janesville, Wis., on May 4, 1851. During his infancy his parents moved to Dixon, Ill., where he remained until 1869. After attending the Dixon public schools, he entered the State University at Champaign, in 1867, where he continued two years. In the fall of 1871, he entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1873, in the meantime spending his vacations in the office of Sleeper & Whiton of this city. The year following his graduation, he spent in completing his studies in the same office, and subsequently began active practice. In 1883, he associated himself with Cratty & Johnson, as a member of the firm of Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, from which Mr. Cratty retired in 1884, since which time the firm has remained Abbott & Johnson. Mr. Abbott is recognized by the profession as an energetic, painstaking and clear-headed lawyer, and, through his unvarying success, has secured a lucrative practice in all of the courts. Mr. Abbott was married on September 30, 1885, to Miss Nellie Howe, daughter of J. L. Howe, of Chicago.

JACOB NEWMAN was born on November 12, 1852, and removed with his father's family, in 1858, to Butler County, Ohio. At the age of ten years, he removed to Noblesville, Ind. In 1867, he went to Washington, Penn., and later in that year he came to Chicago. He graduated at the University of Chicago in 1873. He read law in

the office of Hon. James R. Doolittle, and was admitted to the Bar in 1875. He at once entered into partnership with Judge Graham, and began a successful career. Judge Graham removed, in 1877, to a western city, leaving Mr. Newman with a good clientage, which he was able to retain and increase. He practiced alone until 1881, when he entered into partnership with Adolph Moses, under the firm name of Moses & Newman. The business has steadily increased until it is one of the most profitable in the city. Mr. Newman is of Jewish faith, and is connected with several of its educational and charitable societies, and in that, as in everything to which he gives his attention, he is energetic and active, ever ready to do his part with a cheerful heart and a willing hand. In politics he is an ardent republican.

JESSE BILLINGS BARTON, of the law firm of Barton & Hoch, was born at Demorestville, Ontario, in 1850. His father, Samuel E. Barton, descended from a staunch old Puritan family of Massachusetts, and his mother, Philana Billings, from the well known family of Vermont and New Hampshire. In 1873, Jesse graduated from Albert College, Belleville, Ontario, and immediately removed to Chicago and began the study of law with Ewing & Leonard. He was admitted to the Bar in January, 1876, and entered the office of Corporation Counsel Elliott Anthony. He afterward became assistant corporation counsel, which position he held until Carter Harrison was elected mayor, in 1879. Mr. Barton then commenced the practice of his profession in a private capacity, being associated for a short time with E. L. Chamberlain. In May, 1884, he formed a partnership with James J. Hoch. Mr. Barton's practice has been general, he having acted for a few years past as attorney of the South Park Commission. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Ella Wilcox, of Jefferson County, N. Y., who died during the same year. In February, 1885, he married Mrs. J. F. Bonfield, under whose husband he had formerly served as assistant corporation counsel. Mrs. Barton is a daughter of Jesse B. Thomas, at one time judge of the State Supreme Court; her grandfather on her mother's side was Theophilus Smith, also a judge on the Supreme Bench.

THE WILSON HOMICIDE.—The mysterious murder of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Wilson occurred in Winnetka, in this county, on February 13, 1884. The tragedy was not discovered until about ten o'clock in the morning, when a young woman named Emma Dwyer called at the residence for the purpose of keeping Mrs. Wilson company during the day, as had been her custom on Wednesdays, which day Mr. Wilson usually spent in the city. Finding the kitchen door, at which she usually entered, locked, and the blinds down, and concluding that one or both of the aged couple was sick, she pried open a window and let herself in. Passing into the sitting-room, she beheld through the dim light the body of Mr. Wilson lying on the floor, behind the stove. Thinking the old man had fainted, she hastily called in a neighbor. On raising the window-blind they saw that Mr. Wilson was lying in a pool of blood, dead. Two other neighbors being called in, they proceeded up-stairs in search of the wife, and found her lying half naked on her bed, her head pounded into a jelly and the pillow and bedclothes literally soaked with blood.

The village was soon aroused, and at a meeting of the citizens the popular indignation at the enormity of the crime which had been committed in their midst was expressed in offering a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. Mr. Wilson was an old citizen, and had been president of the village board for the past three years. He was a brother of the late Judge John M. Wilson, of Chicago, and, with his wife, had been highly respected. He came to Chicago in 1848.

The hour of the crime was not known, neither was there the slightest clue to its perpetrator. Detectives and others were soon actively engaged however, in search of evidence which might lead to his discovery. Their efforts resulted in the indictment, in April, of Neil McKeague. He was put upon his trial for the murder on May 5, 1884, before Judge Anthony. The Criminal Court room was thronged daily with an audience which closely watched every development as the

trial progressed. The State had to rely wholly upon circumstantial evidence; and although all the facts known were ably presented and sifted by the State's attorney, the jury was not able to find sufficient evidence to convict. Their verdict, accordingly, after a two weeks' trial, was "not guilty."

Up to the present time no new facts or circumstances have been discovered. It is one of the murders which remains enshrouded in mystery.

CURTIS H. REMY, of the firm of Flower, Remy & Gregory, was born near Hope, Bartholomew Co., Ind., on April 29, 1852. His father, Allison C. Remy, is one of the most prominent citizens of Marion County, Ind., and commenced his son's education by sending him to Nazareth Hall School, Penn., when the boy was fourteen years of age. In 1870, he graduated from Transylvania College, Lexington, Ky., and the next year from its law department. In 1872, he pursued a legal course at the law department of the Northwestern University, Indianapolis, Ind., and immediately commenced to read law with Judge Byron K. Elliott, now of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and afterward with General Thomas M. Browne, then United States District Attorney and now a member of Congress. Mr. Remy practiced law in Indianapolis from 1872 to 1876, when he removed to Chicago, and in the fall of 1879, associated himself with Judge J. C. Chumaseo. In May, 1882, he became a member of the present firm. Mr. Remy was married in October, 1875, to Fanny Wheeler. They have one child.

HENRY S. ROBBINS was born at East Stoughton, Mass. on February 5, 1853, and is a lineal descendant of Colonel Oliver M. Spencer, a Revolutionary soldier in General Washington's army. His grandmother's brother was Chancellor Halstead, of New Jersey; and Judge A. M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, is his great-uncle—all being in the maternal line. Mr. Robbins, who was named after Henry Spencer, formerly mayor of Cincinnati, and a brother of Judge Spencer, is the son of John V. and Anastasia (Ford) Robbins. He was educated at a boarding school preparatory to entering Yale College, which he left during his junior year, and attended law school at Madison, Wis., where he was admitted to the Bar. He then went to New York City, and practiced law two years. In 1876, he came to Chicago, and entered into a partnership with Hempstead Washburne, doing a flourishing business. In 1883, Hon. Lyman Trumbull became a member of the firm, which assumed its present style, Trumbull, Washburne & Robbins. Mr. Robbins was married, on December 12, 1883, to Miss Fanny F. Johnson, daughter of H. Morris Johnson, of this city, formerly of Cincinnati.

OWEN F. ALDIS, of the firm of Paddock & Aldis, was born at St. Albans, Vt., on June 6, 1853. He comes of a legal family, both his father and grandfather having been honored by positions on the Supreme Court Bench of that State. Mr. Aldis spent six years of his life abroad, studying as he travelled, and at the age of eighteen years entered Yale College, graduating therefrom in 1874. He then studied law in the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C.; was admitted to the Chicago Bar in 1876, and immediately entered practice. In 1880, he formed a partnership with A. F. Hatch, under the firm name of Hatch & Aldis. This connection being severed in the spring of 1883, he became associated with George L. Paddock, his present partner.

EDWARD FISK GORTON, of the firm of Conger & Gorton, attorneys and counselors at law, is the son of Anson and Ellen F. Gorton, and was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, on May 6, 1854. His mother dying at that time, he was reared by his grandfather, at Rochester, N. Y., where he attended the public schools and graduated from Wilson's private school. In 1871, he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he came to this city and entered the law office of E. A. Small as student and clerk. Subsequently, he entered the Union College of Law, and graduated, with honors, in the class of June, 1876, and was at once admitted to the Bar. During the same year, he formed a co-partnership with W. P. Conger, his present associate, and since has been engaged in active practice. He is recognized by the legal fraternity and among a numerous clientage as an able and successful advocate and counselor. Possessing natural talents, so highly requisite in the legal profession, he has, by assiduous study and delving, acquired the thorough knowledge which constitutes a first-class practitioner, and his position at the Bar is an enviable one. Mr. Gorton was married on June 19, 1879, to Miss Fannie Louise Whitney, of Chicago.

PERRY H. SMITH, JR., was born at Appleton, Wis., on May 10, 1854, and came to Chicago, with his father's family, when five years of age. Pursuing his primary studies in Racine College until his twelfth year, he visited the Paris Exposition and travelled throughout France and Germany, returning to this country in 1867. At Charlier Institute, in New York City, he continued his studies, and

then took a European trip of two years. Entering the sophomore class of Hamilton College in 1871, he graduated in 1874. Mr. Smith spent another year abroad, and, in 1875, entered the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1876, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, when he returned to Chicago and entered the office of John N. Jewett. In 1879, he formed a partnership with Francis H. Kales, and after the latter's decease, in 1882,



became connected with Samuel P. McConnell. During the Hancock campaign, in 1884, he was the democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District, and, although defeated, carried the city precincts by one thousand majority. Mr. Smith was married at Baltimore, Md., on June 18, 1878, to Emma L., the daughter of William S. McCormick. They have had three children: Perry H., who died on September 13, 1881; Ruby McCormick and Perry Herbert.

THE ELECTION CONSPIRACY CASE OF 1884.—This celebrated case occupied not only the public mind of Chicago, but also that of the State and Nation, from November, 1884, until March, 1885. And being as yet undetermined, in some of its legal aspects, it still holds a place of absorbing interest in political circles. No trial involving so many questions of interest and importance to the public generally, and which in its progress developed so many sensational features, ever occurred in this State.

The defendants in the case were Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, William J. Gallagher, a judge of election, and Arthur Gleason and Henry Biehl, deputy clerks of the county clerk of this county. The facts which led up to, and resulted in, the information upon which the above-named parties were put upon trial in the United States District Court were as follows:

The presidential election occurred on Tuesday, November 4, 1884. At first, it was claimed by the republicans that they had carried the Legislature of this State by five or six majority; but it was soon discovered that the complete and corrected returns left that body a political tie—that is, the democrats had one majority in the House and the republicans one majority in the Senate. The election, therefore, of a United States Senator, to succeed General Logan, whose term had expired, would be impossible, if each member voted according to his political complexion, unless some change should be made.

Under the law of this State, it is made the duty of the county clerk, together with two justices of the peace to be selected by him, to canvass the returns of the election for members of the Legislature and other public officers, and certify the result to the Secretary of State, as a basis for the issuing of a commission to the officer entitled thereto. The performance of this duty by County Clerk M. W. Ryan, and Justices Scully and Kersten, who had been called in to assist him, began November 11. A State senator was chosen at this election from the Sixth District, which included the second election district of the Eighteenth Ward of Chicago. The candidates were Henry W. Leman, republican, and Rudolph Brand, democrat. When the vote of this district was counted on the night of the election, it appeared that Leman had received four hundred and twenty votes, and Brand two hundred and seventy-four votes, which, with the returns from the other precincts

of the district, elected Leman by two hundred and forty-four majority. The canvassing board, in the course of their labors, reached this election district on November 18. Upon opening the envelope containing the returns therefrom, it was found, to the surprise and astonishment of those who were watching the canvass, that the certificate appeared to have been changed. The word "four" in the sentence "Henry W. Leman had four hundred and twenty votes for State Senator," as it was originally written, had been erased, and the word "two" had been written in its place. And the word "two" opposite the name of Rudolph Brand, as originally written, had been erased, and the word "four" written in its place, making his vote to appear to be four hundred and seventy-four instead of two hundred and seventy-four. A forgery had evidently been committed by some one, and the question immediately arose whether or not the Board was authorized to go behind the returns as thus presented to them, and to ascertain their correctness by examining the ballots. Upon application of those interested, arguments were heard on this question, and the Board decided that they had no power to do so. The returns, as they had been changed, and as they came before the Board, elected Mr. Brand by a majority of ten. And this, as the result of the election in the Sixth Senatorial District, was certified to the Secretary of State.

If a high crime had been committed, the result to be accomplished was no less high. The giving of Mr. Brand a seat in the Senate instead of Mr. Leman gave the democratic party control of the XXXIVth General Assembly, and the election of a democratic United States Senator in the place of General Logan was assured. A change of senators from Illinois would go far towards changing the complexion of the United States Senate for the succeeding two years. To effect these momentous results,—to capture a State Legislature and the Senate of the United States, had there been a conspiracy to manipulate the returns of the election? That was the question which took full possession of the minds of good citizens of all parties.

It so happened that the United States Grand Jury was in session at that time in the Government Building. Witnesses were subpoenaed, and an examination into the alleged fraud was entered upon at once. It was determined to inspect the ballots of the second precinct, where the change had been made; but as there was some question in regard to their legal right to do so, the opinion of Judge Blodgett was invoked by the District Attorney. Upon his decision, a subpoena was issued, requiring the county clerk to produce the poll-book, tally-sheet, and ballots of said precinct, for the inspection of the grand jury. This writ was served at 2:05 o'clock on the 21st. The clerk doubted the right of the grand jury to demand these papers. He appeared before that body without them, and asked for time to consult an attorney. District Attorney Tuthill insisted upon the immediate production of the returns and ballots. The county clerk left the building, and had not returned when the grand jury adjourned. He and his associate canvassers were notified that they must appear with the required documents by ten o'clock on the 22d. They appeared, as requested, before the jury on the 22d, and testified, but not with the ballots or returns. An attachment was asked for. Mr. Ryan stated that he had been advised by counsel that the grand jury had no authority to compel him to produce the poll-book and ballots, and that he would not do so except upon an order of the United States District Court. It was on this day that the canvassing board unanimously decided



Wm. Emerson

to return the vote to the Secretary of State as it appeared on the face of the poll-book and tally-sheet.

On the opening of the court on Monday morning, Mr. Ryan, by his attorney, Mr. Green, appeared before it to answer why he had not obeyed the subpoena of the grand jury. Authorities were cited, tending to show that the original papers called for should not be produced. The judge, however, made an order, that unless the clerk should produce the required documents within one hour, the court would hold him for contempt. The attorney departed to inform Mr. Ryan, who was not present, of the order just issued; but in a short time, A. C. Storey, of counsel, returned just as the court was about to adjourn, and entered a formal protest against the grand jury being allowed to examine the ballots cast in the precinct in question. He read authorities to substantiate his position. The judge thereupon stated that he would order the foreman of the jury not to open the ballots until the court gave him an order to do so. At two o'clock, the clerk appeared before the grand jury with the poll-book and tally-sheet. They were then examined, but Mr. Gleason, the deputy, was instructed not to leave the papers with the grand jury, as they requested, but to bring them away with him, which he did.

At 11:20 on the 24th, the court issued a further order, that Mr. Ryan appear before it within one hour with the tally-sheet and poll-book. The court was asked, by Mr. Green, if the order covered the ballots. Judge Blodgett replied, "If the jury want them, the order covers the ballots." The papers were, accordingly, again brought before the grand jury, where they remained.

On the morning of the 25th, after a further hearing of the matter, the court overruled the objections to the production of the ballots, and they were thereupon produced before the grand jury.

The fact revealed by an examination of the ballots was another surprise. It had been supposed that they would show that "pasters" had been used, making the numbers correspond with the erasures on the certificate; but instead of this, ballots, with the name of Mr. Brand printed on them, were found to the number of four hundred and ninety-eight, while only one hundred and eighty-nine tickets appeared having on them the name of Mr. Leman. But the investigation still continued. In addition to the county clerk and his deputies, John B. Jeffery, who had printed the republican ticket, was interrogated. According to his testimony, the tickets with Brand's name printed on them, to the number of over two hundred, were counterfeits of the genuine republican ticket. Many leading citizens who had voted for Leman, but who according to the tickets found in the ballot-box had voted for Brand, were examined and testified to that fact. New developments were made each succeeding day of the investigation. By Monday, December 1, sufficient evidence had been advanced to justify the belief that spurious republican tickets, with Brand's name on them in the place of Leman's, had been printed in the city on November 21. The engraver of the counterfeit head and the printer were both found.

The inquiry before the grand jury resulted, on December 11, in the finding of an indictment against the judges and clerks of the precinct in question, for malfeasance in office; and also in an indictment against Mackin, Biehl and Gleason, for a conspiracy to change the returns.

In the meantime, it was believed by the District Attorney that the man who really did the "fine work"

of changing the certificate of election, and of making out the forged tally-sheet, had not yet been discovered. At length the persistence of his efforts in that direction was rewarded. A comparison by experts of the handwriting of the substituted tally-sheet with that of William J. Gallagher, seemed to show conclusively that they were the same. The grand jury had now adjourned, but such, in the opinion of the District Attorney, was the urgency of the case, that he determined to commence the prosecution at once. This he did on December 31, by filing in the District Court of the United States an information against Joseph C. Mackin, William J. Gallagher, Arthur Gleason and Henry Biehl. The charge was for unlawfully conspiring together to break open the envelope containing the election-returns of the second district of the Eighteenth Ward, to remove therefrom the returns, to alter the certificate of election, to destroy one of the tally-sheets and substitute therefor a false and spurious one, to break open and abstract therefrom the package containing the ballots cast at said election, and to substitute therefor, in the same form, spurious printed papers.

The defendants were arrested, and the trial begun before Judge Blodgett on February 5, 1885, and continued until the 21st. The court-room, having a seating capacity of only about one hundred, was filled at every session by interested spectators. Every inch of space was occupied, while hundreds stood in the corridor outside the door, vainly trying to obtain admission. Assisting Hon. Richard S. Tuthill in the prosecution were Israel N. Stiles, General Hawley and Judge James R. Doolittle. The attorneys for the defense were Judge Turpie, of Indianapolis, Leonard Swett, H. W. Thompson, F. D. Turner, Peter S. Grosscup and William S. Young, Jr.

The theory of the prosecution was, that the erasures in and change of the certificate and the substitution of the forged tally-sheet were accomplished, with the connivance of the deputy clerk or clerks, by some one or more persons, prior to their being opened by the canvassing board on November 18, and that the spurious ballots were ordered and procured by defendant Mackin on November 21, and placed in the ballot-box, in lieu of the same number of genuine ballots taken therefrom on the same night.

The examination of the people's witnesses was concluded on the 13th. All the defendants testified in their own behalf, denying the charge against them.

After the examination of several witnesses for the defense, on the 14th G. B. Titman testified that he had rented his printing-press and materials, on State Street, to one J. J. Sullivan, to be used on Monday evening before the election, and that on the next morning he found on the floor of his printing-office the lower half of the republican ticket. The next witness called for the defense was J. J. Sullivan. He testified that he had engaged Titman's press to print a split-ticket, the day before the election, for a man named Gilmore. One of the Brand tickets alleged to have been spurious being shown him, he identified it as the one printed by him. On cross-examination, he stated that he did not know Gilmore, but had met him in a saloon on Clark Street occasionally, and that he received twenty dollars from him for printing the tickets.

Charles E. Gilmore then took the stand, and testified that he had been employed at the democratic headquarters during the late campaign, at a compensation of three dollars a day. A few days before the election he was told to see if he could not get an impression of the republican ticket. He was somewhat acquainted

with the office of John B. Jeffery, and bargained with a young man employed there, for twenty dollars, to obtain a stereotype of the republican ticket, with Rudolph Brand's name inserted in place of H. W. Leman's for State Senator in the Sixth District. He received the stereotype block from the young man the next day. He had met Sullivan, and knew he was a printer. He employed him to do the printing of the tickets the day before the election, agreeing to pay him twenty dollars therefor. He got the tickets from Sullivan, at Titman's office, between three and four o'clock on the morning of the election.

Edward N. Simons then testified that he was clerk at the democratic headquarters. He had told Gilmore that he would make it all right with him if he would get a cast of the republican ticket with Brand's name on it. This was on Saturday, November 1. On Monday night, Gilmore brought the tickets to headquarters. He had made them up in packages, and delivered them in the fifth and sixth precincts of the Eighteenth Ward.

The tendency of the foregoing testimony was in the direction of giving a satisfactory explanation of the appearance of the so-called spurious tickets, an important branch of the investigation, so far at least as the defendant Mackin was concerned. Mackin then took the stand, and gave his version of the defense. But in the meanwhile there was that in the evidence, as well as in the appearance and manner, of the witnesses Sullivan and Gilmore which aroused the suspicion that they had not sworn to the truth. Their conduct was narrowly watched. Sufficient evidence was soon obtained to justify their arrest, together with that of Titman and O'Brien.

The next scene in this exciting drama was the imprisonment and confession of Sullivan. On Tuesday, the 17th, he again appeared in court, and, taking the stand, testified that he had nothing to do with the printing of the tickets, as he had previously sworn to; that he had never seen Gilmore until during the trial; that O'Brien had introduced him to Mackin at the Palmer House; that Mackin had there given him a ticket, which he, Sullivan, swore he had printed at Titman's on the night of the 3d—the same ticket which he had produced when he gave his testimony; that Mackin gave him two dollars; that, after testifying on the 14th, he again met Mackin at the Palmer House, who had told him that his evidence had been given "all right," gave him two dollars more, and assured him that he would get him a place in the Government printing-office at Washington.

O'Brien was arrested on the 17th, and admitted that he had introduced Sullivan to Mackin at the Palmer House, as he had stated.

Titman also again testified on the 17th. Being confronted with J. J. Sullivan, he said that he was not the man he had rented his office to on the night of November 3d. The ticket which he had alleged to have been printed in his office at that time was given to him by Mackin. The evidence tending to show that perjury had been committed by witnesses for the defense was complete. But the trial went on; the evidence being all in, the addresses to the jury began on the 18th. These occupied nearly three days, and were concluded on Saturday, the 21st. Then followed the charge of Judge Blodgett. The jury, at 4:30 p. m., came into court. Their verdict was that defendants Mackin, Gallagher and Gleason were guilty.

A motion for a new trial having been overruled, Mackin and Gallagher were sentenced to be imprisoned

in the penitentiary for a term of two years, and each to pay a fine of five thousand dollars.

The cause was then removed to the Circuit Court, before Judge Gresham. The sentence of Gleason was suspended. On March 24, Judge Gresham decided that the defendants were entitled to have their cause reviewed by the Circuit Court. The defendants having been admitted to bail, the hearing was had before Judges Harlan and Gresham in May, when a divided opinion was certified to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TRIAL OF MACKIN FOR PERJURY.—The next event to be noticed in connection with the election frauds of 1884 is the trial of Joseph C. Mackin, for perjury, before Judge Moran, in the Criminal Court of Cook County. He was defended in this case by Emery A. Storrs. The prosecution was conducted by State's Attorney J. S. Grinnell, Israel N. Stiles and Joel M. Longenecker.

In the course of the investigations of the State grand jury, W. H. Wright and S. B. Wright had testified (as they had previously in the conspiracy trial) that on November 21, 1884, they had been employed by Mackin to print the alleged spurious republican tickets, with the name of Brand upon them as a candidate for the State Senate in the place of Leman, and delivered the said tickets to Mackin, at the Palmer House, on the same night. Mackin, being called as a witness before the grand jury, denied that he had employed the Wrights to print said tickets, as they had testified to. For this he was indicted.

The trial was a brief one, only lasting two days. On July 1, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was overruled, but sentence was stayed to give the defendant an opportunity to apply for a writ of error. This was issued, and the cause argued in the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, in September.

It was while he was engaged in this case, in attendance upon the Supreme Court at Ottawa, that the death of Emery A. Storrs occurred.

The Supreme Court filed their opinion on November 17. They reviewed the case at great length, and decided not to disturb the verdict and judgment of the court below. Mr. Mackin is, therefore, at this time serving out his sentence in the penitentiary at Joliet.

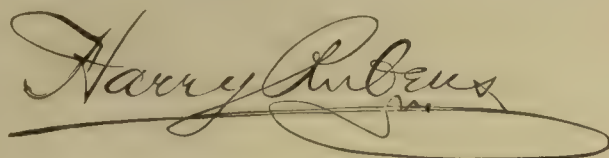
WILLIAM ERNEST MASON, son of Lewis and Nancy (Winslow) Mason, was born at Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on July 7, 1850. His father, who died in Iowa, in 1865, was a merchant, a man of marked character, and a strong abolitionist. His mother also died in Iowa in 1875. Mr. Mason came West with his father's family in 1858, and settled at Bentonsport, Van Buren Co., Iowa. When thirteen years old, he entered Birmingham College, in Van Buren County, where he remained two years, and, during the succeeding two years taught school in the winter, and subsequently taught for two years at Des Moines, Iowa, where he began his law studies, in 1870, under Hon. Thomas F. Withrow. When that gentleman became general solicitor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in 1871, Mr. Mason removed with him to Chicago, remaining in his office another year. For the five years following, he was in the office of John N. Jewett, where he completed his studies and perfected himself in practice. In 1877, he formed a partnership with M. R. M. Wallace, which firm continued until Judge Wallace was appointed prosecuting attorney. Mr. Mason is a republican, an active politician, and an efficient worker in the ranks of his party. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1879, and, in November, 1882, was elected a State Senator from the new Ninth Senatorial District. He was chairman of the committee on warehouses in the XXXIIIrd General Assembly, and was chairman of the Committee on Judiciary in the XXXIVth General Assembly, serving, in addition, as a member of the committees on judicial department, corporations, insurance, military affairs, and miscellany. He married, in 1873, Miss Julia Edith White, daughter of George White, a wholesale merchant of Des Moines, Iowa. They have five children,—Lewis F., Ethel Winslow, Ruth White, Winifred Sprague, and William Ernest, Jr.

JOHN FOSTER RHODES was born at Brownsville, Penn., on September 14, 1850. He is a son of Rev. D. Rhodes, of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He received his education chiefly at St. Mary's Academy, Dayton, Ohio. In 1867, he went to Cincinnati, where he engaged with Andrews, Bissell & Co., bankers. In 1873, he came to Chicago, where he was employed by the Hibernian Banking Association for several years. During the period of his bank service he occupied his spare hours in the study of the law. Later, he read systematically with E. A. Small, and, entering the law department of the University of Chicago, was graduated and admitted to the Bar in 1877. Up to early in 1884, he practiced in this city. He then became interested in building operations in Chicago. The first building with which he had to do was the Commercial Bank. He was next associated with W. K. Nixon in the Northwestern Safe and Trust Company, and erected the Insurance Exchange Building, one of the largest office-buildings in the city. In the fall of 1884, he became interested, with others, in the Traders' Safe and Trust Company's Building, opposite the new Board of Trade. He has now completed the formation of a syndicate, in connection with Mr. W. K. Nixon, to erect the largest office-building in the world, adjoining and connecting with the Board of Trade. In each of these enterprises he has been an officer and director of the several companies and also an active member of their building committees. Mr. Rhodes is the treasurer of the Globe Electric Light and Power Company. In 1881 he organized the Dearborn Savings, Loan and Building Association, and has since been its secretary and manager, making it one of the most successful institutions of its kind in the country. The position that Mr. Rhodes holds has been gained by his ever persistent industry and integrity, as since he was twelve years of age he has been dependent upon his individual sagacity and enterprise. He was married, in Chicago, to Miss Margaret W. Patterson, the daughter of one of the early residents. They have two children—Margaret Elizabeth and Joseph Foster. He is a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, A.F. & A.M.; of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.; and is a charter member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K.T.

HIRAM H. CODY is a man whom office and honors have persistently sought regardless of party lines, and possesses conspicuous abilities, which merit confidence and admiration. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1824. His ancestors were among the pioneer settlers, and his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. He was early designed for the law, and educated with this object in view. In 1843, he removed with his father's family to Kendall County, Ill., and settled a year later, at Bloomingdale, DuPage Co. Four years afterward, he was chosen clerk of the Commissioners' Court of that county. He then removed to Naperville, and upon the adoption of the Constitution of 1848, was nominated by acclamation, and elected the first county clerk of his county, making his whole service as clerk six years. Meanwhile, having been admitted to the Bar, he declined re-nomination, and devoted himself to his profession. Although a democrat in politics, he was indebted to his party vote for no other office. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was an ardent Union man, and his energy and eloquent appeals contributed very largely to the brilliant war record of DuPage County. In 1861, in a convention embracing all parties, he was nominated for county judge, and elected by an almost unanimous vote. In 1869, he was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention by a majority of nearly two hundred, though his opponent was one of the most popular republicans in a county where the democratic majority was exceedingly small. In this body he was chairman of the important committee on revision and adjustment, making his report at the hour of final adjournment—a promptitude which secured his committee the only unanimous vote of thanks given during the session. Judge S. Wilcox, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, then composed of Kane, DuPage and Kendall counties, resigned his office in 1874, and Judge Cody was elected his successor, by the largest majority ever given in the circuit, three towns in his own county polling for him all but fourteen out of ten hundred and twenty-one ballots. In 1877, three republican counties were united with the Fourth, to make the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and in the contest which followed, Judge Cody was not elected, though he reduced his opponent's majority from twelve thousand to about two thousand votes. He then became a member of the firm of Gary, Cody & Gary, doing business in this city, though retaining his residence in Naperville. Since then he has been nominated for State Senator, and twice for Congress, regardless of his protest and continued refusal to accept office, because of his professional engagements and the interests confided to his care. He was a careful, deliberate and correct judge, and over eighty per cent. of his appealed decisions have been affirmed by the higher courts. He is an effective advocate; is sincere, earnest and eloquent; and performs every duty with the single desire of reaching absolute justice in the particular case before him. As a matter of correlative interest, it may be remarked,

that Judge Cody wrote the wills of John Baptiste Beaubien, David McKee and Joseph Naper.

HARRY RUBENS was born at Vienna, Austria, on July 7, 1850. At the age of fifteen he entered the Vienna Polytechnic School, remaining until the breaking out of the Austro-Prussian War in 1866; when, as one of the Students' Legion, he entered the army, and participated in several important battles. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to his school, from which he graduated, in 1867. During the same year he emigrated to America, where he engaged in journalistic work, principally on German papers. In St. Louis he was employed on the Westliche Post; and subsequently, in 1871, with Joseph Keppler, the artist, he founded and started, in the same city, the celebrated comic pictorial Puck, now published in New York. During the same year he became private secretary to Hon. Carl Schurz, then United States Senator, and removed to Washington. In the winter of 1872, he was assistant secretary of



the Missouri State Senate. He came to Chicago in the spring of 1873, and was local editor of the Freie Presse, subsequently being connected with the Times and the Evening Mail. After reading law with Edmund Jussen, he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, at Mount Vernon, on June 8, 1877, and commenced practice with Henry Hiestand, under the firm name of Rubens & Hiestand. Mr. Hiestand withdrew in 1882, and Mr. Rubens formed a partnership with John McGaffey, which continued until the present firm of Barnum, Rubens & Ames was organized on December 1, 1884, Judge William H. Barnum resigning his seat on the Circuit Bench in November, 1884, to become a member of the firm. Mr. Rubens was appointed by the mayor, in 1879, a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, and, in 1882, he was elected president of the board. He was for several years attorney for the Liquor Dealers' State and National Associations, and has been president of the Germania Society (1883) and of the West Side Turnverein. He is now attorney for the Board of Education.

J. BLACKBURN JONES, a prominent and well-known lawyer, was born on September 7, 1842, and came to Northern Illinois, with his father's family, in 1846. He was a student at Rock River Seminary, and afterward attended the Northwestern University and the Chicago Law School. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, although then in the senior year of the law school, he raised a company in Lake County which was credited to the First Congressional District, and on April 23, 1861, was mustered in as captain of Co. "I," 15th Illinois Infantry. The regiment was mustered into the United States' service on May 13, 1861, and as a part of the Army of the Tennessee, participated in all the battles of the Southwest. He was in a number of the prominent battles of the War, was several times seriously wounded, and was promoted, through the grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, to the rank of brigadier-general. With one exception he was the youngest general in the army. At the capture of Fort Blakely, one of the defenses of Mobile, on April 9, 1865, he was very severely wounded. After he had partially recovered, he was, in August, 1865, assigned to the Department of West Louisiana; but his wounds becoming very troublesome, he was sent North for medical treatment, and on October 19, 1865, he resigned his commission in the Army, and began the practice of law in Randolph County, in Southern Illinois, subsequently removing to St. Louis, where he became a partner of ex-Governor Thomas C. Fletcher. From 1866 to 1877, General Jones was employed in almost every important criminal case in Southern Illinois, and in many in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and was conspicuous in the railroad litigation of those years, being for eight years attorney of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company. In 1867 he founded the Sparta Plaindealer, which became at once one of the most influential papers of the State. In 1877, he formed a co-partnership with Hon. Henry T. Steele, and removed to Chicago. That partnership ended in four years, but the two partners still occupy jointly the same offices. General Jones is now the attorney of a number of corporations, has a large and desirable clientele both in this country and Europe, is the Western representative of a prominent New York bank, and is an authority upon all questions affecting loans, commercial law and contracts. He is solicitor of an important railway company, and is largely interested in the development of Southern enterprises. General Jones was in Chicago before the city had a population of thirty thousand and before it had a single railroad. He is well informed, quick and energetic, pre-

ferring always to arbitrate and compromise, but, when compromise fails, a bitter and determined fighter. General Jones has been an extensive traveller, having visited all of the civilized and many of the uncivilized countries on the globe, and has many friends all over the world.

EDSON J. HARKNESS, of Jenkins & Harkness, was born in Ontario, Wayne Co., N. Y., on August 31, 1843, the son of Southward and Harriet (Foote) Harkness. Having just completed his preparation for college, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 138th New York Volunteer Infantry, which regiment was afterward transferred into the artillery branch and known as the 9th New York Heavy Artillery. Remaining with that command a year, he was commissioned captain in the 6th U. S. Colored Troops, Colonel John W. Ames. He accompanied General Butler's James River expedition in 1864, and was with him in 1864-65. He participated in the Fort Fisher expedition, and was afterward with General Terry in the capture of that stronghold and of Fort Wilmington, going on to Goldsboro', N. C. At the close of the War, Captain Harkness was mustered out of the service at Wilmington, N. C. He settled in Chicago in 1868, entered the special assessment department of the Board of Public Works, and, in 1873, was placed in charge of the preparation of all condemnation cases. In January, 1877, he was admitted to the Illinois Bar, and, until November, 1883, was in charge of this species of litigation in court, under the corporation counsel. In 1883, Mr. Harkness formed his present partnership with Robert E. Jenkins. He was married in January, 1870, to Marianna Bates, of Rochester, N. Y.

GEORGE C. BUELL was born at Burlington, Iowa, on July 22, 1853. He is a son of John T. Buell, who located at Burlington in 1839 and won distinction as a noted politician. Mr. Buell commenced his education in the common schools of Burlington, and afterward attended Peekskill Military Academy, on the Hudson River, and Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. He studied law with Douglas Harvey, at Galesburg, and attended a course of lectures at Albany, N. Y. In 1877, he was admitted to the Bar before the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, and immediately commenced to practice in Chicago. During the past five years he has made a specialty of corporation law, and represented the citizens who opposed the construction of the Chicago & Evanston Road. He was presented with a handsome gold watch by his clients in this case, as a token of appreciation of his services in their behalf. His active opposition to the Chicago & Lake Calumet Road, and his efforts toward repealing the municipal ordinances giving the right-of-way to elevated roads, have brought him prominently before the public, both as a lawyer and an orator. Mr. Buell is a member of the executive committee of the Citizens' League, and has accomplished much in the cause of political reform. He was married, on September 30, 1880, to Miss Kittie Dexter Clark, daughter of W. J. Davis, of Chicago. They have one son, Dexter C.

BENJAMIN F. RICHOLSON was born on January 30, 1854, at Leland, LaSalle Co., Ill. He is the son of Lars R. and Hellen L. (Johnson) Richolson, both of Norwegian birth. His father was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and settled in Illinois in 1840. His mother is still living on the old homestead. Mr. Richolson received his education in the village schools and in the seminary at Aurora, Ill., graduating in 1873. He entered the law-office of Richolson & Snow, at Ottawa, Ill., and was admitted to the Bar in 1876. In the fall of the following year he settled in Chicago. After practicing for a short time alone, he entered the law-office of Tuley, Stiles & Lewis. In 1879, he opened an office for himself in the Major Block, where he is still located. He is universally liked and respected by the Scandinavian people of Chicago and vicinity. He is a republican and quite prominent in politics. In 1883, he was chosen by the Citizens' Committee as their candidate for the office of city attorney, and a few days after was nominated for that office by the Republican Convention, but the ticket (which was subsequently known as the "Citizens' Union Ticket") was defeated. Mr. Richolson was married on October 15, 1879, to Miss Ella Daley, then of Chicago, but formerly from Leland, Ill., a talented and accomplished lady. They have one child, Edna Lucille.

ASSESSMENTS AGAINST ELEEMOSYNARY INSTITUTIONS.—On the ground of being legally exempt, the Baptist University, on the South Side, and like institutions, have refused to pay for their share of street improvements made around and adjacent to their buildings and grounds. Upon a thorough examination of this question of liability, the Corporation Counsel became satisfied that these exemptions were unconstitutional, and, as a test-case upon which to try the question, selected the Baptist Theological Union, which has in its charter the clearest and most emphatic exemption, not only from taxation but from all special assessments also.

The case was taken to the Supreme Court. The position taken by the city was that the Legislature had no power to exempt these institutions from paying their share of the cost of public improvements; that it might exempt them from taxation, as that was a burden on the property, but not from assessments which enhance the value of their property. This view has been sustained by the Supreme Court, in a decision filed in the case in October last, in which it is held that the charter-provision on this subject is unconstitutional and void.

The decision is a far-reaching one, affecting a large number of cases. A number of improvements, heretofore deemed impossible on account of these exemptions, were ordered to be made.

WILLIAM A. PAULSEN was born in this city on May 26, 1854, and is the son of Martin and Augusta (Edson) Paulsen. His father is one of the early settlers of this city; and his grandfather, Robert Edson, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of Lundy's Lane. Mr. Paulsen received his preparatory education in Lake Forest University, and subsequently entered Racine College, Wis., from which he graduated, at the head of his class, in 1876, receiving the first prize for excellence in Greek composition. He attended the Chicago College of Law, and acquitted himself so well that when he graduated in 1878, he received a prize of \$50 for the best Greek. He was then admitted to practice at the Illinois Bar. He continued his legal studies in the office of Hon. Elliott Anthony, and was for two years attorney for the National Line Steamship Company, during which period he travelled all over the world, visiting the principal cities and towns in Europe and Asia, and many other important points and historic localities in other quarters of the globe. Upon his return to this city, he entered into partnership with Eugene Clifford and Charles E. Anthony, and their practice has since become remarkable for its extent and prosperity as well as for the distinction, social and commercial, of the clients. This success is, with justice, attributable in a great measure to Mr. Paulsen's legal ability and the comprehensive knowledge of the ordinary points involved in a suit at common law as well as in the more erudite branches of the profession. In the preparation of his briefs, or in his addresses before the Bar, Mr. Paulsen is noticeable for clear and logical reasoning; and the deductions which he draws from the stated premises have, in a number of cases, been of convincing effect before both court and jury. He was married June 21, 1884, to Miss Carrie H. Brown, a native of Utica, N. Y., a lady as distinguished for her social qualities as is Mr. Paulsen in his profession.

WALTER MATTOCKS, son of Rev. John Mattocks, of St. Paul, Minn., and Frances Helen (Haywood) Mattocks, was born at Keeseville, N. Y., on June 21, 1856. He was educated at St. Paul, and, in April, 1872, removed to Chicago. He was admitted to the Bar in April, 1878, and is a member of the present law firm of John & Walter Mattocks.

WILLIAM HERBERT JOHNSON, of the firm of Abbott & Johnson, attorneys and counselors at law, is a prominent member of the Chicago Bar. He is a son of Gilbert D. and Nancy Jane Johnson, and was born at Lawton, Mich., on October 31, 1856. He remained at home until his nineteenth year, during which time he attended the public schools and graduated from the high school, when he entered the office of Edwards & Sherwood, a leading legal firm of Kalamazoo, Mich. (Mr. Sherwood is now a member of the Michigan Supreme Bench), with whom he read three years, and was admitted to the Bar in September, 1878. In the latter part of the same year he came to this city, and, until March, 1881, remained in the office of E. F. Abbott, when he engaged with the firm of Tenney, Flower & Cratty. In May, 1883, he became a member of the firm of Cratty, Abbott & Johnson, and upon the retirement of Mr. Cratty, in 1884, formed his present association with Mr. Abbott. Mr. Johnson is known to the profession as a man of integrity and a capable lawyer. His specialty is commercial law.

SEXTON VS. THE CITY.—A case involving a difference of \$36,000 was decided at the September term of the Supreme Court, which has been in controversy since 1879. Sexton sued the city on a contract for the iron-work of the new City Hall,—the question being whether or not the city had a right to declare said contract forfeited. The Supreme Court, on the first hearing, decided that it had not, and that he was entitled to recover for the work done by him; under which decision Sexton was entitled to recover \$126,000, being \$23,000 more than the original contract. A rehearing was re-

fused. When the case came up for hearing the second time, before Judge Smith, the latter, under the rulings of the Supreme Court, felt obliged to render a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$56,000, being the amount before found due, less what the city had paid him. The city claimed that only \$20,000 were due the plaintiff. The case was thereon appealed by the city to the Appellate Court, which affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court. The city then took the case to the



John D. Gill

Supreme Court. Upon the cause coming before the Supreme Court for the second time, it was decided that the city was only bound to pay the plaintiff what it admitted on the trial to be due him. By which decision there is saved to the city upwards of \$36,000.

JOHN D. GILL was born at Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on February 23, 1851, and is the son of James and Sarah (Beaman) Gill. He was ambitious to improve himself, and early acquired proficiency in the common branches and commenced to teach. He then obtained a season of schooling at Ives Seminary, now Black River Conference Seminary, in his native town, and, in 1868, completed his course there. In 1871, he came to Illinois, entering the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign. There he taught and engaged in manual labor, in order to pay his way. He was obliged to absent himself from the University a year, but finally graduated in 1876. He first studied law with George W. Gere, of Champaign, and then attended the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in 1879. At once coming to Chicago, he commenced practice, although previous to his admission to the Bar, he had acquired considerable business at Champaign. Mr. Gill has obtained a good reputation among the younger members of the Bar for his industry, the thoroughness with which he prepares his cases, and the clearness of his arguments in court. In May, 1885, Mr. Gill was appointed attorney for Chandler & Co., the mortgage-bankers, but still continues his general practice of law.

JOHN GIBBONS was born in the County Donegal, Ireland, in March, 1848, being the youngest child of John and Cecelia (Carr) Gibbons. His father, though a farmer of limited means, took great pride in the education of his children, but as he died in 1851, and as educational advantages were few in that part of the country, John was compelled to work on the farm until he was about

seventeen years of age. His brother, Hon. Patrick Gibbons, now of Keokuk, Iowa, enabled him to commence his scholastic training at a private academy in Londonderry, which was resumed, on coming to America in 1866, at Broad-street Academy, Philadelphia, and afterward pursued at Notre Dame University, in Indiana, which latter institution in 1877 made him, by honorary degree, a Master of Arts. He returned to Philadelphia in 1868, and entered the law office of William H. Martin, to work for his board. There he remained until January, 1870. In March, 1870, he was admitted to the Bar at Keokuk, Iowa. His career in Iowa is best told by Hon. S. M. Clark, of The Gate City, in his sketches of the Keokuk Bar, published in 1879:

"Every hour that he has been a lawyer he has been a student; he has been at once practitioner and pupil. The fact deserves recognition as the method deserves praise. Seeing his capacity and his promise, his new legal friends at Keokuk, with that *esprit de corps* which makes the law the most magnanimous and admirable of professions, solicited and obtained for him, shortly after his coming to Keokuk, the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorney. He held the place until he resigned it, nearly five years later. From 1873 to 1876, he was also city attorney, kept in the place by the vote of both republicans and democrats. Some of the most noticeable and distinguishing work Mr. Gibbons ever did was in this capacity. The city was a debtor at once compromising and defendant. Many nice and intricate points under the law of contract and debt, complicated by intruding elements of Federal law, were involved in or arose under these city cases, taxing alike the ingenuity of counsel and the research of courts. Many of these points, at once practical and obscure, refined but germane, were enlightened by the originality, developed by the industry, and made cogent by the capacity of Mr. Gibbons. Elected to the Legislature in 1876, as a member of the most brilliant and probably the best delegation Lee County ever had in the General Assembly, he was put at a disadvantage at the outset by being, if not the youngest, the least known, and so at the start did not fare so well as his associates in the assignments to committee work. But the test of the work of a session showed the qualities of the man. Before the Legislature adjourned he was conceded to be the highest authority in the house upon questions of constitutional law. The nourishment then given his influence by his ability, secured for him a year later the nomination of his party for the attorney-generalship of the State. Successful as a practitioner, it would yet seem a fair presumption that Mr. Gibbons's highest qualities and capabilities are judicial. That if he had opportunity he would win his highest possible distinction and do his best work as a judge."

While a member of the Legislature of Iowa, his proposed amendment to the State Constitution, shortly after General Grant delivered his famous speech at Des Moines with reference to the Catholics and the public schools, brought him prominently before the country—being himself a Catholic. It is here given:

"That no public funds, moneys, or revenues whatever, shall ever be appropriated or used in the establishment, support, or maintenance of any school, seminary, college, or institution of learning or charity, unless the same shall have been established by the laws of the State of Iowa and under its control; nor shall any institution established, supported and maintained at the public expense, be under the control of any religious denomination, nor shall sectarianism, atheism, or infidelity be even taught therein."

It was defeated principally upon the ground that the latter portion of it might bar out the Bible from the public schools. While pursuing the practice of the law Mr. Gibbons was for some years professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Keokuk Medical College, and was also editor and part owner of the Keokuk Constitution. In the field of journalism he did some effective work during the Tilden campaign. He is independent in politics and thoroughly American in sentiment. In 1879, he removed to Chicago, where he has built up a good practice. For a man who received so few early advantages, his career has been somewhat remarkable.

HENRY A. FOSTER, of the firm of Sears & Foster, was born at Winona, Minn., on January 12, 1858. He is a grandson of Henry A. Foster, of Rome, N. Y., formerly a judge of the Court of Appeals of that State. Mr. Foster received his education in the University of Toronto, leaving that institution in 1876 and coming to Chicago. He was for a time in the county treasurer's office, but was admitted to the Bar in 1879, studying in the office of Gardner & Schuyler. While Mr. Foster has a general practice he gives special attention to probate matters.

VALIDITY OF A GAMING STATUTE—This was an action on a case sued in the Superior Court, founded upon section 132 of the Criminal Code, brought for the use of Mary Larned vs. F. Tiernan, to recover treble the sum of \$2,000, which it was alleged one E. P. Larned lost and paid to the defendant by playing cards. The defendant demurred to the plaintiff's declaration, and, in support thereof, insisted that this section of the revised Criminal Code is unconstitutional and void, because the subject-matter thereof is not expressed in the title of the Act of which it forms a part. Judge Smith, presiding, sustained the demurrer.

The cause was taken to the Supreme Court, where the ruling of the Superior Court was reversed. The court decided that said section is not in contravention of the Constitutional provision referred to, and say:

"This Constitutional provision has always received a liberal construction, and the courts hold, substantially, that there may be included in an Act any means which are reasonably adapted to secure the object indicated by the title.

"For the purpose of suppressing and punishing crime, the Legislature may constitutionally provide punishments other than by indictment, a public prosecution, and fine on conviction. It may, in addition, provide for a civil action in favor of the party injured, or give a penal action at the suit of any one who will prosecute for the same, in which the guilty party may be subjected to fine, penalty, forfeiture, or damages."

EDGAR A. FELLOWS was born, in 1847, at New Orleans, La., and is the son of Thomas and Celeste (Pavina) Fellows. His father passed his early manhood in New York State but removed to New Orleans in 1825, where he spent the remainder of his years as a prominent banker until his death in 1868. At the commencement of the War, Mr. Fellows was a member of the Beauregard Cadets, afterward called the Home Guards. The Guards camped at Carrollton, about six miles from the city, and upon the present site of the Exposition. He served as first sergeant of his company. When General Butler captured the city he was paroled, and was exchanged in September, 1862. After the War he was in business for about seven years, being at one time a commission merchant. While a resident of New Orleans, Mr. Fellows took a deep interest and a leading part in social and literary matters, and was connected with many of its prominent societies, among others, the Shakespeare Club, the histrionic talent of whose members are of no mean order. In religious belief Mr. Fellows is an Episcopalian. He came to Chicago in 1874, and studied law in the office of his brother, Eugene J. Fellows, being admitted to the Bar in 1880. Mr. Fellows was entered into a co-partnership with his brother, which continued until the latter was elected to the XLIIIrd General Assembly in 1883. Since then he has been engaged in general practice alone. Mr. Fellows has figured rather prominently in politics, coming out during the Presidential campaign of 1884. He was made chairman of the Third Ward Democratic Club, which position he now holds. As a lawyer he is very pugnacious, as well as tenacious, never giving up until he finds himself thoroughly defeated, when he submits with a good grace.

WILLIAM HARRIE SHIRLAND was born at Troy, N. Y., on July 4, 1851. Before reaching his majority he had received an academic education, travelled extensively in North and South America, and located in California, where he became connected with the United States mint, and commenced to read law with General Oscar Hugh LaGrange, of San Francisco, formerly a prominent cavalry officer of Wisconsin. After his transfer to Washington he was in government employment, and subsequently took a course in civil engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. There, resuming his law studies with Martin I. Townsend, United States District Attorney, he was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1874 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1878. Mr. Shirland removed to Chicago in 1880, was briefly associated with Emery A. Storrs, and in 1882 formed a partnership with W. C. Asay. Since the dissolution of the latter firm, in December, 1883, he has been alone and engaged in a general practice of the law.

GRANVILLE WILLIAMS BROWNING, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of George T. and Elizabeth (McClung) Browning, and was born at Indianapolis, Ind., on March 14, 1856. His parents removed to St. Paul, Minn., in 1866-67, where he attended the public schools, proving a bright and intelligent pupil and making remarkable progress in his studies, subsequently preparing for college under private tutors. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Michigan University, taking the regular course, and graduated, with honors, in the class of 1877. During the year of

his graduation he came to this city, and, having determined on law as a profession, he began reading in the office of William H. King, and was admitted to practice in 1880. After his admission to the Bar, he continued his studies in the office of Judge Moore, and was connected with him in practice until April, 1885. Since the death of Judge Moore he has been alone, and continues general business. Mr. Browning, although one of the younger members of the Bar, has been unusually successful in practice, and has not only won the excellent opinion of the Bench and Bar as an able lawyer, but has secured an abundant and lucrative patronage. With a naturally gifted legal mind, he has, by assiduous application to study, become learned in law; a profound thinker, he is a safe counselor, and, with fine oratorical powers, is a most convincing advocate.

POWER OF THE LEGISLATURE TO EXEMPT PROPERTY FROM TAXATION.—This question arose in the case of the People, ex rel. H. B. Miller, vs. The Northwestern University, on appeal from a judgment rendered by the County Court against certain lands and town lots in Cook County for delinquent taxes.

The appellant claimed that the property was exempt under the provisions of an amendment to its charter (1855), in these words: "That all property, of whatever kind or description, belonging to or owned by said corporation, shall be forever free from taxation for any and all purposes."

The lands and town lots, the taxation of which was in controversy, were leased to different parties on leases for a longer or shorter time, and none of them were used or occupied for buildings or other direct appliances for education. The Supreme Court decided

"That it was not competent for the General Assembly, under the Constitution of 1848, to exempt from taxation property owned by educational, religious, or charitable corporations, which was not itself used directly in aid of the purposes for which the corporations were created, but which was held for profit merely, although the profits were to be devoted to the proper purposes of the corporation." (80 Ill. 333.)

Another case, involving the same question, against the same corporation, for the taxes of 1875, amounting to \$6,644, was also appealed to the Supreme Court (86 Ill.), when that body, arriving at the same conclusion, said: "We see no reason for departing from the views there expressed,"—referring to the former case.

The first case above referred to was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, and was pending there when the second case above mentioned was before our Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of the United States (9th Otto) held, that the statute of Illinois of 1872, conforming taxation to the Constitution of 1870, impaired the obligation of the contract of exemption of the statute of 1855.

"That the lots, lands, and other property of the University, the annual profits of which, by way of rent or otherwise, are devoted to the purposes of the institution, as a school, could, within the meaning of the Constitution of 1848, be exempted by the statute from taxation, and that the exempting power of the Legislature was not limited to real-estate occupied or in immediate use by the University." Cause remanded.

LAWRENCE M. ENNIS, eldest son of James and Mary A. (Sexton) Ennis, was born in Chicago, on November 3, 1859. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of the city, to which was added instruction in the languages under private tutors. He



then entered the office of his father as a law student, where he remained until his father's death, on November 9, 1880, when Mr. Ennis had barely attained his majority. He immediately formed a co-partnership with F. W. Walker, but a few years his senior, under the firm name of Ennis & Walker, and the firm immediately took charge of the large practice which the father had left, much of it being

among Germans, whose language Mr. Ennis speaks with fluency. At the time of his father's death he had not yet been admitted to practice. On November 16, 1880, he made his application and was examined before the Appellate Court, where the judges, in consideration of the urgent necessity for his immediate admission, granted him permission to practice until the convening of the Supreme Court, January 12, 1881, at which time he was formally admitted as a member of the Illinois Bar. Mr. Ennis was successful in retaining the large practice of his father, although at that time the youngest attorney with an established practice in the State. During his first year of practice he tried over one hundred jury cases, and several in the Supreme and Appellate courts, in which his success dispelled the doubts which his youth was calculated to inspire. Mr. Ennis is an ardent democrat; he commenced his active political work before he was of age, and was one of the organizers of the Iroquois Club. In June, 1880, under the auspices of the Democratic State Committee, he commenced a canvass of the State and made sixty-seven speeches for Hancock and English, and Trumbull, gaining the sobriquet of "the boy orator of Chicago." In religion he is a Catholic, in which faith he was born and educated. Mr. Ennis was married, October 2, 1884, to Elizabeth G. Quinlan, of Woodstock, daughter of one of the oldest and most highly respected settlers of McHenry County. Since an early age, Mr. Ennis has taken great interest in literary work, and is a contributor to numerous magazines and periodicals. So interested has he been in the advancement of literature that each year he presents a gold medal to the North Division High School for its best essayist. He resides at Rogers Park.

FRANCIS THEODORE COLBY, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Andrew J. and Mary Colby, and was born in Chicago on September 27, 1860. His father is a descendant of a prominent New Hampshire family, and is one of the oldest settlers of Chicago now living, having been here since 1850. Francis T. received his early education in the public schools, and in 1877 entered the Northwestern University, at Evanston, taking a special course. Upon finishing his studies, he read law in the office of D. Harry Hammer, and entered the Union Law College, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1880, and was immediately admitted to the Bar. He is known to the profession as a highly successful realty and probate lawyer, and recognized as an able advocate and counselor. Mr. Colby was married on November 27, 1882, to Miss Rose L. Sullivan, of Chicago. They have had two children,—Francis Everett, who died November 6, 1883, and Beatrice, who is still living.

LYSANDER HILL, of the law firm of Hill & Dixon, was born at Union, Lincoln Co., Me., on July 4, 1834, and is the son of Isaac Hill. His ancestors were among the oldest Puritan families of Massachusetts. After attending Warren Academy he entered Bowdoin College, graduating in 1858, and studied with A. P. Gould, at Thomaston, Me., until he was admitted to the Bar in 1860. The partnership which he formed in that town with J. P. Cilley, under the firm name of Cilley & Hill, continued until 1862, when he entered the Army and served as captain of the 20th Maine Infantry for about one year. He was then discharged on account of physical disability, and, settling at Alexandria, Va., he entered into partnership with George Tucker, which continued until 1867. In 1870, he associated himself with E. A. Ellsworth, and, the same year, he removed to Washington. Their practice was largely in patents. Hill & Ellsworth dissolved in 1878, and Judge Hill continued alone until in May, 1881, when he formed a partnership with T. S. E. Dixon, of Chicago, under the firm name of Hill & Dixon. Judge Hill has held several important positions, being register in bankruptcy of the Eighth Judicial District of Virginia from 1867 to 1869, when he was appointed judge of that district, to fill an unexpired term, which office he held until 1870. He was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Virginia two years, and a delegate to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866, and to the National Convention which nominated Grant in 1868. Judge Hill was married, in February, 1864, to Adelaide R. Cole, of Roxbury, Mass. They have three children.

DISBARMENT OF AN ATTORNEY.—An information was filed in the Supreme Court, by three members of the Chicago Bar, in 1875, against Alphonso Goodrich, charging that he had been guilty of improper conduct, in causing false and fraudulent advertisements to be inserted in the newspapers, inviting divorce business. The following are specimens of said advertisements. They were published anonymously, but admitted in the defendant's answer.

"Divorces legally obtained, without publicity and at small expense. Address P. O. Box 1037. The owner has obtained 577 divorces during the last seven years."

"Divorces legally obtained for incompatibility. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 1037."

The court held:

"The Supreme Court, having power to grant a license to practice law, has an inherent right to see that the license is not abused.

"A license is granted on the implied understanding that the party receiving it shall, in all things, demean himself in a proper manner, and abstain from such practices as can not fail to bring discredit upon himself and the courts.

"When an attorney publishes advertisements without any signature, representing that he can procure divorces for causes not known to the law, and without any publicity, and without reference to the residence of the parties, and, by such advertisements, solicits business of that character by communication through a particular post-office box by its number, such conduct is a libel on the courts and a disgrace to the attorney, and is calculated to bring reproach upon the profession."

The court concluded by saying:

"We are satisfied that the defendant has disgraced the profession of the law and his position as one of its ministers, and that he ought to be, and he is from this time forth, disbarred. His name will be stricken from the roll of attorneys of this court."

In the case of the People, etc., vs. Samuel Appleton (105 Ill.), the court decided:

"Although the general rule is, that an attorney-at-law will not be disbarred for misconduct not in his professional capacity, but as an individual, there are cases forming an exception, where his misconduct, in his private capacity, may be of so gross a character as to require his disbarment."

The rule was discharged in this case.

JOHN LU TAYLOR was born at Carbondale, Luzerne Co., Penn., on August 24, 1884. He is of Irish parentage, being a descendant of George Taylor, an old patriot of the Revolution. Until he was about twelve years of age, he lived about the mines of Luzerne County, when he went, with Dr. H. M. Freas, to Mill-edgeville, Carroll Co., Ill. In the summer of 1860, he removed to Jones County, Iowa, and there enlisted as a private in Co. "L," 2d Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, entering the service August 24, 1861. He was wounded and captured at Rienzi, Miss., on August 26, 1862, but escaped the following night. He was also severely wounded in a cavalry charge near West Point, Miss. In April, 1864, he was detailed from the regiment to the headquarters of the Sixteenth Army Corps, General S. A. Hurlbut commanding, and stationed at Memphis, Tenn.; afterward he was with General C. C. Washburn, commanding the district of West Tennessee; and was mustered out of service October 3, 1864, at Davenport, Iowa, after having served for three years and three months. Mr. Taylor participated in nearly all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged, numbering some twenty or thirty, among which were New Madrid, Island No. 10, the cavalry charge at Farmington, battle of Booneville (which made Sheridan his first star), and at Rienzi, and Iuka, Miss. He rode on the battle-line as orderly for General Rosecrans at the battle of Corinth, on October 4, 1862, and was an eye-witness to the charge of Colonel Rogers, of Texas, on Fort Rob-inette. He was in the raid from Memphis, Tenn., to West Point, Miss., in February, 1864, and was wounded on February 22, near West Point. He was in Memphis when Forrest made his raid into that city in August, 1864, and fought a squad of Forrest's men at corner of Union and Main streets, and again, on the retreat, at the 7th Wisconsin Battery camp, capturing one of the enemy. He declined promotion as a commissioned officer in two different colored regiments. He ended his military career as captain of Co. "A," Dakota Mounted Rifles, a frontier organization. Early in the fall of 1865, he commenced the study of law, which he continued irregularly for several years. He was admitted to the Bar, in February, 1874, at Vermillion, Dak., where he had lived for five years. He became prominent in politics in Dakota, being prosecuting attorney of Clay County and deputy United States marshal. He was chairman of the Republican Central Committee which, in 1880, organized the republican party of the southern Black Hills region. In September, 1881, he removed to Chicago. In August, 1882, he was appointed an examiner of claims in the pension office at Washington, resigning about one year later, and then made a specialty of prosecuting claims in all the Departments and before Congress. Of late, Captain Taylor has taken a leading part in the Grand Army of the Republic, having been for the past year a commander of Godfrey Weitzel Post, No. 425. In August, 1865, he was married to Belle C., daughter of George C. Searle, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT, JR., was born on May 1, 1849, at Niles, Mich., and is the son of William S. and Caroline (Morse) Elliott, the latter a native of Maine, and daughter of Daniel Morse, who went to Ohio in an early day, where the daughter was educated in the same school attended by President Garfield. Mr. Elliott is a lineal descendant of John Eliot, the renowned Indian apostle. When he was three years of age his mother died, and he went to

Ohio and lived with his grandfather, Daniel Morse, who then resided on the Western Reserve, where he remained five years. His father having married Arthadine Howell, an old school-mate of his mother, William accompanied his father's family to Quincy, Ill., in 1857, where he resided twelve years, attending the public schools of that city, and receiving a scientific and classical course at the academy of Soule & Hyatt, famous for its educational advantages, during the War. He always stood at the head of his classes, and took high rank as a debater and orator. He spent four years in the Merchants' and Farmers' National Bank, at Quincy, under President Lorenzo Bull, obtaining an excellent training in financial matters. On March 4, 1869, he came to Chicago, and engaged in the insurance business, in which he continued until June 1, 1879. He then began the study of the law in the office of Emery A. Storrs, being admitted to the Bar by the Appellate Court of the first district of Illinois, in October, 1881, and was one of five standing equally well at the head of a class of thirty-three applicants. He immediately began practice in the office of Mr. Storrs, doing a prosperous business up to August 1, 1883, when he entered into a partnership with that gentleman. Among the cases in which Mr. Elliott's ability has shone conspicuously may be mentioned that of Matthew H. Escott, an insolvent debtor who had been imprisoned over two years under the insolvent debtors' act. It was generally held that he was hopelessly imprisoned for life; but Mr. Elliott took his case and persevered until he discovered technical defects in the proceedings by which he had been committed, which resulted in the release of Mr. Escott. On October 14, 1871, while the ruins of the great city were still smoking, Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Alinda Caroline Harris, formerly of Janesville, Wis. To many a young man, such a disaster to the city would have caused a postponement of his wedding day; but Mr. Elliott never allows his plans to be interrupted even by the elements. When he came to Chicago he united with the First Congregational Church, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor, his wife being a valued member of the same church. He has been a prominent member of the Apollo Musical Club of Chicago, being on its board of management two years, and to his efforts during the earlier years of its existence is due very much of its present success. He is a republican, and has been intimately identified with all the campaigns of that party since the nomination of President Garfield in 1880. He was a prominent candidate for the office of State's attorney before the Cook County Republican Convention in the fall of 1884. He is a member of the Young Commercial Republican Club of Chicago, of the Young Republican Club of Chicago, of the Cook County Central Republican Club, of the Twelfth Ward Central Republican Club, and of the Seventh Precinct Republican Club. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 686, A.F. & A.M.; Orator of Garden City Council, No. 202, Royal Arcanum; a member of Archon Council, No. 4, Royal League; and of the Stephen A. Douglas Council, No. 66, National Union. Mr. Elliott has a wonderfully retentive memory, and possesses the power of analysis in a high degree. He conducts his business in accordance with the highest standards of professional ethics. He is a logical reasoner and illustrates his discourses with similes, metaphors and antitheses in rich and varied profusion.

THE CIRCUIT AND SUPERIOR COURTS THE SAME.

—The question of the identity of these courts was raised in the case of *Jones vs. Albee* (70 Ill.). The Supreme Court held:

"The intention of the Constitution of 1870 is, to give the several judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County identically the same powers, and place them on the same footing of Circuit Courts, but composed of branches corresponding with the number of judges, each judge, while holding such branch, to have all the powers of the Circuit Court. It does not require a majority of the judges of either of said courts to sit together, but each may hold court by himself."

In the case of *Hall vs. Hamilton* (74 Ill.), it was held:

"It is error for more than one judge to preside at the same time during the trial of any case, or to participate in any decision. The record should show that but one judge presided."

In a still later case (112 Ill.), it was held:

"The Superior Court of Cook County being, in law, a Circuit Court, it follows that where a special statutory jurisdiction is conferred on the Circuit Court, the Superior Court will, by the same act, though not named, acquire a like jurisdiction, and vice versa."

WILLIAM C. ASAY, son of Edward G. and Emma (Oliver) Asay, was born at Chicago, in 1857. After attending school at Lake Forest for a time, he went to Europe for two years, and while there prepared for college; entering Yale College upon his return, from whence he graduated in 1880. He then attended the Law

School at Chicago, and in 1881, was admitted to the Bar, undergoing his examination before the Appellate Court of this State. He commenced the practice of law in Chicago with his father, who, in 1882, went to Europe and delegated to his son the care of his large practice during his absence. This duty was performed to the satisfaction of his father and the clients whose interests he had protected; during this period he prepared the briefs, and instituted a number of very important litigations. So thoroughly satisfied

W. C. Asay

was Mr. Asay with the proficiency of his son, that he joined him with himself in business; and this action on the part of the veteran lawyer is conceded to have been fully justified by the legal ability of his son and to have been an eminently fitting commercial arrangement, as a continuance of this association in the law, by William C. Asay, will enable him worthily to wear the mantle of his father. The son is now engaged in contesting one of the most important cases ever brought before the Federal Courts, involving a most thorough and exhaustive knowledge of constitutional law, as upon the decision of the case rests the constitutional police power of the State relative to the control of navigable streams. He was married at Bellevue, Ohio, in 1880, to Miss Belle Woodward, daughter of Dr. Amos Woodward. They have one daughter.

CHARLES ELI CRUIKSHANK, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Levi and Ann (Crosby) Cruikshank, and was born at Utica, N.Y., on October 6, 1857. After attending the public schools, he passed through the high school and prepared for college at the Whitestown Seminary. In 1877, he entered Hamilton College, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of June, 1879. Shortly after his graduation he became interested in law, and began reading in the office of Hon. J. Thomas Spriggs, member of Congress for the Oneida district, and was admitted to the Bar. He remained there until 1882, engaged in active practice, when he came to this city, where he has since been located. Mr. Cruikshank has won the excellent opinion of both Bench and Bar, by conscientious work, as an able lawyer, and enjoys an enviable reputation as a successful advocate and counselor.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLAIR, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of John and Isabel Blair, of Grand Rapids, Mich., where he was born February 15, 1850. When he was five years of age, his parents moved to Martin, Allegan Co., Mich., where he attended school and assisted his father in farming until his twenty-first year, when he entered Olivet College, at Olivet, Mich., taking the full preparatory and classical course, and graduated, with honors, in the class of 1877. During the same year he came to this city, and accepted the chair of commercial law and bookkeeping of St. Ignatius College, which he filled three years. During the most of this time he was reading law in the office of Hon. John N. Jewett, with whom he remained as student two years. In the October term, 1880, of the Appellate Court, he passed the rigid examination required by the statutes, and was admitted to practice. Shortly after his admission, he returned to Grand Rapids, and entered the law office of Blair, Kingsley & Kleinhans, where he continued as principal clerk for two years. At the expiration of that time, having thoroughly prepared himself for his profession, he located in this city, and has since been engaged in general practice. Mr. Blair is one of the most successful lawyers of the Chicago Bar, and owes his standing in his profession to a thorough legal education and natural aptitude and talents for the work. He is a reliable counselor, a shrewd advocate, and a sound lawyer.

CHARLES F. M. ALLEN, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Frank G. and Sarah Allen, and was born at Rochester, N.Y., on February 28, 1861. After attending the public schools of his native city, he graduated from the Rochester Free Academy, and shortly afterward came to Chicago. His inclination for the legal profession induced him to begin the study of law, and he became a student in the office of Hon. Harvey B. Hurd, the reviser and compiler of the Statutes of Illinois, with whom he remained one year, when he entered the office of Henry M. Bacon. He finished his studies in the offices of Young, Scott & Adams, and was admitted to practice in October, 1883. Mr. Allen combines the talents of both the advocate and counselor to an exceptional degree, and his success in general practice, also that of realty, has given him an excellent standing with the Bar and a gratifying patronage of clients. With his habit of thoroughness in detail and unremitting attention to his well chosen profession, he will take an envied position among the leading lawyers of Chicago.

HENRY J. FISHER was born on March 27, 1847, at Point Pleasant, W. Va. His father (Henry J. Fisher, deceased) was one of the oldest lawyers of that portion of the State, served in the Legislature, and was otherwise prominent in State affairs. Mr. Fisher graduated from the military school at Lexington, studied law with his father for two years, and, in 1868, was admitted to practice in the State courts. For the succeeding three years he practiced in West Virginia. After spending some time in Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Minnesota, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained until 1883. During that year he came to Chicago and established himself as a lawyer whose specialty from the first has been corporation law and the management of will contests. He is a stalwart republican, and took an active part in the last presidential campaign. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Law Institute; also is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M.;

corporate limits, is not a tax in the Constitutional sense of that term."

RUFUS NAPOLEON RHODES, son of Rufus R. and Martha F. Rhodes, was born at Pascagoula, Miss., on June 15, 1856. When thirteen years of age he was sent to the preparatory school of Dr. J. B. Shearer, at Custer Springs, Halifax, Va.; but before his course was finished, Dr. Shearer was elected president of the South-western Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., where Mr. Rhodes followed him, graduating in 1873. The next year he was appointed assistant treasurer of the Mississippi Levee Board, with headquarters at Greenville, Miss., where he remained nearly one year. He then began the study of law with Senator James E. Bailey, of Clarksville, Tenn., and served as his private secretary at Washington in 1876-77. In 1877, he was elected city attorney of Clarksville, to which office he was successively re-elected five times;



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LaFayette Chapter No. 1, R.A.M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. He was married on June 27, 1875, to Maria Proctor, of West Virginia.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TO LICENSE.—This question was raised in the cases of *Braun et al. vs. The City of Chicago* (110 Ill.). The Supreme Court held:

"The Legislature is fully authorized by the Constitution to confer power, by general law, upon incorporated cities to demand and collect a license-fee or tax of all persons who shall pursue the business or calling of brokers within their limits, and to prohibit, within such limits, the business of a money-changer or broker, broker or commission merchant, including that of merchandise, produce or grain broker, real-estate broker, and insurance broker, without license therefor; and such a provision in the charter of a city, and an ordinance in pursuance thereof, are not in conflict with any Constitutional provision.

"A license-fee imposed by a city or village, in pursuance of power conferred by the Legislature for that purpose, upon certain avocations, trades, business, or occupations, carried on within the

and, in 1880, was elected by the State-debt-paying democrats to the General Assembly of Tennessee. In the latter part of 1883, he moved to Chicago and resumed his legal practice, associating himself with Hon. Frederick H. Winston, now Minister to Persia, in February, 1884. Mr. Rhodes comes from a prominent Southern family. His grandfather, Thomas Rhodes, once owned nearly every vessel on the Alabama River, and his father was a lawyer of distinguished talents at the New Orleans Bar, who, prior to the War, was a member of the Court of Appeals. All of the members of his mother's family were wealthy ship-owners. Mr. Rhodes was married on June 27, 1884, to Miss Margaret Dabney Smith, a relative of the prominent Dabney family of Virginia.

WIRT DEXTER WALKER, son of James M. and Ella M. Walker, was born at Chicago, on September 1, 1860. His parents formerly resided at Ann Arbor, Mich., and removed to this city about 1852. Hon. James M. Walker was a prominent member of the Bar during the earliest history of this city, and until his death stood in the foremost rank of able lawyers. W. D. Walker received his elementary education under private tutors, and at the age of sixteen entered Yale College, whence he graduated in 1880, taking a classical diploma. Immediately after his graduation he returned to this

city and entered the law office of Wirt Dexter, the prominent advocate and counselor, remaining with him as a student three years, when, after a successful examination, he was granted a certificate to practice in all of the courts. Mr. Walker confines himself to civil practice.

POWER OF THE CITY TO LICENSE PACKING-HOUSES.—The location of so many packing-houses, tallow-chandleries, bone and soap factories, and tanneries, within the city limits and adjacent thereto, had become a matter of serious investigation by the Board of Health and others. That these establishments were noxious to the health and comfort of the citizen was evident from experience and observation. The question arose as to how they could be regulated and controlled. In 1874, City Attorney R. S. Tuthill drew up an ordinance to cover the case, which was adopted by the City Council.

A. C. Edsall

It provided for the licensing of these establishments, fixing the sum to be paid therefor at one hundred dollars. It also empowered the Mayor to revoke any license on conviction of any one for a breach of the ordinance. Of course, such an ordinance provoked pronounced opposition, and many good lawyers thought it would not stand the test of examination by the Supreme Court. A case soon arose,—the Chicago Packing and Provision Company vs. The City. The facts were agreed upon, and the ordinance was sustained by the court below. On appeal to the Supreme Court, where it was urged that the city had no power to pass the ordinance, that Court decided "That the law giving cities the power to direct the location and regulate the management and construction of packing houses, etc., confers the power to license such establishments, as one means of regulating the same." The results of this ordinance have been as important as beneficial to the health of the city.

CALVIN CATE MARCH, attorney and counselor at law, one of the most successful members of the Chicago Bar, is the son of Reed C. and Mary March, and was born at Londonderry, N. H., on April 30, 1846. Until he reached his eighteenth year, he attended the public schools and assisted his father in farming. His parents, meanwhile, coming to this State, and settling at Dixon, in 1855, he became a student of the Dixon Seminary, graduating, with honors, from that excellent institution in the class of 1868. Becoming interested in law, and possessing natural qualifications for that profession, he read for some time with Hon. J. K. Edsall, of Dixon, State attorney-general, and entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, acquitting himself with honors in 1870. Locating at Rochelle, Ill., he engaged in active practice of his profession during the succeeding three years, then formed a partnership with M. D. Hathaway. In 1884, he removed to this city, where he has since been engaged in general practice. Mr. March is a successful advocate and a prudent counselor, and devotes his entire attention to a lucrative clientage.

HIRAM BIGELOW, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of Joel and Mary A. Bigelow, and was born at Whitby, Ontario, Canada, on January 28, 1860. When he was five years of age, his parents removed to Milwaukee, where they remained until 1867, and then came to Chicago. After passing through the public schools and graduating from the High School, he turned his attention to the study of law, and entered the office of C. C. Clark, of this city, as student and clerk. During 1882, he entered the Union Law School, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1884, and was admitted to practice. Mr. Bigelow's natural legal talents, together with a thorough and conscientious preparation for his profession, have already secured him a liberal patronage and an excellent standing in the Chicago Bar. Reliable as a counselor and a ready advocate, he has met with enviable success as one of the

younger members of the legal fraternity, and his position as a leading lawyer is more than assured.

GEORGE WASHINGTON NORTHRUP, Jr., attorney and counselor at law, is the son of George W. and Mary S. Northrup, and was born at Rochester, N. Y., on January 29, 1861. The father has all his life been identified with educational institutions, and now occupies the president's chair of the Morgan Park Theological Seminary. In 1867, the family came West and located in this city. Here, young Northrup received his early education, subsequently entering the Rochester (N. Y.) University, from which he graduated in the class of 1881, with high honors. Immediately after his graduation, he accepted the chair of mathematics of the Morgan Park Military Academy, which he filled one year, and afterward turned his attention to the study of law in the office of Grant & Brady. In 1884, he was admitted to the Bar, passing a rigid examination before the Appellate Court here, with the highest average in a class of thirty. Mr. Northrup, although one of the youngest members of the Bar, is a thoroughly educated lawyer, and has won a numerous clientage through his success as an advocate and counselor.

CUTHBERT WARD LAING was born at Newcastle, on the borders of Scotland, on June 23, 1845. His father, David N. Laing, was then a prominent iron manufacturer, of the firm of Laing & Gardner. Mr. Laing, Sr., served his apprenticeship in the same shop and at the same bench with Robert Stephenson, son of the famous inventor of locomotives, and assisted in producing the castings for the first engine, which was completed in 1821. Cuthbert was the second son of a family of six children, four of whom are living. After the panic of 1847, the Laing family emigrated to Flatbush, Long Island, and afterward to Buffalo, N. Y., where Cuthbert attended the high school and studied civil engineering with General William Sooy Smith, now of Chicago. In Detroit he also pursued a course of study, his father leaving him there, and going with his family to live in Northern Michigan. There, in Lapeer County, they still reside, having celebrated their golden wedding in September, 1882. The elder Mr. Laing started the extensive Boomer Iron Works in Chicago. He is the owner of several farms in Michigan. Cuthbert joined the 2d Michigan Battery, as a private, on August 1, 1861, and in the following October became second lieutenant. After the battle of Shiloh he was made first lieutenant, being the only officer of his command not killed or captured. Of his battery of six guns; four were captured on the afternoon of the first day's fight, on April 6, 1862, and Lieutenant Laing was ordered to another part of the field with his section, where he lost a number of horses, thus compelling him to spike one of his guns, and leave it on the field; but soon after he rallied his men, and brought it off by hand. He was afterward commissioned captain of a new battery, but not mustered. Subsequently, he became adjutant of the 14th Illinois Infantry (Governor Palmer's regiment), and served with credit in the Army of the Tennessee. At the conclusion of the War, he served on the Western plains with his regiment, until November, 1865. For the succeeding three years, he was connected with the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Illinois Central as a civil engineer, and afterward engaged in business as an architect. He was subsequently admitted to the Bar, and has been for some time a practicing attorney in this city. In 1879-82, Colonel Laing served as adjutant of the 1st Regiment, I.N.G., and from the latter year until 1884, as lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general of the 1st Brigade, I.N.G. He also holds the position of adjutant-general for the State of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias. Colonel Laing is a Mason in good standing, being a member of Detroit Lodge, No. 2, A.F. & A.M., and Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M. In 1874, he was married to Clara Irene, daughter of the late Isaac C. Day, many years a leading wholesale merchant of Chicago. She died in August, 1876, leaving one child,—Clara Irene.

JOHN BLISS PORTER, attorney and counselor at law, is the son of John B. and Mary S. Porter, and was born at St. Augustine, Florida, on September 27, 1857. His father was a surgeon of the regular army. After having received his rudimentary education, he was fitted for college in the Williston Seminary, East Hampton. In 1876, he entered Yale College and graduated, taking his degree of B. A., with the class of 1880. He determined upon law as a profession, and, shortly after finishing his collegiate course, attended lectures in the law department of the Alma Mater, and took his degree of LL.B. in 1882, and was at once admitted to the Connecticut Bar. During the following year he came West, and entered the office of E. G. Asay, and has since been engaged in general practice, giving special attention to the law relating to real estate.

LAW AND ORDER.

THE CITIZENS' LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE is a new thing in the world of reform. It originated in Chicago, and has spread throughout the country; has attained a

national organization, and has attracted attention in other parts of the world. The president of the National League is now Charles C. Bonney, who has long been known as one of the most celebrated members of the Chicago Bar, and a writer on political and legal subjects of wide reputation, and from whose published addresses and official reports of the local and national organizations has been compiled the following brief historic sketch of the Law and Order movement.

The object of this organization is the enforcement of the existing laws, particularly those enacted for the restriction of the liquor-traffic, and especially those which forbid the sale of intoxicants to children and youths. The supreme purpose of the Law and Order movement is the preservation of the rising generation from habits of dissipation and vice. Protect the young, and the State will endure. This new crusade is against those who violate the laws. It teaches respect for the constituted authorities, a reverence for the sacred principle of human government, and the duty of all who receive the protection of the laws to uphold and enforce their requirements. It leaves the propriety of the laws to the people whose representatives enact them, and insists that, while a statute intended to suppress an evil or advance a remedy is in force, it shall be obeyed. It seeks neither truce nor compromise, but demands only obedience to the laws. The only terms which Law and Order organizations offer to law-breakers are "unconditional surrender," and they "move immediately upon the enemy's works." The League is not vindictive; it seeks no revenge, but it insists upon submission to the laws.

The Law and Order movement originated in Chicago in 1877. During the railroad riots which, in that year, startled and alarmed the country, Frederick F. Elmendorf and Andrew Paxton observed that a large proportion of the rioters were half-drunken boys. Subsequent observations, carefully conducted, showed that an army of such boys, estimated to number thirty thousand, were habitual patrons of the liquor-saloons of Chicago, and were undergoing a rapid transformation into drunkards, vagrants, paupers, lunatics, and criminals. Those men gathered a handful of friends, and earnestly sought a remedy. They were led to the creation of a new agency for the repression of the worst evils of intemperance. On November 25, 1877, the "Citizens' League of Chicago for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors" was organized. This is the parent organization of the new movement. Mr. Elmendorf was elected president, and Mr. Paxton appointed prosecuting agent. The president raised the funds; the agent prosecuted the cases.

The methods of operation were simple. Mr. Paxton, and sometimes others, visited the dram-shops in a regular order, and whenever a minor was found drinking in a saloon a complaint was made before a magistrate and a prosecution instituted. Obstacles were encountered, but they were speedily overcome; and

Austin O. Sexton

soon the penalty of fine or imprisonment followed the complaint so swiftly, that the then three thousand liquor-saloons of Chicago practically surrendered, and have ever since acknowledged the power of the Citizens'

League. It is believed that fully five-sixths of the sale of liquors to minors has been effectually suppressed. The extraordinary success of the new crusade led people to wonder why it had not been thought of before. It has had from the beginning, the warm support of the pulpit and the press. Its meetings have generally been held in churches and on Sunday evenings. The newspapers, almost without exception, have commended the work and published its progress.

Such a movement could not long remain merely local. It soon extended to other States, and attained a National organization in Tremont Temple, Boston, on February 22, 1883, through a convention of delegates from eight States, and took the name of "The Citizens' Law and Order League of the United States." The second annual meeting was held at Lake Bluff, near Chicago, on August 28-29, 1884, and the third in New York City, on February 23, 1885.

The spread of the movement has been so rapid and so spontaneous, and without direct aid from the original or the National organization, that exact statistics are not accessible; but the secretary reported at the second annual convention, that, from all the information he had been able to obtain, he felt warranted in stating that there were then probably not less than five hundred Law and Order Leagues in the United States, with a membership of at least sixty thousand persons.

Inquiries for information of the means by which such extraordinary successes have been achieved, have come from several foreign countries, including England, the Sandwich Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope. It was the belief of Mr. Elmendorf, that the Law and Order movement would finally become not only national, but also international; and the signs of the times indicate that his faith will yet be verified.

The anniversary of the birthday of Washington has been adopted as the annual Law and Order day.

In an address setting forth the nature and principles of this reform, Mr. Bonney said:

"While the present work of the Law and Order movement is concentrated on the single point of enforcing the laws for the regulation and restraint of the liquor-traffic, and especially the preservation of the youth of the country from the evils it engenders, the vital principle of the movement is as broad as the domain of government, and is essential to the endurance of constitutional liberty. That vital principle is the supremacy of the laws. Liberty must be obedient to the laws that self-government enacts, or liberty itself will degenerate into anarchy, and perish. It is generally admitted that the laws for the restriction of the liquor-traffic are the most difficult of enforcement. If they can be enforced, any others which public opinion approves can be carried into effect. The Law and Order movement is manifestly entitled to the support of all good citizens, unless it can be shown that those engaged in the liquor-traffic are entitled to a special indulgence to disobey the laws. All other classes are required to yield obedience to the requirements of the law-making power, and the last persons who should ask to be made an exception to that rule are the saloon-keepers and liquor-dealers."

The organization of the National Law and Order League, for 1885, is as follows:

President—Charles C. Bonney, Chicago. Vice-Presidents—Rev. Israel P. Warren, D.D., Maine; Charles H. Thorndike, New Hampshire; Hon. John B. Mead, Vermont; Hon. Rufus S. Frost, Massachusetts; Hon. T. T. Carr, Rhode Island; Hon. Noah Davis, New York; General Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey; Hon. Arthur M. Burton, Pennsylvania; Rev. Washington Gladden, D.D.,

Ohio; Jerome T. Cobb, Michigan; Captain I. P. Rumsey, Illinois; General Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; Right Rev. John Ireland, Minnesota; Hon. C. C. Nourse, Iowa; General O. O. Howard, Nebraska; Joab Mulvane, Kansas. Secretary—L. Edwin Dudley, Boston, Mass. Treasurer—Hon. John G. Webster, Boston, Mass. General Agent—Andrew Paxton, Chicago. Executive Committee—Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D., New York; Hon. T. R. Swinton, Maine; Lewis D. Vail, Pennsylvania; W. T. B. Milliken, New York; Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., New York; General C. T. Christiansen, New York; John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania; John H. Perry, Connecticut; B. B. Johnson, Massachusetts; C. W. Wyman, Vermont; J. C. Shaffer, Illinois; George H. Foster, Wisconsin.

The following are the officers of the Chicago Citizens' League for 1885:

President—I. P. Rumsey. Vice-Presidents—D. W. Irwin, E. W. Blatchford, John V. Farwell, H. N. Higginbotham, F. F. Spencer, P. D. Armour, Tuthill King, General I. N. Stiles, A. A. Carpenter, R. D. Fowler, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, E. G. Keith, Dr. Oscar DeWolf, Rt. Rev. W. E. McLaren, N. K. Fairbank, L. J. Gage, T. M. Avery, Robert Scott, J. H. McVicker, Charles L. Hutchinson, Bishop Charles E. Cheney, Murry Nelson, C. H. Case, Byron L. Smith, Rev. J. H. Barrows, E. Nelson Blake, O. W. Potter, W. J. Quan, S. W. Allerton, W. T. Baker, Rev. Frank M. Bristol, E. F. Cragin, O. D. Wetherell, Robert Bines, Marshall Field, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, C. H. McCormick, Rev. Dr. Lorimer, O. S. A. Sprague, Emery A. Storrs (deceased), David Swing, W. J. Onahan, George M. Pullman, W. A. Fuller, Ferd. W. Peck, A. G. Van Schaick, John R. Walsh, Rev. W. H. Ryder, H. M. Sherwood, C. B. Blair. Executive Committee—R. T. Crane, J. C. Shaffer, Thomas Hood, A. C. Bartlett, H. W. Rogers, Father Hagan, John Wade, Ira J. Mason, C. N. Fay, John C. Durgin, A. T. Hemingway, W. P. Rend, Herman H. Kohlsaat, W. J. Chalmers, C. C. Bonney. Recording Secretary—Francis P. Fisher. Corresponding Secretary—Thomas Kane. Treasurer—John R. Walsh. General Agent—Andrew Paxton.

tated the question at the hall of the Garden City Division of the Sons of Temperance, of which he is a prominent member, and in connection with the late F. F. Elmendorf, president of the Citizens' League, brought before that society the question "What can be done to save the boys?" The discussion which followed was the inception of the Citizens' League. The work of the League has been reduced to a system by Mr. Paxton and his assistants, and thousands of law-breaking saloon keepers have been vigorously prosecuted with the most salutary and gratifying results; boys and girls, to a large extent, have been kept out of saloons; and the practice of selling liquor to minors over the bar has been almost entirely suppressed. Mr. Paxton was married, in May, 1850, to Miss Annie Pyburn, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, since deceased; she bore him three children,—James P., John F., and Elizabeth A. His marriage to Martha Proctor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, occurred on May 21, 1861. They have two children,—Alice (the wife of Mr. H. Comstock) and Annie.

THE ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized at Springfield, January 4, 1877, and the Chicago Bar has always taken a leading part in its proceedings. It is not within the province of this work even to enumerate all the valuable contributions of Chicago lawyers to the proceedings of the State Association, but some of the more important may be named. They include addresses, essays and reports by E. B. Sherman, J. B. Bradwell, C. C. Bonney, M. W. Fuller, H. F. Vallette, F. H. Kales, T. Lyle Dickey, J. K. Edsall, Isaac N. Arnold, John A. Jameson, J. B. Leake, Thomas Dent, G. W. Cothran, and Van Buren Denslow.

RECAPITULATION OF CASES PROSECUTED SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE.

Chicago.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	Total.
Charges against saloon-keepers.....	241	166	96	233	779	1,128	1,114	3,757
Held to the grand jury.....	81	90	50	60	112	98	105	596
Fined by justices.....	83	85	13	83	450	432	451	1,607

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRESTS.

Before the Organization of the League.				Since its Organization.							
Chicago.	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	Total.
No. of general arrests.....	26,430	27,291	28,035	27,208	27,338	28,480	31,713	32,800	37,187	39,434	224,160
No. of arrests of minors.....	5,138	6,098	6,818	5,400	5,261	6,144	6,753	7,199	6,675	6,718	44,150
No. of minors committed to House of Correction.....	1,335	1,527	1,782	1,571	1,247	1,224	1,207	1,413	1,339	1,510	9,511
No. of girls under 20 years of age sent to House of Correction.....	279	306	289	257	145	94	104	105	120	86	911

ANDREW PAXTON, general agent of the Citizens' League, son of Andrew and Mary Paxton, was born in Haxham, England, on November 25, 1825. He received his education in the schools of his native city. Soon after coming of age he removed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and engaged in the furniture business, continuing this vocation several years. In 1869, he came to this city, and was employed as collector for some time, subsequently engaging in the restaurant business for various parties, and in 1873, established himself in the same business on Washington Street, at the corner of Clark Street, which he continued until 1878. Since early youth Mr. Paxton has been an active worker in church and benevolent societies, and has operated a great portion of his time in the aid and development of charitable institutions. The riots of 1877 directed his attention to the fact that a large number of those constituting the mobs were boys, and that most of them were drunk. He agi-

On the death of Hon. O. H. Browning, in 1881, Mr. Sherman, who was then vice-president for the Seventh Judicial District, became president of the Association, and served until the close of the term. At the annual meeting in January, 1882, C. C. Bonney was elected president for the ensuing year. David Davis, whose interests and judicial services in Chicago, make him, in a certain sense, a Chicago man, was president of the Association in 1884.

Its work has been of a highly practical nature, embracing such topics as criminal-law reform, the legal education of lawyers and the people, the prevention of

needless expense and delay in litigation, bankruptcy legislation, the regulation of corporations, and other subjects of general importance.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

This organization, which embraces a large number of the most distinguished lawyers of the United States, was organized at Saratoga, New York, on August 21, 1878. It has held an annual meeting in the same month of each succeeding year.

Chicago has taken so prominent a part in the proceedings of this Association, that some mention of what it has done in that connection is due in the present history. Chicago has been represented in the vice-presidency by C. C. Bonney and E. B. Sherman; in the executive committee by C. C. Bonney; in the general

council by Thomas Hoyne, E. B. Sherman, and James K. Edsall; in the State council by Lyman Trumbull, B. F. Ayer, R. Biddle Roberts, Isaac N. Arnold, and Richard S. Tuthill; and in the proceedings of the Association by Mr. Sherman's resolution, calling for legislation discriminating between professional and non-habitual criminals, and a speech on the proposal of a National Appellate Court; and Mr. Bonney's speeches on the same subject, and on "Judicial Supremacy," "Defective and Slipshod Legislation," and "The Delay and Uncertainty of Judicial Administration."

The Chicago members of the Association, at the present time, include the following names: B. F. Ayer, C. C. Bonney, Thomas Dent, James K. Edsall, John M. Hamilton, E. G. Mason, R. Biddle Roberts, E. B. Sherman, Lyman Trumbull, and Richard S. Tuthill.

HARBOR AND MARINE.

HARBOR.

The Chicago harbor, since 1833, when the first appropriation was expended in opening a straight outlet from the river into the lake, has gradually been extended to its present splendid proportions. Since 1871, the work of forming an outer harbor has been carried steadily forward. Besides the north and south piers and the new light-house, the improvements include over five miles of substantial breakwater and two pier lights. The work now in progress, when completed, will afford an outer harbor for all vessels seeking the port, and the breakwater a safe protection to all craft driven to the southern end of the lake under stress of weather. The annual appropriations, and expenditures on this work, since 1871, have been—

Date of appropriation.	Amount.	Net annual expenditure.
Surplus of 1870-71		\$ 119,999 89
June 10, 1872	\$ 90,000 00	
March 3, 1873	90,000 00	90,000 00
June 23, 1874	75,000 00	90,000 00
June 23, 1875	78,000 00	71,000 00
August 3, 1876	5,000 00	81,000 00
June 18, 1878	75,000 00	6,000 00
March 3, 1879	75,000 00	75,000 00
June 14, 1880	145,000 00	75,000 00
March 3, 1881	150,000 00	70,000 00
August 2, 1882	200,000 00	175,000 00
....., 1883		200,000 00
July 5, 1884	100,000 00	100,000 00
Totals prior to 1871	606,305 00	486,305 10
Grand totals	\$1,689,305 00	\$1,639,304 90
Surplus balance		\$50,000 10

For 1883, the liabilities exceeded the balance of former appropriations, and no appropriation having been made this year, Congress, on July 5, 1884, made the appropriation of \$100,000 to cover the deficiency. The amount expended during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1883, exclusive of the outstanding liabilities of July 1, 1882, was \$130,843. On July 1, 1883, the outstanding liabilities were \$65,357, and the amount available at this date was \$45,651.40. An item of \$250,000 for the Chicago harbor was inserted in the river and harbor appro-

priation for 1885, but it was lost with the other items in that bill.

The engineer officers who have had charge of the harbor improvements since 1871 have been—

Lieutenant F. A. Hinman, assistant to Colonel Houston, October 4, 1872, to December 19, 1873; station, Chicago.

Major G. L. Gillespie, temporarily on duty under orders of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, April 1, 1873, to May 3, 1877; in charge of improvement of Chicago harbor from July 14, 1874, to May 3, 1877; engineer officer, Military Division of the Missouri, from July 16, 1878, to September 28, 1878; station, Chicago.

Major G. J. Lydecker, assistant to Colonel Houston, May 1, 1874, to May 3, 1877; station, Chicago, to April 29, 1875; engineer officer, Military Division of the Missouri, May 3, 1877, to July 16, 1878; in charge of construction of harbor of Chicago, May 3, 1877, to June 19, 1882; station, Chicago.

Major W. H. H. Benyaure, in charge of construction of harbor of Chicago, June 19, 1882, up to date.

Captain J. F. Gregory, lieutenant-colonel and aide-de-camp, engineer officer, Military Division of the Missouri, from December 27, 1878, to October 29, 1883; station, Chicago.

Major T. H. Handbury, engineer officer, Division of the Missouri, December 15, 1883, to date; temporarily in charge of improvement of Chicago harbor during Major Benyaure's leave, on account of sickness, December 4, 1884, to date; station, Chicago.

The light-house keepers since 1871 have been Charles H. Bann, appointed April 9, 1874, resigned in 1875; Antony Aagen, present keeper, appointed June 23, 1875. The first assistant keepers for the same period have been James Peterson, Hans S. Hanson, H. S. Hagenson, Charles Klingston, Samuel Hendrickson and S. P. Nelson.

MARINE.

The marine interests of Chicago, at the time of the fire of 1871, were in an extremely flourishing condition, and although the Custom-house records were destroyed, an accurate estimate of the business done that year has been made. This shows 1871 as comparing favorably with all preceding years, as also with those succeeding, there having been, down to 1885, only one year when a larger number of vessels was owned in the district, and two years in which the tonnage has been larger. Navigation opened in 1871 on April 3, the earliest date then known in the history of the port. By December, 12,330 vessels, with 3,096,101 tonnage had arrived, and 12,312, with tonnage of 3,082,235, had cleared; vessels with a sail capacity of 2,406,300 tons, and steam capacity of

394,000 tons laying up at this port for the winter. The number of vessels owned in the district was 650, with tonnage aggregating 95,395.95, divided among 84 steam vessels, 333 sail vessels, and 233 canal-boats and barges. During the ensuing fourteen years, numerous transfers of vessels were made to other districts, so that the ownership list was reduced nearly fifty per cent. This is shown in the following table:

Year.	Vessels owned in district.	Tonnage.
1871.....	650	95,395.95
1872.....	654	99,403
1873.....	646	104,827
1874.....	434	83,804
1875.....	410	78,760
1876.....	387	73,824
1877.....	389	72,934
1878.....	368	68,647
1879.....	364	67,988
1880.....	360	69,339
1881.....	366	71,670.87
1882.....	368	67,535.25
1883.....	357	63,899.39
1884.....	372	60,941.56

In this table, a decrease is shown in the number and tonnage of vessels owned in Chicago in 1884, as compared with 1871, of 278 vessels and 34,454.39 tonnage; although, during the intervening period, there had been built in this district 126 vessels, with a tonnage of 13,025.45. Of these, there were 32 schooners, 23 propellers, 21 steam canal-boats, 27 tug-propellers, twelve tugs, one scow schooner, three steamers, and one sloop-yacht. Whatever increase in the tonnage these additions to the marine made, was more than offset by the loss of vessels from this port by burning and sinking, of which there were 119 schooners, two propellers, one scow, two tugs, one steam canal-boat, one steamer, one sloop, five brigs and five barks, a total of 137 vessels with 27,413.91 tonnage. Following is a record by years of the ships built and lost, with their tonnage:

Year.	Vessels built.	Tonnage.	Vessels lost.	Tonnage.
1872.....	10	3,380	19	4,470
1873.....	14	2,011	8	1,548
1874.....	10	1,246	5	1,074
1875.....	10	725	13	2,561
1876.....	8	1,099	13	3,421
1877.....	12	477.81	11	1,943
1878.....	3	58.77	7	1,944.17
1880.....	3	85.40	10	1,714.17
1881.....	14	1,926.41	9	2,184.46
1882.....	15	1,010.83	8	2,273.36
1883.....	15	506.70	9	2,528.40
1884.....	12	498.53	16	4,355.40
			9	1,866.95

The largest tonnage represented was in 1873, when ten large schooners were built; and the largest number constructed in one year was in 1882, when ten tug-propellers were built. In 1883, the list of marine disasters exceeded that of any year since 1872, and one steamer and more tug-propellers than had been built in 1882, were wrecked and destroyed, at a loss of \$191,000, with an insurance of \$129,100. Fifty persons lost their lives by the destruction of the vessels represented.

The dates of the opening of the Straits of Mackinac have been—

1871, April 3; 1872, April 28; 1873, May 1; 1874, April 29; 1875, April 28; 1876, April 28; 1877, April 20; 1878, March 14;

1879, April 23; 1880, April 5; 1881, May 4; 1882, April 5; 1883, April 28; 1884, April 24.

The records of vessels engaged in a foreign trade shows arrivals as follows:

1872, 152; 1873, 189; 1874, 140; 1875, 84; 1876, 41; 1877, 101; 1878, 135; 1879, 233; 1880, 423; 1881, 291; 1882, 154; 1883, 93; 1884, 57.

Clearances for foreign ports have been—

1872, 150; 1873, 197; 1874, 136; 1875, 72; 1876, 40; 1877, 95; 1878, 156; 1879, 228; 1880, 466; 1881, 277; 1882, 185; 1883, 100; 1884, 63.

During the same period, inclusive of 1871, the amount of annual collections from tonnage dues, clearances and enrollment fees, penalties and fines have not increased materially. For 1873 and 1874 the average was \$36,005.13 as against \$21,051.56 for 1884. The collections for the ten years were—

1875, \$27,449.39; 1876, \$24,927.36; 1877, \$28,681.74; 1878, \$29,894.83; 1879, \$31,267.79; 1880, \$32,057.38; 1881, \$34,174.08; 1882, \$32,102.28; 1883, \$30,628.97; 1884, \$21,051.56.

A detailed statement of the marine at the end of 1884 shows, in addition to the figures given in preceding statements and tables, a loss in wrecks and collisions among vessels hailing from this port, of \$57,800 for the year, with \$43,200 insurance, divided among the following classes: 27 screw steamers, tonnage 7,019.82; 4 paddle steamers, tonnage 1,379.97; 28 steam canal-boats, tonnage 2,033.60; 4 steam yachts, under five tons, tonnage 5.49; 227 schooners, tonnage 49,765.08; 5 sail yachts, tonnage 13.17. Of the 63 vessels clearing for foreign ports and 57 vessels arriving from foreign ports, during 1884, the tonnage represented was 21,552 and 19,725 respectively. Following is a table showing the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port, with their tonnage, from 1871 to 1884:

Year.	Clearances.	Tonnage.	Arrivals.	Tonnage.
1871.....	12,312	3,082,235	12,320	3,096,101
1872.....	12,531	3,017,790	12,824	3,059,752
1873.....	11,876	3,338,803	11,858	3,225,911
1874.....	10,720	3,134,078	10,827	3,195,633
1875.....	10,607	3,157,051	10,488	3,122,004
1876.....	9,628	3,078,264	9,621	3,089,072
1877.....	10,284	3,311,083	10,233	3,274,332
1878.....	10,494	3,631,139	10,490	3,608,534
1879.....	12,014	3,870,300	11,859	3,887,095
1880.....	13,302	4,537,382	13,218	4,616,969
1881.....	12,957	4,228,689	13,048	4,533,558
1882.....	13,626	4,904,999	13,351	4,849,950
1883.....	12,015	3,980,873	11,967	3,812,464
1884.....	11,472	3,751,723	11,354	3,756,973
Total.....	163,838	51,024,409	163,558	51,128,348

THE CHICAGO DREDGING AND DOCK COMPANY was incorporated in 1877, with a capital stock of \$85,000. Charles S. Crane is president, Daniel Booth, vice-president, Frank R. Crane, secretary, William H. Woodbury, treasurer, and Fred Davis, superintendent. The company is made up of several others, Mr. Crane having bought the effects of the plant of the estate in bankruptcy of Fox & Howard, who had been in the business from fifteen to twenty years, and one or two others, combining them, with his own, into one company, which was incorporated. The company does a general business as contractors, in dredging, building docks, piers and bridges, in the lakes and rivers of the north and west. It owns and operates seven dredging machines, five pile-drivers and three tug boats, with all the machinery necessary for doing their work and carrying out their contracts. It has at times over five hundred men in its employ, and its business often exceeds \$500,000 per annum.

CHARLES S. CRANE, president of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, was born at Paterson, N. J., on March 21, 1834, and is the son of Timothy B. and Marian (Ryerson) Crane. After completing his studies in the schools of his native town, he came

to Chicago, where he has resided since 1855. He engaged in business with his brother, in brass manufacturing, under the firm name of R. T. Crane & Brother and the next year they added the manufacture of iron pipes to the business. In 1859, they built and operated a foundry in connection with their other work. In 1865, they commenced the manufacture of wrought-iron pipes, the first made west of Pittsburgh, Penn., and the same year they erected works for the manufacture of malleable iron. About this time, they organized as a stock company and changed the name to the North-western Manufacturing Company, which they retained until 1872, when they again changed the name to The Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, by which title it is still known. In 1871, Mr. Crane assisted in the organization of the Wright & Lawther Oil and Lead Manufacturing Company, and became its vice-president. In January, 1885, he became its president. He engaged in the dock and dredging business, as a general contractor, in 1873, carrying it on with his other interests, until the present company was incorporated. Mr. Crane was married on September 23, 1857, to Miss Eliza Jane Beyea, of Paterson, N.J.; they have two children—Frank R. and Charles B. He is a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A.F. & A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; of Siloam Council, No. 53, R. & S.M.; of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S. 32°. He has taken the ninety-six degrees of the Egyptian Rite of Memphis, and is a member of the conclave of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine.

DANIEL BOOTH, vice-president of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, was born at Staffordshire, England, on December 31, 1817. He went to work on a farm when he was twelve years old, and remained there six years, his wages for the first year being one pound and a shilling. After completing his sixth year on the farm, he was engaged in the work of grading on railroads for four years. He then commenced taking sub-contracts. In 1841, he went to France, where he worked on a sub-contract about two years, under Mr. Brussey, one of the most noted and successful contractors of the world. In 1843, he came to Chicago, and soon afterward purchased a farm of eighty acres in Jefferson township, about nine miles from Chicago, for \$2.50 per acre; which he still owns, having added to it, until he has now over four hundred acres, finely improved. In connection with his farm work, he took a contract to grade a portion of the North-Western Railroad, when it was first built. In 1882, he was elected vice-president of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, which position he still holds. He took an active part in the organization of the C. O. D. Live Stock Company of Montana, in 1883, which has a capital stock of \$100,000, and he is one of its directors. He was a political officer of the town of Jefferson for over forty years, holding every office, with the exception of that of collector and constable. He was supervisor of that town when Levi D. Boone was mayor of Chicago, and served for twenty-eight years as justice of the peace, his last term expiring in April, 1885; his first commission was conferred by Governor Bissell. He was a member of the XXVIIIth General Assembly, for the Seventh Senatorial District. Mr. Booth was married in August, 1842, to Henrietta Chappel, of Yorkshire, England, at Poissy, France. They have nine children,—Priscilla, Josephine, Richard, Daniel, Henrietta, Theresa, Mary, James and Charles.

FRED DAVIS, superintendent of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, was born at Gorham, Maine, on July 14, 1839, and is the son of Josiah and Eunice (Frost) Davis. Is a civil engineer. In 1854, he went to New York City and was employed in the shipping trade for some time, both in the interests of others and on his own account. He came to Chicago in 1867, and formed a partnership with J. T. Hayden, under the firm name of J. T. Hayden & Co. They did a general contracting and dredging business on the lakes and rivers, with offices at Chicago and Buffalo. The name of the firm was changed, in 1870, to Hayden, Carlin & Company, and existed until 1875, when they sold out the entire interest. Soon after this, Mr. Davis went to Russia, where he was employed in dredging the St. Petersburg and Cronstadt Canal, remaining there for several years. In 1881, he returned to Chicago and accepted the position of superintendent and manager of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, which office he now occupies.

FRANK R. CRANE, secretary of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, is the son of Charles S. and Eliza Jane (Beyea) Crane, and was born on May 28, 1862. He received his education in the public schools and the Metropolitan Business College, of Chicago. In 1882, he commenced work for the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, and in 1884, was elected secretary thereof.

WILLIAM H. WOODBURY, treasurer of the Chicago Dredging and Dock Company, was born at Locke, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on January 22, 1832, and is the son of Luther and Catharine M. (Harbach) Woodbury. In 1850, he went to Sutton, Mass., where he worked on a farm about four years, when he came to Chicago and engaged in the grocery trade on his own account, which he

followed with success until 1871. He was afterward employed by Charles S. Crane in charge of the department of dredging and dock-building, where he remained until the present company was established, then becoming its treasurer. Mr. Woodbury was married in November, 1871, to Miss Stella M. Beam, of Chicago; they have two children, William H. and Stella M.

GEORGE B. CARPENTER & Co., at the corner of South Water Street and Fifth Avenue, are manufacturers and wholesale dealers in sundries for mill, railway and vessel use, of marine hardware, wire, rope, blocks, twines and cordage, and are also ship-chandlers and sail-makers. The business of this house was established by George A. Robb, in 1840, only three years after the incorporation of Chicago as a city. In 1845, Mr. Payson was admitted to the firm and the name was changed to Payson & Robb. Mr. Payson retired in 1850, and Gilbert Hubbard entered the firm, the style of which was then made Hubbard & Robb. After the death of Mr. Robb, in 1857, George B. Carpenter became a partner in the firm, and the name became Gilbert Hubbard & Co. This style was continued during twenty-four years, until Mr. Hubbard's death, in 1881, and in the course of those years the house advanced to its present position in the trade, and the name became a familiar one throughout the West. On January 1, 1882, the business passed into the hands of the present firm, who had been Mr. Hubbard's associates for a quarter of a century, and George B. Carpenter & Co. have since cared for the trade, upon the same principles that characterized the old establishment. From 1859, until the great fire of 1871, the concern occupied the large iron-front building at Nos. 205-207 South Water Street, immediately opposite their present location. It was burned to the ground the night of October 9 of that memorable year, but before the ruins were yet cold, a tent was erected and Gilbert Hubbard & Co. resumed business. The tent answered the purpose a few days, until more commodious quarters were fitted-up from the ruins of an old grain-house at Nos. 14-16 Market Street, which were occupied in November following the fire. In April, 1872, the business was removed to a capacious three-story building, one of the largest and best erected after the fire, located at Nos. 226-32 South Water Street. In 1874, the erection of the present building was begun, and a year later was completed and occupied. It is situated on the northeast corner of South Water Street and Fifth Avenue, and is five stories in height and one of the best business structures on the street. The upper story is used as a general storage room. The sail loft is on the fourth floor and is one of the best and largest apartments of the kind in the country. The fourth floor is devoted principally to manufacturing purposes, and presents at all times a busy scene, a large number of skilled mechanics being employed; on the second story is stored a large variety of the lighter class of goods. The offices and general sales-rooms are on the first floor. In the cellar, a light, airy and perfectly dry apartment, are stored quantities of heavy goods.

George B. Carpenter came to Chicago with his father in 1850, and received his education in the "St. Mary's of the Lake" Academy, destroyed by the fire. His father, Benjamin C. Carpenter, was prominently connected with the public affairs of the city, both political and commercial. He was the first president of the Board of Public Works, and was a member of the old firm of Marsh & Carpenter, who were among the early packers in the city. His death occurred in 1881. Mr. Carpenter entered the present firm in his twenty-third year. Of life he has made a success, and is justly honored and respected by the thousands who have formed his acquaintance during his extensive business career.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS CLAUSSENIUS, son of Henry Clausenius, the Austro-Hungarian consul, was born in New York City, on March 22, 1854, and came with his parents to Chicago at an early age. His education comprised a thorough school study, terminating, temporarily, with a general commercial course at Dyhrenfurth's College in this city. In 1870, he went to Europe, and attended Professor Kornemann's celebrated classical schools in Germany and France, the summer sessions of the institution being held at Coburg, and the winters at Paris. He devoted two years to study and travel combined, visiting Switzerland and Northern Italy, and, returning to Chicago, entered his father's banking house. He was manager of the institution until 1883, a term of twelve years, when he went into the general ocean steamship passage and railroad ticket business, at No. 76 LaSalle Street, with C. Brinkmann, who has since left the firm. He was married on February 2, 1878, to Miss Lena T. Brachvogel, the daughter of Charles Brachvogel, a prominent citizen of Chicago. They have three children, named Lillie, Minnie and Carl. Mr. Clausenius is a prominent member of the Germania Männerchor, the Chicago Bowling Club and the Royal Arcanum, in which organizations he has held many important positions, from time to time. He is a fine baritone singer, is actively interested in several well-known quartettes, and is the treasurer of the village of Morgan Park, where he resides.

JOHN ESTCOURT EARLE, the general western manager of the Anchor ocean steamship line, is the single agent in Chicago who signs a through bill of lading from the West direct to British ports, and has acted in that capacity since May 1, 1876. He was born while his parents, Thomas and Henrietta Earle, were en route from France to England on a pleasure tour, on February 28, 1842, on the Island of Jersey in the English Channel, and received his early education at his ancestral home at Gloucester, later completing his studies at Worcester and Bristol. He came to New York in 1864, the ensuing year engaging with Austin, Baldwin & Co., and being appointed their superintendent in 1867. Six years later, he was sent to Chicago as western manager, which position he filled until 1876, when he took charge of the Anchor Line agency, with offices first at No. 96 Washington Street, and more recently at No. 48 Clark Street. Mr. Earle was badly injured in the terrible railroad accident which occurred at Ashtabula, Ohio, on December 29, 1876, in which the lives of many prominent Chicagoans were lost. He was the only passenger in the smoking coach who was not killed, and for a time was himself reported dead, being compelled to remain near the scene of his injuries for sixteen days in a critical condition. The line he represents, which, rendered homeless by the great fire, was selling tickets in an up-town basement in 1871, has had an extraordinary progress under his management. Mr. Earle was married on June 1, 1880, and has three children; Myra Mary, Henrietta Kate and Thomas Estcourt.

ALFRED MORTENSEN was appointed general western agent of the Thingvalla ocean steamship line, in 1881. At that time the company owned one steamer and, although a direct line between Scandinavia and New York, operated on a somewhat limited scale. From that date, the success of the Thingvalla line was almost phenomenal. Five new steamers were built in four years, and the Chicago agency, in 1884, sent by that route no less than five thousand passengers. Mr. Mortensen was among the first to inaugurate ocean excursions, sending ten parties to Europe in three years, in one instance six hundred and eleven passengers sailing in one steamer. This enterprise on Mr. Mortensen's part, which, in 1885, was rewarded by the general agency of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, was characteristic of his previous busy career. He was born near Copenhagen, Denmark, in April, 1843, and is the son of Knud and Eliza Mortensen. Having received his education at his native place, he left home at the age of seventeen and came to America. His first employment was as a laborer under General John and Daniel Caseman, railroad contractors, then engaged in the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie line. In a short time he was made foreman, and directed the building of the road from Lockhaven to Corry, Penn. At its completion, he accompanied the contractors to the Far West, and superintended the construction of the Union Pacific from its inception, in 1864, to the laying of the last rail three years later. He came to Chicago in 1867, engaging in a general steamship and railroad ticket business, and also establishing the European and other small hotels, near the great emigrant center in North Chicago, which property, together with his present place of business, he now owns. Mr. Mortensen is engaged exclusively in the steamship agency business, controlling the entire western district for two direct lines to Europe, with his offices at No. 126 Kinzie and No. 101 Clark Street. He was married in 1872, to Miss Anna Bothman, and has one child, a son ten years of age. Mr. Mortensen resides at Lake View, where he recently purchased the residence of ex-Postmaster Palmer for \$30,000.

ANTON BOENERT, general western agent of the Royal Netherlands Mail Line (Rotterdam Line), was born in Eastern Prussia, on April 4, 1848. His father and mother, Peter and Magdalena Boenert, were land-owners in his native town, where he received an education under private tutorship for the purpose of entering the theological profession; but, after having devoted great attention to the study in that direction, changed his mind and went into the mercantile business. From 1868 to 1871, he devoted his time to the legal profession, and during the last year in that period, filled an administrative position, as secretary to the executive board of the University of Kiel, Holstein. Two months before the great fire of 1871, Mr. Boenert arrived in Chicago, and became employed in the German and Austrian consulates. He was thus engaged until 1876, when he made a trip to Europe to settle some private affairs and inheritances. On returning to this city, he entered into the steamship, banking and real-estate business, at No. 95 Fifth Avenue. Five years later, he removed to 119 East Randolph Street, where he became city passenger agent for the Red Star and American Steamship lines, which position he abandoned in 1881, and then assumed the General Western Agency of the Amsterdam Line, which, after two years' existence, consolidated with the Royal Netherlands Mail Line (Rotterdam Line). He was also general agent of the Trieste-American Steamship Line, plying between New York and the Mediterranean ports, but this line, on account of great opposition and lack of other means, experienced

but a short existence. Mr. Boenert was married in July, 1871, to Miss Augusta Hellriegel; they have two children,—Arthur and Meta. Mr. Boenert belongs to several societies; has been treasurer for several years of the Platt-Deutsche Verein von Chicago, and occupies a high social and business position in the community.

NILS ANDERSON, general western agent of the White Star Line, has filled that important position of responsibility and trust since 1883, and was a resident of Chicago for sixteen years anterior to that date. Mr. Anderson is a native of Sweden and was born in the city of Lund, in 1837. He received the rudiments of a thorough practical education in his native city, and later entered the railroad schools of the Government, to prepare for a career as a railway official. After his graduation he was appointed bookkeeper in this line of service and, later, traveling inspector, which position he filled for six years. In 1864, Mr. Anderson came to America, and for three years was a resident of New York City. In 1867, he came to Chicago and took up a permanent residence here. It was four years later that the White Star Line established its first agency in Chicago. The office of the company was located on Wabash Avenue, and was burned out by the fire of 1871. It was re-established on Market Street, later on Clark Street, then at 120 Randolph Street, and finally was removed to its present location, No. 48 Clark Street, in 1876. When Mr. Anderson first came to Chicago he became identified with the Swedish American, a newspaper published in this city. Soon afterward, in 1869, he went with the Inman Line, and for fifteen years was chief clerk in the office of its western agency. At the same time, from 1877 to September 1, 1884, he published the newspaper named. In 1883, Alfred Lagergren, the old-time agent of the White Star Line,—one of the most popular and successful steamship lines between New York and Liverpool,—returned to Sweden, and Mr. Anderson was appointed general western agent of the company. In this capacity, as in his business as a publisher, he has shown fine executive ability, intelligence and integrity, and is regarded as a progressive and representative man in the line of commercial interest in which he is engaged. His mother is now a resident of this city and his brother Christian Anderson is an inspector of the Swedish Government Railroad at Flen, near Stockholm, Sweden. Mr. Anderson was married in this city, in 1874, to Miss Emily Glock, a native of Boston, Mass. They have two children, Eva Ellen and Anna Sophia. Mr. Anderson is prominently identified with the social and literary associations of the Swedish people in Chicago, and, during 1868–69, was secretary of the Svea Society.

THE DUNHAM TOWING & WRECKING COMPANY was the outgrowth of Mr. Dunham's interest in the tug business, in the spring of 1885. The business of the company comprises towing vessels in and out of the Chicago harbor, and the raising of sunken crafts, etc. Their pumps are used for various purposes, the Worthington 14-inch pump being employed for water only; the 12-inch rotary for water and all kinds of grain; the 8-inch centrifugal, for water, grain and all kinds of coal not larger than seven inches in diameter; the 4-inch wrecking and fire pump, on board of the tug "Mosher," for general work. The tugs controlled by this company are the "Morford," "A. Mosher," G. W. Gardner, "A. Miller," "R. Dunham," "J. C. Ingram," "Uncle Sam" and "F. Thiel-deke."

J. S. DUNHAM, president of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking Company, was born at Balston Spa, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on January 31, 1837, and is the son of James and Rebecca (Sears) Dunham. When he was fourteen years old, he began marine life as a cook on a vessel on the Hudson River. The wages paid for that service in those days were three dollars a month. In 1854, Mr. Dunham, after serving in various capacities, determined to come West. He landed in Chicago, and for the succeeding three years was engaged in the towing line. In 1857, he took the tugs "G. Mosher" and "A. C. Gunnison" from Chicago to New Orleans, La., through the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and down the Mississippi River; the first crafts of that description that made the trip at that time. He ran them in that vicinity until 1861, when the War of the Rebellion began. The Confederates confiscated the "Mosher," which afterwards was instrumental in causing the flagship of Admiral Farragut, the "Hartford," considerable trouble by towing a fire-raft up to that vessel, which set her afire shortly after she had passed the forts below New Orleans. Captain Dunham left New Orleans with the "Gunnison" for Mobile, Ala. A short time after his arrival he conveyed a company of Confederates from that point to Fort Morgan, at the entrance of Mobile Bay, when they occupied the fortifications. From Mobile he went to Pensacola, Fla., and was there arrested as being a Northern man (in spite of the aid he had rendered the South), and his remaining tug confiscated. He was sent North, and arrived in Troy, N. Y., in May, 1861. The "Gunnison" ran between the ground opposite Fort Pickens, held by Confederate soldiers, and Pensacola, until Fort Pickens ordered its stoppage; the order not being obeyed, on the next trip, the first gun fired by Fort Pickens during the Rebel-

lion reverberated over the waters of the Gulf. The shot tore a hole through the bow of the tug, and she was badly disabled. When Pensacola was abandoned by the rebels the little steamer was left to its fate, that of destruction. After remaining at Troy for a short time, Mr. Dunham went to Philadelphia, and in the winter of 1861-62 built a tug boat, and brought her to Chicago via the New York and Erie Canal and the lake, and then made this city his permanent home. Mr. Dunham was married on January 8, 1868, to Miss Mary N. Brown, at Ashtabula, Ohio. They have had three children, one deceased. The living children are Robert and Ella. Mr. Dunham is a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., the Historical Society, the Citizens' Association, and a member of other organizations.

One of the Chicago enterprises, whose source of product is found in the great lakes, is that of fish-dealing. A sketch of the great representative house of the West is subjoined.

ALFRED BOOTH, senior member of the firm of A. Booth & Sons, is a son of Benjamin and Margaret Booth, and was born in Glastonbury, England, on February 14, 1828. He received a thorough education. In his twentieth year, he came to this country and, during 1849-50, engaged in farming near Kenosha, Wis. He

then came to this city and entered the vegetable and fish trade in the North and State-street markets. In 1851, he established himself in the oyster and fish business in the Garnett Building, at the corner of State and Randolph streets, where he remained for several years, during which time he was associated, for one year with Edward Grayson. He conducted a store at the same time at Madison and Dearborn streets, which was subsequently made headquarters. As his business increased, he opened other establishments and packing-houses at Madison and Harrison streets, Sixteenth Street and Indiana Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Randolph Street, etc. As soon as the building he now occupies was erected after the great fire of 1871, he moved into it, and has since made it his headquarters and general office. In 1880, his sons, Alfred B. and William V. succeeded to partnership interests, and the house has since been known under the firm name of A. Booth & Sons. Their producing houses for oysters, fruit and salmon are at Baltimore, Astoria, Ore., and Collinsville, on the Sacramento River, California, and their fish supply principally comes from Monistique and from Escanaba, Mich. At other points they have similar establishments of minor importance than those mentioned. This firm is the most extensive oyster, fish and fruit dealers in the West. Mr. Booth was married in April, 1849, to Miss Isabella Hews, of Chicago. They have four children,—Alfred E., William V., Margaret E. and Marian Alice.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

1872.

This organization, whose measures are watched with interest in every market of the civilized world, is more closely identified with the growth and welfare of the City of Chicago than any other of its many fostering and progressive institutions. Having for its designs the management and control of the exchanges and commerce of the city and the Great West, to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information, and to secure to its members the benefits and privileges of an enlightened and equitable co-operation, it has steadfastly advanced in the achievement of these objects. Neither the war of 1861, the cholera epidemic of 1866, nor the unparalleled conflagration of 1871, were sufficient to hinder its onward progress, the courage, energy and resources of its members having been equal to every emergency.

On October 11, 1871,—two days after the destruction of the Chamber of Commerce, with its library, trophies and valuable papers—the directors met and resolved to reconstruct their building on the old site. The first work was done on October 14, while the stone and the brick were yet warm. The first stone in the foundation was laid on November 6, the first brick in the wall on December 6, and the first cut-stone on the 12th. In exactly twelve months, the new building was completed and formally opened, and the Board of Trade installed in one of the finest buildings for commercial purposes in America. At noon of October 9, 1872, the members of the Board of Trade and invited guests, formed in procession, headed by the officers of the Board, at the temporary offices, corner of Franklin and Washington streets, and marched east along Washington Street to the Chamber of Commerce. They were formally received by Daniel A. Jones, and being escorted to the main hall, the following guests, in addition to the officers of the Board of Trade, were seated upon the platform:

Mayor Medill, Judges Drummond, Blodgett, Williams, Booth, Farwell, Tree, Porter, Wallace, Rogers, Gary, and Jameson; General Logan, C. B. Farwell, Ex-Mayor J. B. Rice, General Sheridan and staff, W. F. Coolbaugh, Rev. R. W. Patterson; D. A. Jones, president of the Chamber of Commerce; George C. Walker, vice-president; E. G. Hall, J. L. Hancock, Arthur Carter, D. M. Pearsons, C. B. Pope, J. W. Town, O. K. Hutchinson, J. T. Brooks, and F. L. Parker, directors; and C. L. Raymond, secretary.

Having reviewed the circumstances connected with the re-building of the Chamber of Commerce and the difficulties encountered, Mr. Jones continued:

"And now, Mr. President, in fulfilment of our promise made to you last October, nearly one year ago,—that at this time we would have completed for your Board of Trade a finer building and a more beautiful hall than the old one; and while, owing to the advance in the price of material and labor, which has raised the cost above that contemplated at the commencement, we have spared no pains or expense to make it a model commercial building; I, therefore, now give you formal possession of this beautiful hall, and in so doing, permit me to say that I hope that no act of the members of the Board of Trade will have a tendency to clog the great wheels of commerce which are continually rolling in this city, but that every facility will be given to accelerate the trade that naturally seeks this market."

The response of Vice-President Culver, was historical in its character, and therefore is given in full, as follows:

"Mr. President: Unexpectedly called upon as I am by the absence, on account of sickness, of Mr. Preston, the president of the Board of Trade, I shall not attempt a speech, and will say only a few words in response to your remarks.

"The charter granted by the Legislature of our State to the Chamber of Commerce allows your corporation to own real-estate to an unlimited amount, while the charter of the Board of Trade gives our association the right to own real estate of the value not to exceed \$200,000—an amount less than the cost of a building such as was desirable and creditable to our city that our association should occupy. For these and other reasons, in the year 1863, an agreement was entered into between the two institutions, by the terms of which the Chamber of Commerce was to erect a building for commercial purposes, and having a hall and rooms for the especial accommodation of the Board of Trade.

"For the use of such hall and rooms the Chamber of Commerce was to receive a specified annual rental for the period of ninety-nine years. In case of loss by fire of the building, it was to be restored in as good condition and shape as before damage or loss was sustained. In compliance with this agreement a building was erected, and, on the 30th of August, 1865, the Chamber of Commerce gave

Charles F. Fisher

to the Board of Trade possession of the finest hall used for commercial purposes in the country. The event was celebrated in ways thought fitting for the occasion, and the exercises of the day were participated in by representatives from the different commercial bodies of the United States. For six years or more your corporation

was happy in receiving ample return for its investment, and our association was in the enjoyment of a home suited to its means and wants. Then came that terrible calamity, and in one half-hour was swept away, by a flame of fire, income and home, and with them was destroyed the entire business portion of our city. Of that home, the poet writes:

"Men clasped each other's hands and said
"The city of the West is dead!"

"There were some even of our own number who doubted if you could build, or we could occupy, so costly a building again. Hearing such doubts expressed, your directors at once sought to know if the Board of Trade desired the building replaced. As soon as the vaults containing the lease and agreement already referred to could be opened, a meeting of the board of directors of the Board of Trade was held. The agreement was read, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this board of directors hereby notify the Chamber of Commerce corporation, that this board will comply with the provisions of the lease held from them; and in conformity with that lease, the Board of Trade hereby require that the Chamber of Commerce reconstruct at once their building in as good shape as it was originally, as it is the wish of the board to occupy the building at the earliest possible day."

"But, sir, your corporation needed only to know that the Board of Trade would willingly carry out the conditions of the lease, and no sooner were you informed of their action than you commenced the work, thus speedily brought to a successful termination. In my opinion, no one thing did more to remove doubt as to the reconstruction of Chicago than the announcement made on the very week of the fire, that men were at work on the new Chamber of Commerce building.

"Inspired by your example, and stimulated by your enterprise, others promptly followed; doubts were dissipated, the future was guaranteed. And now, we behold the result! On every hand, edifices more magnificent and more substantial than before. Having full confidence in the ability and determination of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, we expected marvelous things from you; but, sir, you have more than met our expectation. You present us, on this, the first, anniversary day of the fire, a building far exceeding in beauty and solidity the one lost in the great conflagration of a year ago. To the president and directors of the Board of Trade it is a source of great regret that circumstances are such that guests from abroad could not be invited to unite with us on this day, and witness for themselves what has been done in our city since that memorable day that we were the recipients of the world's great munificence.

"Sir, you have expressed the hope that while we are privileged to occupy these premises none of our members will attempt to block the wheels of commerce. In this, let me assure you, your hopes are not more ardent than are those of the president and other officers of our association. I know I but express their views in saying that they regard as disgraceful and dishonorable any attempt to promote one's own personal profit at the expense of the just rights of others.

"And, sir, I appeal to you and to all others who have the interests of our city at heart to assist in inculcating just and equitable principles in trade, to establish which was one of the avowed objects of the formation of our association.

"The recent action of the Board in providing unusual storage room for grain, and their still more recent adoption of new rules for margins on contracts, is evidence of its favoring unrestricted trade, and condemning all interference with the commerce of the city. You have appropriately referred to those who have performed the labor, made and executed the plans of this structure, a structure which for the use intended is not surpassed in size, beauty, and convenience, by any on this or on the eastern continent; your words and their works do praise them.

"And now, sir, in behalf of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, I do hereby accept as fulfilled the requirements of its directors, as contained in their resolutions of October 13, 1871, and in receiving possession of these rooms, I, in the same behalf, return thanks, not only to the host of men employed in the construction and completion of this building, but especially to you, their chief, and to your untiring and enterprising assistant and secretary, Charles L. Raymond. In this we are not unmindful of that Providence under whose kind care and good hand your work has been accomplished without loss of life or limb."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson; Mr. Randolph read a congratulatory despatch from the Buffalo Board of Trade; Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh delivered an oration, reviewing the history of the Board of Trade and Chicago's commerce, and Hon. Joseph

Medill recounted the events of the fire, its results, and the re-building of the city.

The building was handsomely finished and conveniently arranged. The building committee consisted of John L. Hancock, George C. Wright, and Daniel A. Jones. J. C. Cochrane was the architect.

The last annual April meeting of the Board was held on the first day of that month, 1871. In the December previous, the rules had been changed so as to make the year of the association correspond with the calendar year. The custom of confining the presidents to one term of office was departed from this year, it being considered advisable to retain the services of the president of 1871, till the completion of the Chamber of Commerce Building. J. W. Preston was accordingly re-elected to that office, and with him Charles E. Culver and William N. Brainard, first and second vice-presidents respectively.

The directors' report exhibits the financial condition of the association for the year as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From initiation fees of 141 new members at \$100	\$14,100 00
From annual assessments, 1354 members, at \$20	\$27,080 00
From visitors' tickets	2,566 00
From interest	2,426 11
From miscellaneous sources	3,713 78
	<hr/>
	\$49,885 89
On hand from 1871	32,981 64
	<hr/>
	\$82,867 53

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Chamber of Commerce stock	\$33,346 25
For current expenses	20,058 77
For new furniture	11,755 25
For expenditure on Commercial Building	10,854 00
For miscellaneous expenses	5,651 64
	<hr/>
	\$81,665 91
Balance on hand	\$ 1,201 62

CORNERS.—The first gigantic attempts at wheat and pork cornering were made in 1872, but all were disastrous excepting one, that of William Nelson, who made \$200,000 on his deal.

CHANGES IN RULES.—In September, an important change was made in the rules of the association, as a result of a conference of committees from the Chicago and Milwaukee Boards of Trade, which was designed to protect both parties to trades against any loss in the

Philip S. Armour

event of the failure of either to meet engagements by affording means, which, if availed of, would furnish ample margins. At a meeting of the Board, Mr. Brainard had the following substituted for section 9 of rule 1:

On time contracts, purchasers shall have the right to require of sellers, as security, ten per cent. margins, based upon the contract price, and further security, to the extent of any advance in the market above said price. Sellers shall have the right to require, as security from buyers, ten per cent. margins on the contract price of the property sold, and, in addition, any difference that may exist between the intrinsic value and the price of sale. In case of decline of the intrinsic value of any such property, sellers may from time to time require of buyers additional security to the extent of any such decline. All such security or margins to be deposited with the treasurer of the Association, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties. In determining the intrinsic value of property un-

der this rule, its value for shipment to eastern or southern markets, or for manufacturing, shall alone be considered, irrespective of any fictitious price, it may, at the time, be selling for in this market; and in case of a disagreement between the parties as to such value, it shall be determined by the Secretary, or, in his absence, by the President of the Board of Trade, under the control and approbation of the Board of Directors.

ELLI A. BEACH, of the firm of Mead, Beach & Co., grain commission merchants, is a native of Stratford, N. H.; but, coming West with his father's family in 1852, when but ten years old, he received his early schooling at Beloit, Wis.; and afterward, on the removal of the family to Darlington, Grant County, he finished his school days there with a few terms at the Platteville Academy. After leaving school he taught a single winter term to break in a disorderly country school, and out of it have grown some of the pleasantest associations of his life. In January, 1864, he came to Chicago, and entered the office of David H. Lincoln, the well-known Board of Trade man and former president of the Board, and after an apprenticeship of three years he was taken into partnership, in June, 1867. This proved a profitable business arrangement, but, in 1877, the house dissolved and each of the partners continued in business alone. In May, 1879, a partnership was formed, composed of Elli A. Beach and Sidney B. Mead, and, later, they took Henry C. Avery into the company, and the firm has since done a successful business. His father, Lawrence Clinton Beach, came West as early as 1836, and like some others who saw Chicago about that time, would not have stayed in the mud-hole for the whole South Side. But thinking he had a better thing, he passed on and helped to erect the first house in Beloit, Wis. His business East requiring his presence there, he started on horseback, by the way of Cairo, Ill., riding the entire distance, as he described it, "through the loveliest country under the sun." Reaching Cairo, he went by way of the Ohio River to Pittsburgh, then by stage, river and canal to Philadelphia, and by sea to New Haven, where he was born. There he met and married Miss Lucy A. Brackett, and took her to Stratford, N. H., to reside, where he opened the well-known Beach House, and became known to the travelling public far and wide as Captain Beach. For a number of years he maintained that hotel, and made for it a fame second to none in the country; it stood upon what was then the great main thoroughfare between Boston and Montreal, and hence had many competitors in the business, but everyone would strive to adjust their journeys to reach this celebrated house. It was one of those old-fashioned inns, whose prototypes in England Dickens loved to write about; and there are numbers of people still living who dwell with delight upon their reminiscences of the Beach House. There Elli A. Beach was born, on July 9, 1842, as were several other children, but in 1850, the father started with his family for Beloit, Wis., taking New Haven on their way. While there, Mrs. Beach died, and, in 1852, the remainder of the family came West. On both sides, Mr. Beach comes of old Connecticut families who settled in New Haven in a very early day. On October 13, 1868, he married Miss Abbie D. Stillwell, of Providence, R. I., who, dying in January, 1881, left him with three children,—Annie S., Henry L., and Clinton S. On December 17, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie A. Peck, also of Providence. Mr. Beach is a member of the Memorial Baptist Church, of which he is also one of the deacons, and for twelve years has been a trustee.

MORRIS ROSENBAUM, the head of the cattle and grain commission house of Rosenbaum Brothers, is a native of Schwabach, Bavaria. He came to America in the fall of 1850, when only thirteen years old. His father had preceded the family and settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where he received them on their arrival. It is a good indication of the excellent character of the schools of Bavaria, as well as of the precocity of the pupil, that Morris had not only been well trained in his own tongue, but had also received a fair English education before leaving his native country. He was therefore already prepared, even at that tender age, to be of great service in almost any occupation fitted to his years and size. Accordingly he found immediate employment in a grocery store as a clerk, where he remained eight years. This was a good practical school and he must have been a good scholar, for his first business venture was a pronounced success. With his younger brother, Joseph, he opened a general store at Cedar Falls, Iowa, having accumulated sufficient capital to do so. They remained there until 1865, about seven years, and made a good deal of money, although they began during one of the worst periods of depression this country has ever known. In 1865, they removed to Waverly, Ia., and began to handle live stock and grain for the Chicago market. In this they were again successful and laid up money, and two years after started a bank at Nashua, Chickasaw Co. It was incorporated under the State law and had a capital of \$50,000. The same year (1867) the people of Waverly requested them to do the same there, and the Bank of Waverly was organized, having the same capital. Morris Rosenbaum became the cashier of the Bank of Nashua, and his brother,

Joseph, that of Waverly. Both of these institutions were prosperous, but the field was too narrow, and, in 1874, they sold out their stock in both banks at \$120 and came to Chicago. They at once opened their present business and have had an unbroken stream of success. Not, it is true, the same in volume, but they have never suffered any reverse of fortune or suspended their business, and have always paid one hundred cents for every dollar of indebtedness and had money left. The volume of business done has increased to \$10,000,000 per annum, and they have a reputation second to none in the city in their line. The brothers are of Jewish extraction and both members of Sinai Congregation, of which Dr. Hirsch is pastor. Mr. Rosenbaum was married on October 9, 1871, on the day of the great fire, to Miss Sophia Block, and has had four daughters; Babette, Stella, Maude, and Alma.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM was born in Bavaria on April 1, 1838. His business history has been incorporated with that of his elder brother, because their lives have been so intimately interwoven that they could not be separated. They have never had any separate business interests, but have always acted as a single individual in all their affairs. Their whole lives have been a modern rendition of the beautiful narrative of David and Jonathan. Joseph Rosenbaum enlisted in June, 1862, in Co. "B" of the 31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and followed the fortunes of the 15th Army Corps until the end of the War. He was an active participant in all its grand achievements, from Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Atlanta to the sea, and all between them, until he was mustered out and discharged with honor at Louisville, in July, 1865. He was promoted to adjutant near the close of the War, but carried a musket during nearly the whole period and came home without a scratch upon either his person or his record. On receiving his discharge he at once rejoined his brother at Cedar Falls, and has been his constant business partner and companion ever since. In 1873, he married Miss Emma Frank, a Chicago lady. They have four children; Mannie, Edwin Stanton, Blanche and Walter. Both he and his brother are Royal Arch Masons, but have never demitted from their Iowa Chapter and affiliated in Chicago.

HENRY H. CARR is a son of Joseph Henry and Eve Eliza (Moshelle) Carr, and was born in La Salle County, Ill., on June 20, 1844. His ancestry dates back to the original Carrs who were granted land from the English Government, and settled the State of Rhode Island. His father was a resident of the State of New York during his early manhood, but came to Illinois some years prior to the birth of Henry Carr. During the year following the latter event the senior Carr was apprised of his inheritance to property in New York, and the family returned thither, locating at Syracuse, where they resided nine years. They then came back to this State, taking up their residence in the vicinity of where they had first located. In 1853, when the line now known as the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was first laid, the senior Carr succeeded in having a town site laid out between the towns of Aurora and Mendota. He opened up a general merchandising business. He succeeded in getting people to locate there, and thus it was that he became a founder of the thriving town of Sandwich, De Kalb Co. In 1870, the family removed to Chicago. The son Henry attended the common schools during his boyhood and assisted his father in his business during his leisure hours, and was thus introduced to a mercantile life. The winter of 1859-60, he attended Commercial College in Chicago. When the War broke out Henry Carr was eighteen years old, but, obtaining the consent of his parents, he enlisted in Co. "H," 105th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, for three years service. He was mustered as a private at Dixon, Ill., and during the War his regiment was chiefly engaged in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battle of Atlanta, marching with Sherman to the sea, tramping through the swamps of the Carolinas, and engaging in many of the most prominent battles in the Southeast. His corps witnessed the surrender of General Johnston near Raleigh, N. C.; their final battle was at Bentonville, N. C. After General Johnston's surrender, his corps, with General Sherman's whole army, marched from Raleigh, N. C., and participated in that magnificent review, by the President and his generals, of the Army of the Cumberland. From there, returned to Chicago, and his regiment was mustered out in this city in June, 1865. It was a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, 20th Army Corps. Mr. Carr upon coming home from the War, soon after started out to make his own living, and thereby displayed his independence as well as energy and thrift. He went to Leavenworth, with the idea that it would be the future great city of the West. This belief he did not retain long, for, on January 1, 1866, he returned to Chicago and took a position in Martin O'Brien's art emporium. In the spring of 1867, he was married, and immediately thereafter he went to Quincy, Ill., with the same ideas of that city's future as he had previously entertained of Leavenworth. He remained there three years, connected with the wholesale and retail dry goods house of W. H. Johnson & Co., occupying the responsible position of head-bookkeeper and financial man. At the end of that time, he found

his opinion of Quincy's future greatness a mere fallacy, and, in December, 1860, he returned to this city. He took a position in the wholesale department of Field, Leiter & Co., where he remained a short time only. An opening occurred in the firm of E. F. Pulsifer & Co., and he secured an interest therein, and was engaged with that commission house for the greater part of six years. The great fire of 1871 destroyed his home and all his effects (he at that time residing on Dearborn Avenue). In 1876, he engaged with the firm of Jordan & Hoge, with whom he remained until March 1, 1877. Owing to the arduous duties devolving upon him as manager of their brokerage and commission business, his health became impaired and he withdrew his connection and made several trips across the plains to the Black Hills, combining business with pleasure, with the view of restoring his health. In the fall of 1877, he engaged in sheep raising in Texas, but remained there only one winter, when he returned to Chicago. He then became connected with Norman B. Ream in the grain and commission business. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Ream withdrew from active connection with the firm of N. B. Ream & Co., and, on May 15, the firm of H. H. Carr & Co. was formed, Mr. Ream becoming special partner. In his last venture Mr. Carr has been eminently successful, and has built up a business that affords a magnificent revenue annually. Mr. Carr was married on March 1, 1867, to Miss Jennie Hobbs, of Chicago. They have two children, Lulu Maud and Mabel. Mr. Carr has been prominently identified with the Young Men's Christian Association for many years, and is now a life member of the Association. For a long time he was secretary of the committee on memberships, and has always taken a hearty interest in all things pertaining to the advancement of the Association. He is also identified with the Calumet, Indiana, Century and Washington Park clubs, is a life member of the Farragut Boat Club, belongs to the Royal Arcanum, Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., and the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. He has for a number of years been secretary of the Grain Receivers' Association. Mr. Carr, although not a member, has been a constant attendant at Immanuel Baptist Church, since the advent of Dr. Lorimer.

NORMAN B. REAM was born in Somerset County, Penn., on November 5, 1844, and is a son of Levi and Highly (King) Ream. The family is of German extraction, his ancestors having emigrated from Germany in an early day, and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Somerset County, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Ream was brought up on the farm, and was early taught the habits of industry and economy. His opportunities for scholastic attainments were only those of the common schools, except a course in a Normal Institute. But he improved the opportunities so well, that we find him following the vocation of a teacher at the early age of fourteen years. He early developed an aptitude for business, and could not brook the circumscribed sphere of a farmer's life, and first engaged in taking ambrotypes, in which he was so successful as to win the admiration of those friends who sought to discourage the enterprise, thus demonstrating that he who would win must enter heartily into any business enterprise that commends itself to his judgment. By his own exertions he procured sufficient means to enable him to enter the normal school at Somerset, the better to prepare himself for business life. After a brief attendance, he concluded it his duty to engage in his country's defense, and accordingly visited his parents and informed them of his conclusions. They were as patriotic as he, and gave their consent and blessing. Mr. Ream enlisted on September 1, 1861, and assisted in raising Co. "H," 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, as private, although tendered a commission. The same spirit of thoroughness which has characterized all his enterprises was exhibited in his military career, and his proficiency in military affairs was acknowledged by promotions. At Whitmarsh Island, Ga., he was wounded on February 24, 1864, and again at Wearbottom Church, Va., on June 17, following, so badly that he was incapacitated for military duty, and resigned in August, 1864. On his return home, he attended the commercial college at Pittsburgh, and afterward engaged as a clerk in Harnedsville, where he remained until September, 1866. He then became ambitious to try his fortune in the West, and located at Princeton, Ill. He obtained a position as clerk in a general store, but, after serving a few weeks, purchased his employer's stock, and commenced life as a merchant. Ten months later he was burned out, losing nearly everything. In January, 1868, he went to Iowa, and located at Osceola. He commenced operating in the grain and agricultural implement business there, and with marked success, until a succession of poor crops rendered his debtors unable to meet their obligations, which caused him to suspend in 1870. Notwithstanding his temporary reverses, no one doubted for a moment his integrity or honesty, which at that critical period in his career was of inestimable value. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and formed a partnership with Mr. Coffman, under the firm name of Coffman & Ream, and carried on the live stock commission business. Having an extensive acquaintance with stock-raisers, they made their consign-

ments to him, and he quickly regained his former position, applying the first money earned toward extinguishing the indebtedness of \$15,000 caused by his failure. This he continued to do until he had paid the entire principal and interest. From the date of his coming to Chicago, fortune has dealt kindly with him. His relations with the firm of Coffman & Ream continued until 1878, although retiring from active connection in 1875, at which time he became a member of the Board of Trade. He went on the Board with George C. Ball & Co., of which his name was the company. In 1877, he withdrew from that firm and carried on the commission business alone, under the style of N. B. Ream & Co. In 1880, R. W. Clark purchased an interest in his business, the firm remaining as N. B. Ream & Co. until 1884, when Mr. Ream withdrew from active business connection. The firm then became R. W. Clark & Co., with Mr. Ream as special partner, and he is likewise connected with the commission house of H. H. Carr & Co. Upon becoming a member of the Board of Trade, Mr. Ream's very first operations were crowned with success, and marked him as a man of keen perception and excellent judgment. He has conducted some of the largest operations on the Board, and so successful has been his career that he is now numbered among the most extensive operators, and ranks, financially, among the millionaires of Chicago. He has served as vice-president of the Call-Board, his numerous business interests preventing him from accepting other positions of a like nature. Since 1868, Mr. Ream has been engaged in the stock business on the plains and feeding stock on his many farms located in the West. In 1883, he assisted in the re-organization of the Western Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, of which he was vice-president until he sold out his interest. Mr. Ream is eminently a business man, and though retired from active participation in the commission trade he still retains an interest in dealings on the Board, and devotes his attention to his private enterprises. His logical mind grasps, as if by instinct, all the intricacies of a business proposition, which, coupled with his well known energy and dispatch, enables him to bring matters to successful issues. Mr. Ream was married to Miss Carrie T. Putnam, a descendant of General Putnam of Revolutionary fame, at Madison, N. Y., on February 17, 1876. Mr. Ream is prominently identified with the Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park clubs. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders for a number of years, and is at present a member of Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, K.T.

1873.

At the twenty-fifth annual meeting, held on January 6, 1873, a unanimous vote elected Charles E. Culver to the presidency, George M. How, who had been put into nomination by friends without being consulted, retiring in his favor. The first vice-president for 1872, William N. Brainard, was continued in that office for this year in order to give effect to the new rule in that respect, which provided that after 1874, the second vice-president should succeed the first by rotation. Howard Priestly became second vice-president.

The annual elections are held on the first Monday after the second day of January in each year, and the elective officers, as above indicated are, a president for a term of one year, a second vice-president for two years, and fifteen directors for three years, five of whom are elected each year. A committee of arbitration, and a committee of appeals, consisting of ten members each, and holding their offices for two years, are also elected, one-half of them each year. The secretary, assistant secretary (afterward provided for), and treasurer are appointed each year by the Board of Directors. Charles Randolph was re-appointed secretary, having served in that position since 1869, and was appointed treasurer.

J. W. Preston, who had ably performed the duties of chief executive officer of the association during the critical years of the fire and the re-construction, was tendered a special vote of thanks by the Board for his services, upon his retirement. A vote of thanks was also tendered to Charles Randolph, secretary, for his untiring zeal in the Board's interests during this period. This was a notable departure from the tacitly established rule of the Board, as well as of all similar organizations, which preclude the recognition of the services of employes in this manner.



W. B. Leam
[Signature]

The assets of the Board of Trade, in 1872, amounted to \$79,672.50 and at the end of 1873 they amounted to \$121,603.23.

The following is an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures for the year:

RECEIPTS.	
Initiation fees	\$42,300 00
Annual assessments	41,300 00
Dividends on Chamber of Commerce stock	8,524 00
Visitors' tickets	2,787 00
Miscellaneous	3,883 00
Total	\$98,794 00
Balance 1872	1,201 62
	<hr/> \$99,995 62
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Current expenses	\$39,999 67
Incidental expenses	5,161 73
Market and Annual Reports	6,794 18
Withdrawals and deceased members	1,212 00
Payments on Commercial Building	9,112 49
Purchase 400 shares of Chamber of Commerce stock	35,542 00
Miscellaneous	1,980 39
Total	\$99,802 46
Cash on hand January, 1874	193 16
	<hr/> \$99,995 62

At the end of 1873, the membership was one thousand six hundred and sixty-two, an increase of two hundred and ninety-eight in the year. The annual assessment was fixed at \$25 per capita, an increase of \$5 on the year previous.

FINANCIAL PANIC.—The most notable event of the year was the financial panic of September. The chief effect upon the Board of Trade operations was the decline of wheat from \$1.10 to \$0.90, but as the decline was gradual it was not sensibly felt. When the minimum figure was reached, the bears appeared on 'change as buyers. Were it not for this it is difficult to calculate where the downward movement would have ended. The Board of Trade, unlike similar institutions in other large cities affected by the panic, continued its regular business sessions. A fact which members of the Board are even yet proud to refer to is, that not one of its members was reported to have failed by reason of the panic.

NATIONAL BOARD.—The National Board of Trade held its sixth annual meeting in this city, in October, at the Kingsbury Music Hall. The delegates from the Chicago Board were Charles E. Culver, A. M. Wright, G. M. How, N. K. Fairbank, W. E. Daggett, E. W. Blatchford, and J. C. Dore. Charles Randolph held the office of secretary, and Mr. Culver was elected a vice-president for the year following. Mr. Culver, on behalf of the Board of Trade, tendered a formal welcome to the delegates, and availed himself of this, the first opportunity since the fire, of thanking the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce throughout the United

subjects as the bankruptcy laws, shipping interests and the right of American merchants to purchase foreign tonnage and raise the American flag; the advisability of establishing a Department of Commerce and Trade, under the control of the General Government, and the creation of a Board of Commissioners of Internal Improvements; transportation matters, involving the opening of a freight line from St. Louis to New York, connecting with Chicago (a project which originated here); and the memorializing of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with a view to securing full scope and facilities for the manufacture for export of distilled spirits.

STOCK YARDS.—The establishment of new stock yards at East St. Louis, notwithstanding the superior facilities which that point afforded for reaching Southern markets, did not divert trade in provisions from Chicago as many Board of Trade men and prominent packers apprehended.

SHORT WEIGHT.—The matter of short grain-weights was the subject of a host of complaints to the Board of Directors during the year. While companies carrying grain by the water routes furnished ample guarantee of the delivery of the full quantity received in their bills of lading, the bills of lading of the railway companies, which gave no evidence of the quantity or value of property shipped, furnished no guarantee of such delivery. As pointed out by President Culver in his annual report, these bills of lading "present a temptation to misrepresent, and sometimes offer a reward for rascality." A law was passed at the instance of members of the Board, and approved in April, 1871, requiring corporations in the State receiving grain for transportation to weigh the same, and to deliver in quantity equal to that received. This law, though its provisions furnished ample protection to receivers and shippers as against carriers, was never enforced, and the Board decided to call the attention of the railroad and warehouse commissioners to it.

NEW RULES.—In May, a special meeting of the Board was held for the purpose of making alterations in the rules of the association. The new rules in reference to the eligibility of applicants for membership and to fees read as follows:

"Any person approved by the Board of Directors may become a member of the association, by signing the rules and regulations, paying the initiation fee and the annual assessment. The initiation fee until July 1, 1873, shall be \$100, and thereafter \$250.

"Provided, That no person shall be approved by the Board of Directors as a member of the association, who is not a resident of, or permanently doing business in, the city of Chicago."

The following important rule in reference to the non-compliance with contracts and the filing of a statement as to financial condition was also passed:

"Any member of this Association who fails to comply with and meet any business obligation or contract, may, on complaint of any member of this Association, be required to make an exhibit of his financial condition on oath to the Directory of this Board, which shall be open to the inspection of any aggrieved member; and should such member, failing as aforesaid, refuse to make such statement, he shall be expelled from this Association."

NATHANIEL K. FAIRBANK was born at Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1829. He received a common school education, studying also at home, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a bricklayer. The year afterward he went to Rochester and served his apprenticeship. He then entered a flouring mill as bookkeeper, where he remained several years, and, in 1855, came to Chicago, entering the employment of David Dows & Co., of New York, as their western representative. After ten years of steady service in this position, he furnished the capital for the construction of a lard and oil refinery, which was built on the south side of Eighteenth street, just west of the river. A firm was organized under the caption of Smedley,

N. K. Fairbank

States, through their delegates present, for the assistance that had been rendered them and the sympathy they manifested for Chicago in that calamity. The matters discussed by the Convention embraced such

Peck & Co., Mr. Smedley being the practical man and Mr. Peck placed there to look after the interests of Mr. Fairbank. This factory, after doing a successful business for four years, was burned out in 1866 at a loss of \$50,000, and in the following year the factory, at the corner of Eighteenth and Blackwell streets, was erected at a cost \$80,000. A little over two years after the building of the new factory, Mr. Smedley sold out his interest, and was followed six or seven years later by Mr. Peck, W. H. Burnett and J. Sears, who now have an interest in the business, going in. In 1875, a branch house was built at St. Louis to more conveniently supply the Southern trade; another was put up at Omaha

The following table shows the increase in the firm's output year by year since 1870:

Year.	Lbs.	Year.	Lbs.
1870.....	11,277,711	1878.....	52,707,652
1871.....	14,155,299	1879.....	82,035,733
1872.....	21,066,631	1880.....	98,595,563
1873.....	25,862,155	1881.....	103,233,000
1874.....	32,903,780	1882.....	111,847,271
1875.....	29,312,386	1883.....	117,726,000
1876.....	41,956,435	1884.....	119,533,185
1877.....	44,761,321		



COUNSELMAN BUILDING.

in 1883 to do the same thing for the West; and a third at New York, last year, to meet the eastern and export demand. The Chicago house has double the capacity of any of the other three, and the quartet of factories keep a trifle over 1,000 hands busy the year round. It is only in the last two years that the firm, in its Chicago and St. Louis houses, has been engaged in the manufacture of soap, lard and lard-oil having previously occupied its entire attention.

bank, in whose desk they lay for two years, in waiting for a favorable opportunity to commence operations. In 1879, the year after Mapleton's first visit to what was then Haverly's Theater, Mr. Fairbank placed the plan before the public. The city was in the throes of a grand-opera furor, and the representation that the city sorely needed a hall like that which now adorns the southeast corner of State and Randolph streets had a marked effect. Every dollar of the stock was

The output this year, it is said, will amount to nearly 125,000,000 pounds. The product of the factories—what is left of it after supplying the home market—is exported to England and the Continent, India, Australia, New Zealand and other distant countries, rendering it to-day next to impossible for a nomadic Chicagoan to sight-see any foreign city where white men dwell without encountering the resplendent lithographs symbolic of the fact that N. K. Fairbank & Co.'s lard is for sale in the neighborhood. The projects which have felt the sustaining power of Mr. Fairbank's hand are numerous and very diversified in character. When the members of the Chicago Club had been moving from place to place in search of comfortable quarters, he broached the idea of building a new and handsome clubhouse, but met with disappointing apathy. The times were not as good as they might have been, and no one cared to invest his money in real-estate just then. Instead of being discouraged, Mr. Fairbank declared that he would build the house himself and trust to the future prosperity of the club for repayment. The result of his resolution is the handsome building immediately opposite to the ladies' entrance to the Palmer House, on Monroe Street. The club's new home cost \$135,000, but while it was in course of construction a number of the members came forward, and before it was finished \$80,000 of the stock had been taken off Mr. Fairbank's hands. The remaining \$50,000 he kept, and holds to-day. It is now a fairly profitable investment, yielding about 6 per cent. The club moved into the new building in 1876, and in that year Mr. Fairbank was elected president of the institution, an office he has retained ever since. When the late George B. Carpenter conceived the idea of building Central Music Hall, he went to Mr. Fairbank as the man best fitted to help push the scheme through. The two figured the matter out and the plans were left with Mr. Fair-

placed by Mr. Fairbank, and the building commenced and pushed to completion with all the speed commensurate with satisfactory work. The Newsboys' Home also owes its present unincumbered condition to the efforts of Mr. Fairbank, who, in 1877 and 1878, threw himself into the work of raising subscriptions for the purpose of paying off the mortgage on the property; the consequence of which is, that the institution to-day owns, without incumbrance of any kind, the site recently so largely increased in value by the transmigration of the Board of Trade to the head of LaSalle Street. Brought up a Presbyterian, it was once thought Mr. Fairbank would become a preacher of that denomination. His pew in the Fourth Church was rarely empty Sabbath mornings when Professor Swing occupied the pulpit. On one occasion, when a collection was being taken up to pay the balance due on the organ, Mr. Fairbank sent up a note to Professor Swing to the effect that he would meet any deficiency remaining after the day's collection had been taken up and added to the fund. The gap amounted to just \$1,000, and a check bridging it over was duly received by Professor Swing the following Monday morning. When Professor Swing left the Fourth Church, Mr. Fairbank was one of fifty gentlemen to guarantee the success of the services at Central Music Hall for three years, the phalanx agreeing to meet any deficiency that might arise in the time specified. He is now one of the Board of Trustees and a member of the Music Committee. In the latter adjunct to the services, Mr. Fairbank takes a great interest, being a passionate lover of music. The fifty guarantors, it may be said, never had any deficiency to meet, the church contributing \$2,500 out of its first year's surplus towards the organ, but this naturally does not render the congregation's appreciation of their action any less marked. What among his friends is termed one of Mr. Fairbank's "pets" is the new St. Luke's Hospital. When the project was set afloat of erecting a new and fittingly commodious structure on the site of the old frame one, Mr. Fairbank came forward with a sum estimated by different parties at all the way from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to set the ball rolling. He also went canvassing in aid of the project and collected a considerable amount in subscriptions. He is at the present time a frequent visitor at the hospital and probably its most interested well-wisher. Of the musical societies which Mr. Fairbank has helped to success, the Festival Association is a good example, and the sturdy work performed by him in conjunction with Charles D. Hamill in aid of the gigantic festivals conducted by Theodore Thomas will not readily be forgotten. A work, too, in which Mr. Fairbank takes a more than passing interest is the fish culture of the Northwest, the rivers and lakes of Wisconsin owing a fair percentage of their stock of food for anglers to his efforts in this direction. Mr. Fairbank has a beautiful country seat at Geneva Lake, in the shape of a 180-acre farm, whither he repairs with his family during the scorching midsummer months. He was married in 1865, ten years after his arrival in Chicago, and has seven children—four sons and three daughters.

SCHWABACHER & CO.'S COMMISSION MERCHANTS' ROOMS are a branch of the commission house of J. & M. Schwabacher of New Orleans. The house was started in 1868, in New Orleans, by Julius Schwabacher and his brother-in-law, A. Hirsch, as Schwabacher & Hirsch, and so continued until the death of Mr. Hirsch, in August, 1882. In 1879, however, Morris Schwabacher entered the firm, but the name remained unchanged until the death of Mr. Hirsch rendered it imperative, when it became J. & M. Schwabacher, in New Orleans (where they have for the past ten years done the largest business in their line in that city), and, for sake of convenience, Schwabacher & Co., in Chicago. The Chicago branch was established in 1878, and is under charge of the senior partner, Julius Schwabacher, while Morris has the management of the Southern house. The firm handle western produce and provisions, and supply the Southern market. They are members of the Board of Trade here and of the Produce Exchange in New Orleans, and execute orders for their customers in any line, on commission. It will be seen that the house is an old one, and has long been, as it still remains, an important factor in the growing trade of our city with the South. They occupy a favorable location in New Orleans, on the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, one of the very best for their business that city affords, as any one familiar with the city will at once recognize, and have the confidence, good will, and largely the custom, of the business men of the city. Their rooms here, also, are only across the street from the Chamber of Commerce, and they are recognized as one of the best and safest houses doing business on 'change. Mr. Julius Schwabacher resided some years in Cincinnati, as the representative of his firm, but the necessities of trade compelled the abandonment of the lesser for the greater market, and he came to Chicago as before stated.

Julius Schwabacher, the founder of the commission house of Schwabacher & Co., Chicago and New Orleans, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, on August 13, 1839. He is the oldest son of Lazarus and Julia (Kutz) Schwabacher, and came to America in 1855, when but fourteen years of age, under the protection of an

aunt. His father was a woolen manufacturer and a dealer in foreign and domestic wool. He went direct to St. Joseph, Mo., and clerked for a number of years. At the breaking out of the War he had been in the Government employ as clerk in the post-office at St. Joseph for two years, and at once joined Major Barry's battery as sutler. He was afterward attached to the 96th Illinois Infantry, and followed its fortunes until the siege and fall of Vicksburg, when he obtained a Government license to establish a trading station there, and did a good business for two years. He then went to New Orleans, and engaged in the importation of white goods, laces and embroideries. Selling out that enterprise in 1868, he engaged in the general produce and provision commission business. On March 4, 1866, he married Nancy Friedlander, the daughter of Samuel Friedlander, one of the largest cotton factors of New Orleans. She bore him two children, Florence and Henry, and died on January 14, 1873. In November 5, 1879, he married Miss Emma Loeb, a very accomplished lady, a native of Mississippi and reared and educated in Europe, who still survives. After his first marriage, Mr. Schwabacher went to Europe with his bride, spending eight months in his native land. On his return he brought his younger brother and present partner, Morris Schwabacher, with him and employed him in his commission house. In 1877, after the death of his first wife, he took his two children, and returned to his native land once more, expecting to remain there, but after a year's experience in the old ways, he found them once more too narrow for him, and returned, in May of 1878. He prolonged his stay somewhat to visit the World's Exposition at Paris. Mr. Schwabacher is a member of the Sinai Congregation in Chicago, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Standard, a society club. He is a Mason, and belongs to Cincinnati Lodge, No. 133, also to Spinoza Lodge, No. 108, I.O.B.B., both of Cincinnati, Ohio, from neither of which has he ever been demitted.

Morris Schwabacher was born at Würtemberg, Germany, on November 5, 1849. He received a thorough education in Germany, and came to this country, with his brother Julius, in 1866. He was first employed in the commission house of Schwabacher & Hirsch, at New Orleans, for several years; then entered into partnership with Samuel Meyers, and they established themselves in the general produce commission business in New Orleans. This partnership was dissolved in about three years, and a company formed of Schwabacher, Frowenfeld & Pfeifer, and he had an office in Chicago for some years representing that house, which did a successful business until 1879, when Schwabacher sold his interest to his partners, and became a member of the firm of which his brother Julius was senior partner. Schwabacher & Hirsch. After the death of Mr. Hirsch, he became the resident and managing partner in New Orleans, and continues so at the present time. Mr. Schwabacher was married to Miss Nellie, the daughter of Joseph A. Kohn, of Kohn Bros., wholesale clothiers of this city. In New Orleans, where he resides, Mr. Schwabacher is quite popular among his friends and occupies several responsible positions in business life. He is one of the directors and on the financial committee of the Germania National Bank, director and chairman of the finance committee of the Southern Insurance Company of New Orleans, vice-president of the Harmony Club, and, last year, was vice-president of the New Orleans Produce Exchange. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ALEXANDER McDONALD YOUNG, the younger brother and partner of William Young, was born on October 21, 1844, at Coburg, Province of Ontario, Canada. His father, James Young, came from Ayrshire, Scotland, about the year 1800, and settled at Coburg, where he died in 1853, at the age of sixty-five. His wife, Eliza (Mair) Young, survived him until 1863. At the death of his father, Alexander, who was a boy of but nine years of age, went to live with his brother, John M. Young, who was a member of the firm of John Young & Co., at Montreal. The head of the firm was an uncle, who, besides attending to his produce business, was commissioner of public works and a member of the Canadian parliament. This firm were among the first to ship a cargo of wheat directly from Chicago to the seaboard, via Montreal. Alexander attended school at Montreal until the age of sixteen, when he entered into the employ of the house, remaining until 1863, when he joined his brother William, who had established himself in Milwaukee in 1858. In 1866, he became a partner, and remained so to the present time. In the month of October, immediately after the fire of 1871, he came to Chicago, and taking R. W. Dunham into the company, established a branch of his business here, placing it under the direction of Mr. Dunham, the brothers, however, alternately spend a portion of their time here, looking after the interests of the company, particularly since Mr. Dunham entered the arena of political life. Although Milwaukee boasts of the parent house, yet the modest branch is credited with doing ten times the amount of business annually that the "parent" is able to pick up. The firm possesses—and practices—the conservatism in their business generally credited to the Scotch, and during all

the long and trying years of its existence it has never even been suspected of being "shaky." They do a strictly commission business here, but their transactions are often enormously large, and aggregate, during any one year, an incredible number of bushels of grain. At Milwaukee, the house buys and sells on its own account. Neither of the brothers take any interest in American politics except as it affects business. Alexander is a very sociable gentleman, a member of the Chicago Club, also a member and director of the Milwaukee Club at Milwaukee. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and introduced the first two yachts ever brought to Milwaukee. Mr. Young was married on December 4, 1867, to Miss Alice Wall, a Milwaukee lady, who has borne him two children,—Helen R. and John M.

JAMES M. WANZER is a commission merchant in grain, seeds, hay, etc., and a dealer on the Board of Trade. He was born on September 9, 1829, near Fairfield, Conn., and is a son of Ebenezer L. and Esther (Irish) Wanzer, the latter of whom was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1835, he was taken by his parents to Cayuga County, N. Y., where he received his education and followed farming until the fall of 1855, when he came West and bought a farm in McHenry County, this State, near the village of Huntley. There Mr. Wanzer resided until September, 1865, when he moved to Chicago, and engaged in the commission business at No. 60 West Lake Street, where he remained until about the time of the great fire. The following year he located on South Water Street, and continued in the sale of butter, eggs, cheese, etc., until 1873, when his business had assumed such dimensions that he decided to relinquish the trap business (as it is called) and devote his attention exclusively to receiving and selling grain, seeds, etc. This business he still maintains under the firm name of Wanzer & Co., composed of Mr. Wanzer, W. H. Chadwick (who has been interested with Mr. Wanzer for ten years), and George B. Broomell, a partner for the last three years, who looks after the financial interests of the firm. In 1881, Mr. Wanzer was elected a member of the Common Council of this city, and held the office for one term. By his efficiency in the administration of his duties in that position, many needed and important improvements were made in his (the Thirteenth Ward). In 1854, Mr. Wanzer married Julia E. Keesee, a native of Clinton County, N. Y.; they had the following children,—Walter, Eva G., Willets G., Lizzie and Carrie, of whom Eva and Willets G. are the only survivors. On March 20, 1872, he was married to Mrs. Mary Tomlinson Finch, of Western New York, who died in March, 1884; there were no children by this marriage. On July 8, 1885, Ella A. Badger, born at Chelsea, Mass., became his wife.

GEORGE D. BROOMELL is a member of the firm of Wanzer & Co., commission merchants, No. 205 LaSalle Street. He was born in Chester County, Penn., on July 27, 1832, and is the son of John and Letitia (Parry) Broomell. He is thoroughly a self-made man. He worked on a farm during the summer and attended school in the winter time until eighteen years of age; then was occupied alternately in teaching and attending schools for three years, during which time he attended two terms at Whitesboro', N. Y.; was principal of a Friends' Select School in his native county for two terms, and had charge of a boarding school in New Jersey for one term. He then engaged in business for three years, residing most of the time in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1854, he first came to Chicago, but returned soon after to Philadelphia, and made several trips to and from Chicago before he came here, in the fall of 1856, to remain. Soon after locating in this city he was made principal of the Dearborn School, which was situated where Hershey Music Hall now stands. He continued in this position until the fall of 1863, when he engaged for a time in mercantile business. This venture not proving satisfactory, by invitation of the Board of Education he resumed the principalship of the Dearborn School in 1865, and one year later was transferred to the Haven, a larger and more important school. After three years of service in this place, he was elected to the position of Assistant Superintendent of schools; being the first person to occupy this position in the city. He filled the situation one year, when failing health admonished him that he should seek a position, the duties of which were less arduous than he made those of assistant superintendent. At his own request, he was given the position of teacher of mathematics in the High School, in which he continued till he resigned, in 1882, to become a partner in the firm of Wanzer & Co. Mr. Broomell is naturally well fitted for an educator, being possessed of the fine sensibilities and quickness of perception, as well as depth and breadth of thought, so necessary in that vocation, and having been connected with our schools in their formative period, he had much to do in shaping our present school system. Aside from his work as a teacher, Mr. Broomell is probably better known as an advocate of the spelling reform than in any other capacity. Being convinced that the absurd and unphilosophical character of our spelling constitutes the greatest obstacle to the education of the masses, and that phonetic spelling is practicable as well as desirable, he has

advocated this reform from earliest manhood; and not a few individuals and organizations in this city and elsewhere can testify to the persistency and ability of his work in this direction. On April 23, 1861, Mr. Broomell married Miss Ellen B. Chapin, also a teacher in the public schools, a native of Berkshire County, Mass., and a graduate of the Westfield, Mass., Normal Semol. They have three children,—Chester C., George D. and Francis E. Mr. Broomell was a member of the Society of Friends until his marriage, and subsequently united with the Unitarian Church.

1874.

At the annual election of officers this year there were three candidates for president, and a spirited contest ensued. The first day's balloting resulted in no choice, but on the next day, George M. How, receiving 532 votes, a majority of all those cast, was declared duly elected. J. R. Bensley was at the same time elected second vice-president. The membership of the Board numbered one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one names. The annual dues were fixed at \$25. The assets of the Board were found to be as follows:

1050 shares of stock in the Chamber of	
Commerce.....	\$96,919 63
Chicago city bonds.....	10,000 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	6,658 95
Investment in Commercial Building.....	23,696 82
Cash on hand.....	8,558 42
	<hr/>
	\$145,833 82
RECEIPTS.	
Initiation fees.....	\$17,250 00
Annual assessments.....	41,275 00
Interest and miscellaneous.....	21,957 67
	<hr/>
	80,482 67
Cash on hand.....	193 16
	<hr/>
	\$80,675 83
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Current expenses and salaries.....	\$40,580 84
Chicago city bonds.....	10,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	21,536 57
	<hr/>
	72,117 41
Cash on hand.....	<hr/>
	\$ 8,558 42

Notwithstanding the disastrous panic which swept over the country in the fall of 1873, the general trade and commerce of Chicago during the year 1874 was satisfactory. While the depression in business was clearly manifest, the amount of agricultural products handled, although slightly less in volume than the year previous, was greater in value. In May of this year, the Produce Exchange was organized. Its membership is composed of dealers in the minor agricultural products, such as butter, eggs, poultry, etc. Co-operation and concert of action in dealing in this class of products, thus inaugurated, has resulted in the continued and successful operation of this Exchange.

The power of the Board, under its by-laws and regulations, to discipline its members, was confirmed this year by repeated decisions of the courts.

TRANSPORTATION.—The entering into the city of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in November of this year, thus opening up a new line of transportation east, was a subject of much congratulation to those interested in legitimate competition in rates of freight. As a part of the history of the transportation question, it may be as well to mention that it was during this year that a bill was introduced in Congress providing for the construction of a ship canal from Hennepin, on the Illinois River, to the Mississippi River. The project has absorbed a large portion of public attention since that time.

DAVID W. IRWIN, of the firm of Irwin, Green & Co., commission merchants in grain and provisions, is the son of W. P. and

Mehitable Irwin, and was born atodus, N. Y., on December 14, 1830. The members of the Irwin family are rare examples of steadiness of purpose, as found in characters of sterling integrity and great talent in a commercial way. His brothers, Theodore, of Oswego, and William P., of Albany, N. Y., are men of remarkable ability and foresight, having begun at the lowest rung of the ladder, and, through their own exertions, have won their way to the foremost rank of business men, and are honored, and respected wherever known. They are both at the head of extensive business and commercial interests. David remained at home, and was engaged in securing an education and operating in farm produce until 1848, when he finished his studies by a collegiate course. In 1852, he left home for Newark, N. J., where he entered the grain trade in the employ of A. T. Blackman, with whom he remained two years, but afterward spent some time in Canada as grain-buyer. During the month of December, 1853, he came to Chicago, and purchased all the old corn he could procure about the city during the following winter, and extended his operations by buying large quantities in the country, principally in the neighborhood of Morris and Henry, this State, for which he paid New York currency, as all Western money was at a discount. This venture proved highly remunerative. He continued in the grain business here until 1858, during which time he bought and shipped large quantities of wheat to the Oswego Mills (N. Y.) and other points. Close application to business injured his health, and he left the inclement weather of our lake region for the milder climate of the Hudson Valley. He spent the winter of 1859-60 at Albany, N. Y., where he bought the greater part of the Van Rensselaer farm, in connection with his brother William P., and erected an elegant residence, built barns, and improved the property by setting out fruit and ornamental trees. The brothers also built, for renting, a number of residences, also a fine school-house. In 1862, Mr. Irwin returned to Chicago, and became an active member of the Board of Trade, of which he is one of the oldest. He served as a director and was one of the board of management for erecting the new Board of Trade Building, which was completed in 1885, and has been a local director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce since its agency was established here. He is one of the oldest grain commission merchants in this city, and has successively been a member of the following firms: Blackman & Irwin, D. W. Irwin & Co., Irwin, Orr & Co., and at present of Irwin, Green & Co. The latter firm is comprised of A. W. Green and Charles D. Irwin. Mr. Green has been associated with Mr. Irwin since 1866. Mr. Irwin has made an enviable record during his long career as a business man, and is self-made in every respect. His charities and deeds of benevolence are in keeping with a Christian heart, and are too numerous to be mentioned in detail. Mr. Irwin was married on August 28, 1856, to Miss Harriet L. Nash, grand-daughter of Judge Byron Green, of Wayne County, N. Y., one of the four men who established the Board of Foreign Missions at Williamstown, Mass., and a member of Congress during Van Buren's administration. They have two children,—Charles D. and Elizabeth H.

HENRY H. ALDRICH was born in Cass County, Mich., in 1840, and was educated in that State, remaining there until 1861. In that year he joined the Army as private in the 6th Michigan Infantry, the first regiment that marched into New Orleans, under General Benjamin F. Butler, after its capitulation. In 1863, he received the appointment of hospital steward, but only wore the caduceus for a short time, being appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, serving for some six months as post quartermaster at Port Hudson, Miss. In 1864, he resigned, and was then chief clerk for Captain L. W. Perce, chief quartermaster for General W. T. Sherman, during the siege of Port Hudson, and who was district quartermaster at Natchez, Miss. After the close of the War he occupied the responsible position of paymaster's clerk, and paid off troops at Springfield, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind. He occupied this position until April 1, 1866, when he came to Chicago and went into the commission business, and was for eleven and a half years engaged with Wiley M. Egan. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1874, and was for two years on each of the Committees of Arbitration and Appeals. He went into business on his own account on January 1, 1882, and during his whole career has become thoroughly identified with the energetic and honorable class of Chicago's business men, retaining the exactitude and probity that made him a successful paymaster's clerk, and exhibiting those qualities in all his commercial life. Mr. Aldrich was married, in 1879, to Mrs. E. J. Mackenzie, of Springfield, Ill.

JOHN W. HEPBURN & Co.—This is one of the leading brokerage firms on the Board of Trade. Mr. Hepburn, now the sole member of the company, was born at Columbus, Ontario Co., Ontario. He was educated in Canada, and, in 1869, moved to Rockford, Ill. During his residence at Rockford, he was, for two or three years, engaged in the dry goods business; then, for three years, he was assistant cashier of the People's Bank; and for the next five years he was with Emerson, Talcott & Co., agricultural

implement manufacturers. In 1880, he came to Chicago as confidential clerk for Charles Ray & Co., of Milwaukee, who had an office at No. 78 LaSalle street. He had charge of their office work until January 1, 1882, when they retired from business in Chicago. At this time, Mr. Hepburn formed a co-partnership with Charles H. Smith, under the firm name of Hepburn & Smith. This firm continued until April, 1884, when Mr. Smith retired, and Mr. Hepburn moved from No. 78 LaSalle Street to No. 162 Washington Street, since which time he has been alone in his business.

ISRAEL PARSONS RUMSEY, of the firm of Rumsey & Buell, commission merchants, is the son of Joseph E. and Lucy (Ransom) Rumsey, and was born at Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y., on February 9, 1836. Until he was thirteen years of age, he attended the district schools, afterward taking a four years' course at the Bethany Academy, where he graduated with honors. He began business life at Buffalo, N. Y., with the firm of Howard & Whitcomb, wholesale and retail dry goods, receiving \$25 per month and board for his first year's work. He remained with the firm until his twenty-first year, and then came West, with the determination of making his fortune west of the Mississippi River, and brought up at Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged with the hardware firm of Hitchcock & Brother. During the panic of 1857, the firm placed their stock in the hands of a Mr. Smith, a relative of his employers, who discharged several of the employes but retained young Rumsey at a nominal salary, with the view of holding him until business became settled. His determination to remain West prevented him from following the many who were daily departing for their Eastern homes, and for a livelihood he carried a morning delivery of one of the daily papers, *The Gate City*, which necessitated him to arise at one o'clock in the morning and work until six o'clock. Shortly afterward, Mr. Smith placed the store in his charge, and as manager he engaged his late employers as clerks. In the following spring, he was directed to move the stock to Chicago, which he did, placing it in a building at the corner of Quincy and Clark streets, and subsequently relinquished his position to engage with Flint & Wheeler, commission merchants, with whom he remained until 1861. He was active in the organization of Taylor's Chicago Battery, upon the first call of President Lincoln for troops, and was elected junior second lieutenant. He was present at General Grant's first battle, at Belmont, Mo., and at Fort Donelson was detailed for staff duty with General W. H. L. Wallace, with the rank of assistant adjutant-general. At the battle of Shiloh, he was with General Smith when that brave officer met his death, and was detailed by General Grant to accompany the remains to Ottawa, Ill. Upon his return to his command, he was promoted to senior second lieutenant. He participated in the operations before Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Memphis, etc., and took part in all of the engagements of General Sherman's army until it reached Atlanta, Ga., during which campaign he was appointed captain of the battery, which he commanded until mustered out in 1864. Returning to Chicago, he went into the commission business with Spruance, Preston & Co., and in the next year began business of flour brokerage, at No. 92 Washington Street, which he subsequently changed for that of receiving. Since 1865 he has been engaged in his present line of trade, his connection with A. C. Buell dating from the year 1882. Mr. Rumsey was recently elected president of, and has been active in supporting the work of, the Citizens' League, to which organization he has lent largely of his influence and means. Mr. Rumsey was married, on June 15, 1867, to Miss Minnie M. Axtell, of Batavia, N. Y. They have five children,—Juliet L., Lucy M., Henry A., Minnie May and Wallace D.

WILLIAM R. LINN, was born in March, 1850, in Butler County, Ohio. When quite young, his parents moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he was educated. He came to Chicago in 1867, and was for five years employed by Linn & Reed, commission merchants, his father, M. G. Linn, being the senior member of that firm. In June, 1875, he became a member of the Board of Trade, and has since carried on a large general commission business. He is a member of the Chicago and Calumet clubs and of the Citizens' League.

GEORGE W. MURISON was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on January 13, 1853, and received his education at the Milwaukee Academy. He came to Chicago in 1870, at the age of seventeen years, and shortly thereafter entered the employ of the First National Bank, under Lyman J. Gage, with whom he remained eight years. During his relations with this bank, he rose from a very subordinate station to one of the most responsible positions. On November 10, 1879, the day that General U. S. Grant came to Chicago, after his tour around the world, Mr. Murison entered into partnership with F. P. Erskine, under the firm name of Erskine & Murison, commission merchants in grain and provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Erskine had been in partnership with Mr. Murison's father, the firm then being Murison & Erskine, which partnership was dissolved by Mr. Murison's death in 1876. The business association of Erskine & Murison continued until May 1, 1882, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and the firm of Murison

& Steele formed. This firm lasted until May 1, 1884, since which time Mr. Murison has been alone. He is one of the keenest and most alert business men on the Board. Although a young man, he is widely and favorably known throughout commercial circles for his energy, foresight and thorough reliability to carry to a successful completion whatever he undertakes. An excellent physique enables him to endure an amount of exertion and fatigue that would incapacitate a less hardy man, and his business ability always turns his energy in the right direction. Mr. Murison became a member of the Board of Trade in July, 1876.

1875.

The membership of the Board had increased to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one names. Previous to the raising of the initiation fee, on March 18, from \$250 to \$1,000, two hundred and fifty-four members were admitted. The rule allowing the transfer of memberships subject to the approval of the Board, was adopted, under which one hundred and forty-two transfers occurred. The yearly assessment was fixed at \$20. The assets remained the same.

RECEIPTS.

Initiation fees.....	\$63,500 00	
Annual assessments.....	46,275 00	
Interest and dividends ..	12,118 90	
Clerks' tickets and miscellaneous ..	18,163 76	
Cash on hand January 1, 1875..	8,558 42	
		\$148,616 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

Current expenses.....	\$22,405 98	
Salaries.....	14,168 03	
Miscellaneous.....	7,444 10	
Extraordinary expenses, attorneys fees, etc.....	21,805 50	
Paid for stocks and bonds.....	37,962 50	
Reports, etc.....	12,940 89	
		116,727 00

Cash on hand,.....\$ 31,889 08

The year 1875 was full of complaints of hard times, and there was a stagnation of business, which was the result of former extravagant expenditures, the undue pressing of credit, and speculation beyond the limits of prudence or sound financial economy. The movement of produce fell off somewhat, and although trade generally was not so active as formerly, Chicago had its full share. While the yearly exhibit shows a decrease of seventeen and one-half per cent. in the volume of the produce trade as compared with 1874, an increase of seven and one-half per cent. was gained in the wholesale trade. The continued increase in speculative trading, although noteworthy, did not lead to any disastrous corners. The adoption of the rule by the Board that no member should be disciplined because he refused to pay fictitious damages, had a marked effect upon attempts to manipulate the markets in this way.

CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON was born at Lynn, Mass., on March 7, 1854, and came West, with his parents, when only two years of age. He received his education in this city, graduating from the High School in 1873, and immediately entered upon his business career with his father, B. P. Hutchinson, a Chicago millionaire, well known as one of the leading business men and real-estate owners of this city. Charles L. is the eldest son, and will eventually succeed to his father's varied and important business enterprises. To make him competent to handle such large interests, his business training has been as follows: One year in the grain business, one year in the packing house, then he entered his father's banking house, going faithfully through every department until he became cashier. He is a very promising young man, and entirely worthy of the confidence intrusted in him, and has, in addition, the respect of the business community of this city. Mr. Hutchinson is a very strong Universalist, and is the superintendent of the Sunday-school at St. Paul's Church. In 1881, he married Miss Frances Kinsley, daughter of H. M. Kinsley.

EDWARD S. WASHBURN, of the Board of Trade, is the resident partner and manager of the Chicago branch of the extensive

New York commission firm of Field, Lindley & Co., buyers and sellers and exporters of grain, flour and provisions. The house was established in New York City on May 1, 1879, and the Chicago branch opened on the same day. The firm is composed as follows: General partners, Edward M. Field, Daniel A. Lindley, Pope C. Tefft, John P. Truesdell and Edward S. Washburn; special partner, Cyrus W. Field. Mr. Washburn established his residence in Chicago in 1881, and has resided here ever since.

WHEELER, GREGORY & Co.—The business of this firm was started in 1874, by O. H. Roach and William B. Andrews, at the same office in which the firm of Wheeler, Gregory & Co. is at present located. The firm was then known as Roach, Andrews & Co. It so continued until 1881, when J. F. Wheeler and Walter D. Gregory were admitted to partnership. In 1882, Mr. Roach retired, and the constituency of the firm was so changed that Messrs. Wheeler and Gregory became the general members of it, with Mr. Andrews as special partner, under the firm name of Wheeler, Gregory & Co. The business, which started in 1874 with nothing, has continually grown, until now it sometimes reaches, in commissions, \$125,000 a year.

William B. Andrews, the special partner of this firm, was born in 1830, at Winsted, Litchfield Co., Conn., a manufacturing town, delightfully situated on Mad River, at the outlet of Long Lake. Here he lived during the first twenty-two years of his life, and received an excellent common-school education. In 1852, he went to California, and located at Forest City, establishing himself there in mercantile business, packing and shipping large quantities of goods to mining districts. In 1855, he returned to the East, settling in New York City, and becoming employed in the dry goods trade. In 1857, he returned to his old home in Connecticut, and engaged there in the dry goods trade, which he carried on extensively until 1863, when he came West, settling in Quincy, Ill., and carrying on there, exclusively for a few years, the dry goods trade, but, disposing of the same, engaged in the wholesale grocery business. After the great fire of 1871, he sold out his business in Quincy, and came to Chicago, and by close attention has been more than ordinarily successful in acquiring a competence.

J. F. Wheeler, senior member of this firm, was born at Quincy, Ill. His father was John Wheeler a native of Vermont, who moved West to Quincy in 1834. J. F. Wheeler commenced business as clerk in his father's dry goods store, at Quincy, at the age of sixteen, and has been in business ever since. For some years he was with the firm of Ladd, Wheeler & Co., his father as special partner, after which he went into the dry goods business with his brother. Then, for some years, he was in the retail, and, still later, the wholesale grocery business, with William B. Andrews, special partner of the present firm of Wheeler, Gregory & Co. In 1873, he came to Chicago, and, in 1881, became a member of this firm. He has been a member of the Board of Trade for about nine years.

Walter D. Gregory, junior member of this firm, is a native of Buffalo, N. Y. His father, Daniel Gregory, left Buffalo and went to St. Louis, moving to Chicago in 1865. Walter D. Gregory then attended the city public schools and high school, and, later, the Chicago University. For some time after leaving the University, he was clerk for J. M. W. Jones, then bookkeeper for Dugan, Case & Spears, from 1872 to 1877. He was then with H. D. Spears & Co. one year, and after this was with Crosby & Co., as trader on the floor of the Board. In 1881, he became a member of the firm of Wheeler, Gregory & Co. Mr. Gregory became a member of the Board of Trade in 1875, and of the Committee of Arbitration in 1882. During 1883, he was second vice-president of the provision, grain and stock call-board.

JOHN G. BEAZLEY, junior member of the firm of George Stewart & Co., was born at Belfast, Ireland, on June 28, 1843. His father was a custom-house officer at Belfast during the whole of his active life, and still survives, at the advanced age of eighty-three, supported by a liberal pension from the British government. His mother's maiden name was Ann Meade. She was the mother of nine children; whom she carefully reared in the Episcopal faith. John G. was the second child, and received a common-school education, supplemented by the occasional advantages of private tutors. He left school at the age of sixteen, and spent a few months in travel on the Continent. Returning, he entered a law office in Belfast, intending to study law, but at the end of two years, when about eighteen years old, chose commercial life in preference, and entered a business office. In 1868, when twenty-six years old, he landed in New York, where he remained for a year and a half, and then came on to Chicago. Here, he entered the employ of George Stewart, his present partner, as his bookkeeper. This was in 1870, and, after four years' service, a partnership was formed, under the style of George Stewart & Co., which still continues. Since 1874, Mr. Beazley has been a member of the Board of Trade, and was a director for three years. Aside from his membership in the Iroquois Club, he belongs to no public or private club or institution.

whatever. On June 23, 1874, he was married to Miss Jane A. Fenimore, a Chicago lady, by whom he has had four children, three of whom still survive,—two daughters and a son.

EDWARD DE CORMIS LOUD was born at Philadelphia, Penn., on December 18, 1840, and is a son of Joseph E. and Rachel (Pluright) Loud. His father, who is still living, was of the well-known firm of Loud & Brother, piano-forte manufacturers of Philadelphia. His grandfather, Thomas Loud, while in the British army, was taken prisoner, and became of age while confined in the Trenton Jail, during the war of 1812. His mother was a descendant of Caleb Pusey, a partner of William Penn, some of her ancestors being refugees to this country from the massacre of St. Bartholomew; another branch of the family being the Walravens, who landed at Plymouth Rock with the Pilgrim fathers. Mr. Loud received his early education at the Episcopal academy at Philadelphia, and graduated at the age of seventeen from Saunders's French Institute of that city. Soon after leaving school, he began the career to which he has ever since inclined, that of buying grain, which he continued to within a few months of the spring of 1861, when he enlisted as a private in the Commonwealth Artillery of Pennsylvania, under Captain James Montgomery, and served until August of the same year, when he received his discharge. In December, 1861, he was mustered in as first lieutenant of Battery "H," 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, and was afterward promoted senior first lieutenant, and subsequently to the command of the battery, and detailed as instructor of artillery of regiments at the defenses of Washington, D. C. Later, being on sick leave, he was detailed as an assistant (in charge of deserters, convalescents and stragglers) to the provost-marshal of Philadelphia. Regaining his health, he went to the front in command of his battery, participating in the battle of Cold Harbor, and the battles at the siege of Petersburg. On June 27, 1864, he was taken prisoner in front of Petersburg, and confined under guard at that place; then removed to Libby Prison, thence to Lynchburg, Va., thence to Danville, thence to Charlotte, N. C., thence to Columbia, S. C., thence to Macon, Ga., thence to Savannah, Ga., thence (under a fire of Union guns in the jail-yard at Charleston, S. C.) to the yellow fever hospital on Ashley River, thence to Camp Sorghum at Columbia, S. C., and from there sent north on parole on December 9, 1864, on the steam transport "Crescent," arriving at Annapolis, Md., about December 16. On June 18, 1865, his term of service having expired, he was discharged, and the following year was appointed captain and aide-de-camp of the Fourth Brigade, First Division of the National Guards of Pennsylvania. He subsequently received the appointment of major and brigade inspector, and, later, major and assistant adjutant-general of the same brigade, which position he resigned in December, 1866. His service in the State forces commenced at the beginning of the year 1876, when he was appointed major and inspector of the First Brigade, resigning in June of the same year. In the December following, he was commissioned brigadier general of the Second Brigade, First Division of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, and, in July, 1877, was ordered to Pittsburg, to participate in quelling the railroad riots, taking a part in all troubles there and in the coal region. (See report of Committee of Investigation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.) He resigned his commission in August, 1877, and is at present aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and is ex-president of the Prisoners-of-War Association of Chicago. Mr. Loud's relations to business have always been of a commercial nature, he having turned his attention to the grain markets early in life. In July, 1865, he engaged as a clerk with L. G. Graff & Co., of Philadelphia, and, in 1867, was admitted to a partnership in the concern, and, subsequently, Mr. Graff retiring, the firm was made Dickson, Loud & Co. In 1877, Mr. Dickson retiring, Mr. Loud associated with him Mr. Moore, the firm being Loud & Moore, and so continued for one year. On the dissolution of this partnership, he associated himself with Hancock, Grier & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Peoria, remaining with them until March, 1883, when he opened their branch house in Chicago. In January, 1884, he went into, and still continues, business alone, making a specialty of buying car and cargo lots of grain, for Eastern account, in which particular branch he is one of the heaviest dealers in Chicago. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 121, A. F. & A. M., of Philadelphia, and of Post No. 1, G. A. R., of the same city; also of Illinois Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Mr. Loud was married, on April 8, 1869, to Miss S. Annie Warden, of Philadelphia, who died in November, 1876. Mr. Loud has one child,—Mary W., eleven years of age.

1876.

The number of members reported this year was one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the yearly assessment was \$20. No new members were initiated,

but there were one hundred and sixty new members admitted by approved transfers. The assets of the association amounted to \$167,841.16.

RECEIPTS.

From annual assessments.....	\$36,840 00
Sale of tickets and transfers of membership.....	19,170 00
Interest, rents and premiums.....	17,223 19
	<hr/>
Cash on hand.....	\$73,233 19
	31,889 08
	<hr/>
	\$105,122 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, heating and water.....	\$22,291 73
Salaries, including elevator.....	19,846 82
Purchase Chicago city certificates.....	25,000 00
For acct. of Commercial Building.....	11,324 59
Market reports and telegraphing.....	6,515 32
Incidental expenses and repairs.....	3,241 75
Annual reports and miscellaneous.....	9,966 06
	<hr/>
	\$98,186 27
Cash on hand.....	6,936 00
	<hr/>
	\$105,122 27

The year's business was more or less affected by the fact that it was not only the Centennial year, which was generally observed by making patriotic pilgrimages to the great exposition at Philadelphia, but that it was the year for the Presidential election, which invariably has a disturbing effect upon the finances and business of the country. Besides this, the embarrassments resulting from the long depression which had existed in commercial and industrial pursuits, were not yet recovered from, or the reasons therefor removed. The year's business, however, was not without its encouragements and favorable aspects. There was a falling off in the receipts of wheat of nearly seven million bushels, but a surprising increase in corn receipts of eighteen million bushels. The aggregate receipts of grain and live stock, however, were greater than in 1875. The wholesale trade was not equal to that of the last year by four per cent. The manufacturing interests, outside of the packing business, also shows a material decline, notwithstanding the shrinkage in the price of the raw material, and of labor—wages having fallen off eleven per cent. The year is noticeable for the fact that the rates of transportation for the greater portion of the time were lower than ever before. The combination, which existed among the leading railway lines at the beginning of the year, came to an untimely end at the opening of lake navigation, when a war of rates commenced which was continued with unabated vigor throughout the year. The nominal rate to New York and other eastern ports, was 20 cents per 100 pounds on grain and fourth-class freights, and forty cents per barrel on flour, but even these unprecedentedly low rates were further reduced at times to as low as 14 cents per 100 pounds on grain. West-bound freights were still lower. These extremely low railway rates so interfered with freights by water that there was no profit in the lake-carrying interest. Medium sized vessels were practically forced to abandon the trade, many of them having remained at their docks the whole year.

COURT DECISIONS.—An important question was adjudicated by the Circuit Court in regard to the right to demand relief from suspension, by a member of the Board, who had been suspended for failure to fulfill commercial contracts, but who had subsequently applied for and obtained a discharge in bankruptcy. The court held that such discharge was not a satisfactory adjustment and settlement of the obligations of the bankrupt as contemplated by the rules of the Board.

The question also of the liability of a member's stock to be levied on for his debts, or to garnishment, was also decided this year, the courts holding that it is not so liable. The United States District Court had previously held that these memberships were not properly liable to be scheduled by a bankrupt, but a personal franchise.

JAMES M. BRYANT was born on January 1, 1823, near Lancaster, Garrard Co., Ky. His grandfather, John Bryant, was a Virginian, and a civil engineer by occupation. John went to Kentucky in 1784, when that State was a portion of the territory of Virginia. He there surveyed and entered two tracts of land, of one thousand acres each, near Lancaster, taking patents in the name of his father, James, who then resided in Culpepper County, Va. John Bryant several years afterward made Kentucky his home, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Owlsley; he settled on the lands he had previously entered, and lived there until his death in 1833, from



BRYANT BLOCK.

cholera. His widow, Mary Owlsley Bryant, survived him for many years. James G. Bryant, the father of James M., and the latter, were born on the lands above mentioned. In the brief biographical sketch given of James M. Bryant, on page 334, volume II, of this History, some chronological errors occurred. The year of Bryant & McCampbell's heaviest business transaction was given as 1853-54, when it should have specified the period as being from July, 1880, to July, 1881. The date of the building of the Bryant Block should be 1872, instead of 1865, and the name of Mr. Bryant's first wife was Sarah W. Leavell, in lieu of Leavitt. James M. Bryant may properly be placed with the leading merchants of this or any former age; with the aid of telegraph his business has swelled to an amount seemingly fabulous. He has perfect health, a strong physical frame, and his main characteristics are indomitable energy, order, quickness of perception, and readiness to execute. He is always driving his business, and not waiting to be driven by it. The order and smooth movements of his firm's vast trade are due to his executive ability. Mr. Bryant spent his youth in Kentucky until he was thirty years of age, coming to Chicago as early as 1854, when the population was about 75,000. Being of a retiring disposition and a hard worker, he has not sought to make a very large circle of acquaintances.

EDWARD W. BAILEY was born at Elmore, Lamoille Co., Vt., on August 31, 1843. When quite young, his father moved into the immediate vicinity of Montpelier, where he received his education. He was the youngest of a family of seven children, and it fell to his lot, after the rest were all married and settled in business, to care for his aged parents. He left school at seventeen and took charge of the farm, where he remained until he was twenty-five. His father was a man of considerable means, and held several important offices in the county, but, meeting with a severe hurt by an

unlucky fall, he retired from business on to his farm, where he died in July, 1868. In the beginning of 1869, Mr. Bailey bought out the grocery business of D. Taft & Co., and, taking in a Mr. Park as a partner, they ran it under the name of Bailey & Park until July of the following year, when he bought a feed-mill and elevator, and the firm added grain and the feed business. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Bailey sold out the grocery business to his partner, and bought out D. Taft & Co.'s grain interest, adding to it his own. By this operation he controlled the grain trade and milling of Montpelier, and did a very prosperous trade, putting him in control of the eastern branch of the business, which he still manages. He employed L. D. Taft, the son of D. Taft whom he bought out, as his bookkeeper, and on January 1, 1880, took him in as partner. In June, 1879, Mr. Bailey came to Chicago, and opened a grain commission house with V. W. Bullock, of Burlington, Iowa, under the firm name of Bailey, Bullock & Co. On July 1, 1882, Bailey, Bullock & Co. dissolved partnership, and since then the firm is known as E. W. Bailey & Co. Mr. Bailey became a member of the Board of Trade in 1879. In May, 1869, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Jennie Carter of Montpelier, Vt. They have two children, —George C. and Mary B.

DWIGHT & GILLETTE.—This firm, consisting of J. H. Dwight and J. F. Gillette, was formed in 1874. Previous to that year, Mr. Dwight had been a member of the firm of D. L. Quirk & Co., joining the firm in 1859, and remaining a member of it, most of the time, until entering into partnership with Mr. Gillette. Mr. Gillette became a member of the firm of A. E. Kent & Co., in 1859, and was continuously with it until 1872. Dwight & Gillette at first located in the Board of Trade Building, where they remained about two years, when they removed to their present office in the Merchants' Building. They deal in grain and provisions, and their business has so increased that they are now one of the largest commission firms on the Board of Trade.

John H. Dwight was born in April, 1835, at Jackson, Mich., where his father carried on a general store. He came to Chicago in January, 1856, and was for some time employed in the Chicago Bank of I. H. Birch & Co. In 1858, he was employed by D. L. Quirk & Co., for six months, when he was admitted to partnership. In 1860, Asa Dow became a member, and the style of the firm was changed to Dow, Quirk & Co. In 1868, Mr. Dwight severed his connection with this house, and joined Charles G. Cooley, under the name of Cooley & Dwight. In 1872, the firm name was changed to Cooley, Dwight & Gillette, Mr. Gillette being admitted. In 1874, Mr. Cooley retired and the firm then became Dwight & Gillette. Mr. Dwight has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1858. He has served on its various committees, has been second and first vice-president, and was president in 1880.

J. F. Gillette was born at Suffield, Conn., in 1832. As a business man, he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until he came to Chicago in 1856. Here, he was employed for some time as bookkeeper by a dry goods house, and in 1859 joined A. E. Kent & Co. In this year he also became a member of the Board of Trade, and has since held various offices on committees. In 1872, he associated himself with John H. Dwight, as junior member of the firm of Dwight & Gillette.

ANTHONY BROWNE, commission merchant, was born at Liverpool, England, on June 6, 1858. During his youth he studied at Stonyhurst College, in Lancashire, and then entered into a grain commission house at Liverpool, where he served his time in a clerical capacity. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and secured a position with a commission house, which he retained until launching out into business on his own account. In 1881, the firm of Stuart & Browne began business as general commission merchants in grain and provisions, and they continued in partnership relations until October, 1884, when Mr. Stuart withdrew. Mr. Browne continued under the style and title of Anthony Browne & Co. Having devoted his entire life to the business with which he is connected, Mr. Browne is thoroughly acquainted with the *modus operandi* of the Board of Trade, of which he has always been a member since coming to this city. Mr. Browne does a general commission and option business, and, from the first, has carried a large list of customers on his books. He is a resident of Kenwood, and is a member of the Union League, Washington Park and Kenwood clubs.

1877.

At the annual meeting of 1877, the number of members reported was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. A few memberships were forfeited for non-payment of assessments. The annual assessment was continued at \$20. There were two hundred and six transfers of memberships, but no initiations. The

assets of the Board, not including furniture and fixtures, were \$176,903.59.

RECEIPTS.

For annual assessments....	\$36,620 00
Clerks' and visitors' tickets..	21,610 00
Transfer of memberships....	2,060 00
Cash on hand....	6,936 00
Interest, dividends, rents and fines.....	18,869 15

\$86,095 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, heating and water..	\$21,980 27
Salaries and elevator.....	20,392 45
Reports and repairs.....	12,916 04
Legal expenses.....	4,822 34
Miscellaneous.....	8,275 22
Paid for city 7 per cents....	15,000 00
Cash on hand....	2,708 83

\$86,095 15

The year, as affecting trade and commerce, was distinguished by many remarkable events. Among these were the Turco-Russian war, the unprecedented fall of rain and spell of bad weather during the fall

ized. The shrinkage in values (incident to the appreciation of the currency), in nearly all descriptions of property, rendered investments uninviting, while labor

Philander C. Perkins

was far in excess of the demand for its employment. The agricultural products of the country, however, were fair and of better quality than those of the previous year. In these the trade was large, and prices reasonably satisfactory. There was a falling off in the receipts of wheat of over two million bushels, and of corn of nearly one million bushels. The aggregate receipts of live stock, also, were less than in 1876.

TRANSPORTATION.—Railway freights east were more uniform, but higher, than in 1876. The lowest rate on grain from Chicago to New York was 30 cents, and the highest 40 cents per 100 pounds. Rates on wheat by lake to Buffalo, and thence by rail to New York, averaged four cents per bushel higher than in 1876. Lake freights were also higher, and the movements of grain by water routes were very much larger.

LEOPOLD BRAUNS, the senior member of the commission firm of Brauns & Rinehart, was born in Hanover, Germany, on March 16, 1831. He is the son of Ferdinand Brauns, a Lutheran minister, and received a good education in his native country before coming to America. In 1853, he landed in New York, and soon after obtained a situation as clerk and bookkeeper in a large importing house, which he retained for three years. He came to Chicago in 1856, and kept books a year for Gers-tenberg & Westermann, dealers in fancy goods and toys. Having command of a fair capital, he formed a co-partnership with his brother, G. Brauns, and opened a general store at Crete, Will Co., Ill., doing business as L. & G. Brauns until 1861. In this venture, both brothers lost everything they had, and came back to Chicago without a dollar. A friend loaned Leopold \$80, to be returned if he succeeded, to be his own if he failed; and he went into the grain commission business on West Randolph Street. Despite his misfortunes he had made many country friends; they gave him their patronage, and he prospered. In 1862, he took Nelson W. Hewes into partnership, under the name of Hewes & Brauns, and moved over the river, to the old Wigwam building. They did a profitable business up to 1875, when George F. Rinehart, a prosperous grain-buyer at Blackberry, Ill., entered the firm and added the "Co." to the firm name. In 1877, Mr. Hewes withdrew and the firm has since done business as Brauns & Rinehart. They are doing a general produce commission business of about \$300,000 a year. The fire of 1871 was a severe blow to the house, then Hewes & Brauns, at No. 133 South Water Street, and they came out several thousand dollars in debt. Their loss on goods held on consignment alone was over \$22,000.

Twenty-two thousand pounds of butter, in their cellars, added to the violence of the fire. Nevertheless, they resumed business before the embers were fairly cold, and paid dollar for dollar on all their losses. Such incidents show the material men are made of, and when one has been "tried by fire," he may be justly regarded thereafter as "pure gold." Mr. Brauns has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1861. In 1869, he took his whole family back to the old home in Hanover, and spent five months among the scenes of their youth. Mr. Brauns is not a politician, nor ambitious of worldly distinction, and, except in a few instances,



James M. Bryant

months, and the great railroad strike in July. This latter event paralyzed for a time the industries of the country, clogged the wheels of transportation, besides involving the destruction of large amounts of property. It was in fact a year of hesitation, timidity, distrust and failures, especially of banking institutions; and the restoration of business activity and commercial prosperity, which so many had hoped for, was far from being real-

has never accepted office at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He resides in Lake View, and is president of the Concordia Cemetery Company. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married on April 8, 1858, to Miss Emma Schilling, of Raetzlinger, near the city of Celle, Hanover. Six children have been born to them, Minna, Anna, Emma, Herman, Martin and Leopold.

J. S. PEIRONNET & Co.—This business was established in 1864, by the brothers J. S. and W. F. Peironnet, who conducted for years the largest and most extensive business on 'Change. They passed through all corners, fire, and panics with reputation, responsibility, and credit unimpaired and second to none in the business. They stand to-day as during the past twenty-one years, a pretty good guarantee as to their qualifications and their future. They have always been active supporters of all measures and regulations which have been brought forward for the permanent welfare and benefit of the Board of Trade, and are very highly esteemed by their fellow-members in consequence of their executive ability and inflexible integrity. Purchases and sales are made for cash or on margin. All transactions effected through this trustworthy and responsible house are bona-fide purchases or sales, made through the Board of Trade and by the strict rules which govern it. The characteristics which regulate the business policy of this house are such as to entitle it to universal consideration, and the extent of its operations has made this firm a prominent one in Chicago. The influence exercised by this house on the commission trade has been of the most salutary and useful character, and those interested in establishing relations with it may depend on receiving prompt and liberal treatment, and such marked advantages as can with difficulty be duplicated elsewhere in the Western metropolis.

James S. Peironnet was born at Binghamton, N. Y., on October 9, 1841. His parents were John S. and Mary Pieronnet. Mr. Peironnet attended the district school in his native place until fourteen years of age, when, with his parents, he removed to Peru, Ill., where five more years were added to his school life. Closing his studies at Peru, he entered one of the commercial colleges of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1861. After graduating, Mr. Peironnet engaged in the lumber business at Peru, continuing for two years, when he again came to Chicago and began business under the firm title of J. S. Peironnet & Co. Mr. Peironnet was married on February 18, 1873, to Miss Fannie S. Baker, of Chicago. He has four sons,—Clarence, George, Fred and Lance. Since 1878, Mr. Peironnet has resided at Wheaton, Ill.

CHRISTOPH BUNGE is a heavy dealer in grains, provisions, coal and wood, and an old and prominent member of the Board of Trade. He was born in the village of Eizen, province of Hanover, Prussia, on July 27, 1836. His father's surname was Henry, and his mother's maiden name was Catherine Lapau; eight sons and three daughters were the result of their union. Christoph received his education in the religious schools of his native country. At the age of fifteen he left home to battle with the world for himself, and engaged his services to a farmer as a common hand, which vocation he followed until 1860, when he took passage for America, and came directly to Chicago. His first work in this country was for Philip Bohlander, a prominent and well-known pioneer of Cook County, who, at that time, was engaged in farming near the city. By untiring industry and economy he was enabled, in the spring of 1864, to start a small flour and feed store at No. 608 West Lake Street, in which business he is engaged at the present time, having added a coal and wood yard in connection therewith. In the spring of 1875, he purchased a one hundred feet front at No. 616 West Lake Street, his present location, so that he might have better facilities for his fast increasing business. He erected a large and commodious warehouse, as well as coal-sheds and other necessary out-buildings to accelerate his enterprises. In 1870, he became a member of the Board of Trade, with which he has retained his connection ever since. He is a strictly cash operator and never deals in options. He is a member of Union Park Lodge, No. 610, A. F. & A. M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M.; and of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. He is also a member, of ten years' standing, of the Chicago-avenue Congregational Church; has been a member of the board of trustees for seven years, serving one year as chairman. Mr. Bunge was married, in this city, in April, 1863, to Miss Dora Darger. They have three children,—Emma, who acts as bookkeeper and manager of her father's business; Albert J., who attends to all the outside transactions in connection therewith; and Gustav, who is at the present time at West Division High School, completing his education.

HENRY D. WARNER, of the firm of H. D. Warner & Co., was born at Montrose, Penn. In July, 1857, at the age of twenty, he came to this city, and was engaged in the insurance business for two years. In 1860, he entered the employ of Jones & Culbertson, and, later, of Culbertson, Blair & Co., with whom he continued until 1876. In the latter year, he opened business on his own account in room No. 3, Chamber of Commerce, where he remained

until 1882, when he formed a partnership with W. H. Sterling, under the firm name of H. D. Warner & Co., and removed to No. 123 LaSalle Street. In 1883, F. R. Warner was admitted to partnership, the firm name remaining unchanged. In the spring of 1884, an office was taken in the Calumet Building. With the exception of fluctuations incident to the general state of business throughout the country, the operations of this firm have steadily increased until they will bear a favorable comparison with other houses in the same line.

PETER KESSLER was born in France, on February 25, 1820, where he spent his childhood and received his education. When seventeen years old he left home to learn the miller's trade. In 1842, he came to America, landing at New York City in July of that year. He worked at his trade, for a time, at Lockport, N. Y., and then went to Dutchess County, and, in connection with a partner, engaged in the milling business, but at the end of eight months, financial trouble compelled them to give up the enterprise. In 1849, he came to Chicago. Immediately on his arrival he was employed by E. H. Hadduck & Co., who, at that time, owned and operated the old Marine Mills, located at the foot of Wabash Avenue, which were swept away by the fire of 1871. He remained with that firm for three years, and then managed the old Washington Hotel on Randolph Street. At the end of one year, becoming tired of the honors of "mine host," and being in the good graces of Mayor Gray, he went on the police force for one year. In 1856, he moved to St. Charles, on the Fox River, and engaged in milling with Robert Haines, under the firm name of Haines & Kessler. At the end of twelve months, the partnership was dissolved, Robert Haines retaining the business and Mr. Kessler returning to Chicago. In the fall of 1858, he started in his present line of trade, which he has successfully carried on ever since. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1859, being one of the oldest living members. He relates many amusing and interesting incidents of operations on the same. Mr. Kessler was married, in 1858, to Miss Mary K. Colson, of St. Charles. They have three children,—John, George and Madeline.

1878.

This year, the assets of the association remained nearly the same. The membership at the close of 1877, had been reduced by death (seventeen), and by losses for non-payment of the annual assessment, to one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

The revenues of the Board for 1878, were \$10,000 less than for the preceding year, arising mostly from decreased payments for admission tickets, while the current expenses were increased about \$2,500, as will be seen by the following table:

RECEIPTS.

From annual assessments.....	\$35,980 00
Admission tickets.....	14,850 00
Transfers of membership 140.....	1,400 00
Interest, dividends and rents.....	16,558 15
Cash on hand.....	2,708 83
	<hr/> \$71,496 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, heating and water.....	\$21,722 56
Salaries and elevator expenses.....	22,377 59
Market reports and telegraphing.....	7,394 79
Annual report and repairs.....	7,095 91
Stationery and printing.....	1,230 98
Legal expenses.....	4,558 65
Miscellaneous.....	3,090 56
Commercial Building expenses.....	3,585 17
Cash on hand.....	440 77
	<hr/> \$71,496 98

With the year 1878, came the revival of business, and the cry of hard times, which had prevailed for so many years, was heard no longer. Unparalleled activity in the movement of farm products, especially, was a conspicuous feature of the year's business, the receipts of nearly every leading item being largely in excess of any previous year in the city's history. In grain (flour reduced to wheat) the receipts aggregated 134,086,595 bushels, being nearly 40,000,000 bushels in excess of those of 1877, and over thirty-five per cent. larger than those of 1873, in which year they were greater than any other. The trade in corn also assumed a magnitude so

far beyond any previous year that the proportion was somewhat startling. The receipts aggregated 63,651,518 bushels, nearly 15,000,000 bushels in excess of any former year. In hogs, also, there was a marked increase, the receipts for the year having amounted to the enormous number of 6,442,166, an increase of fifty per cent. over 1877, and forty per cent. larger than any previous

Chas. D. Hamill

year. Prices, however, ruled extremely low, yet as nearly everything the farmer required to purchase had also declined in price, the exchangeable value was nearly maintained. There was also a large increase in the volume of the mercantile business of the city. The wholesale trade was extremely active, and a general feeling of encouragement was apparent in all commercial circles.

The condition of our foreign trade was also decidedly improved. The balance sheet for 1873, was \$65,000,000 against us, while that of 1878, was over \$262,000,000 in our favor. The direct export trade was 602,018 tons as against 309,185 tons in 1877, the increase being marked in flour, wheat, corn, hog products, butter and cheese, and seeds.

TRANSPORTATION.—Freight rates eastward during the year ruled low with small fluctuations. All rail rates to New York ranged between twenty and forty cents per 100 pounds on grain. Lake freights averaged lower than in 1877. The water-route is undoubtedly what gives Chicago the great advantage in handling the produce of the Northwest. By this line its dealers were enabled this year to transport wheat to New York City at a cost of six and three-quarters cents per bushel. While railways are invaluable auxiliaries to water lines, the latter will continue to regulate the rates of freight.

INSPECTION.—A reorganization of the inspection of provisions was effected this year, by consolidating under one head the whole official inspection in this market. A system for the registration of all warehouse receipts for provisions delivered on contract by members of the association, was also established. A system of inspecting flour by grade was likewise founded.

FRANK DRAKE, assessor of the Town of South Chicago for the past seven years, was born at Elba, Genesee Co., N. Y., on July 12, 1827. He was educated at the Cary Collegiate Institute, in the vicinity of his birthplace, and then remained at home, farming and teaching school, until October 17, 1848, when he went to Unadilla, Mich., and took charge of a school. In the spring of 1849, he established a nursery at Stockbridge, Mich. After traveling for C. H. McCormick and others, he settled at Racine, Wis., in 1852, and there kept a nursery for ten years. While living at Racine, he was elected town clerk and treasurer of the Racine County Agricultural Society during three successive years, and was the republican nominee for the Wisconsin Legislature, but was defeated by only a few votes. In 1862, he came to Chicago, but did not bring his family here until two years later. He became a member of the Board of Trade, and was engaged in the grain and produce business until 1879, when he was elected assessor of the Town of South Chicago; and the voters of that town have continued to reward his ability and integrity, by re-electing him to that important and responsible position for the six successive years. In July, 1883, he was appointed chief State grain inspector by Governor J. M. Hamilton; he served one term of two years, giving entire satisfaction and receiving the hearty approbation of all the business interests connected with the department. In 1855, Mr. Drake married Rebecca C. Stone, of Rochester, N. Y. Mrs. Drake died on September 5, 1885, leaving two children,—Lula M. Raymond and Frank S. Drake.

CHARLES H. G. MIXER came to Chicago in February, 1859, and went into the grain and commission trade, and at the same time became a member of the Board of Trade. He has since remained continuously in that business and in his membership, and in both relations, has conscientiously earned, and enjoys, a reputation for probity and scrupulous fidelity to commercial transactions second to none. He is conservative in his operations, but when once he has entered upon any enterprise, he may be relied upon to fulfill every iota of his agreement. The stability and energy of the men from Maine flows in his veins, he having been born in Saco, Me., in 1833. He was taken by his parents to Massachusetts when but four years old, where he remained, and received his business education and early mercantile experience until 1859. In 1859, he was married to Miss Annie Edgerly. They have two children,—Mary A. and Charles T.

Z. R. CARTER & Co., wholesale grain and hay, is composed of two brothers, Zina R. and James B. Carter.

Zina R. Carter, the founder of the business, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., on October 23, 1846, and was the eldest of a family composed of three sons and one daughter. His father, Benajah Carter, who was married in early life to Miss Isabelle Cole, was a lover of the water, and followed the lakes for years as a captain of a vessel in which he owned a one-half interest, and which floated under the firm name of E. J. Merrick & Co. While lying in this port, in 1855, he was taken suddenly ill with the typhoid fever, from which, after several weeks of intense suffering, he died. He was a distinguished Mason, and was buried with the honors of that order. The widow, accompanied by Zina and the rest of the family, removed to this State in the spring of 1864, and settled on a farm near Wheaton, twenty-five miles west of Chicago. In his twentieth year he commenced farming for himself, which business he followed until the fall of 1871, when he came to Chicago and started a grocery store, connecting with the same a small flour and feed business, on the corner of Polk and Desplaines streets. He remained there for six years, during which he associated with himself his brother James, as a partner. The grocery was finally disposed of, the firm retaining the grain and hay business, which has rapidly grown under their efficient management from a small retail house to one of the leading wholesale establishments of the kind in the city. During 1884, they did a business of over \$350,000. Zina R. became a member of the Board of Trade in 1872. His operations on 'Change are conducted on strictly cash principles, and he never deals in options. He was married in this city, on December 9, 1868, to Miss Mary L. Wheaton, by whom he had one child, Helen. Was married again, in 1878, to Emma A. Dennis, by whom he has had two children,—Mildred and Roscoe.

James B. Carter, the junior member of the firm, came West with the rest of the family. He remained on the homestead, at Wheaton, until 1868, when he came to this city and entered into partnership with his brother. He was born on October 16, 1849, and received nothing but a common school education, as is also the case with Zina R. By honorable and upright dealings, untiring industry and perseverance, these brothers have risen from poor farmer boys to an enviable place in the business circles of this great city and have amassed a handsome fortune. Mr. Carter was married on December 29, 1873, to Emma Chambers; they have three children,—Edith, Anna and Nettie.

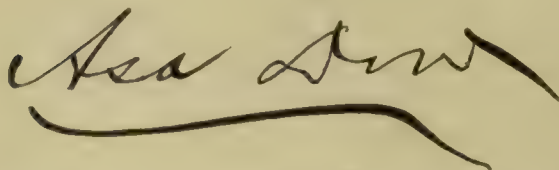
GILBERT MONTAGUE, of the firm of G. Montague & Co., receivers and exporters of flour and grain, is a son of Simeon and Sybil Montague, and was born at Montague, Berkshire Co., Mass., on November 24, 1835. His advantages for an education, during his earlier years, were meagre, but he found many opportunities for improvement in after years, and managed to secure more than ordinary cultivation before he reached his majority. At ten years of age, he began business life, as an office boy, in the wholesale shoe manufactory of E. A. Forbush, Ashland, Mass., with whom he remained two years, spending his vacations in study. Going to Boston, he worked one year in the retail grocery house of Andrew Hutchinson, and then entered the employ of Stratton & Ayers, wholesale grocers, and from the duties of office boy was advanced to the position of salesman and buyer during the six years he remained with that firm. After conducting a retail grocery business on Pleasant Street for one year, on his own account, he sold out, and went to New York, and engaged with the wholesale boot and shoe house of A. B. Meeker, on Dey Street, where he was given charge of the stock within three months from the date of his engagement. This firm failed during the fall of that year, and he was employed by Thayer & Thorp, receivers of provisions, etc., and shortly afterward was sent to New Orleans as their agent, and operated there, in their behalf, for a number of months. On his return to New York, he was appointed receiver for the firm, and in 1863, formed a partnership with Gorham F. Baker, under the firm name of Baker & Montague, and conducted the same line of business. In the spring of 1871, he came to this city in the interest of his firm, and upon heavy loss, incident with the great fire, the

firm was dissolved. With the revival of business in Chicago after the fire, he formed a connection with Charles A. Gump & Co., and controlled the commission department of the firm three years, when he retired and associated himself with John Merton, in the commission business, under the firm name of Montague & Merton, at Nos. 86-88 LaSalle Street. At the end of three years Mr. Merton retired, and was succeeded by D. H. Tolman. The firm of Montague & Tolman conducted business four years at No. 164 Randolph Street, when he purchased Mr. Tolman's interest and continued that interest under the name of G. Montague & Co., and in May, 1885, removed to his present location, Nos. 6 and 8 Sherman Street. This house does the largest exclusive commission flour and grain trade in the West, and does an immense exporting and receiving business. Mr. Montague was the first Master Mason raised in Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, A.F. & A.M., of this city, after it received its dispensation, and was the fourth master of that lodge; he is also a member of Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R.A.M., and was the first to receive the orders of Knighthood in Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K.T. He is also a member of the Indiana Club. Mr. Montague was married, on April 6, 1859, to Miss Lydia A. Thayer, of Concord, Mass.; she died on July 15, 1879, leaving one daughter, Lydia S. He married his present wife, Miss Eldora A. McGee, daughter of G. A. W. McGee, of Waukegan, on July 21, 1882.

B. G. FISHER is the son of John and Mary (Lyon) Fisher, and was born in Brooklyn, Jackson Co., Mich., in 1850. He attended the public schools in Jackson until he was seventeen years of age, and then entered the employ of Bennett, Knickerbocker & Co., of Jackson, and with them learned the milling business. He remained there four years, when, in 1871, their mills at that place having been destroyed by fire, he removed to Albion, Mich., and became resident manager of the firm's extensive flouring-mills there. This position he filled for nine years, when he came to Chicago, and associating himself with H. P. Aldrich and H. Milne, under the firm name of Aldrich, Milne & Co., commenced the grain business at No. 156 Washington Street. The following year, Mr. Milne retired, and, in 1884, Mr. Aldrich withdrew, and Mr. J. W. Hobson became a special partner, the firm name being changed to B. G. Fisher & Co. Upon the completion of the new Board of Trade Building, the firm moved to their present quarters in the Counselman Building. Mr. Fisher has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1880, and has the credit of having made the first trade in wheat upon the floor of its new building. He was married to Carrie, only daughter of S. V. Irwin, president of the First National Bank of Albion, Mich., on May 20, 1875, and has a daughter, Genevieve, aged six years.

1879.

The election for president this year was an exciting one, and the vote, 1,117, was the largest ever polled. The regular ticket was defeated by a "reform" ticket, headed by Asa Dow; he receiving 673 votes, was elected



president. Henry W. Rogers, Jr., was elected vice-president, Mr. Randolph was continued in the secretaryship, and C. J. Blair was appointed treasurer.

The roll of members numbered one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. There were two hundred and sixty-seven memberships transferred, and ten deaths. The assets of the Board, although some of the investments were changed, remained about the same: \$172,502.31.

The authority conferred on the directory to issue clerks' tickets to the exchange-room having been withdrawn, there was a falling off of the year's revenue on this account of \$8,600. The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From annual assessments, \$20 each	\$35,940 00
Visitors' tickets	5,845 00
Rent and premiums on sample tables	
and drawers	6,115 00
Transfers of memberships, \$10 each	2,670 00
Interests and dividends	10,670 01
Miscellaneous	436 95
Sale of 100 shares C. & A. R. R. stock	9,487 50
Cash on hand	440 77
	<hr/> \$71,605 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, heating and water	\$21,568 73
Salaries and running elevator	22,163 50
Market reports and telegraphing	6,131 10
Legal expenses	2,342 30
Expenses of Commercial Building	3,495 13
Purchase of Cook County bonds	5,000 00
Miscellaneous, stationery, printing,	
taxes, etc.	6,873 60
Cash on hand	4,030 87
	<hr/> \$71,605 23

Encouraging as was the commercial exhibit of Chicago in 1878, that for 1879 was still more gratifying. A feeling of confidence was manifested, which imparted activity and strength to every department of business. The resumption of specie payment, as provided by law, on January 1, had been watched by many with distrustful forebodings. The uncertainty regarding its success as a financial measure had the effect of withholding capital from investment and unsettling business enterprises in a marked degree. Many able financiers doubted the practicability of the policy, and referred to the example of Great Britain in 1818, in its prolonged effort to achieve a similar result, as a warning to the United States. The great banking interests of the country, however, stood firmly in favor of resumption, as did the friends of "honest money" everywhere. The day came, and to the surprise of even the warmest supporters of the policy, there was scarcely a ripple on the surface to distinguish it from an ordinary day of bank transactions. From that time capital began to seek for profitable investment. New industries were established, and improvements in every direction were inaugurated. Indeed, there was very soon a tendency developed to run into the other extreme of undue trading and speculation, the disastrous effects of which, in many instances, were felt in after years.

The agricultural products of the year afforded an average yield, and in some localities were exceptionally large. The increased demand, in consequence of the revival of business, and of the partial failure of crops in some portions of Europe, created an active market all through the year. The grain receipts, large as they were in 1878, were greatly exceeded by those of 1879. The receipts of corn also were in excess of 1878, the crop for that year having been the largest ever produced in the country. The product in Illinois, was estimated by the State agricultural department to be 305,913,377 bushels, against 251,149,230 in 1878. In lumber, also, the receipts were largely in excess of any other year. The shipments of produce from Chicago to Europe on through bills of lading, increased twenty-seven per cent. over 1878, reaching the large amount of 768,153 tons, valued at \$45,000,000.

INSPECTION.—The rules governing the inspection of flour were amended, by the establishment of two grades of super and two grades of extra flour. The fees for inspecting and branding were fixed at two cents a barrel and one cent a sack.

The State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners also revised their rules for the inspection of

grain, to go into effect on December 31. Among others, the following rules were adopted :

"All persons inspecting grain under the direction of the chief inspector shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain, when it has evidently been mixed or doctored for the purpose of deception.

"All persons employed in the inspection of grain shall report all attempts to defraud the system of grain inspection as established by law. They shall also report to the chief inspector, in writing, all instances where warehousemen deliver, or attempt to deliver, grain of a lower grade than that called for by the warehouse receipt. They shall also report all attempts of receivers or shippers of grain to instruct or in anyway influence the action or opinion of the inspector, and the chief inspector shall report all such cases to the commissioners."

JOHN J. BRYANT was born at Elizabeth, N. J. After leaving school, he went to the City of New York, where, for about a year, he was in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants. Leaving them in 1864, he served until the close of the War in the 9th New Jersey Volunteers. In May, 1871, he came to Chicago, and for two years represented the Elliptic Sewing Machine Company, as their general agent. In January, 1873, he entered the employ of G. P. Comstock & Co., commission merchants, with whom he remained until early in 1875, when he established the firm of J. J. Bryant & Co., commission merchants and receivers and shippers of grain. He is an active and enterprising business man, and has, by his energy and ability, built up a large trade. His present partner is George H. Mendsen. Mr. Bryant has been a member of the Board of Trade since January, 1872, and in January 1883 was elected a member of its board of directors.

FRANK G. LOGAN is a native of Wayne County, N. Y., where he was educated. At the age of nineteen years, he came West, locating in Chicago in November, 1870. For over five years, he was employed in the dry-goods business, and in the spring of 1876 entered the employ of D. Elwell & Co., grain commission merchants, remaining with them until in October, 1877, when he established the firm of F. G. Logan & Co., brokers and commission merchants. His partner is Frank K. Dunn. Mr. Logan became a member of the Board of Trade in October, 1877, and in 1884 was elected a member of its Committee of Arbitration. He was also for some years a member of the Chicago Open Board of Trade, and a member of its Board of Directors for about three years. He has been very successful in his operations, and by untiring push and enterprise has built up a large business.

MICHAEL CONSIDINE was born in County Clare, Ireland, on December 23, 1834, and is the son of Michael and Susan (O'Gorman) Considine. He attended the common schools of his native country until he arrived at the age of sixteen, when he left school, to work on a farm. He soon after sailed for America, and landed at New York on May 14, 1853; thence he went to Princeton, N. J., and worked for a farmer a short time. He came to Chicago during the same year, and, after travelling through the Northwest, returned to this city, and obtained employment with a farmer in the suburbs, where he worked for two months, and then sought and secured a position with Frisby Bros. as salesman in a trading store. He remained with this firm for ten years, when he established a commission business for himself at No. 44 Market Street. About 1879, he moved to his present location, No. 118 West Lake Street. In 1853, he purchased a membership on the Board of Trade, but did not become an active member until 1871, since which year he has maintained a regular standing. Besides his commission business, he has dealt in real-estate, and now owns much valuable city property as well as several stock farms in LaSalle County. Mr. Considine was married, in 1860, to Miss Catherine Follon, of Chicago. They have five children,—James J., Mary E., Michael J., John P. and Susan.

WILLIAM W. WATKINS is a dealer in hops, barley and malt. He was born at Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., on July 24, 1834, and was the oldest child of Phineas and Sarah Watkins. His early education he received in the public schools, finishing his studies in the academy at Prospect, N. Y. At the age of fourteen, he had the misfortune to lose his father by death, and four years later his mother died, so that at the age of eighteen he was left alone to battle with the world. He chose the occupation of a clerk, and entered a general merchandise store at Prospect, receiving only the small compensation of \$15 a month. His aptness for business was soon apparent, and made his services so valuable to his employer that his salary was steadily increased. At the age of twenty-two, five years from the time that he commenced life for himself, by the strictest economy, he had accumulated enough money to enter into the general merchandise business at Prospect, with his half-brother. The partnership lasted for about four years, when he bought out the interests of his brother, and continued for himself four years longer. Disposing of the same, he removed to Franklin, Penn., purchased

the United States Hotel there, and conducted it until April, 1867. He next went to Indianapolis, Ind., bought out what was then the Palmer House, and presided over it until July, 1868, when he removed to Macon City, Mo., and purchased the North Missouri Hotel, which he managed until 1873. In September of that year, he came to Chicago, and bought a one-third interest in the hop, barley and malt firm of Hull & Lidell, afterward known as Hull, Lidell & Watkins. Their warehouse and office was at that time situated at Nos. 131-33 Lake Street. The partnership continued about four years, when Mr. Watkins bought out the interests of his partners, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Watkins became a member of the Board of Trade in 1876, and is now one of its most active promoters. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A.F. & A.M.; of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R.A.M.; Montjole Commandery, No. 53, K.T.; and the Union League and Douglas Clubs. He represented the people of the Fourth Ward in the City Council for one term. Mr. Watkins has always been identified with the Episcopal Church. He is now, and has been for nine consecutive years, treasurer of St. Mark's Church of this city. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Joanna Fretts, of Richfield Springs, N. Y. He has a beautiful residence at No. 3536 Lake Avenue, which he built the year he came to the city. Mr. Watkins's career has been a success in every sense of the word. He began life at the very lowest round of the ladder, elevating himself, by his own efforts, into position and affluence, in this the great metropolis of the prairies. He has preserved his honor untarnished, accumulated a handsome fortune, and won the esteem and confidence of the thousands who have known him.

1880.

This year the membership numbered one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, four of which lapsed and were forfeited by the non-payment of the annual assessment. During the previous year, two hundred and one memberships changed owners by approved

Wm W Watkins

transfers, and there was a loss of twelve by death; among the latter, for the first time in the history of the Board, was an officer, Thomas Heermans, one of the directors. Out of respect to his memory his chair remained unfilled until the close of the year.

The annual assessment remained the same, \$20. The investments of the Board, constituting its assets, including cash on hand, and not including furniture and fixtures, were \$174,497.85.

The receipts and disbursements were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From annual assessments.....	\$35,860 00
Transfers of membership.....	2,010 00
Sale of tickets.....	6,910 00
Interest and dividends.....	9,900 00
Rent and premiums of tables.....	7,722 00
Fines.....	287 34
Cash on hand.....	4,030 87
	<hr/>
	\$66,720 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

For rent, heating and water.....	\$21,369 00
Salaries and elevator.....	20,861 21
Market and annual reports.....	7,042 34
Stationery and printing.....	1,084 16
Attorneys' fees and expenses.....	3,502 25
Expenses Commercial Building.....	3,236 41
Miscellaneous, repairs, taxes, etc.....	6,377 50
Cash on hand.....	6,247 34
	<hr/>
	\$66,720 21

The history of the trade and commerce of Chicago for 1880, is the record of another year of remarkable results, and of an additional stride forward in the de-

velopments of the wonderful growth and prosperity of the City and the Northwest. The cereal crops of the country, excepting wheat, though abundant, were not quite equal to those of 1879 in quantity, but of a better quality. There was an increase of corn receipts of fifty per cent. The movement in oats was larger than ever before, and also in barley. There was not only a gratifying increase in the number of cattle and hogs received over 1879, but an extraordinary increase in their value, over any previous year, in the history of this important branch of Chicago trade. The foreign trade of the country continued to exhibit an increasing balance sheet, in favor of the United States, although the aggregate tonnage of direct exports from Chicago to Europe was less than in 1879.

OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.—The total foreign tonnage entered at the seaports of the United States in 1860 amounted to 1,608,291 tons, in 1880, to 12,112,160 tons, while the American tonnage so entered was actually less in 1880 than in 1860. Within that period the tonnage engaged in the American trade, owned by our greatest customer, Great Britain, has steadily increased, and now constitutes more than half of the whole; but the most notable changes have been in vessels carrying the flags of other European nationalities. Scandinavian tonnage has increased from 42,672 tons in 1860, to 1,304,070 in 1880; German from 230,828 to 1,089,740; Italian from 31,501 to 612,584; Belgian from 640 to 226,349; Austrian from 5,464 to 206,349; all maritime nations largely increasing their tonnage, excepting our own. A very large portion of this trade is carried in bottoms not only foreign to us, but also to the nations to or from which the cargoes are taken. The question of remedying this condition of things, humiliating as it is to the people of the United States, is daily growing in importance, and its solution is engaging the serious attention of American merchants and statesmen.

TRANSPORTATION.—The carrying trade continued much the same as in 1879. The successful entrance into the city of two new railroads, the Grand Trunk, in February, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, in August, gave increased facilities to shippers, and added new complications, rendering combinations and pooling more difficult of success.

MORE ROOM.—The question of enlarging the accommodations of the members for doing business had been raised and discussed as early as 1877. Each year it was debated with increasing interest, the advocates for a change at length constituting a majority. After the last annual meeting, steps were taken by the Board of Directors to purchase the ground and erect a new building at the south end of LaSalle Street, and a proposition to that effect was submitted to the members, at the annual meeting of 1881.

COMMISSIONS.—The following is the schedule of commissions adopted by the association and now in force as proper charges for selling grain and other property:

For selling car-load lots of wheat, corn and rye, in store free on board cars or vessels, on track, delivered, or to be shipped from any other point, per bushel.....	\$.01
For selling car-load-lots of oats in store.....	.00½
The same free on board cars or vessels, on track, delivered or to be shipped from any other point, per bushel.....	.01
For selling car-load lots of barley in store.....	.01
The same free on board cars or vessels, on track, delivered or to be shipped from any other point, per bushel.....	.01½
For selling canal-boat loads of grain in store, afloat or free on board vessels, per bushel.....	.00½

For selling seeds in quantity.....	2 per cent.
For selling dressed hogs in car-loads.....	1½ per cent.
For selling bran, shorts and mill stuffs.....	\$3 50 per car.
For selling corn meal and mixed feed.....	5 00 per car.
For selling broom corn.....	.00¼ per lb.

EDWARDS & GUHL.—This firm of commission merchants was established in 1879, by Ebenezer Edwards and Frederick H. Guhl, who were, prior to their embarkment in business, employes of commission houses on South Water Street for a number of years. The firm makes a specialty of vegetables, and only handles car-load lots, its business being principally directed to the supply of other States, chiefly the Southern markets. It pays particular attention to the supply of potatoes, and has, at different times, imported large lots from the European markets. Its quarters on South Water Street are conveniently situated, being located on the river and at the foot of Dearborn Street. It employs eleven men in and about the premises, and does a business aggregating \$300,000 a year.

Ebenezer Edwards was born in Wales, Great Britain, on September 20, 1851. He was brought up and educated on English soil, and after completing his studies at the grammar schools, entered business life as a clerk. In 1877, he came to America, and located in Chicago, going into the employ of J. M. Kingwell & Son, commission merchants. He was with that firm two years, at the end of which time, in company with his present partner, F. H. Guhl, he established his existing business. Mr. Edwards is one of the energetic business men of South Water Street, and has already built up a large trade in his line. He is a member of the Produce Exchange; also of Covenant Lodge, No. 519, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Edwards was married, at Northampton, England, on August 2, 1871, to Miss Mary Baker Martin. They have three children,—Annie May, William and Herbert.

Frederick H. Guhl was born in Germany, on January 22, 1849. His parents came to this country in 1853, and located near this city, where Mr. Guhl was educated in the common schools. In 1870, he commenced business life by going into the commission business and becoming a partner in the firm of Handy & Co., at Nos. 211-13 South Water Street. This house was quite successful until in the fall of 1871, when its property was swept away. Mr. Guhl lost all, and was unable to resume business for himself until some years after the great fire. In 1875, he formed a co-partnership with a Mr. Howes, under the firm name of Howes & Guhl, at No. 31 South Water Street. They continued in business for about two and a half years, when they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Guhl took a position in the commission house of Thomas Morehouse, where he remained three years. In 1879, he went into business with Ebenezer Edwards, his present partner; they have been very successful in the prosecution of their business. Mr. Guhl is a member of St. Bernard Commandery, K.T., and is also identified with the Turn-Gemeinde of the North Side. Mr. Guhl was married, in this city, on November 18, 1873, to Miss Agnes Blasheg. They have three children,—Walter, Mamie and Edna.

WILLIAM TAYLOR BAKER, of the firm of William T. Baker & Co., commission merchants in grain and provisions, is the son of William and Matilda Baker, and was born at West Winfield, N. Y., on September 11, 1841. He began commercial life at fourteen years of age, as clerk in a country store at Groton, N. Y., with H. K. Clark; afterward was employed six years by D. B. Marsh & Co., of McClean, N. Y. In 1861, he came to Chicago, and engaged as bookkeeper with Hinckley & Handy, commission merchants, who were then in the old Board of Trade Building, on South Water Street, with whom he remained several years, succeeding to an interest in the business upon the retirement of Mr. Handy. In the following year the firm of Hinckley & Baker dissolved partnership, Mr. Baker continuing the business. During 1868, he formed a co-partnership with C. A. Knight and W. F. Cobb, under the firm name of Knight, Baker & Co., which continued until 1872, when Mr. Knight retired and the firm was known as W. T. Baker & Co. Immediately after the fire of 1871, the firm occupied temporary quarters in the Wigwam on the West Side, afterward moving to No. 86 LaSalle Street, where they remained seven years, when they removed to offices in the Chamber of Commerce. In the spring of 1885, upon the completion of the new Board of Trade Building, they removed to No. 240 LaSalle Street, their present location. Mr. Baker is a genial, pleasant gentleman, of sterling integrity and worth, and is held in high esteem by business and social circles.

WALTER FRANKLIN COBB, of the firm of W. T. Baker & Co., commission merchants in grain and provisions, was born at Montpelier, Vt., on January 18, 1844. When he was two years old, his parents came West, and settled in this city, where he received an excellent business education. In 1861, he began commercial life as messenger and clerk in the banking establishment of J. M. Adsit, on Clark Street, with whom he remained until the depreciation of State currency rendered his services unnecessary, his duties being in that department. He then engaged as bookkeeper with C. S.

Hutchins & Co., commission merchants on South Water Street, where he continued four years, subsequently becoming a partner in the firm of C. A. Knight & Co. He was afterward connected with the firm of Knight, Baker & Co., and upon the retirement of Mr. Knight, in 1872, he continued the business with Mr. Baker, as a member of the firm of W. T. Baker & Co. They were located at No. 86 LaSalle Street for seven years, and removed from their offices in the Chamber of Commerce, in the spring of 1885, to their present quarters, No. 240 LaSalle Street. Mr. Cobb was married on May 31, 1877, to Miss Carrie J. Fish, niece of C. P. Kellogg, of Chicago.

WILLIAM M. GREGG was born at Carlisle, Penn., on January 11, 1831, and received his education there. His parents came West in 1846, locating at Monmouth, Ill. He began his business career in the employ of the First National Bank of Monmouth, and was for some years cashier of that institution, remaining in its employ about five years; after which he was extensively engaged in the lumber trade until August, 1871. A year later, he came to Chicago, and entered the commission business, as a partner in the firm of T. W. Hallam & Co. In 1874, he became associated with David Rankin, under the style of Gregg & Rankin. This concern dissolved in 1876, and Mr. Gregg established the firm of Gregg, Son & Co., of which he is still the senior member, his son Charles O. Gregg being his partner. The firm does a large business, and is well and favorably known to the trade. Mr. Gregg has been a member of the Board of Trade since his arrival, here, and was elected a member of the Committee of Appeals in the spring of 1883, for a term of two years.

1881.

A very considerable change occurred in the membership this year, which numbered, at its close, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six. Of these seventy-four were admitted by initiation prior to the advancement of the fee from \$1,000 to \$2,500, in February, and sixty-nine immediately preceding the advance in October, from \$2,500 to \$5,000. Two hundred and fifty-two new members were admitted by approved transfers. The mortuary list numbered eighteen, including the names of George Armour, a former president of the Board, and George F. Rumsey, for many years its treasurer. The assets of the association at the close of the year were as follows:

Invested securities.....	\$167,995 54
Cash on hand.....	122,863 81
	<hr/> \$290,859 35

The current year's receipts and disbursements, showing a very large increase, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

For annual assessments, 1936 members, at \$20.....	\$38,720 00
Fees from 252 transfers.....	2,520 00
Sale of tickets.....	9,840 00
Table and drawer rents and fines (\$400).....	7,921 00
Interest and dividends.....	13,918 12
Initiation fees (74 at \$1,000, 69 at \$2,500).....	246,500 00
	<hr/> \$319,419 12
Cash on hand.....	6,247 34
	<hr/> \$325,666 46

DISBURSEMENTS.

For rent, water, heating, salaries and elevators.....	\$43,302 77
Market and annual reports, and telegraphing.....	6,896 98
Stationery, printing, postage, gas and ice.....	1,444 03
Taxes, repairs, statistics and tel-lers.....	3,116 74
Expenses of lavatory and sundries.....	1,725 10
Legal expenses and counsel fees.....	2,571 40
Expenses Commercial Building....	1,675 19

National Board of Trade, old claim, and care of real-estate.....	493' 28
Incident to death of President Garfield.....	1,577 16
	<hr/> \$ 62,802' 65
For real-estate and to real-estate managers.....	140,000 00
Cash on hand.....	122,863 81
	<hr/> \$325,666 46

The proposition to erect a new Board of Trade Building having been accepted, \$40,000 of the above mentioned sum was appropriated for a site therefor, and \$100,000 to the Board of Real-Estate Managers as a basis for a building fund.

BOARD OF REAL-ESTATE MANAGERS.—This body was created by Rule No. 2, adopted this year, and to it is committed the control and management of the real-estate owned by the Board. It is composed of the president and four other persons of special qualifications, two of whom are elected annually on the first Monday of March, to serve two years. It was authorized to accept plans and estimates for the construction of the new Exchange Building, to borrow money, arrange for a deed of trust, and to issue bonds for said purpose.

The year 1881 was one of varied experiences, of unusual excitements and extraordinary events. The winter of 1880-81, was intensely cold, of long duration, and was followed by remarkable overflows and floods in the spring. Added to this was a protracted railroad war, and the assassination of President Garfield. Each one of these occurrences had a direct and tangible effect upon the business of the country. It was a year of short crops, and in some sections, especially in Illinois, the failure was severely felt. Having to contend against a bounteous harvest in Europe, the exports of cereals was reduced 69,000,000 bushels; yet the shortage in this country gave an increased value to the produce marketed, and although the trade was much less in volume than in 1880, the money value was enhanced.

W. A. Jones

Trade in other departments of business, outside of produce, was of a larger volume than in any previous year. As an index to the growth of commercial transactions, the clearings of the associated banks of the city which, in 1877, were \$1,044,678,475 had advanced to \$1,725,684,894 in 1880, and to \$2,249,097,450 in 1881, more than doubling in five years.

TRANSPORTATION.—The combination of leading railways for the maintenance of agreed rates, which had heretofore existed, was disrupted in June, from which time special rates were made as circumstances might seem to warrant, regardless of existing tariffs. In some instances, rates as low as ten cents per one hundred pounds from Chicago to New York were conceded. The contest over freights was extended to passenger rates, and they were lower to Eastern points than ever before known—as low indeed as \$5 for fare to New York and Boston. The shipment of grain to New Orleans, which attracted considerable attention in the early part of the year, diminished as the season advanced, so that, as an aggregate, the entire movement of the year, by that route, was only about eighty-three per cent. of what it was in 1880, becoming still more insignificant in the closing months.

FRANK G. KAMMERER is one of the very few business men of Chicago who, in a comparatively short period of time, have been able to firmly establish themselves among the ablest and most untiring competitors of the most enterprising city in the world. Coming here only six years ago, from Washington County, Penn., where he passed his earlier years in the successful prosecution of various mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, Mr. Kammerer at once engaged in the grain and provision trade, and, by his energy and business foresight, he has made the house of F. G. Kammerer & Co. a synonym for fair dealing and stability. He has been a prominent member of the Board of Trade since coming to Chicago, in 1878, and in January, 1884, was honored by being elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration.

CHARLES B. EGGLESTON, dealer in grain and provisions, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 23, 1850. His father, D. Eggleston, was in the transportation and general commission business at Cincinnati, and acquired a large property. He freighted goods from New Orleans and intermediate points, by steamboat to Cincinnati, by canal to Toledo, by lake to Buffalo, and by the Erie Canal and Hudson River to New York. He owned a line of canal-boats, and did a very large and successful commission and forwarding business for many years. He died in November, 1878. Charles was his only son. At the age of sixteen he left school, and went into the grain, flour and provision trade, and by attention to business and strictly fair dealing he had accomplished success before he sold out to come to Chicago. He came here in the winter of 1871, and until 1876 was in partnership with his father, under the name and style of D. Eggleston & Son. In the latter year, they dissolved, although the style of the firm remains unchanged. Upon the organization of the National Elevator and Dock Company, in November, 1883, Mr. Eggleston was chosen vice-president—which office he still retains. He has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1871. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Michigan Avenue, and belongs to Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Eggleston was married to Maggie B. Ward, a daughter of Dr. D. E. Ward, of Cincinnati, on May 8, 1871. They have one child,—Charles Evarts.

EDWARD LEES, of the firm of Lees, Hendricks & Co., meat packers and dealers, was born at Buxton, Derbyshire, England, on July 25, 1839. Until he was fourteen years of age, he attended school, gaining an excellent commercial education, and then began business life as an apprentice in the meat-packing trade. In 1857, he came to this country, and was engaged in the same business with Charles Taylor, in New York, until 1863, when he came to Chicago as meat inspector for J. K. Fisher, on South Water Street, with whom he remained one season. He took charge of the packing house of R. M. Groves & Co. in 1864; they were succeeded by Davis, Pope & Co., and he continued in the employ of the latter firm two years. At the end of that time, he began business at Twenty-second and State streets, and conducted the same until 1872, when he associated himself with A. J. Conigan, O. M. Huff and R. J. Hendricks, under the firm name of Lees, Conigan & Co., at Nos. 467-69 Canal Street. In the following year, the firm was changed, by the retirement of Mr. Conigan, to Lees, Hendricks & Co., Mr. Huff continuing with the firm until 1875. After a temporary suspension of active business, the firm resumed at Nos. 2635-37 State Street, with Thomas H. Miller as a member. Mr. Lees was married, on October 17, 1861, to Miss Eliza Elliott, of New York. They have one child,—William H.

1882.

This year the number of members remained the same, after two hundred and seventy-two transfers and ten removals by death. There were no initiations.

The assets of the Board were invested as follows:

1050 shares Chamber of Commerce stock.....	\$81,675 27
U. S. 4 per cent. registered bonds	40,000 00
Hyde Park 7 per cent. bonds.....	30,000 00
Lincoln Park 7 per cent. bonds.....	52,000 00
Chicago city bonds, \$8,000; Cook Co. bonds, \$5,000	13,000 00
Cash on hand.....	63,308 09
	\$279,983 36

The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
From annual assessments, \$20 each member.....	\$38,720 00
Transfers and visitors' tickets.....	14,075 00
Table and drawer rents, and fines \$28.....	5,641 50

Interest and dividends.....	12,980 96
Chicago city bonds paid.....	2,000 00

Cash on hand.....	\$73,417 46
	122,863 81
	\$196,281 27

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, heating, salaries and elevator.....	\$46,533 94
Market and annual reports, and telegraphing.....	7,796 32
Printing and stationery.....	1,153 94
Repairs, taxes and sundries.....	8,195 75
Attorneys' fees.....	7,900 10
Court expenses.....	20,78 81
Purchase \$52,000 Lincoln Park bonds	55,640 00
Miscellaneous	3,674 32
	\$132,973 18
Cash on hand.....	63,308 09
	\$196,281 27

The increased expenditures for the year arose from the extraordinary amounts paid out for law suits. Among these were proceedings to nullify the vacation of that portion of La Salle Street, on which the Board proposed to erect its new Exchange Building. Other suits also grew out of the proposed removal from the Chamber of Commerce building. The Board was also made defendant in a number of suits by parties interested in "bucket shops," the claim being made that they had a right to all the information secured through telegraphic communication with the exchange room. The result of this litigation was in favor of the Board, the courts deciding that it had a right to control its own market reports.

The business of Chicago for the year 1882, while it had its drawbacks, uncertainties, and solicitudes as to its final outcome, was on the whole moderately prosperous. The wheat crop was saved in fine condition, and was unprecedentedly large, while the yield of corn, notwithstanding the wet and cold weather of the fall, was greater in this State, and in the United States, than in 1881. The grain and provision market was active during most of the year, having an unusual speculative tendency; and while the trade of the city in agricultural products generally was less in volume than for several recent years, it had a greater monetary value than ever before.

MANUFACTURES.—Local manufacturing interests were prosecuted with increased vigor, and were generally in a prosperous condition, excepting, perhaps, such as were engaged in the production of iron. This branch of business seems to have been overdone, and in addition was greatly embarrassed throughout the country by demands of operatives for increased wages.

The export trade was far less in volume and value than since 1879, while there was an increase in imports of over \$80,000,000. A very large decline is also to be noted in the quantity of produce shipped from Chicago to Europe on through bills of lading, the aggregate being but 332,297 tons, against 616,718 tons for 1881.

TRANSPORTATION.—There was substantial harmony between railway lines in carrying freight to the seaboard. An arrangement was concluded during January which resulted in the maintenance of uniform rates. For several weeks near the close of the year a war of rates between the railway lines extending into Minnesota prevailed, and was carried on with bitterness for some time, in regard to which producers made no complaint. Lake freights averaged even lower than in 1881. Rates to Buffalo were not quite so low, but the season of low rates lasted much longer. Ocean freights, owing to light shipments hence to Europe, ruled unprecedentedly low

until after midsummer. In the spring months grain was taken for ballast to a considerable extent, and in some instances a small premium was paid for the privilege of carrying it. The withdrawal of a large number of steamers in service of the English government caused an advance in rates, which were thereafter well maintained.

MILTON C. LIGHTNER was born in Montgomery County, Penn., in December, 1850. His father was an Episcopal clergyman, and sent his son to Racine, Wis., in 1866, to complete his education at the well known Episcopal institution, Racine College, where he graduated in 1871. Mr. Lightner spent his vacations in Chicago, and shortly after his graduation he took up his permanent abode here, entering, in the summer of 1871, the employ of the Second National Bank, and remaining with that concern until its failure in 1873. He was then with the Merchants' National Bank until April, 1875, when he entered the employ of McCormick, Adams & Co., commission merchants. In January, 1878, he became associated with Ernest Smith, and formed the commission firm of Smith & Lightner, which was succeeded, on November 1, 1881, by Ellis & Lightner. This firm built up a very large business, and were the principal brokers in the famous "McGeoch lard deal," in the summer of 1883, the failure of which ruined them, and in August of that year the firm dissolved. In the following September, Mr. Lightner associated with him his present partner, Marshall P. Washburn, under the style of Lightner & Washburn, grain and provisions. The senior partner in the firm has been a member of the Board of Trade since December, 1875, and in January, 1883, was elected a member of the Committee of Arbitration. He is also a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago and Union clubs, and is a director of the latter. In 1881, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Racine College, being the first of its graduates to hold that distinguished position.

CHARLES FLOYD, dealer on the Board of Trade, was born in the City of New York on November 27, 1828, and is a son of Ira and Sarah (Mitchell) Floyd. He was educated at his native place. After leaving school, he went to Mexico, where he fought under General Winfield Scott in the Mexican War. Upon the close of hostilities, he lived in Texas four years, and was one of the Texas Rangers. He then went to Richmond, Va., and engaged in business, which he continued until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, when he entered the Confederate Army, and served as a major under Generals Lee and Johnson until the close of the War. He then came to Chicago, and in 1869 commenced operating on Board of Trade, which he has since continued with that varying success attached to all lines of business. Mr. Floyd is a member of Richmond-Randolph Lodge, A.F. & A.M., of Richmond, Va.; also of the Commandery of Knights Templar, Petersburg, Va. In 1855, he married Miss Helen Parmelee, a native of Vermont. They have seven children.

JAMES AUGUSTUS EDWARDS is the son of Dr. E. W. and Catherine R. (Diffenderfer) Edwards, and was born at Baltimore, Md., on November 11, 1854. His father came to Chicago in 1860, and Mr. Edwards, who came here with him, after attending public and private schools, became a student of the University of Chicago in 1868, but left it in 1870, and commenced operations on the Board of Trade. He was first in the employ of Culver & Co., in the old Board of Trade building, where he remained for two years; then with Dennis & Ingham, No. 157 Washington Street, until 1876. In May, 1877, he began business for himself, under the firm name of J. A. Edwards & Co., having an office in the Watson Building; next the old Board of Trade Building, on Washington Street, where he remained until the new building was opened, when he moved to the Counselman Building, on LaSalle Street. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M.; of LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M.; and of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T. Mr. Edwards was married to Minnie E., daughter of J. E. Paine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 12, 1882, and one boy, who died in infancy, was born to them.

1883.

The number of members who paid their annual assessments was one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six. Of these three hundred and fifteen were admitted by approved transfers. There were no new members by initiation, and the death list numbered fifteen. The assets were as follows:

Invested securities.....	\$ 83,275 78
Cash on hand.....	55,178 99

The receipts and disbursements for the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Annual assessments.....	\$ 38,720 00
Transfers of membership.....	3,515 00
Clerks' and visitors' tickets.....	11,205 00
Table and drawer rents and premiums.....	16,070 50
Interest and dividends.....	10,661 57
Sale of securities.....	148,026 25

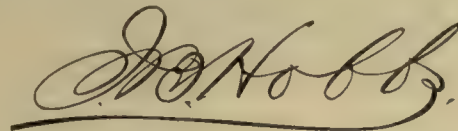
	\$218,198 32
Cash on hand.....	63,308 09
	\$281,506 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, heating, salaries and elevator	\$ 47,397 57
Market and annual reports and taxes.....	8,723 70
Printing and stationery.....	1,162 47
Repairs, lavatory and sundries.....	3,919 83
Legal and court expenses.....	17,587 80
Taxes on new building.....	5,901 59
On account of law investigations.....	3,266 74
Interest on bonds issued for building	34,611 25
Miscellaneous items.....	3,756 47
Paid real-estate managers.....	100,000 00

	\$226,327 42
Cash on hand.....	55,178 99
	\$281,506 41

At the beginning of the year the Board found itself involved in about sixty law suits, which accounts for the large item of legal expenses in the above table. Among these were the "bucket shop" suits, before mentioned, and others involving the validity of contracts for future delivery, and the right of the Board to discipline its members. All of these were decided in favor of the



Board. The question as to whether or not memberships are personal property, subject to taxation and attachment, or simply franchises, as contended for by the members, was also ruled in their favor.

An additional sum of \$100,000 was appropriated towards the construction of the new Exchange Building. In consequence of the increased expenses incident to the change of location, the directory advanced the annual dues to \$30.

During the year the rules, which were found to be in bad condition from frequent modifications, were revised and reprinted.

CLEARING-HOUSE.—Under these revised rules a clearing-house was established, and the committee having the same in charge made frequent reports of progress and of the successful workings of the institution. This meets a want which has long been unsupplied.

GENERAL TRADE.—The transactions of the Board of Trade in 1883 point to the fact, that while it was a fairly active year in business affairs, indicating in many directions a healthy growth and the accumulation of substantial wealth, yet in some branches of industry there was more or less of stagnation and depression. The receipts of wheat in Chicago were less than in any year since 1877; the trade in farm products as a whole, however, was larger in the quantity handled than in the last year, the increase being large in oats, corn, rye and barley. The receipts of corn were the largest in the history of the trade except in 1880-81, and more than fifty per

cent. over those of 1882. The receipts of live stock show an increase in every kind except hogs. There was a radical shrinkage in the price of hogs and cattle, and a large falling off in the prices of wheat and corn. The receipts of lumber and salt were less than last year, while coal shows an increase of 100,000 tons.

Shipments from Chicago to Europe on through bills of lading, were greater by 123,000 tons than in 1882. Fresh beef, which is largely shipped in this way, is not billed through from the city, and hence is not included in the above estimate.

PROHIBITION OF AMERICAN PORK.—France, followed in March by Germany, issued a decree entirely prohibiting the importation to those countries of American pork for consumption. The alleged cause of the prohibition is the assumed unhealthfulness of that article of food. This action in France was regarded as being so unwise and impolitic that, in November, the decree was rescinded by the Ministry, but was immediately re-enacted by the Chamber of Deputies. It has been urged that the real object of the prohibition, thus disguised, was to protect the home product of these countries against the cheaper meats of the United States. A commission was appointed by the President of the United States to make a thorough investigation of the whole subject, for the action of our Government.

TRANSPORTATION.—The Chicago & Atlantic Railroad was opened for traffic eastward early in the year, forming, with its connection, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, a direct line to the seaboard. Lake freights on grain averaged higher than in 1882, and the larger class of vessels were operated with fair profit.

A renewed interest was awakened in reference to the construction of the Hennepin & Mississippi River canal. The Government survey ordered by Congress was most satisfactory, the report of the engineer showing the project to be not only feasible but less expensive than had been supposed.

GEORGE F. STONE, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, was born at Newburyport, Mass., on April 24, 1836, and is the son of Jacob and Eliza (Atkins) Stone. He was reared in his native town, receiving his preliminary education in its public schools. He afterward attended Dummer Academy, at Byfield, where he finished his academical studies. He then went to Boston, and entered the counting-room of Denny, Rice & Gardner, a large and wealthy dry-goods commission house, which is still in existence. In 1860, he was enabled to enter business on his own account, and he established the firm of Lord, Stone & Co., flour, grain and produce commission merchants, and in a short time the house was among the largest firms in that line of business. In 1871, Mr. Stone had the distinguished honor of being elected to the presidency of the Corn Exchange of the City of Boston, and was re-elected to the same office the following year. He had previously served as director and vice-president, and his election to the presidency indicated the esteem and favor in which he was held by the business men of Boston. He resided at Melrose, a beautiful suburb seven miles from Boston, while he was a merchant in the latter city, and was actively identified with the history and development of that town. For several years he was a member of the Board of Selectmen, chairman of the school committee, and served in different positions connected with the vital interests of Melrose. Mr. Stone, during all his life, has been greatly devoted to literary pursuits and studies, and as an orator he has been somewhat conspicuous, having, during his residence at Melrose, Mass., delivered several addresses on notable occasions. Upon the invitation of the citizens of Melrose, he delivered the address upon the dedicating of their new Town Hall, on June 17, 1874. Mrs. Louisa Parsons Hopkins, authoress of "Motherhood," "Breath of Field and Shore," and other poems, also a distinguished writer on the science of Pedagogy, is a sister of Mr. Stone. During the Rebellion, he was very active in supporting all war measures, by contribution of money and delivering speeches upon the question of the day, arousing much enthusiasm among the Eastern people, and always devoting his energies to the great cause and the aid and comfort of the soldiers and sailors of the Union. Two brothers, Captain Goodwin A. Stone (salutatorian of the 1862-class of Harvard), of the 2d Massa-

chusetts Cavalry, and Lieutenant Henry A. Stone, of the 33d United States Colored Troops, laid down their lives in the preservation of the Republic. Mr. Stone, in 1876, removed to Chicago, and has since made this city his home. In 1884, he was chosen secretary of the Board of Trade, and his services were such as to secure him a re-election to this highly important and responsible office in 1885 and 1886. Mr. Stone has led a busy mercantile life, never free from active responsibility, and several times has been obliged by the pressure of business interests to refuse encouragement to political positions. He is a popular and esteemed official with the members of the Board of Trade, and is held high in regard and esteem by everyone who is favored with his acquaintance. Mr. Stone has been a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities for some years, and is past grand of Evanston Lodge, I.O.O.F., and a member of Evans Lodge, No. 524, A.F. & A.M., at Evanston. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Stone was married, on June 24, 1860, to Miss Julia S., daughter of Rev. Ephraim Spaulding, of Ludlow, Vt., who was one of the early missionaries to the Sandwich Islands. Three children have blessed this union,—G. Goodwin Stone, now a student in the Institute of Technology in Boston; Eliza Atkins, and Eliot Parsons.

CHARLES GREEN, general commission merchant, is a native of Denmark, and was born on October 22, 1849. He resided there until he was twenty years of age, receiving his education at the common schools and taking a course in one of the public colleges. After finishing his studies, he clerked in a grocery store for a few years. On coming to America, in 1872, he located at Chicago, and was employed in a grocery store. In 1875, he opened up the present commission house of Charles Green & Co. This business was commenced on a small scale, but by constant application and hard work, he has built up a trade of which he may well feel proud. His store is located at Nos. 189-91 East Kinzie Street, and occupies two floors, 50 x 150 feet. Although doing a general produce commission, he makes a specialty of buying flour, butter, eggs, and cheese for shipment to the Eastern markets. He has seven employees. From a comparatively small trade, the volume of business, within ten years, has reached an average value of \$400,000 per annum. The house of Charles Green & Co. is backed by ample capital and a man possessed of every qualification for the business in which he is engaged. Mr. Green, for two and a half years, has been, and is still, treasurer of the Germania Building Association, of which he was at one time president for a short period.

1884.

At the annual meeting of the members this year, E. Nelson Blake was elected president, and George T. Smith vice-president. Charles Randolph, who had ably filled the position of secretary for fifteen years, resigned the position in March. George F. Stone was appointed assistant secretary until July 1, when he received the appointment of secretary. Byron L. Smith was re-appointed treasurer, and Corydon Beckwith counsel of the Association.

There were two hundred and twelve transfers of membership during the year and ten removals by death, leaving the number of members at the beginning of the year nineteen hundred and thirty-three. The assessment for yearly dues for this year, owing to increased expenses, was fixed at \$50.

The invested assets of the Board were.....	\$ 78,792 32
Cash on hand	24,619 72
	<hr/> \$103,412 04

The receipts and expenditures were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Annual assessment	\$57,990 00
Fees for transfer of membership, \$25	5,300 00
Sale of tickets	10,091 50
Drawer rents and fines	1,826 33
Interest and dividends	6,405 00
Clearing-house profits	6,574 19
Market quotations and messengers	2,701 25
Sale of securities	3,000 00
	<hr/> \$93,888 27
Cash on hand	55,178 99
	<hr/> \$149,067 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent, heating, water, salaries (counsel) and elevator.....	\$43,230 98
Market and annual reports.....	8,597 40
Repairs, printing, lavatory and sundries.....	5,071 19
Legal expenses, counsel, costs, etc.	4,811 56
Expenses National Board of Trade..	1,461 50
Furniture and miscellaneous.....	1,432 61
Taxes and assessments on real-estate.....	10,157 30
Interest on building bonds.....	49,685 00
	\$124,447 54
Cash on hand.....	24,619 72
	\$149,067 26

CALL BOARD.—This organization was dissolved this year, immediately following which event an afternoon session of the regular board was established, for the purpose of filling late orders, aiding largely in doing away with irregular trading and curbstone quotations.

GENERAL TRADE.—The year 1884 was one of general business depression and diminished values, not only in Chicago but in all the marts of commerce in this country. Its disappointments, failures and disasters were foreshadowed by the great fall in prices of 1883, and the gradual wasting of surplus earnings. There were 11,620 failures, being an increase of twelve per cent. over 1883, and a greater number than was ever before recorded. Undue speculation began in 1879, increasing each year without regard to well established conditions, and, being out of proportion to surplus revenues, could but have an unprofitable and disastrous termination. Reckless speculation in Wall Street, complicated by the grossest frauds, was followed by the failure of Grant & Ward, the Marine Bank, and the serious crippling of others. Then came the shrinkage in the value of stocks, and a further decline in wheat, corn and provisions and nearly all kinds of merchandise. Add to these the further facts of a plethora of goods in the hands of the manufacturers, large crops all over the world, and that this was a presidential election year, and the unfavorable commercial record of the period is complete.

The business of the exchange, though sharing in the general depression, was exempt from any serious embarrassment, and its members were able to handle the immense crops which were poured into the city, with their usual energy, sagacity and success.

The receipts of wheat were 26,397,587 bushels, an increase, over 1883, of 6,033,432 bushels; and the shipments amounted to 21,046,577 bushels, which were 9,317,823 in excess of the previous year. The exports exceeded those of the last year by 7,183,800 bushels. The average price for No. 2 spring was 83¾ cents per bushel. The movement of corn was less than in 1883. There was a wide range in the price, being from 34½ to 87 cents. In September, a control of the market was perfected, and prices went up or down as the operators desired. So completely masters of the situation were the managing brokers, that they would bid 90 and 95 cents, with no corn to be sold. The average price for the year was 51½ cents.

The crop of oats, 583,628,000 bushels, was the largest ever grown in this country, and that of Illinois, viz. 105,314,958 bushels, was larger than that of any other State. Prices averaged from 23 to 34½ cents.

PRICES.—The following table shows the highest and lowest prices for No. 2 spring wheat, No. 2 corn, and oats, each year since 1872:

Year.	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
1872.....	101	@ 161	29½	@ 48¾	20¼	@ 43¼
1873.....	89	@ 146	27	@ 54¼	23¾	@ 40¾
1874.....	81½	@ 128	49	@ 86	37¾	@ 71
1875.....	83¼	@ 130½	45½	@ 76½	29½	@ 64½
1876.....	83	@ 129¾	38¾	@ 49	27	@ 35
1877.....	101½	@ 176½	37¾	@ 58	22	@ 45¾
1878.....	77	@ 114	29¾	@ 49¾	18	@ 27½
1879.....	81¾	@ 133½	29¾	@ 43	19½	@ 36¾
1880.....	86½	@ 132	31½	@ 43¾	22½	@ 35
1881.....	95 3-5	@ 143¼	35¾	@ 76¾	29½	@ 47¾
1882.....	91½	@ 140	49¼	@ 81½	30½	@ 62
1883.....	90	@ 113½	46	@ 70	25	@ 43½
1884.....	69½	@ 96	34½	@ 87	23	@ 34¾
1885.....	73	@ 91¾	34¼	@ 50	24¼	@ 36¾

The amount of direct shipments to Europe was somewhat in excess of the average for the last three years, but 52,869 tons less than in 1883, the decrease being mostly in seeds, flour, cheese and oil cake. There were about 300,000 bushels more of wheat, and 1,000,000 pounds more of butter exported than in 1882.

TRANSPORTATION.—Rates of railway freights are recorded for this year "vacillating and disturbing," with by no means a strict adherence to published tariffs. Lake and canal rates were lower than for many previous years. In August, the average rate by Lake for wheat was 4.2 cents per bushel from Chicago to Buffalo, and for corn 3.8 cents. From Buffalo to New York, by canal, the rate was 1.94 for wheat, and 1.69 for corn.

Following is a table from the valuable report of Secretary Stone, giving the rates on wheat and corn by lake and canal from Chicago to New York, since 1872:

Year.	LAKE.		CANAL.	
	Wheat.	Corn.	Wheat.	Corn.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1872.....	12.0	11.0	9.6	8.8
1873.....	10.6	9.6	6.5	5.6
1874.....	9.0	8.0	3.1	2.1
1875.....	8.1	7.3	2.5	2.2
1876.....	5.8	5.3	2.3	1.8
1877.....	7.0	6.4	4.0	3.6
1878.....	5.2	4.6	3.2	3.0
1879.....	6.5	5.9	4.9	4.5
1880.....	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.1
1881.....	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.8
1882.....	5.4	4.9	2.3	2.1
1883.....	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.7
1884.....	4.2	3.8	1.94	1.69

THE RECEIVERS' ASSOCIATION.—This is an organization which has been formed to act directly and especially in view of the interests of shippers and receivers, and the maintenance of such regulations as will promote the interests of both these departments of business. It is efficiently managed by George M. How, president; George H. Sidwell, vice-president; A. M. Henderson, treasurer; H. H. Carr, secretary.

ALFRED B HEWETT is the son of Jephthah and Lurancy (Button) Hewett, and was born in Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1820. After completing his education at an academy in Plattsburg, N. Y., he clerked for the Redford Glass Company, at Redford, N. Y., for two years, and then for various parties during the next four years, when he opened a general merchandise store at Plattsburg. He carried this on for about seven years, and then went into the foundry business, abandoning this, three years later, for the milling and flouring business, which he gave up in 1857, and moved to

Milwaukee, Wis., where he carried on a wholesale grocery store for about thirteen years. Subsequently, for about three years, he followed the same line in New York City. He came to Chicago in 1873, and at once became a member of the Board of Trade, and engaged in the grain and commission business. He was married to Frances H., daughter of Rensselaer Bailey, a pioneer of Chicago, in 1869, and has one son.

WILLIAM N. BRAINARD, who has been a resident of Chicago for twenty-eight years, and during that time prominently identified with important interests, was born at DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., on January 7, 1823. His education was acquired at the DeRuyter Institute, from which school he graduated. The first twenty-two years of his life was spent at and in the neighborhood of his native town. He taught school during the winters and read law, finally being admitted to the Bar. In 1845, he moved to Rome, N. Y., and engaged in the warehouse and transportation business until 1850, when the fame of "Golden California" induced him to visit the Pacific coast. He did some mining on the North Fork of the American River, near what is known as Cape Horn, on the Central Pacific Railroad. He then went to Sacramento, and engaged in the produce commission business, which he followed until 1856, when he was elected city treasurer. At the expiration of his term, the following year, he returned to the "States," and in the spring of 1858 made Chicago his permanent residence. He then engaged in the grain trade, with which he has been more or less connected until the present time. Mr. Brainard has filled almost every position in the gift of the Board of Trade, of which he is a member, having been a director, member of the committees of appeals and arbitration, vice-president of the Board, and president of the call-board. In 1873, he was appointed canal commissioner by the Governor, and served as such four years. During his term of office, the Coperas Creek lock and dam was built. In 1883, he received the appointment of railroad commissioner from Governor Hamilton, a position he filled until 1885, when his term expired. Mr. Brainard is a pleasant companion, with a large fund of reminiscences, which are interesting to hear. He carries his sixty-two years easily, and does not look his age as he walks with jaunty step along the street. Mr. Brainard was married, at Syracuse, N. Y., on May 4, 1853, to Melinda B. Coley. They have had two children,—William Vallejo, named after the famous General Vallejo, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Brainard; and a daughter, Frances M.

1885.

On two occasions only since the War of 1861-65 has any one member of the Board been honored by a re-election to the office of president. The first of these was in 1872, after the destruction of the old Chamber of Commerce, by fire, and the erection of the new one, when J. W. Preston was re-elected; and the other in 1885, while the new Board of Trade building was being constructed, when that honor was accorded to E. Nelson Blake. James H. Milne was elected vice-president, George F. Stone re-appointed secretary, and Orson Smith, treasurer. Charles S. Fellows was appointed assistant secretary.

The number of members at the close of the year was nineteen hundred and twenty-five. There were one hundred and ninety-three transfers, and the mortuary list numbered twelve. The assets of the Board were 1050 shares of the stock of the Chamber of Commerce, which cost \$78,792.32, and the cash on hand.

The financial statement for the year is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
From assessments of members at \$50	\$96,250 00
Transfers and visitors' tickets	16,289 09
Rents, table and call room	5,098 63
Clearing house	2,545 74
Dividends, Chamber of Commerce stock	4,725 00
Miscellaneous	1,053 78
Bills payable	50,000 00
	\$175,961 24
Cash on hand	24,619 72
	\$200,580 96
EXPENDITURES.	
Rent and heating old hall	\$ 7,483 91
Rent old hall eight months	13,333 34
Taxes, real and personal	14,316 00

Elevator expense, old building	1,601 55
Salaries, except clerk room	17,602 96
Commercial Building, less receipts	5,483 19
Market and annual reports	8,638 13
Visible supply reports	2,126 97
Printing, lavatory and miscellaneous	9,781 77
Legal expenses, \$5,251.56; quotations, \$2,015.40	7,266 96
Opening new hall	5,859 91
Janitor's services	3,512 33
Interest on coupons	49,338 75
Furniture of new building	19,744 71
	\$166,090 48
Cash on hand	34,490 48
	\$200,580 96

The financial report of the real-estate managers, to November 15, showed, receipts \$351,351.45, and disbursements the same, including \$48,585.74 for expenses of the new building.

The assessment of dues for 1886 was fixed at \$75.

The outlook at the beginning of 1885, was gloomy and discouraging. Over-trading and undue expansion in previous years led necessarily to a general cutting down of expenses, the discharging of employes, and curtailment of business. These measures, in many instances, were followed by labor strikes, and for a while the furnace was out of blast, and the smoke-stack of the manufacturer gave forth no sign of busy work. Three months were occupied in making indispensable repairs, then came signs of improvement. Whatever else may happen, there is a constant and certain increase of population, and the consumption of needed merchandise and products must continue; reduced stocks, to supply the demand, must needs be replenished, and then the wheels of trade and commerce once more begin to move. The business of the merchant and manufacturer revived. The low price of materials, and the difficulty of finding profitable employment of money in other directions, gave a renewed stimulus to building.

Although failures during the year were numerous, but not equalling those of 1884, those on the Board of Trade were few and unimportant. Numerous attempts were made to obtain organized control of the corn market, but none of them succeeded.

HOG-PACKING AND PROVISIONS.—In this important branch of trade Chicago continues to maintain its pre-eminence as against any other point in the world. In the capacity of its packing houses, in the number of hogs received and actually handled, in the enterprise of the capitalists and dealers engaged, and in the amount of money invested and employed, Chicago occupies the leading position in the meat trade, without a rival. The daily killing capacity of the packing houses in the city is 75,000 hogs. In the slaughtering business the capital invested is \$12,000,000, the number of hands employed from 12,000 to 15,000, and the amount of money disbursed in wages aggregates over \$3,500,000. During the calendar year of 1885, the number of hogs packed was 5,002,063, as against 3,834,668 in the year 1884. The tendency of prices was downward throughout the year, and it required close figuring and untiring vigilance to make a small margin of profit.

AN ERA OF LOW PRICES.—The lowest average of prices for the past twenty-five years, counting the relative values of articles consumed, is that of 1885. The general level for the year was twenty per cent. below that of May, 1860. In 1878, the lowest prices were reached; previous to which, the general average was eighty-three, compared with one hundred in 1861. The average for 1885, as compared with 1860, was 78.53.

The following table shows the average annual prices



S. Nelson Blake

of a number of leading articles, in the Chicago market, since 1872. It is compiled from the yearly averages given in the Chicago Tribune's annual reviews for each of the years named.

evening, a banquet was given at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at which four hundred and fifty-seven guests enjoyed the closing festivities of this interesting and memorable occasion.

	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Spring wheat, bu.-----	\$ 83 ³ / ₄	\$ 83	\$1 01 ³ / ₄	\$1 14 ³ / ₄	\$1 14 ¹ / ₂	\$1 05 ¹ / ₂	\$ 99	\$ 96 ¹ / ₂	\$1 20 ¹ / ₂	\$1 03	\$1 02 ¹ / ₂	\$1 08 ³ / ₄	\$1 17 ¹ / ₂
Corn, bu.-----	42 ⁵ / ₈	51 ¹ / ₄	53 ¹ / ₂	67 ¹ / ₂	49 ³ / ₄	37 ¹ / ₂	35 ¹ / ₂	37 ¹ / ₂	44 ³ / ₄	44 ¹ / ₂	63 ³ / ₄	65	37
Oats, bu.-----	28 ⁵ / ₈	29 ¹ / ₈	34 ¹ / ₂	43 ³ / ₄	37 ³ / ₄	29 ³ / ₄	27	22 ¹ / ₂	31 ¹ / ₂	31 ¹ / ₂	47	46	28 ³ / ₄
Rye, bu.-----	61	57 ¹ / ₄	59 ¹ / ₄	71	1 00	77	55	50 ¹ / ₂	66 ¹ / ₄	63 ¹ / ₄	88 ¹ / ₂	86	66
Barley, bu.-----	66	62 ³ / ₄	70	72	84 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	61	58 ¹ / ₂	66	69 ¹ / ₂	1 26	1 34	94 ¹ / ₂
Flaxseed-----	1 28	1 50	1 35	1 26	1 27	1 32	1 30	1 26	1 45	1 34 ¹ / ₂	1 70	1 92	1 70
Muslin, bleached-----	8 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	10 ³ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄	13 ³ / ₄	12 ³ / ₄	13 ¹ / ₄	10 ³ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄	12 ¹ / ₂	13	12	17
Prints, yd.-----	5 ¹ / ₄	6	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7	7	7 ¹ / ₂	6	6 ¹ / ₂	7	7 ¹ / ₂	9	11 ¹ / ₂
Butter, lb.-----	16	20	30	33	30	28	28	20	25	26	28	28	27 ¹ / ₂
Cheese, lb.-----	7 ³ / ₄	9	13	11	11	12	12	7 ³ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	14	12
Sugar, A-----	63 ³ / ₈	63 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ³ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₈	10	11 ³ / ₄	10 ³ / ₈	10 ³ / ₈	11 ¹ / ₄
Coffee, Rio-----	9 ³ / ₄	11	11	10	15	15 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂	17	21	23 ¹ / ₂	23	24	24 ¹ / ₂
Lard, lb.-----	6 ¹ / ₂	7 ⁷ / ₈	9 ³ / ₈	11 ¹ / ₂	10 ⁷ / ₈	7 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₄	6 ⁵ / ₈	9 ¹ / ₈	11 ³ / ₈	13 ¹ / ₈	11 ¹ / ₂	8
Short ribs-----	5 ⁵ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₈	11 ¹ / ₈	8 ¹ / ₂	6 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	5	7 ¹ / ₂	9 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂	8
Pork, brl.-----	10 50	17 50	15 12 ¹ / ₂	19 37 ¹ / ₂	16 50	13 25	9 75	8 87 ¹ / ₂	13 62 ¹ / ₂	18 75	20 25	18 25	15 25
Coal, hard, ton-----	5 50	6 75	7 00	7 25	7 75	8 50	6 62 ¹ / ₂	6 25	6 62 ¹ / ₂	7 75	9 50	9 50	11 50
Pig-iron, ton-----	20 67 ¹ / ₂	21 00	24 50	28 00	30 00	35 00	30 00	21 50	20 50	26 00	40 00	42 00	55 00
Lumber, m.-----	10 00	10 12 ¹ / ₂	11 87 ¹ / ₂	13 50	12 75	10 37 ¹ / ₂	9 37 ¹ / ₂	8 87 ¹ / ₂	9 12 ¹ / ₂	7 75	7 62 ¹ / ₂	9 50	8 50
Hogs-----	4 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	6	7 ¹ / ₄	6	5	4 ¹ / ₄	3	4 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7	6	4 ¹ / ₂
Cattle-----	4 ¹ / ₄	5 ³ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	4 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₂	4	5	4 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₂
Sheep-----	3 ³ / ₈	3 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄	5	4 ³ / ₄	5	4 ¹ / ₂	3 ¹ / ₂	4	3 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄	4 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₂
Gold-----	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 01	1 05	1 11 ¹ / ₂	1 15	1 11 ¹ / ₄	1 14

IMPORTANT ACTION.—Among the important acts of the Board, during 1885, were the following :

The action taken to prevent the "bucket shops" from obtaining quotations, which led to a controversy with the "Open Board."

The rules were amended permitting the trading in small lots in grain and provisions, the effect of which was to add largely to the business of its members.

The penalty prescribed for doing business at less than a stated rate of compensation was abolished in November.

The "call board" being restored, after removal into the new building, was, after a brief trial, discontinued.

The new Board of Trade building was opened for business on May 1.

NEW BOARD OF TRADE.—The new temple of commerce, undoubtedly the most splendid and costly structure of the kind in the world, was formally dedicated on April 29. The ceremonies were brilliant and imposing. Delegates and invited guests were present, in large numbers, from Liverpool, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Nashville, Providence, Richmond, Denver, Indianapolis, Sacramento, Mobile, Dubuque, and other places. These, with the members, composed an audience of over four thousand persons. President E. N. Blake presided. The exercises began by the dedicatory prayer by Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke. Following this, John R. Bensley, on behalf of the Board of Real-Estate Managers, delivered the keys, and turned the building over to the Board of Trade in an appropriate address. This was responded to, in behalf of the association, by its president. Hon. Emery A. Storrs then delivered the oration of the day, in which the history, objects, and achievements of the Board and its members were eloquently portrayed. Speeches were then made by Hon. Edward Kemble, of Boston; Hansford White, of Liverpool, England; C. B. Stone, of San Francisco; J. H. Herrick, of New York; E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis; Sidney D. Maxwell, of Cincinnati; W. Welch, of Philadelphia, and others. In the

The erection of this splendid structure was commenced in 1882, the corner-stone having been laid on December 13.

It has a frontage of 173³/₄ feet on Jackson Street, at the south end of La Salle, and extends south 225 feet. The rear portion, occupied by offices, is 160 feet high, and the front, containing the exchange hall, is 140 feet in height, and is surmounted by a tower 310 feet above the ground—the tallest in the city. The tower is 32 feet square at the base, and is built of masonry 225 feet, where each face is supplied with a conspicuous clock-dial. From this point to the pinnacle the construction is of iron. The entrances are large door-ways, supported by polished columns of gray granite. The edifice is built of Fox Island granite, and its entire cost was \$1,730,000. The exchange hall is 152 x 161 feet, and 80 feet high. The offices and rooms are elegantly finished in mahogany, with artistic wood mantels, and are finely frescoed. Taken as a whole (the hall, rooms, exterior and interior finish, furnishing and decorations), it far exceeds any other building of the kind ever erected.

1886.

At the thirty-eighth annual meeting for the election of officers, held on January 4, 1886, A. M. Wright was chosen president, and George D. Rumsey, vice-president. At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, Sidney Smith was appointed attorney of the Board, and John C. Black, treasurer.

Privileges of membership have sold, during the past year, as low as \$1,650, but the price has ranged generally from \$1,950 to \$3,300—the selling price in January, 1886, being about \$2,100.

The members have entered upon the work of the new year with encouraging signs on the commercial horizon, and are determined, by their vigilance and industry, to promote the growth and prosperity of the great city, whose progress is so well illustrated by their organization, in the coming years as in the past.

LIST OF OFFICERS FROM 1872 TO 1886.

Year.	President.	First Vice-President.	Second Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1872	Josiah W. Preston,	Charles E. Culver,	William N. Brainard,	Charles Randolph,	Orson Smith.
1873	Charles E. Culver,	William N. Brainard,	Howard Priestley,	Charles Randolph,	Orson Smith.
1874	George M. How,	Howard Priestley,	John R. Bensley,	Charles Randolph,	Orson Smith.
1875	George Armour,	John R. Bensley,	David H. Lincoln,	Charles Randolph,	Orson Smith.
1876	John R. Bensley,	David H. Lincoln,	Josiah Stiles,	Charles Randolph,	Orson Smith.
1877	David H. Lincoln,	Josiah Stiles,	William Dickinson,	Charles Randolph,	Orson Smith.
1878	N. K. Fairbank,	William Dickinson,	John H. Dwight,	Charles Randolph,	Orson Smith.
1879	Asa Dow,	John H. Dwight,	H. W. Rogers, Jr.,	Charles Randolph,	C. J. Blair.
1880	John H. Dwight,	Henry W. Rogers, Jr.,	R. W. Dunham,	Charles Randolph,	C. J. Blair.
1881	H. W. Rogers, Jr.,	Ransom W. Dunham,	Wm. E. McHenry,	Charles Randolph,	C. J. Blair.
1882	R. W. Dunham,	William E. McHenry,	J. Henry French,	Charles Randolph,	Byron L. Smith.
1883	James B. Hobbs,	J. Henry French,	C. L. Hutchinson,	Charles Randolph,	Byron L. Smith.
1884	E. Nelson Blake,	C. L. Hutchinson,	George T. Smith,	George F. Stone,*	Byron L. Smith.
1885	E. Nelson Blake,	George T. Smith,	James H. Milne,	George F. Stone,	Byron L. Smith.
1886	A. M. Wright,	James H. Milne,	George D. Rumsey,	George F. Stone,	John C. Black.

* From July 1.

DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES, 1872 TO 1886.

1872-73.—Directors: Charles J. Davis, John R. Bensley, William N. Sturges, William E. Richardson, B. M. Ford. Committee of Arbitration: George Field, A. R. Atkins, A. S. Burt, A. J. Fisher, H. W. Rogers, Jr. Committee of Appeals: S. H. McCrea, D. A. Jones, W. H. Goodnow, David Kreigh, D. H. Lincoln.

1873-74.—Directors: Joseph F. Armour, Robert Warren, Alexander Murison, Thomas Wight, E. B. Baldwin. Committee of Arbitration: J. B. Dutch, J. S. Helmer, M. H. Foss, J. S. Peironnet, D. F. Baxter. Committee of Appeals: J. W. Preston, J. B. Reeme, J. K. Fisher, J. H. Hurlbut, S. M. Moore.

1874-75.—Directors: William Dickinson, J. B. Hobbs, A. S. Burt, S. D. Foss, Alexander Geddes. Committee of Arbitration: George Stewart, William Kinkead, Hazen Jackman, A. N. Young, Ira S. Younglove. Committee of Appeals: Charles E. Culver, H. W. Rogers, Jr., C. J. Davis, B. M. Ford, H. C. Ranney.

1875-76.—Directors: C. T. Wheeler, H. H. Ross, J. B. Dutch, E. W. Densmore, R. P. Murphey. Committee of Arbitration: T. T. Gurney, J. T. Rawleigh, J. J. McDermid, C. J. Magill, G. H. Sidwell. Committee of Appeals: Alexander Murison, W. M. Egan, C. M. Culbertson, Asa Dow, Andrew Brown.

1875-76-77.—Directors: M. S. Kingsland, C. H. Blackman, P. P. Oldershaw, A. J. Marble, A. E. Clark. Committee of Arbitration (1876-77): T. T. Gurney, J. J. McDermid, J. T. Rawleigh, C. J. Magill, G. H. Sidwell. Committee of Appeals: W. M. Egan, Andrew Brown, Asa Dow, I. S. Younglove, W. N. Brainard.

1876-77-78.—Directors: J. H. Norton, H. W. Rogers, Jr., A. N. Young, J. H. Hurlbut, R. W. Dunham. Committee of Arbitration (1877-78): C. H. Adams, W. T. Henness, C. D. Hamill, William Dickinson, William Kinkead. Committee of Appeals: George Armour, Albert Morse, Murry Nelson, Alexander Geddes, H. A. Townner.

1877-78-79.—Directors: W. E. McHenry, C. T. Trego, C. Counselman, C. W. Wheeler, I. N. Nash. Committee of Arbitration (1878-79): J. H. French, S. H. Larminie, C. C. Moeller, D. W. Baker, C. H. Taylor. Committee of Appeals: G. H. Sidwell, O. D. Allen, J. R. Bensley, G. W. Couch, G. S. Carmichael.

1878-79-80.—Directors: C. H. Adams, C. D. Hamill, W. S. Crosby, E. I. Wheeler, Thomas Heermans. Committee of Arbitration (1879-80): D. E. Sibley, G. T. Smith, G. T. Beebe, P. W. Dater, Charles Floyd. Committee of Appeals: Charles E. Culver, P. P. Oldershaw, J. J. McDermid, Josiah Stiles, L. D. Norton.

1879-80-81.—Directors: George Clark, J. J. McDermid, J. G. Beazley, J. H. French, W. J. Pope. Committee of Arbitration (1880-81): C. W. Kreigh, G. A. Mair, H. D. Warner, J. R. Hodson, J. M. Ball. Committee of Appeals: W. H. Crocker, H. H. Ross, D. W. Irwin, A. N. Young, C. W. Beza.

1880-81-82.—Directors: S. A. Scribner, S. H. Larminie, J. J. Lester, Louis C. Huck, F. A. Howe. Committee of Arbitration (1881-82): W. H. Beebe, W. S. Seaverns, John Snowell, H. H. Aldrich, George C. Eldredge. Committee of Appeals: Asa Dow, I. P. Rumsey, G. T. Smith, Frank Clifton, C. H. Hulburd.

1881-82-83.—Directors: S. A. Kent, A. W. Green, W. B. Walker, G. H. Sidwell, E. Nelson Blake. Committee of Arbitration (1882-83): H. G. Gaylord, J. R. Hodson, F. A. Crittenden, A. C. Thomas, J. M. Platt. Committee of Appeals: J. H. Dwight, J. M. Ball, L. G. Holly, H. D. Warner, C. H. Adams.

1882-83-84.—Directors: A. W. Green, W. B. Walker, G. H. Sidwell, E. N. Blake, I. S. Younglove. Committee of Arbitration (1882-83): H. G. Gaylord, J. R. Hodson, F. A. Crittenden, A.

C. Thomas, J. M. Platt. Committee of Appeals: J. H. Dwight, L. G. Holly, J. M. Ball, H. D. Warner, C. H. Adams.

1883-84-85.—Directors: N. B. Ream, G. C. Eldredge, G. D. Baldwin, J. H. Robertson, S. D. Foss. Committee of Arbitration (1883-84): G. G. Parker, A. Eddy, George C. Ball, William Gardner, Z. R. Carter. Committee of Appeals: H. W. Rodgers, H. H. Aldrich, W. F. Blair, W. S. Seaverns, C. H. Blackman.

1883-84-85.—Directors: J. H. Milne, G. D. Baldwin, S. D. Foss, T. J. Lefens, G. D. Rumsey. Committee of Arbitration (1884-85): J. R. Hodson, E. A. Hamill, M. C. Lightner, John West, W. D. Gregory. Committee of Appeals: W. M. Gregg, G. W. Couch, T. S. Francis, R. W. Dunham, H. G. Gaylord.

1884-85-86.—Directors: G. H. Wheeler, C. A. Mair, L. G. Holly, J. M. Ball, J. J. Bryant. Committee of Arbitration (1885-86): William Gardner, F. G. Kammerer, J. C. Merrill, G. W. Phillips, F. G. Logan. Committee of Appeals: J. B. Hobbs, Z. R. Carter, A. Eddy, Jr., P. B. Weare, N. T. Wright.

1885-86-87.—Directors: W. S. Seaverns, J. C. Hatley, W. H. Crocker, Edmund Norton, W. W. Catlin. Committee of Arbitration (1886-87): W. B. Waters, J. J. Badenock, J. R. Hodson, C. B. Congdon, L. H. Ash. Committee of Appeals: J. C. Rogers, J. J. McDermid, G. H. Sidwell, H. H. Aldrich, J. L. Ward.

1886-87-88.—Directors: G. G. Moore, G. J. Brine, W. H. Beebe, W. D. Gregory, George G. Parker.

THE OPEN BOARD OF TRADE.

The objects of this association, as expressed in its rules and by-laws, are the same as those of the regular Board. That such an organization was demanded by the advancing trade and commerce of the city, many far-sighted business men thoroughly believed before its successful operations established it on a firm foundation. One of its principal features at the beginning was to enable its members and customers to deal in smaller amounts of staples than was permitted on the older board, and yet preserve as strict integrity in all transactions. It commenced business, in a rather informal way, on December 15, 1877, but was not incorporated under the laws of the State until May 12, 1880. At first, a room was occupied on the Board of Trade alley; then, for two years, the basement No. 121 LaSalle Street was used, and afterward its business was conducted under the Chamber of Commerce Building. In 1882, steps were taken to erect a building of its own. A lot situated on Pacific Avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets, 100 x 105 feet, was leased for ninety-nine years, and an elegant and spacious building has been erected thereon, at a cost of \$150,000. It is six stories in height, with a handsome face of superior pressed brick, relieved by brown-stone and terra-cotta trimmings. The main hall on the first floor is 101 x 85 feet. The secretary's office and clearing-house are on the second floor. The offices are all connected with the

lower floor by speaking tubes. A convenient club-room for the members is at the east side, on the sixth floor.

The methods of trading are practically the same in both Boards, and many leading firms belong to both.

The number of members on January 1, 1886, was four hundred and ten. The initiation fee is now



OPEN BOARD OF TRADE

\$250, provision being made in the rules that said fee shall be \$500 when the membership reaches five hundred. The yearly assessment for expenses is \$50. The annual elections are held on the second Tuesday in May, and the elective officers are a president and vice-president, for a term of one year, and eight directors for two years, four being elected each year.

The following is the financial statement of the association for the year ending April 30, 1885:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand May 1, 1884.....	\$77,278 37
From assessments.....	\$ 18,000 00
Special assessments from clerks	1,840 00
Rent of offices and telephone boxes.....	18,907 25
Sale of bonds.....	20,088 50
Clearing-house and sundries.....	2,404 96
	62,140 71
	\$139,419 08

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid on account of building.....	\$ 83,106 65
For ground rent.....	11,199 96
Interest on bonds.....	7,500 00
Insurance, taxes, and repairs.....	4,762 25
Lawsuits, \$803 50; fuel, \$2,871 58.....	3,675 08
Market reports, gas, etc.....	6,017 15
Salaries, and printing and stationery.....	12,869 40
Sundries.....	1,864 98

	\$130,995 47
Cash on hand April 30....	8,423 61
	\$139,419 08

LIST OF OFFICERS FROM 1880 TO 1885.

	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Treasurer.
1880....	T. M. Baxter,	D. S. Mugridge,	L. E. Hall,	S. C. Clark.
1881....	George W. Hunt,	W. D. French,	Alonzo Eaton,	L. J. Lamson.
1882....	T. M. Baxter,	W. D. French,	Alonzo Eaton,	L. J. Lamson.
1883....	W. D. French,	E. J. Noble,	Alonzo Eaton,	L. J. Lamson.
1884....	W. D. French,	E. J. Noble,	Alonzo Eaton,	L. J. Lamson.
1885....	E. J. Noble,	E. E. Powers,	Alonzo Eaton,	L. J. Lamson.

Directors (1885-86): L. J. Lamson, E. T. Wanzer, M. J. Sheridan, J. C. Myers, J. W. Brown, W. D. Hurford, E. N. Morgan, S. W. Hunt.

Arbitration Committee (1886-87): S. W. Bassett, E. P. Phelps, William Strawbridge, W. E. Aiken.

Appeals Committee (1886-87): D. S. Mugridge, M. McKee, W. D. French, W. H. Cuyler.

THOMAS MARSHAL BAXTER, commission merchant, son of Dr. John and Cassandra H. Baxter, was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, on November 11, 1840. Until he reached his eighteenth year he attended the public schools of his native town, and then entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated, with honors, in the class of 1862. With the view of adopting the law as a profession, he attended one term of lectures in the law department of his Alma Mater, but becoming dissatisfied with so sedentary a life he went to Detroit, and became a member of the firm of Edwards & Baxter, dealers in rubber goods, belting, etc., Woodward Avenue. In 1865, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Baxter came to Chicago, and during the ensuing years operated on Board of Trade. It was during the year 1877 that Mr. Baxter projected the idea of an Open Board of Trade; and it was through his energy and encouragement that the plan took form and was placed in active operation. On account of the business failure of his colleagues shortly afterward, he was obliged to assume the entire responsibility and control of the organization, and for some time he carried on the business alone. He succeeded in inaugurating another formal organization in the spring of 1878, and, with the stimulus thus gained, the Open Board of Trade became a success and has since been in a prosperous condition. Until the building now occupied by the Open Board was erected, Mr. Baxter was located at No. 127 LaSalle Street; in May, 1885, he moved to his present quarters. Mr. Baxter was honored with the presidency of the Open Board during the four years subsequent to its organization, and has since been tendered the same honor, which he was obliged to decline because of the demands of his private business. Mr. Baxter was married, in March, 1863, to Miss Mary L. Danforth, of Ann Arbor, Mich., daughter of Hon. George Danforth.

HENRY C. GRAY is the son of John and Mary (Cole) Gray, and was born at Burlington, Iowa, in 1842. He was educated at Burlington College, in his native town. When about sixteen years old, he became a clerk in the general merchandise store of George W. Gray, at Lansing, Iowa, where he remained for about three years, when he moved to Chicago, and finished a commercial college course of study. He soon entered the employ of Charles Biggs, who had then a cutlery store on Lake Street, and three months later he enlisted in the Army, becoming a member of the famous Mercantile Battery, composed entirely of business men of Chicago. He remained with this branch of the service, seeing some hard fighting under Grant, in the battles and sieges which led to the capture of Vicksburg, until the battery was lost in the ill-fated Red River Expedition under General Banks. He also served under Generals Sherman and McClelland, and in the latter years of the War was under General Grierson on his expedition through Georgia and Alabama. Having served through the entire War, he returned to Chicago in 1865, and entered the employ of Biggs, Spencer & Co., cutlery, at No. 44 Lake Street, remaining with that firm until 1871, when he commenced the cutlery business for himself, having as partners Joseph H. Williamson and James P. Chess, the firm name being Williamson, Gray & Co., and their place of business at No. 84 Lake Street. The firm dissolved in 1874, and Mr. Gray entered the employ of E. R. Hood & Co., grain and commission merchants, where he remained until 1876. He was next with S. C. Spencer & Co., in the same business, for about a year, and then he established himself in the commission business at No. 133 LaSalle Street, but soon moved to No. 162 Washington Street, where he remained until the new Board of Trade building was opened, when he changed to his present quarters. He was one of the founders of the Open Board of Trade, and has been a director since 1879. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Elijah Mason, of Chicago, in 1872, and has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1878.

The following tables are self-explanatory:

Year.	SEEDS* (pounds).		SALT (barrels).	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1872 ---	44,755,412	22,358,542	606,673	513,850
1873 ---	52,813,468	25,761,324	651,506	581,167
1874 ---	73,192,773	43,315,623	687,239	657,295
1875 ---	75,885,230	55,428,491	706,588	683,292
1876 ---	96,890,420	82,344,295	906,965	779,676
1877 ---	51,141,672	49,977,020	1,327,028	809,098
1878 ---	48,333,521	40,538,960	1,382,197	841,092
1879 ---	50,509,727	47,361,744	1,461,233	867,954
1880 ---	53,972,825	44,704,545	1,707,446	1,062,028
1881 ---	47,363,084	49,610,368	1,651,239	986,759
1882 ---	52,839,404	54,469,994	1,607,218	1,320,099
1883 ---	70,704,252	62,078,720	1,524,291	1,037,166
1884 ---	68,096,691	50,001,830	1,490,478	1,200,518
1885 ---	67,674,000	52,626,000	1,438,681	1,225,309

*Up to 1876 all seeds are included; after that date flaxseed is excluded.

WHEAT.

Year.	Receipts, bushels.	Shipments, bushels.	Local consump- tion, or left on hand, bushels.	Average price per bushel. No. 2 spring.
				Cents.
1872	12,724,141	12,160,040	564,095	121.00
1873	26,266,562	24,055,657	1,810,905	117.50
1874	29,764,622	27,634,587	2,130,035	108.75
1875	24,206,370	23,184,349	1,022,021	102.50
1876	16,574,058	14,361,950	2,212,108	103.12½
1877	14,164,515	13,909,160	255,355	120.50
1878	29,713,577	24,711,239	5,002,338	96.62½
1879	34,106,109	31,006,789	3,099,320	99.12½
1880	23,541,607	22,796,288	745,319	105.62½
1881	14,824,990	17,127,540	-----	114.50
1882	23,008,596	19,767,884	3,240,712	114.75
1883	20,364,155	11,728,754	8,635,401	101.75
1884	26,397,587	21,046,577	5,351,010	83.00
1885	19,266,772	13,265,223	6,001,549	83.70

its position as the leading manufacturing city of the great West, has notably fallen behind in the manufacture of flour. There was not as much flour milled in the city, from 1871 to 1885, as in the preceding fourteen years, by over one and a quarter million of barrels; and in no year since 1871 has the product been equal to city consumption. Improved methods in the manufacture of flour from spring wheat, and the use of water power, made it possible for the enterprise of Minneapolis,—in the very center of the wheat region and using the most perfect machinery in the world—to defy all competition in the manufacture of flour; and in the last year her twenty-six mills, having a daily capacity of thirty-three thousand barrels, manufactured five million of barrels of flour against the half million of Chicago. The fact also that the price of wheat in the latter city almost always ranges higher than flour, does not invite special effort in this direction. Only six mills in the

Year.	CORN.				OATS.			
	Receipts, bushels.	Shipments, bushels.	Local consump- tion or left on hand, bushels.	Average price per bushel for Number 2. (Cents.)	Receipts, bushels.	Shipments, bushels.	Local consump- tion or left on hand, bushels.	Average price No. 2 oats per bushel.
1872	47,366,087	47,013,552	352,535	37.25	15,061,715	12,255,537	2,806,178	29½
1873	38,157,232	36,754,943	1,402,289	37.00	17,888,724	15,694,133	2,194,591	28¾
1874	35,799,638	32,705,224	3,094,414	65.00	13,901,235	10,561,673	3,339,562	46
1875	28,341,150	26,443,854	1,897,266	63.75	12,916,428	10,279,134	2,637,294	47
1876	48,668,640	45,629,035	3,039,605	44.62½	13,030,121	11,271,642	1,758,479	31½
1877	47,915,728	46,361,901	1,553,827	44.75	13,506,773	12,497,612	1,009,161	31½
1878	63,651,518	59,944,200	3,707,318	37.37½	18,839,297	16,464,513	2,374,784	22½
1879	64,339,321	61,299,376	3,039,945	35.62½	16,660,428	13,514,020	3,146,408	27
1880	97,272,844	93,572,934	3,699,910	37.62½	23,490,915	20,649,427	2,841,488	29¾
1881	78,393,315	75,463,213	2,930,102	49.75	24,861,538	23,250,297	1,611,241	37¾
1882	49,061,755	49,073,609	988,146	67.37	26,802,872	23,658,239	3,244,633	43¾
1883	74,412,319	71,666,508	2,745,811	53.54	36,502,283	31,845,993	4,656,290	34½
1884	59,580,445	53,274,050	6,306,395	51.20	40,082,362	34,230,893	5,851,469	29½
1885	62,930,474	58,807,609	4,122,865	42.65	37,687,241	32,666,065	5,021,176	28¾

Year.	RYE.				BARLEY.			
	Receipts, bushels.	Shipments, bushels.	Local consump- tion or left on hand, bushels.	Opening and closing price for the year.	Receipts, bushels.	Shipments, bushels.	Local consump- tion or left on hand, bushels.	Opening and closing prices for wheat.
1872	1,129,086	776,805	352,281	95 @ 68	5,251,750	5,032,308	219,442	\$1.23 @ 84
1873	1,189,464	960,613	228,851	76 @ 99	4,240,239	3,366,041	874,198	1.18 @ 1.18
1874	791,182	335,077	456,105	65 @ 78	3,354,981	2,404,538	950,443	64 @ 1.40
1875	699,583	310,592	388,991	63 @ 70	3,107,297	1,868,206	1,239,091	60 @ 70
1876	1,447,917	1,433,976	13,941	66 @ 73	4,716,360	2,687,932	2,028,428	78 @ 68
1877	1,728,865	1,553,375	175,490	72 @ 56	4,990,379	4,213,656	776,723	64 @ 57
1878	2,490,615	2,025,654	464,961	56 @ 44	5,754,059	3,520,983	2,233,076	41 @ 56
1879	2,497,340	2,234,363	262,977	43 @ 81	4,936,562	3,566,401	1,370,161	51 @ 66
1880	1,869,218	1,365,165	504,053	81 @ 85	5,211,536	3,110,985	2,100,551	82 @ 1.08
1881	1,363,552	1,104,452	259,100	85 @ 96	5,695,358	3,113,251	2,582,107	1.13 @ 1.06
1882	1,984,516	1,773,148	211,368	95 @ 57	6,488,140	3,208,252	3,279,888	1.05 @ 80
1883	5,484,259	3,838,554	1,645,705	57 @ 60	8,831,899	4,643,011	4,188,888	50 @ 44
1884	3,327,516	4,365,757	-----	58 @ 62	7,849,829	4,095,500	3,754,329	61 @ 56
1885	1,905,616	1,218,623	686,993	52 @ 58	10,781,240	5,581,181	5,200,059	61 @ 65

MILLING AND FLOUR BUSINESS.

The growth of this industry in this country for the past fourteen years is one of the marvels of the age. Chicago, however, which has maintained, or advanced,

city are largely employed, and great discrimination and judgment is required in the grades handled to enable them to realize a profitable return on the capital invested.

ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR (IN BARRELS) AT CHICAGO, FROM 1858 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

By	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Between March 31, 1863, and March 31, 1864.*	Between March 31, 1864, and March 31, 1865.	Between March 31, 1865, and March 31, 1866.	Between March 31, 1866, and March 31, 1867.	Between March 31, 1867, and March 31, 1868.	Between March 31, 1868, and March 31, 1869.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Lake.....	2,354	5,456	17,828	13,199	13,647	12,282	12,414	31,437	47,952	25,836	27,428	44,732	20,797	47,673
Illinois & Mich. Canal..	57,708	45,779	8,474	32,550	241,958	162,857	84,715	55,216	45,317	32,959	34,655	17,933	10,323	13,586
Galena & Chicago Ry...	105,502	133,541	156,915	243,281	253,268	187,480								
Chicago & Rock Island..	87,205	163,988	91,815	228,438	209,615	165,452	140,356	134,371	179,303	213,797	281,727	234,576	251,082	232,823
Illinois Central.....	29,333	79,277	58,106	198,883	288,926	320,018	212,066	128,392	80,173	116,417	472,546	364,626	306,859	139,355
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	104,307	135,237	77,060	212,560	253,219	185,794	133,142	140,333	173,479	209,145	205,213	167,820	143,680	204,545
Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac.....	56,549													
Chicago & Alton.....	47,193	84,787	7,856	43,594	77,844	105,298	57,754	62,042	51,374	38,094	74,621	48,154	53,366	
Chicago & Milwaukee.....	8,138	786	17,539	87,441	12,293	9,773	12,946	19,406	32,456					65,100
Michigan Southern.....	12,602	10,659	12,746	3,285	2,439	7,689	5,617	22,369	6,757	29,640	14,743	10,677	21,638	9,636
Michigan Central.....	11,246	15,978	17,079	12,574	9,979	16,508	17,484	36,581	15,156	25,458	34,489	23,621	16,467	20,535
Chicago & Northwest'n.		45,268	239,307	398,222	321,277	246,208	477,719	506,011	1,386,913	961,506	239,030	1,304,359	624,777	675,473
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....		5,565	9,523	4,238	3,186	4,495	4,093	5,901	694	893	2,169	1,968	2,611	1,921
Chicago & Eastern.....							11,974	10,057	2,676					
Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central.....										161	2,700			
Pittsburgh, Chicago & St. Louis.....												4,357	5,407	1,530
Total.....	522,137	726,321	713,348	1,479,284	1,666,391	1,424,055	1,170,274	1,252,116	2,022,060	1,648,906	2,276,335	2,218,822	1,766,037	1,412,177
Manufact'd in Chicago..	140,403	16,100	232,000	291,852	260,980	223,123	29,013	301,776	452,528	609,606	747,932	543,285	443,976	327,739
In store.....	14,505	6,723	16,353	31,745	26,986	136,800	105,339	85,000	23,616	62,693	74,925	88,230	56,691	72,835
	677,045	849,144	961,701	1,802,881	1,954,357	1,783,975	1,565,750	1,638,892	2,498,204	2,321,205	3,099,192	2,850,337	2,266,704	1,812,751

*Number of barrels received from January 1 to March 31, 1863, 154,602.

MODE OF SHIPMENT OF FLOUR (IN BARRELS) FROM CHICAGO, FROM 1858 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

By	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	March 31, 1863, to March 31, 1864.*	March 31, 1864, to March 31, 1865.	March 31, 1865, to March 31, 1866.	March 31, 1866, to March 31, 1867.	March 31, 1867, to March 31, 1868.	March 31, 1868, to March 31, 1869.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Lake.....	377,177	365,309	218,741	542,927	1,057,803	1,207,343	1,034,793	646,356	481,491	650,367	774,556	829,272	574,303	488,505
Illinois & Mich. Canal..			158	34	690	2,845	1,133	700	218	512	554	936	2,510	1,784
Michigan Southern Ry...	28,197	126,087	158,548	444,392	285,034	89,956	71,750	171,305	419,947	216,139	355,203	360,736	302,560	152,967
Michigan Central.....	51,362	65,911	80,157	242,430	174,354	98,346	36,110	152,876	262,072	181,488	306,620	220,678	207,165	230,090
Illinois Central.....	1,703	6,443	50,109	43,008	3,772	13,443	8,874	70,712	70,005	33,423	107,787	105,934	83,939	87,432
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....		579	594	5,189	3,431	138	774	2,225	2,095	2,162	5,224	3,159	5,218	4,860
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....														
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis.....	2,029	113,625	169,377	314,196	213,573	82,551	100,887	319,531	565,303	432,240	640,525	469,141	231,902	207,648
Chicago & Milwaukee.....	6,337	1,430	13,488	2,846		6,018	5,018	59,294	27,718	18,701	52,680	60,084	15,326	17,900
Chicago & Rock Island..	3,018	4,029	1,567	1,264	3,172		8,532	3,517	301					
Chicago & Northwest'n.		1,959	423	2,491	857	647	11,812	22,450	21,554	17,934	30,188	10,500	19,456	19,923
Cincinnati Air Line.....			375	301	456	4,630	5,206	1,200	2,562	4,170	4,920	3,794	13,516	23,314
Chicago & St. Eastern.....						1,271								
Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central.....							1,179	73,149	338,454					
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis.....										357,715	2,700			
Total.....	470,402	686,351	698,132	1,603,920	1,739,849	1,507,814	1,287,540	1,523,876	2,197,787	1,917,925	2,723,817	2,339,063	1,705,977	1,287,574
City consumption and unaccounted for.....	199,920	191,840	231,834	171,975	165,720	170,823	193,205	91,400	237,724	328,355	273,477	454,583	487,892	492,477
In store.....	6,723	16,353	31,745	26,986	48,788	105,339	85,000	23,616	62,693	74,925	101,898	56,691	72,835	82,700
	677,045	894,544	961,701	1,802,881	1,954,357	1,783,976	1,565,750	1,638,892	2,498,204	2,321,205	3,099,192	2,850,337	2,266,704	1,812,751

*Number of barrels shipped from January 1 to March 31, 1863, 70,071

ANNUAL RECEIPTS OF FLOUR (IN BARRELS) AT CHICAGO, FROM 1872 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

By	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Lake.....	18,902	47,875	44,719	17,036	22,735	18,010	15,531	36,176	48,435	31,344	33,784	36,113	26,330	32,765
Ill. & Mich. Canal.....	17,566	15,180	20,923	47,092	81,805	76,962	57,551	42,314	51,020	12,085	53,891	87,913	89,466	91,777
Balt. & Ohio R.R.....	.....	.....	19,417	417	580	439	403	1,622	1,916	230	2,413	1,071	.....	.....
Chicago & Alton.....	67,100	87,100	91,500	102,120	73,318	92,580	77,283	70,953	123,839	117,500	233,675	38,123	118,245	111,612
Chicago & Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492	.....	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	113,623	298,831	168,392	95,734	131,502	192,538	427,292	460,950	662,507	421,597	229,878	264,657	237,897	137,197
Chicago & Eastern.....	900	700	1,092	8,545	23,818	9,587	36,724	30,779	19,056	10,590	19,380	31,755	12,335	13,795
Chicago & Grand Trunk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,533	1,546	1,626	4,699	5,327
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	.....	538,721	769,995	865,746	1,176,088	1,142,403	1,204,374	1,179,048	930,917	2,182,304	1,565,679	1,521,226	2,086,876	2,282,121
Chic. & N. W. West'n.....	1,027,335	1,202,002	1,208,837	1,134,362	1,172,662	930,211	964,809	1,295,234	1,187,608	1,749,352	1,365,516	1,500,189	1,457,637	1,814,017
Chicago & Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic. R. L. & Pac.....	94,819	133,532	124,835	97,371	115,034	79,712	75,342	39,899	18,258	64,207	443,020	515,847	698,259	603,848
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central.....	153,484	209,885	218,223	220,610	129,722	135,301	158,902	188,586	102,993	62,096	59,116	16,310	12,971	139,408
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.....	14,177	7,010	5,711	3,135	6,075	6,096	2,756	5,670	9,108	14,156	12,458	36,550	44,882	49,636
Albany & Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central.....	20,750	3,429	10,275	23,999	19,123	5,210	6,307	16,319	11,759	34,622	21,312	20,581	6,799	19,350
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	480	2,285
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis.....	516	555	167	9,131	887	1,215	1,898	1,175	6,007	3,490	5,976	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chic.....	3,442	2,553	1,991	535	1,776	352	1,000	1,209	11,754	16,309	1,462	25	.....	125
Wabash, St. L. & P.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,679	87,811	128,283	158,011	165,946	70,875
Total receipts.....	1,532,014	2,487,376	2,666,679	2,625,883	2,955,197	2,691,142	3,030,562	3,369,958	3,215,389	4,815,239	4,177,912	4,295,515	4,960,830	5,379,772
Manufactured in the city.....	186,968	264,363	244,667	249,653	271,074	293,244	308,284	285,904	196,041	238,200	300,358	294,720	535,841	575,165
In store and vessels.....	32,700	25,582	45,700	60,400	62,760	63,531	78,049	89,187	95,100	91,525	83,725	80,217	62,427	58,628
	1,751,682	2,777,321	2,957,046	2,935,936	3,289,031	3,047,917	3,416,895	3,745,049	3,506,030	5,144,964	4,561,995	4,670,452	5,559,098	6,013,565

ANNUAL SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR (IN BARRELS) FROM CHICAGO, FROM 1872 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

By	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Lake.....	223,457	428,321	555,152	328,283	236,591	148,779	321,648	330,257	527,873	159,415	792,764	801,099	753,357	621,473
Ill. & Mich. Canal.....	1,201	1,012	1,272	703	1,502	1,002	1,336	545	783	1,438	811	645	180	.....
Baltimore & Ohio.....	14,552	4,108	8,341	186,829	173,058	82,723	58,135	63,840	43,903	58,200	86,567	75,914	122,750	195,243
Chicago & Alton.....	.....	.....	7,800	4,390	5,161	14,268	14,690	15,396	13,864	21,887	21,502	5,607	12,596	29,724
Chic. & Atlantic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic. R. L. & P.....	7,346	450	4,244	2,568	3,732	4,363	5,485	5,094	6,812	6,446	5,102	279,601	607,357	408,231
Chicago & Eastern.....	21,142	9,480	8,009	17,269	13,470	17,806	16,193	24,406	10,521	22,906	61,490	6,913	2,504	1,174
Chic. & Grand Trunk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128,569	394,647	298,813	191,768	304,500	453,524
Chicago & N. W. West'n.....	21,262	29,807	5,243	8,416	7,824	11,470	10,021	14,136	4,269	3,538	9,131	17,764	15,734	10,648
Chic. & Pacific.....	.....	186	506	935	1,081	991	2,285	1,186	12,104	13,917	27,161	28,925	37,384	33,953
Chic. R. L. & P.....	9,872	6,814	13,024	20,563	15,149	12,793	12,142	6,156	6,053	10,272	11,658	6,796	11,174	11,923
Illinois Central.....	39,528	49,825	39,289	28,873	37,114	39,436	21,140	16,240	15,572	24,365	34,936	29,011	34,459	39,202
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.....	132,249	351,435	399,564	433,144	621,767	694,998	730,946	668,696	555,599	1,071,335	561,011	399,331	1,062,008	778,162
Albany & Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central.....	181,850	430,105	363,833	514,448	548,434	763,489	775,401	1,012,094	762,534	1,028,254	902,505	1,028,018	675,713	610,279
Chic. St. L. & Pitts.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	501,159	342,611	507,273
Pitts. & Chic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,601	228,560	226,805
St. L. & Pitts.....	236,684	372,063	296,733	225,317	266,710	168,717	152,076	192,121	265,302	762,708	546,358	.....	.....	.....
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago.....	472,185	619,864	603,566	513,175	699,561	499,802	655,065	738,651	507,816	916,207	475,917	515,274	509,031	994,757
Wab., St. L. & P.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163	4,208	6,470	3,454	68,206	251,657
Total shipments.....	1,361,328	2,303,490	2,306,576	2,285,113	2,634,838	2,482,305	2,779,640	3,090,540	2,862,737	4,499,743	3,843,067	3,999,431	4,808,884	5,209,299
In store and in vessels.....	25,582	45,700	60,400	62,760	63,531	78,049	89,187	95,100	91,528	83,725	80,217	62,427	55,628	58,628
City consumption and unaccounted for.....	364,772	428,131	590,070	588,063	590,662	487,563	548,068	559,409	552,268	561,496	638,711	608,594	691,586	745,638
	1,751,682	2,777,321	2,957,046	2,935,936	3,289,031	3,047,917	3,416,895	3,745,049	3,506,530	5,144,964	4,561,995	4,670,452	5,559,098	6,013,565

AMOUNT (IN BARRELS) OF FLOUR MANUFACTURED IN CHICAGO, FROM 1858 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

Mills.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	To March 31, 1864.	From March 31 to March 31 each year.					1869.	1870.	1871.
							1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.			
Adams.....	45,000	40,000	50,000	60,000	55,000	36,000	62,000	46,700	53,641	38,886	64,000	53,000	36,500	30,473
Gage & Haines.....	20,100	25,000	29,000	.....	.....	.....	26,000	22,400	33,000	43,000	42,000	27,350	9,500	.....
Lake Street.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000	12,000	16,000	18,000	10,000	14,500	8,000	8,000	.....
Empire.....	7,000	10,000	12,000	10,000	18,000	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Lake Street.....	.....	15,000	20,500	.....	.....	29,278	25,545	39,000	51,850	50,000	65,000	40,000	10,000	1,500
Michigan.....	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	24,006	30,000	30,000	42,000	35,000	15,000	.....	.....
Chicago City.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	.....	.....	.....	31,802	24,124	17,300	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marble & Cole.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	.....	27,000	23,895	33,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oriental.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,030	40,000	50,000	44,000	86,200	97,280	103,210	55,918	57,603	52,674
Ionic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,300	.....	.....	36,000	47,285	.....	48,149	44,578	.....	.....
Jirah D. Cole, Jr.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,045	26,592	.....	.....	46,259	.....	.....	50,075	38,000
State.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	40,000	46,670	73,157	75,000	85,024	56,381	.....	.....
Maples.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
National.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,000	23,416	45,000	24,000
Walker Bros. & Humphrey.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,350	.....	.....
Hawkins & Chapman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Garden City.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	43,432	35,692	24,796	.....
Union Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,000	35,187	.....	37,381	23,000
Dater, Wheeler & Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,300	45,000
Star and Crescent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	51,000	138,617	123,613	100,321	11,092
Milwaukee Avenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other mills.....	55,303	56,500	70,500	59,050	71,526	17,500	28,050	.....	.....	18,500	25,000	3,000	6,500	2,000
Total.....	140,403	161,500	232,000	291,852	260,980	223,123	290,187	301,776	452,528	609,606	747,932	543,285	443,976	327,739

AMOUNT (IN BARRELS) OF FLOUR MANUFACTURED IN CHICAGO, FROM 1872 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Mills.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Oriental.....	64,868	104,514	91,011	95,509	55,910	90,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100	5,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee Avenue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	12,000	3,200	.....	.....	15,600	15,500
State.....	.....	.....	14,000	12,000	49,800	60,000	50,200	72,000	34,548	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,750	78,532	78,000	136,000	184,735	169,335	235,241	224,349	.....	.....
Star and Crescent.....	119,100	154,649	136,656	139,144	160,864	139,647	161,234	112,672	69,993	87,000	115,633	125,385	175,000	175,316
Eckhart & Swan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,000	160,000
Other mills.....	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	4,500	3,500	3,000	2,500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	186,968	264,363	244,667	249,653	271,074	293,244	308,284	285,904	196,041	238,200	300,358	294,720	535,841	575,165

CLINTON BRIGGS, president of the Star and Crescent Milling Company, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., on May 27, 1821, and is a son of Gilbert and Martha (Place) Briggs. He worked on his father's farm and attended school until he was twenty-one years of age, when he left home and started for the West. After spending two years in Cincinnati, where he was employed as a clerk, he moved to Rockford, Ill., and commenced business, but soon sold out and went to St. Louis, where he filled a clerical position for eight years. In 1856, he came to Chicago, and became a partner in the firm of Ewing, Briggs & Co., wholesale grocers. This house did a large and profitable trade until 1870, when they closed up their business. Mr. Briggs, in company with Thomas Heermans, soon after bought a milling interest on West Randolph Street, which they carried on together until Mr. Heermans's death, in 1880. Mr. Briggs continued the business alone until 1883, when a corporation was formed with the following officers: Clinton Briggs, president; C. B. Cole, vice-president; Z. T. Cole, secretary and treasurer. Henry C. Cole is also a stockholder and director. Mr. Briggs was elected treasurer of the city under Mayor Heath in 1876-77, and in the administration of this public trust exercised the same care and circumspection that have characterized his conduct of the large interests of the Star and Crescent Mills. He was a member of the Board of Trade for twenty-eight years, one of its board of directors for several years, and was first vice-president in 1861. In 1869, Mr. Briggs married Sarah Jane Wray, daughter of Robert Wray, a retired Irish physician, who yet resides at Pittsburgh, Penn. Mrs. Briggs died in 1884, leaving two children,—Martha and Jennie.

BAKERS—Some sketches of the more prominent of this class of manufacturers are given, a perusal of which will convey an idea of the magnitude of the business in this city.

MECHANICAL BAKERY.—In 1858, Dr. Berdan, the famous sharpshooter, invented an oven for baking crackers, which worked automatically and continuously, greatly adding to the productive capacity of a bakery. It was brought to the attention of some of the representative capitalists of this city, and a joint-stock company was formed for putting it into practical use. Among those interested, were the late J. T. Ryerson, who became the president of the company and its general manager, Rumsey Bros. & Co., and the late E. C. Larned. The company was incorporated under the name of the Chicago Mechanical Bakery Company. They erected a building on Clinton Street, between Lake and Ran-

dolph, with three stories and basement. The oven alone cost \$40,000, and was a very ingenious affair, but so complicated that it was liable to get out of order, and, in consequence, was expensive to keep in repair. It was very successful from the first, and bade fair to revolutionize the entire cracker business of the country. The company also made bread and pies, and did a general baking business for the city trade. Henry C. Childs was superintendent; William W. Shaw, now of Blake, Shaw & Co., had charge of the books; George Fyfe, now of Hay & Prentice, was shipping clerk; Elisha W. Case, of Case & Martin, had charge of the pie department; Alexander Moody and Charles E. Waters were employés; and, indeed, nearly every other prominent man in the baking business, now in the city, had something to do with it in one way or another. Besides the great Berdan oven, they ran four common ovens for bread, pies, etc. They employed about one hundred hands, ran fifteen teams, and kept two men on the road. Soon after the War broke out they opened a branch house in Louisville, Ky., and, obtaining a large contract from the Government, devoted the cracker department exclusively to the making of hard-bread for the Army. This was a fortunate stroke for the company, and while the War lasted they made money; but, it was a clumsy corporation, and it had a shrewd and active opponent in the person of J. M. Dake, who, forecasting the end of the War, was busy building up a permanent trade all over the Northwest; therefore, when the War closed, Mr. Dake had the trade and the corporation had—its "plant." The result was, Mr. Dake rented the whole establishment for five years, at a yearly rental of \$7,500, solely to get rid of it. He took into his service such of its employés as he wanted, sub-let the building to various persons, for all sorts of uses, and closed the career of the Mechanical Bakery, after an existence of about fourteen years. The costly machinery of the oven was finally sold for old iron, and the building was bought by Mr. Phillips, the well-known dealer in hams, and it is now noted as Phillips's ham house.

THE DAKE BAKERY.—This bakery has become, if not the largest, at least one of the largest, and best equipped institutions of its kind in this country. Its building, situate on the corner of Adams and Clinton streets, is 65 by 200 feet, and is four stories and a basement. The power is furnished by a Corliss engine of one hundred horse-power. Since the fire, the company have baked no bread, but confine their attention to the manufacture of all kinds of crackers, snaps, jumbles, cakes, etc. One hundred and fifty persons of both sexes and of various ages are employed in the bakery, and their pay-roll amounts to about \$1,200 a week, exclu-

sive of amount paid to their travelling men. They have four ree-ovens, running steadily day and night, and annually use thirty-five thousand barrels of flour, twelve hundred barrels of molasses, two thousand tierces of lard, and other articles in proportion. To dispose of their goods, they keep ten men on the road continually, who travel from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico and from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains. The capital required to carry on this business is in the neighborhood of \$250,000. This well-known cracker bakery was started in 1861 by J. M. Dake, on the alley in the rear of McVicker's Theater. In the fall of 1868, Mr. Dake rented the Mechanical Bakery, at a large rent, for the purpose of lessening the competition in trade, a very successful move on his part. He was a very energetic and practical man, and his name and his goods had acquired a wide reputation at the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1869. In the settlement of his estate, the bakery was sold to the firm of Blake, Herdman & Co., which was composed of E. Nelson Blake, F. M. Herdman, T. B. Walker and Kilby Page. Before the great fire of 1871, Mr. Herdman retired, his interest was purchased by W. W. Shaw and members of the firm, and the style of the firm was changed to Blake, Walker & Co. They had added a branch factory to the business, which was situated on the corner of Illinois Street and Dearborn Avenue, but both buildings were swept away by the fire. The loss to the company was about \$100,000, but, within ten days, they had broken ground for a new building on Clinton Street, between Lake and Randolph streets, on rented ground, and before January 1 were at work making crackers. In January, 1879, Mr. Walker retired, when Mr. Shaw increased his interest to an equal share with the remaining partners, and the firm name was changed to that of Blake, Shaw & Co. In 1881, just ten years after the fire, the business had long outgrown the restricted quarters on Clinton Street, and the company bought a 100 x 200-foot lot, and put up the buildings they now occupy. In April, 1875, C. H. Marshall, who was for some years a travelling salesman for the company, bought an interest in the business, which he sold in 1880, but re-purchased, with an additional amount, on March 1, 1884. On January 1, 1885, Mr. Page retired from the business, leaving it in the hands of the remaining members of the firm, E. Nelson Blake, William W. Shaw and Caleb H. Marshall. Mr. Blake is a member of the Board of Trade, and does the purchasing of flour for the house; Mr. Shaw attends to the duties of the office, and is the general financial manager; while Mr. Marshall is the general superintendent, and attends to the manufacture of the goods and other details of the business.

William W. Shaw was born at Swineshead, near Spaulding, Lincolnshire, England, on December 14, 1832. He is the eldest son of Robert Shaw, a well-to-do farmer of Lincolnshire, who, at the age of seventy-seven years, is still managing his estate of four hundred acres, with the assistance of his youngest son. William received a good common school education at home, and came to this country in the fall of 1853, having a great desire to see what there was to be seen in America. His initial year was spent in and about Cleveland, Ohio, where he first assisted in the survey of the railroad between Cleveland and Tiffin; he afterward went into the freight office of the Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, and there remained for about six months. In August, 1854, he came to Chicago, undeterred by the hard times or even the horrors of the cholera, which was then raging here. He sought for work long and earnestly, but was prostrated with the cholera, and laid helpless for six weeks, barely escaping with his life. This was pretty rough on the English lad, who had been accustomed to the comforts of a good home; however, he persevered, and found employment in the flour and feed store of Potter & Vincent, on the northwest corner of Canal and Randolph streets, where he remained for three years. In the meantime he became acquainted with, and married, Miss Mary Ann Harrison, from his native town, who had preceded him to Chicago. At her suggestion, he gave up his situation, entered Bell's Commercial College, and, by dint of application, mastered the whole course in about four months, and graduated from that institution at the head of his class. He then took a situation as bookkeeper in the Mechanical Bakery, and remained with that concern twelve years, beginning with a salary of \$9 a week and ending with \$2,000 a year. In the fall of 1868, Mr. J. M. Dake, finding the Mechanical Bakery a formidable opponent, succeeded in getting control by renting it, and Mr. Shaw took charge of his books. On the death of Mr. Dake, in June, 1869, he followed the fortunes of the concern as it passed into the hands of Blake, Herdman & Co. On the retirement of Mr. Herdman, he became a partner in the business, and has been connected with it ever since. In 1859, Mr. Shaw had the misfortune to lose his wife, and taking his only son, William H. Shaw, then but four years of age, he returned to England, and spent six months among the scenes of his boyhood. After four years of widowhood, he was again married, on March 1, 1863, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Eli Bogardus, the broom-corn grower of Belvidere, Ill.; they have three children,—

E. B., Robert and Walden W. An English abolitionist by heredity, Mr. Shaw naturally inclined to the principles and tenets of the republican party during the War, and his sympathies have been with that party ever since. But while Mr. Shaw is a thinking and observant man, and alive to the abuses and disadvantages of universal suffrage, his opinions in favor of the English system of partial representation have been so strong all these years that he has never been naturalized. His interest, however, in the last Presidential campaign was so great, and his chagrin that he could not vote for his favorite candidate, Mr. Blaine, so intense, that he took out his first papers in October, 1884, and is resolved to be ready with his vote in 1888. In 1876, Mr. Shaw again visited England, this time in company with his wife, and after sojourning at the principal places of interest at home and on the Continent, returned, after an absence of three months. He is a member of the Second Baptist Church, and is an earnest and willing worker in every good cause. He now resides in a very pleasant home, at the southwest corner of Ashland Avenue and Van Buren streets.

Caleb H. Marshall was born at West Bridgewater, Mass., on July 16, 1840, and was the third son of Benjamin Marshall, one of the oldest farmers in that vicinity. Mr. Marshall left school at the age of fifteen, and, following the fortune of many boys in the region of Boston (that of working in leather), went into the boot and shoe factory of Edward Tisdale, an old and well known manufacturer in the village of Cohasset, Mass., commencing at the small pay of twenty-five cents a day. He remained there three years, receiving \$1.25 a day during his last year, which, at that time was considered good wages. Three years more was spent as clerk in his brother's store in the same village. By this time he had saved enough to start in business for himself, and after taking a term at Spear & Sawyer's Commercial College, at Boston, he bought out a stock of goods at South Milford, Mass., thirty miles from Boston, on the old Boston & Worcester Railway, and ran an independent business for a couple of years, also acting as postmaster. In the spring of 1863, he sold out, and went to Boston with the intention of visiting the city of Washington; but, after consulting with Upham & Steer, one of the houses where he had been in the habit of buying goods, was advised by them to turn his steps toward Chicago. They gave him letters of introduction, one of which was to C. E. Olmsted & Co., the proprietors of the Oriental Flouring Mills, situated at the Madison-street bridge. This firm needed more help in its city salesroom, and offered him \$9 a week, which young Marshall thought he would accept for three months, and thus give him a chance to see a little of Western life, but he remained with that house three years. He then visited his old home. Returning to Chicago, he was employed by the Star and Crescent Flouring Mills, at Randolph-street bridge, and was their representative on 'change, buying the wheat and selling the product of the mill, which had a capacity of six hundred barrels of flour a day, and filled this position for three years. In 1870, he went on the road as salesman for Blake, Herdman & Co., and continued in their employ for about four years, embracing the year of the fire. In 1875, he bought an interest in the business. In July, 1880, he sold out, and proposed and organized the F. A. Kennedy Biscuit Company, and became its treasurer and manager. This company ran successfully until January 6, 1884, when it was burned out, and Mr. Marshall sold his stock to other parties and returned to Blake, Shaw & Co. Buying a much larger interest than he had before, he assumed charge of the manufacturing department. On November 17, 1869, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Celia F. LeBailey, daughter of Mrs. Cecelia Phillips, formerly of Memphis, Tenn., by whom he has had two children—Celia H., who died in 1873; and Benjamin Howard, now a boy of eleven years. He resides in a pleasant home, No. 781 West Monroe Street.

DAVID F. BREMNER was born at Ottawa, Canada, on January 30, 1839, and came to Chicago, with his parents, in the fall of 1848. He received his schooling at the old University of St. Mary's. His first business after leaving school was clerking in his father's clothing store. He afterward kept books for a South Water Street commission house until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He had been a member of the Chicago Highland Guards since 1857. On January 14, 1861, the company, by a unanimous vote, tendered its services to the Government, which were accepted on April 23, 1861, and Mr. Bremner elected second lieutenant. On June 17, 1861, it was mustered into service as Co. "E," 19th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at which time Lieutenant Bremner was promoted to be first lieutenant. John Gabriel having left the service, Lieutenant Bremner was afterward promoted captain. The 19th Illinois, and with it the Highland Guards, were in the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, and Captain Bremner commanded his company at the battle of Stone River, and all the subsequent engagements of the regiment. At the close of the War, Mr. Bremner was married to Miss Catharine M. Michie, daughter of James Michie, one of the old settlers of Cook County, and popularly known as "Squire Michie." Mr. Bremner first

established himself in the baking business at Cairo, Ill., but after nine months came back to Chicago. He here established himself in the bread trade, running a large number of wagons and obtaining his supplies of the Dake and Woodman bakeries. In 1871, he had secured a large line of customers, and when the great fire burned out Woodman, Dake and others, he saw he must look elsewhere for his supplies or lose his trade. With commendable foresight and dispatch, before eight o'clock of Monday, October 10, he had rented a part of the old Mechanical Bakery, and had men at work fixing it up. Within forty-eight hours thereafter, he was supplying his old customers with his own bread and cakes. In the spring of 1872, he

FREDERICK BURCKY, one of the oldest bakers in Chicago, was born in Gelhausen, Germany, on June 9, 1814, the son of John Burcky, a physician. He became a pupil at the common school, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to learn the trade of a baker. His apprenticeship continued two years, and in 1830 he came to America, with his family, which consisted of the parents and eight children. They landed at New Orleans late in the fall of 1830, and remained there during the winter, and in the spring of 1831 went to Cincinnati. In 1835, Jacob Burcky, a brother, bought a farm in Illinois midway between Hennepin and Peru, and one year later was followed by his two brothers, Daniel and Frederick, who



VIEW OF ASHLAND AVENUE, NORTH FROM MONROE STREET.

built a bakery with three ovens at his present location. In 1874, he began to make crackers for the city jobbing trade, and, in 1876, his business warranted sending men into the country. In 1879, he began the manufacture of the brand of bread known as "Eureka," and succeeded in revolutionizing the entire bread trade of Chicago. That Chicago has the reputation of having the best bread in the world is due largely to the adoption of his manner of making it. In 1881, Mr. Bremner established a dairy farm on some land he owned at Orlando, Cook County, on the Wabash Railroad, for the purpose of securing a steady supply of strictly pure milk for his bread. He has about one hundred cows, and uses the entire yield from the herd. He has seven bread ovens, three reel-ovens for crackers, etc., and uses about two hundred and fifty barrels of flour daily. The full capacity of his bakery is about four hundred barrels a day. At various dates he greatly enlarged his building, and now he has one of the largest and best appointed institutions in the country. He gives employment to a total of one hundred and fifty men in all departments of his business. His engine is a finely built, noiseless Corliss of eighty horse-power. Mr. Bremner was the pioneer in Chicago in the introduction and use of machinery for mixing bread; it is of his own invention and is a great saving of time and labor. Mr. Bremner has six children: Agnes, Helen, David F., Mary, James, John and Vincent. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society, the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union Catholic Library Association.

opened a grocery store at Hennepin in 1836, continuing it two years. At the end of that time, Mr. Burcky's health failed, and for two years he was an invalid on the farm of his brother Jacob. Daniel Burcky was for many years identified with the business interests of Chicago, and was devoted to the establishment of German educational institutions in this city. In 1840, Frederick Burcky came to Chicago, and for three years worked for Winship & Howe, bakers. In 1843, he bought a bakery of a Mr. Barstow, on LaSalle Street, between Randolph and Lake streets, which he continued three years. He then moved to Wells Street, where the Times Building now stands, and started a bakery and coffee house, the first of that kind in Chicago. He continued business there until the great fire, and, suffering heavy losses, established again at No. 93 Halsted Street, selling out his business in 1874. The following year he opened a bakery at No. 180 Randolph Street, which he continued three years, when he sold out and retired from business. In 1843, Mr. Burcky became a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 2, A.F. & A.M. He was one of the seven founders of the Germania Lodge, No. 18, A.F. & A.M., and is the only one of the seven now alive. On December 20, 1883, he was made an honorary member of that lodge. He is also a member of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°. Mr. Burcky was married, on October 27, 1849, to Miss Susan Berdel, of Fachbach, Germany; she died on March 6, 1858. They had five children, only one of whom—Mary, wife of John Sheldon—is now living.

THE F. A. KENNEDY COMPANY, cracker bakers, etc., at Nos. 44-50 South Desplaines Street, is a branch of a similar establishment, under the same name, at Cambridgeport, Mass. The parent house was founded, in 1839, by Artemas Kennedy, the father of F. A. Kennedy, the president of the company; the branch was established here in August, 1878, mainly by the efforts of H. J. Evans, the secretary, treasurer and general manager, who is also a stockholder in the company. (F. G. Cass is its vice-president, and, with its president, owns the balance of the stock.) Although but seven years in the field, this establishment is one of the largest in the country. The branch was at first only a depot, at No. 41 River Street, for the goods manufactured in Massachusetts. In January, 1881, it became necessary to build a bakery, which was enlarged to double its original capacity in August, 1883. On January 6, 1884, this bakery was consumed by fire, but was immediately re-built and its capacity trebled, so that by July it was again running, with better facilities than before. The present establishment is on the site of the former, and has dimensions of 82 x 150 feet, with six stories and a basement; the power is furnished by a sixty-horsepower Corliss steam engine. The company employ one hundred and twenty-five hands in the factory, and have seventeen men on the road selling the goods. The territory covered extends from Detroit and Cincinnati to the Pacific coast, and from Canada to the Gulf. Exclusive of the expense of their travellers, their weekly pay-roll amounts to about \$4,000, even in dull times like the present. When running at the full capacity, the bakery consumes five hundred barrels of flour a day. The actual consumption, however, averages about forty thousand barrels of flour annually, with other supplies in proportion. To convert all these raw materials into manufactured goods, requires six of the largest size reel-ovens, together with all the most improved machinery, some of which Mr. Kennedy, the president, purchased in England. The company make a specialty of the finer line of biscuit, of which they make upward of three hundred varieties.

H. J. Evans, the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the F. A. Kennedy Company, was born at Rochester, N. H., in 1850. When nine years of age, his parents moved to Charlestown, Mass., where he received a common-school education. At the age of seventeen, he came to Chicago, reaching here on August 21, 1867. He could not at first hit upon anything to do which suited him, but, after a time, bought a horse and delivery wagon, and began to sell crackers and other baker's goods to grocers. In this, he was remarkably successful, and before the fire had a large and profitable trade. That which was a calamity to so many others was to him, in common with all who dealt in the necessities of life, a harvest, and he profited by it. In 1875, he began to handle the goods of the F. A. Kennedy Company, of Cambridgeport, Mass., and the superior quality of their goods greatly enlarged his trade and necessitated the establishment of a depot, or warehouse, at No. 41 River Street. From this time on his trade began to assume commanding proportions; and the brand of goods he had introduced became so widely known and so firmly fixed in popular favor, that it became essential to its maintenance and future progress that a factory be built in this city. The Eastern house coincided with his views, and, in 1881, a suitable building was erected on the site of the present one. The business has grown from its small beginning, and now stands at the head of all in this branch of the manufacturing institutions of our city.

Charles S. Sawyer.—Among those who have been instrumental in building up the large business of the F. A. Kennedy Company, mention should be made of Charles S. Sawyer, who has charge of the manufacturing department. Mr. Sawyer was born on April 12, 1850, at Portland, Me., and there he learned the baker's trade. Coming to Chicago in 1872, he worked at his trade until the Kennedy Company built their factory here, when he took the position he now occupies. He has had twenty-five years' experience in his chosen calling.

Orrin S. Goan has charge of the office of the Company. He was born at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1859. He came to Chicago in 1881, and at once assumed his present position.

Edward H. Cass purchases all the supplies for the company. He was born at Cornville, Me. For many years he was engaged in the grocery business at Bangor, Me., and came to Chicago in 1884, to accept the position he now occupies with the Company. Mr. Cass is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, having been captain of Co. "H," 7th Maine Volunteers.

N. B. CHIDESTER, sole representative of Chidester & Co., was born at Stanhope, Sussex Co., N. J., in 1828, and is the son of Stephen Ogden and Elsie (Hazen) Chidester. His father was an energetic man of business, who carried on a farm, the manufacture of lumber and of shoes, and maintained a tannery. As might be expected his sons were brought up to active life, receiving such education as the common schools of New Jersey could give. When he was fourteen years of age, Mr. Chidester entered a general store at Stanhope, as clerk, and remained until 1850, when he went to

New York City and clerked in a dry goods store. In 1856, he returned to Stanhope, and re-entered the general merchandising business as a member of the firm of Rose & Chidester, continuing therein until 1861. He then purchased several hundred acres of woodland on Lake Hopatcong, shipping the wood cut on his property to the New York markets, and also became connected with an iron furnace at Lockwood, N. J. At the beginning of the War, he was commissioned enrolling officer for the fourth district, and continued in that capacity until its close, at the same time maintaining his large business interests. In 1867, he came to Chicago, and commenced the manufacture of Holmes's Patent Cream Crackers, of which he owned the patent-right, associating with him Richard Cudebeck, under the firm name of Cudebeck & Chidester. This co-partnership was maintained for two years, at No. 67 North Halsted Street. In 1869, the firm dissolved, and George A. Farnum became a partner, when the business title was known as Farnum & Chidester. Their business increased so rapidly that, in the spring of 1869, they erected a large factory at Nos. 61-63 North Halsted Street, where, in June, 1869, they were partially burned out, but had their bakery and machinery in full running order within three days thereafter. When the fire of 1871 devastated Chicago, their steam bakery was the only one of that kind that escaped the conflagration, and they were compelled to run at nights and on Sundays to fill the orders that poured in for their products. In 1875, Mr. Chidester sold out, in consequence of poor health, to William H. Aldrich & Co., who continued the business. Mr. Chidester then engaged in settling up his business affairs, in attending to a large tract of land which he had purchased in Kansas, and in the adjustment of other commercial interests, until November, 1880, when he re-entered the baking business at No. 379 West Harrison Street. In 1885, he moved to his present location, where he carries on an extensive manufacture of his justly celebrated products, under the firm name of Chidester & Co.

GEORGE A. FARNUM, the oldest practical cracker baker in Chicago, was born at Smithfield, R. I., on February 27, 1830, and is the son of Welcome and Martha B. (Tallman) Farnum. He received his education at the Prospect Street School, at Providence, and at the age of fourteen was there apprenticed to A. D. Yeomans, a baker. After serving an apprenticeship of six years, Mr. Yeomans died, and Mr. Farnum continued in the employ of his successors for nearly five years. At the end of that time, he went to Elmira, N. Y., returning at the end of one year to take a position in the bakery in which he had learned his trade. He remained there as manager, until coming to Chicago, in 1863. On his arrival in this city, he sought to establish a cracker bakery, and built two ovens at the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, which he sold the same year, and, in February, 1864, bought a home bakery, at No. 85 State Street. Mr. Farnum built up an extensive trade by furnishing bread to the Soldiers' Home and the Soldiers' Rest. At the close of the War, he sold out his interest on State Street, and, in company with N. B. Chidester, bought a bakery at No. 74 N. Halsted Street. About two years later, the firm built a bakery at the corner of Halsted and Fulton streets, and, in 1875, sold out to C. B. Marshall. Mr. Farnum then formed another partnership, under the firm name of Farnum, Fisher & Co., and for one year was connected with a flour mill on Market Street. In that venture, Mr. Farnum overstepped his usual good judgment, and the financial results of his enterprise were extremely disastrous. He, however, formed another partnership with W. H. Aldrich, and together they purchased the bakery he had built some years previously at the corner of Fulton and Halsted streets. In 1883, Mr. Farnum sold his interest to his partner, and retired temporarily from the business. In May, 1885, he bought the bakery of Hugh Templeton, which he continues at the present time. In 1882, Mr. Farnum became part owner of two well-known pleasure boats on Lake Geneva, the "Licius Newberry" and the "Lady of the Lake," but sold his interest on May 1, 1885. For a number of years he has been interested in several business and speculative ventures, and at the present time is a stockholder in the Missouri Valley Town-Site Company, founders of the enterprising village of Fairbanks, Dak. He also has landed interests at Pierre, Dak., and in undeveloped gold and silver mines in Montana. He is a prominent Mason, and is a member of Harlem Lodge, No. 54, A.F. & A.M.; of Cicero Chapter, No. 180, R.A.M.; and of Siloam Commandery, No. 54, K.T. Mr. Farnum was married, in Webster, Mass., in 1853, to Miss Nancy Kingsbury; they have one son, Henry K., who has since 1884 been interested in business enterprises with his father.

CONNECTICUT PIE BAKERY.—On April 26, 1869, Elisha W. Case and Stephen E. W. Martin established, under foregoing title, one of the most extensive pie bakeries in the United States, at the corner of Lake and Wood streets. In 1872, they were obliged to enlarge their facilities for manufacturing, and to this end erected the building they now occupy. They have three of Vale's sixteen-foot rotary-ovens, employ about fifty hands, and have twelve two-horse wagons. Their bakery has a capacity of ten thousand pies

daily. The lard used by them is rendered fresh every day; and it is a sufficient commentary on the reputation of Connecticut pies, to say that they bring in the market about two cents apiece more than any other brand. During the first year of this firm's existence, the average number of pies manufactured and sold was seventy-seven daily. At that time, Case & Martin thought of only reaching a sale of one thousand pies a day; and their anticipations were realized in July, 1870, when they sold a daily average of twelve hundred and fifty-three during that month. In 1874, the daily average reached twenty-three hundred and thirty; in 1879, twenty-four hundred and eighty-two; and in 1880, thirty-seven hundred and thirty-seven. The wagons used in delivering pies were brought into use in 1870, are an invention of the junior member of the firm, and since their introduction have been duplicated by firms doing business in a number of Western cities. The wagons are handsomely painted with fruit and forest scenes, have a carrying capacity of two hundred and fifty pies, and cost \$700 each.

Elisha W. Case, the founder of the Connecticut Pie Bakery, was born at Norwich, Conn., on January 3, 1833. He received a common school education in his native town. His elder brother, Charles A., was for some years engaged in the manufacture of pies in Norwich, and largely supplied the New York market every morning by boat. His trade in the great metropolis growing rapidly, he found it to his advantage to move there, and, in 1849, Elisha entered his employ. In 1854, Charles Case came to Chicago, bringing his younger brother with him, and established business at No. 72 Milwaukee Avenue, near Halsted Street. This was, at that time, "away out of town." The building was formerly an old cooper shop, and the Case brothers persuaded John C. Culver, the owner, to turn it about so as to face the avenue, to put it in excellent repair, and to build an oven for them; which he did, and they paid him \$25 a month for it until 1858. The brothers found it very difficult to educate the western appetite to appreciate Connecticut pies. When the Mechanical Bakery was started, about 1858, the Case brothers closed out their private business, and took the pie department of that concern, making pies, on contract, for one cent each. In July, 1863, E. W. Case gave up his interest in the bakery, and moved to his farm in Clinton County, Iowa, where he spent about three years, and then returned to Chicago. The Mechanical Bakery, in the meanwhile, having closed, Mr. Case started business on his own account, on April 26, 1869, at the corner of Lake and Wood streets, with S. E. W. Martin, his present partner. The early venture of the Case brothers, and their subsequent connection with the Mechanical Bakery, had established a reputation for Connecticut pies, causing a demand which no one but the original founder could supply. When Mr. Case returned to Chicago, there was no exclusive pie bakery in the city; and pies with the old established Connecticut flavor had disappeared altogether. The result was an immediate and prosperous business, and Mr. Case is to-day serving customers to whom he sold his goods in 1854. Charles A. Case joined the Army during the War, and died at Black River Bridge, Miss., in the summer of 1864. Mr. Case was married, on June 1, 1851, to Eliza Jane Baldwin, the daughter of William Baldwin, of Branford, Conn. They have four children,—John Morton, Charles E., Elmer G., and Edna J. He is a member of the Western Avenue Baptist Church, of which he has been deacon for twelve years.

Stephen E. W. Martin was born in Sidney, Kennebec Co., Maine, on December 14, 1833, and is the son of William and Esther (Hughes) Martin. When he was a year old, he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, who were old friends of his parents, and who had no children of their own. He lived with the Hastings family and attended the common schools until he arrived at his majority, when he became a steward on river vessels, working in that capacity two years. In 1855, he came to Chicago, and obtained employment, as machinist, with H. A. Pitts, manufacturer of the Pitts threshing machine. He had served no previous apprenticeship to the trade, but his natural adaptability to mechanics enabled him to make himself very useful to Mr. Pitts, and he remained with him for eleven years. At the end of that time, his health failed, and, with his accumulated earnings, he started a fruit and vegetable stand at the corner of Wood and Lake streets, about 1865, and, after erecting his building, he found himself with but one dollar and a half to invest in stock. From so small a beginning he built up a prosperous trade in the incredibly short space of two years. He continued the business for three years, when he opened a grocery store, selling out his stock, in 1869, to form a co-partnership with E. W. Case. Mr. Martin was married, in 1858, to Miss Susan Lashore, of Chicago. They have one daughter,—Abbie E. Mr. Martin is a spiritualist, and is a living example of that faith. He is also an active temperance reformer.

THE CHICAGO PIE COMPANY was established in July, 1882, by John Sage and Mark Sullivan. They both were employes of Moody & Waters at the time, but, believing that they saw an opening for themselves in an independent business, joined their fortunes and established their bakery on the North Side. The build-

ing they now occupy was erected expressly for them, and is forty feet front by sixty-five feet deep. Beginning with one common oven and two wagons, in 1882, they now have two of Vale's twelve-foot rotary-ovens, with a combined capacity of one thousand two hundred pies an hour. They employ twenty hands in the bakery, daily consume eight barrels of flour, four hundred pounds of the finest lard (rendered expressly for themselves), and twenty barrels of apples, and keep eight wagons to deliver the pies to patrons. In 1884, they did a business amounting to \$100,000, and prepared for an increase of twenty-five per cent. during 1885. Their old quarters were too contracted, and they built a much larger bakery on Chicago Avenue, which was occupied in the fall of 1885.

John Sage was born in this city on May 27, 1853. He left school at the age of fifteen, and spent about four years with D. Long & Co., learning the upholstering business. On completing his apprenticeship, he left their service, and followed expressing for a short time, but finally went into the service of Moody & Waters, bakers. He continued with this firm for about ten years, and mastered all the details of the business of making and vending of pies. In 1882, he joined fortunes with Mark Sullivan, a fellow employe of that firm, and they started the Chicago Pie Company, which bids fair to make the fortune of both. On October 12, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah Thompson, a native of Chicago and the daughter of George Thompson, deceased. They have three daughters,—Nellie, Mary and Alice.

Mark Sullivan was born on June 9, 1861, at North Wayne, Maine. He was educated at the Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, Kennebec County, and joined his older brother John, in Chicago, in the spring of 1877. After following ordinary manual-labor occupations for about a year, he worked for nearly three years in the Dake bakery, then owned by A. M. Wright & Co. In the fall of 1880, he went into the service of Moody & Waters, and remained with them until July, 1882, when the present firm was organized. Mr. Sullivan was married on September 18, 1883, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Anderson, of Manitowoc, Wis.

MOODY & WATERS.—The baking establishments that survived the great fire of 1871 found it impossible adequately to supply the wants of the city. Several young men who had worked for the older establishments, and had laid up some money, consequently, saw a golden opportunity for starting in business for themselves, and seized upon it. Among these were two who had worked for the Mechanical Bakery and the City Bakery, and had become experts in their departments,—Charles Edward Waters as a manufacturer of pies, and Alexander Moody as a salesman of those goods. In the month of September, 1872, they joined forces, and the pies of Moody & Waters have since become familiar and welcome articles of food in every household in Chicago. Having bought a lot on Green Street, near Lake, they fitted up an old building which stood on it, and proceeded to business. Their factory was a frame building, 20 x 36 feet, one and a half stories in height, with one Vale rotary-oven. They kept two wagons running, and sold about one thousand pies daily, giving employment to ten hands. In the spring of 1874, they put up a new structure on the spot occupied by the old one. This was 35 x 126 feet, three stories in height, and was built solidly of brick and stone. This only answered the wants of their increasing business until the fall of 1880, when they erected another building on the corner of Lake Street, 50 x 95 feet, two stories in height, and with a good basement. To this new building the manufacturing was all transferred, and the other was devoted to offices, wagon-house and stable. The firm now have three of Vale's twelve-foot rotary-ovens, with a joint capacity of one thousand pies an hour. They employ on an average fifty hands, keep eighteen two-horse wagons running, and dispose of about seven thousand pies daily. The largest number they ever turned out in one day was fourteen thousand in eleven hours. Their establishment is one of the most complete, conveniently arranged, and best appointed in the world, and their long and unabated success is a sufficient indorsement of the quality of their pies. Every business has its drawbacks, however, and it is sad to note the fact that they lose about \$4,000 to \$5,000 annually through the non-return of their tin pie-plates by the pie-eaters of Chicago.

Alexander Moody, of the firm of Moody & Waters, pie manufacturers, corner of Lake and Green streets, was born in Belfast, Ireland, on February 10, 1839. He comes of a Scotch family from Greenock, twenty-two miles from Glasgow. Mr. Moody was born while his parents were stopping temporarily at Belfast. When he was ten years old, his parents came to America, and, after stopping a short time in Milwaukee, settled in Chicago, where Alexander attended school until sixteen years of age. In the fall of 1859, he found employment as salesman in the old Mechanical Bakery, where he remained until the closing up of its business in 1865. He then went to the City Bakery, remaining there until May, 1872. In the following September, he entered into partnership with Mr. Waters, with whom he has been associated in the pie business ever since. Mr. Moody was married on April 8, 1860, to Miss Ellen Harkins.

They have seven children.—William J. Moody, now in business at No. 242 South Morgan Street; Alexander J., John E., Charles H., Mary E., Frank P. and Lilly A.

Charles Edward Waters was born at Utica, N. Y., on February 10, 1842. He came West, with his parents, in 1856, and, after a year spent in Iowa, settled in Chicago. In the fall of 1858, when about sixteen years of age, Charles went into the pie department of the Mechanical Bakery, to learn the business, and only left it to enlist in the army at the opening of the War of the Rebellion, in April, 1861. He was one of the first to answer the call for three months' men, and then re-enlisted for three years, or during the War. He was enrolled in Co "A," 4th Illinois Cavalry, and was one of General Grant's escort, or body-guard, during his term of service. Just before the siege of Vicksburg, Mr. Waters received his discharge on account of permanent disability arising from sickness, and returned home. He went back to his place in the Mechanical Bakery as soon as he had sufficiently recovered, and remained with the firm until the closing up of the establishment. He then found employment in the City Bakery until the firm of Moody & Waters was formed, in September, 1872. Mr. Waters was married, on December 19, 1863, to Miss Everelda Martin, of Scotch descent, and the daughter of Angus Martin. They have had five children,—Gertrude, Charles William, Jessie Martin, Everelda, and Hiram.

JOSIAH SWARTZ, No. 392 Ogden Avenue, is engaged in the manufacture of a peculiar variety of hard cracker, known as Lititz pretzels. They are so called from the town of Lititz, in Lancaster County, Penn., where they were first made in this country. The dough is simply of water and flour, very stiff. It is then cut into wads, about an inch square, by machinery, and rolled by hand into little rolls about a foot long, and curiously curled into uniform but artistic shapes by the dextrous fingers of boys and girls. The peculiar little curls are then put upon boards to dry, or season, for a time, when they are immersed in a kettle of boiling lye to give them color, sprinkled with coarse salt, and immediately put into the oven. They emerge a crisp, brown, toothsome article that finds ready sale wherever introduced. Mr. Swartz runs two ovens, employs fifteen or twenty hands, and keeps two wagons running. He is a native of Lehigh County, Penn., and was born on December 6, 1835. His father, Peter Swartz, who was a farmer, died when Josiah was seventeen years old. He then served an apprenticeship of two years at the blacksmith's trade, which, being too severe however for his strength, he had to abandon it for lighter employment. He started a restaurant at Allentown after a time, and followed the business for twenty-two years. In 1878, he came to Chicago, and, in company with a Mr. Becker, engaged in the manufacture of pretzels at the place he now occupies. Mr. Becker only remained with him about a year and a half, since which time he has maintained the business alone. Mr. Swartz was married, in 1864, to Miss Eliza Frederici; they have three children,—Ambrose, Thomas and Charles.

ALEXANDER J. FISH, manufacturer of bakers' and confectioners' machinery and tools, also of Vale's rotary, reel, portable and furnace ovens, at No. 57 Lake Street, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on February 3, 1843. When but one year old he came to Illinois with his parents, who settled on a farm in Boone County, about fifteen miles north of Belvidere. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the mason's trade. He remained in that trade for three years, and worked for the last two years for seventy-five cents a day, and at the end of that time his employer offered him \$5 a day to remain with him, but he refused. He first went to Waterloo, Wis., and took contract work for two years, and after that he spent a year or two with his relatives in Illinois and Michigan. In 1867, he returned to Chicago and followed contract building until 1874. In 1875, he began to put up Vale's rotary ovens, and finding this business remunerative, finally gave up contract work and has since devoted himself to the development of his present line of business, in which he has been very successful. The Vale rotary-oven is a specialty of his, and he claims that it possesses many advantages over any other in the market. During the War, Mr. Fish twice stood the draft and paid for his substitute to represent him in the field.

VINCENT C. PRICE, the well-known manufacturer of Dr. Price's baking powder and flavoring extracts, was born at Troy, N. Y., on December 11, 1832. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of that city, and graduated at a leading Eastern college, in 1852. Soon after, he commenced his medical studies, receiving his degree in 1856. In 1860, he moved to Waukegan, Ill., and engaged in the practice of his profession, meeting with pronounced success. Dr. Price had enjoyed unusual advantages while prosecuting his studies in chemistry. The natural bent of his mind inclined him to this science, and the chemical laboratory of his Alma Mater was the one place of all others where he delighted to be. While a student, he made many tests to discover a chemical combination for a baking powder that should be at once healthful

and adapted to universal use. He was fortunate enough to discover the ingredients which met these requirements. In 1865, he formed a partnership for the manufacture of this article. The firm established their office and laboratory on West Lake Street, where they remained for two years; then removing to East Lake Street, near Market, where they were burned out. They resumed their business at Nos. 47-49 West Lake Street, where they remained for three years, when they moved to the corner of Fifth Avenue and South Water Street, occupying those premises until May 1, 1876, when they established themselves in their present quarters. They now occupy six floors, comprising an area of forty thousand square feet, supplemented by four floors on another street, with an area of ten thousand square feet. At the commencement of their business, they sold, as it were, by ounces, tons being now the unit of measurement of their daily manufacture, which embraces, also, flavoring extracts. Of the volume of their trade, it is not too much to say that they stand in the front rank of (if they do not lead) the manufacturers of the world. They at first employed half a dozen persons, but now they have two hundred in their service, the production being increased by the use of the best machinery. Dr. Price purchased the interests of his partner in February, 1884, when a company was incorporated under the name of the Dr. Price Baking Powder Company, Dr. Price being chosen as president and treasurer and R. C. Price as secretary. This company has a branch house in St. Louis, and a depository of their goods in San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Ore. Dr. Price was married, in March, 1855, to Miss Harriet White, daughter of Dr. R. J. White, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have five children,—three sons and two daughters. R. C. Price, the eldest, was born on January 13, 1856, receiving his literary education at Beloit College and his medical training at Harvard University. Shortly after finishing his studies, he became associated with his father in business, and now has charge of the chemical department. Gurdon Price (the second son), born on January 13, 1864, was educated at Racine College, and is now assisting his father in conducting the business. Dr. Price's third son is V. L., who was born in 1872, and who is now attending the High School at Waukegan. His two daughters, Ida and Emma, have both graduated from school; the former from Kemper Hall, and the latter from the Buffalo (N. Y.) Female Seminary. Mrs. Price, since her husband's arrival in the West, has resided at Waukegan, Ill.

GRAIN WAREHOUSING.

The phenomenal growth of the grain trade in Chicago up to 1870 rendered it necessary for the State to assume control of the grading and warehousing of grain. The XIIIth clause of the Constitution, adopted in that year, gave the General Assembly power to enact a warehouse law, which came into effect on July 1, 1871. It aimed at securing uniformity of inspection and the registration and cancellation of warehouse receipts for grain. A chief inspector for grain and a warehouse registrar were the chief executive officers under the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners. The proprietors of elevators were required to procure licenses from the Circuit Court of the county in which they were situated, and to file a bond of \$10,000 for the faithful discharge of their duty as public warehousemen; to conform to the rate of warehouse charges for storage fixed by law; to furnish such information to the warehouse registrar as would enable him "to keep a correct account of the grain received and delivered"; and "to keep a full and correct record of all receipts issued and cancelled."

Great difficulty was experienced for a number of years in enforcing these provisions, although some of them were conformed to by proprietors who denied the constitutionality of the law, but found it convenient to avail themselves of certain of its provisions. Warehousemen claimed that it was an unnecessary and unwarrantable interference with their private business. Meanwhile, on August 20, 1872, at a meeting of warehousemen and bankers, a system of cancellation of receipts was adopted, and thenceforward reports were made promptly and satisfactorily. A clause of the agreement provided that "the cancelled receipts are

shown to the registrar and by him cancelled off with their statements. Those in turn are checked with the reports of shipments by the local inspectors at the elevators, and thus it will be impossible for a shipment of grain to be made without the cancellation of a corresponding amount of receipts or an exposure of the fraud." This measure was resorted to in consequence of frauds discovered at the time of the Iowa elevator disaster; the outstanding receipts covered a much larger quantity of grain than was in store.

Meanwhile suits were immediately instituted in the courts, to determine the validity of the warehouse law. In the case of *Munn & Scott vs. The People of the State of Illinois*, its constitutionality was affirmed in all the State courts, and, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, that body, in 1877, sustained the judgment of the lower court, Justice Field and Justice Strong dissenting. There was now no course open to the warehousemen but to take out their licenses and conform to the legal rates for storage, which they all did.

The Board of Trade inspection fees were adopted by the Commissioners, but, were from time to time, reduced to meet the requirements of the law that the department should be only self-sustaining and not productive of revenue. The cost of inspection has never exceeded about one-fifth of a mill per bushel, a sum so insignificant as not to be mentioned in comparison with the advantages that have resulted from the inspection.

The principle of grading and inspecting established by the Board of Trade, was continued by the Commissioners, with such alterations in detail as the varying conditions of trade required.

In November, 1876, grades 1 and 2 spring wheat were required to weigh not less than 53 pounds to the measured bushel. In 1878, the rule in case of mixture of spring and winter wheat was changed, by designating it as mixed wheat. Many changes of an important character were made in subsequent years, designed to raise the standard of inspection. The policy of the Commissioners, however, has been to maintain a uniform standard of grading, and as few modifications have been made as possible, having regard to the increasing volume and varying quality of grain receipts from year to year. Notwithstanding the persistent opposition that the system of State grain inspection encountered in its incipency, it was not long in establishing a character at the leading export grain points in the States and Canada. Many States established a department for the purpose, fashioned after the Illinois plan, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal and other parts accepted Chicago inspection as almost infallible. In 1876, Northwestern spring wheat was first sold in eastern ports, for export, subject to Chicago inspection.

There were in all thirty-eight grades of grain received here in 1880, distributed as follows: Ten winter and seven spring wheat, nine corn, four oats, three rye, and five barley. In 1884, there were twenty-four grades of wheat, ten of corn, six of oats, three of rye and eight of barley. New rules governing the inspection were adopted by the Commissioners on September 1, 1883, wherein many radical changes were effected.

The year following the adoption of these rules, the "rejected" grade was abolished, upon the suggestion of the Receivers' Association of the Board of Trade, and No. 3 or No. 4, as the case might be, substituted instead. Three grades of Colorado wheat were established. An important change was made also in the grading of corn, "higher mixed" being designated "yellow." These changes were made upon the well

ascertained views of receivers and shippers, and consequently met with their approbation.

During the past five years the inspection department has reached a high degree of efficiency, as may be gathered from the fact that during the seasons of 1883 and 1884, when huge quantities of corn were in store in Chicago, not one bushel of inspected No. 2 corn (the contract grade) got out of condition, while nearly every corn market in the country had hot and damaged corn of the same grade—a result that was never before experienced in the history of the corn trade in Chicago.

A Committee of Appeals was established by way of amendment to the warehouse law which was adopted in April, 1873. This committee was empowered to take into consideration all appeals from the grading of the inspection department and all disputes in connection with that department which might be referred to it, and its decisions were decreed to be final. On July 1, following, the Board of Commissioners appointed H. C. Ranney, J. R. Bensley and John P. Reynolds, members of the Committee. In September, Mr. Ranney having resigned, T. T. Gurney was appointed in his stead. During the first year the grading of seventy-eight cars was appealed from and the inspection department was sustained in forty-three. When it is considered that 90,000 cars of grain were marketed that year, errors in the inspection of forty-three will appear insignificant, and an indirect, though none the less emphatic, proof of the efficiency of the department. The number of appeals increased with the growth of the trade, but the proportion of palpable errors has not increased, so far as the reports of the Commissioners show. In 1876, the committee was composed of P. W. Dater, S. D. Foss and D. W. Irwin. Up to July 1, 1879, the committee divided the fees received on appeals equally among its members. That date the Commissioners fixed the salary of each member of the committee at \$1,000 per annum, and directed the large sum annually received for fees into the treasury of the Board. Shortly afterward, S. D. Foss resigned and was replaced by George Field; in October, T. H. Seymour and C. A. Phelps resigned, and were replaced by John Walker and P. W. Dater.

Year.	Inspector-in-Chief.	Warehouse Registrar.
1871	William F. Tompkins,	Stephen Clary.
1872	William F. Tompkins,	Stephen Clary.
1873	William H. Harper,	Stephen Clary.
1874	William H. Harper,	Triolus H. Tyndale.
1875	General J. C. Smith,	Triolus H. Tyndale.
1876	General J. C. Smith,	Triolus H. Tyndale.
1877	General J. C. Smith,	Triolus H. Tyndale.
1878	John P. Reynolds,	
1879	John P. Reynolds,	
1880	John P. Reynolds,	Harry S. Deane.
1881	John P. Reynolds,	P. Bird Price.
1882	P. Bird Price,	William C. Mitchell.
1883	Frank Drake,	William C. Mitchell.
1884	Frank Drake,	William C. Mitchell.
1885	P. Bird Price.	William C. Mitchell.

The offices first occupied by the registrar and inspector, were destroyed in the fire but, through the vigilance of Stephen Clary and Charles W. Deane, all the valuable papers and documents were saved. New offices were improvised at Nos. 34-36 Canal Street. Subsequently the offices were removed to the corner of Canal and Washington streets.

After the fire in 1871, the want of adequate storage compelled several railways to decline grain freights. Added to the inadequacy of the storage capacity of the

city, a few speculators succeeded in cornering all the grain in the market for about three months. No shipments out were made, and the consequence was that the elevators were practically locked up. Aside from this, the season of 1872-73 marked a most decided advance in the grain trade of Chicago. The confidence of the public in the inspection department was steadily growing. Warehouse receipts, which heretofore were regarded with suspicion, came to be currently accepted by banks and capitalists and to be considered by them as among the very best securities. The system of registration was so perfected as to render the placing a fraudulent receipt upon the market, without immediate detection, wholly impossible. The bad crops of the four years following, necessarily reduced the receipts of grain. The crop of 1875 was the worst for a dozen of years previous, and the minimum of receipts and shipments was reached in that year. The years 1876 and 1877 were also low, but a decided advance was made, and in 1878 the receipts had doubled those of 1875. One of the distinguishing features of the movement of grain in Chicago that year, was the unusually large amount transferred on track, mostly in the winter and spring months, to cars, for eastern shipment, without going into store. There was a double incentive to this,—the avoidance of the terminal charges of the railway companies for switches and for trimming when in the process of loading, and the warehouse charges for transferring. This mode of transferring, although at a less cost, did not result to the satisfaction, pecuniarily, of the owners of the grain, owing to the frequently considerable discrepancies in weight. The railways subsequently abolished the terminal charges, so that one incentive to a continuance of this innovation was removed. In the years prior to 1878, Chicago had lost her prestige as a market for winter wheat, but the receipts in

that year, of about 4,800,000 bushels of that cereal, in a measure re-established it. In 1879, the excess of grain inspected over any previous year was 8,316,718 bushels. The inadequacy of the storage capacity of the warehouses was again sensibly felt. Vessels were utilized in many cases for the purpose. Large quantities of grain were shipped past Chicago, to other markets, on this account alone.

Chicago continued to grow in importance as a winter wheat market. A new variety of wheat, known as Turkish winter wheat, was received in large quantities for the first time in 1882. It was a long red-berried variety, but was quite unlike the red-berried wheat the market was before acquainted with, and a difficulty was presented in inspection, which the new rules obviated. It was very hard, with good milling qualities, and in great demand among the millers of Wisconsin. Cleaned or "scalped" wheat began to be a feature of the market in 1882, and it was inspected at the "hospital," where cleaned, until 1884, when it was inspected in the regular way on tracks. There was a decrease in the number of bushels inspected in 1882, for the first time in seven years, accounted for by the low prices which ruled, owing to the abundant yield in European countries which compete with America in supplying the great markets of the world, and also to the prosperity of western farmers, which enabled them to hold their grain for better prices. The short crop of 1883 reduced the receipts of 1884 by about 25,000,000 bushels. During the corn "corner" of 1884, cars were re-inspected from points East and South, where they had previously been sent from Chicago.

The subjoined tabulated statements succinctly exhibit the growth of Chicago as a grain market from 1872 to 1884, inclusive:

INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL.

Year.	Cars.	Boats.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.
1872.....	160,348	1,375	10,908,850	45,845,645	9,005,531	696,232	3,437,590	69,893,848
1873.....	159,541	1,279	19,076,686	36,930,908	8,732,821	1,025,900	3,428,392	69,185,707
1874.....	158,162	1,141	23,674,304	33,183,862	7,280,320	545,665	2,127,682	66,811,833
1875.....	152,576	609	19,380,421	25,387,747	7,022,550	593,675	1,784,065	54,168,458
1876.....	141,052	1,274	15,969,983	33,389,242	7,947,900	1,200,510	3,338,311	61,845,946
1877.....	158,099	921	12,560,900	42,632,000	9,853,930	2,018,070	4,170,674	71,241,574
1878.....	222,940	1,154	23,547,320	59,367,876	16,066,300	2,184,869	5,996,350	107,162,715
1879.....	236,163	1,118	34,841,695	59,365,236	14,616,187	2,601,399	4,285,540	115,710,057
1880.....	270,524	1,022	23,200,468	91,185,379	18,873,400	1,645,545	3,991,576	138,896,368
1881.....	227,119	950	20,080,498	76,017,132	22,612,368	1,221,843	4,177,762	124,109,603
1882.....	171,218	607	20,665,539	45,775,863	25,060,350	1,688,397	5,893,804	99,083,953
1883.....	235,213	477	19,963,186	72,258,580	33,392,184	4,980,600	6,824,316	137,418,846
1884.....	210,822	351	23,945,897	54,600,598	39,593,860	3,752,180	6,755,827	128,648,362

INSPECTION FROM STORE.

Year.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Total. Bushels.
1872.....	11,288,536	44,173,169	10,107,487	711,414	3,511,433	69,732,069
1873.....	19,280,631	34,285,417	8,483,801	1,082,957	3,410,999	66,543,799
1874.....	22,601,909	34,105,960	6,549,235	547,260	2,103,075	66,087,439
1875.....	19,156,496	24,717,926	5,567,535	393,205	1,250,739	51,085,901
1876.....	13,705,627	31,723,565	5,354,338	1,656,323	1,712,042	53,551,895
1877.....	13,748,352	39,909,127	5,664,657	1,945,541	3,249,758	64,507,438
1878.....	17,961,096	48,659,140	6,855,099	1,923,054	2,581,441	77,979,830
1879.....	26,526,864	43,809,075	3,488,043	1,717,286	2,207,917	77,749,176
1880.....	21,775,458	75,602,011	3,562,934	939,740	1,275,223	103,154,466
1881.....	15,395,661	60,285,410	9,421,724	705,241	776,858	86,584,894
1882.....	16,864,348	38,157,008	5,626,482	1,091,137	1,236,391	62,975,366
1883.....	11,055,824	52,391,148	6,415,597	3,190,923	744,086	73,797,578
1884.....	17,436,668	30,667,783	6,621,698	2,837,698	1,266,691	58,830,778

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

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AMOUNT OF GRAIN ANNUALLY RECEIVED INTO STORE; ALSO, NUMBER OF CARS ANNUALLY INSPECTED ON TRACK.

Year.	Number of bushels.	Number of cars.	Number of canal-boats.	Number of vessels.	Year.	Inspected on track.	Received in store.	Inspected, but not stored.
1872	66,164,991	154,255	1,036	--	1872	160,348	154,255	6,063
1873	68,085,785	155,116	1,053	--	1873	159,541	156,116	4,425
1874	65,251,188	153,540	1,089	10	1874	158,102	153,540	4,622
1875	51,813,619	124,527	601	11	1875	132,576	124,527	8,049
1876	56,066,410	122,913	1,240	11	1876	141,051	122,913	18,138
1877	60,576,607	134,103	915	13	1877	158,099	134,103	23,996
1878	81,588,130	172,667	1,055	6	1878	222,940	172,667	50,273
1879	80,654,178	168,211	1,150	16	1879	236,163	168,211	57,952
1880	107,349,715	217,028	998	24	1880	270,525	217,028	53,497
1881	88,396,625	165,330	952	28	1881	227,119	165,330	61,789
1882	57,687,008	105,440	580	18	1882	171,218	105,440	65,778
1883	78,724,751	143,946	464	10	1883	235,213	143,946	91,267
1884	57,550,971	103,233	357	1	1884	210,822	103,233	107,589

ELEVATOR CAPACITY.*

Name of Elevator.	Proprietors.	Received from	Capacity. Bushels.
Central "A"	J. & E. Buckingham	Illinois Central Railroad	1,000,000
Central "B"	J. & E. Buckingham	Illinois Central Railroad	1,500,000
C., B. & Q. "A"	Armour, Dole & Co.	C., B. & Q. Railroad	1,250,000
C., B. & Q. "B"	Armour, Dole & Co.	C., B. & Q. Railroad	850,000
C., B. & Q. "C"	Armour, Dole & Co.	C., B. & Q. Railroad	1,750,000
C., B. & Q. "D" and annex	Armour, Dole & Co.	C., B. & Q. Railroad	3,000,000
Union	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	Chicago & Alton Railroad	800,000
City	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	C. & N. W. Railway and Canal	1,000,000
Northwestern	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	C. & N. W. Railway and Canal	600,000
Fulton	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	C. & N. W. Railway and Canal	400,000
Air Line	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	C. & N. W. Railway and Canal	700,000
Galena	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	C. & N. W. Railway and Canal	750,000
Iowa	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	C. & N. W. Railway	1,500,000
St. Paul	Munger, Wheeler & Co.	C., M. & St. P. Railway	1,000,000
Wabash	George L. Dunlap & Co.	W., St. Louis & P. Railway	1,750,000
Indiana	George L. Dunlap & Co.	Various Railroads	1,500,000
Rock Island "A"	Flint, Odell & Co.	C., R. I. & P. Railroad	1,500,000
Rock Island "B"	Flint, Odell & Co.	C., R. I. & P. Railroad	1,250,000
National	Vincent, Nelson & Co.	C. & A. Railroad and Canal	1,000,000
Chicago & St. Louis	Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	Railroad and Canal	1,000,000
Illinois River	William Dickinson & Co.	I. & M. Canal	200,000
Neely & Hambleton	Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	Railroads and Canal	600,000
Chicago & Danville	P. D. Armour	Railroad	450,000
Pacific "A"	Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company	C., M. & St. P. Railway	1,000,000
Pacific "B"	Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company	C., M. & St. P. Railway	1,000,000
†George A. Seaverns's	George A. Seaverns	C. & A. Railroad	900,000
†E. Hess's	E. Hess & Co.	C., M. & St. P. Railroad	250,000
†George A. Weiss's	George A. Weiss & Co.	C. & N. W. Railway	300,000
Total			28,800,000

* The above table shows an increase since the fire—including those destroyed—of eleven elevators in number, and 17,425,000 bushels in capacity.
† Made available in times of emergency, by order of the directors.

PETER HASKILL WILLARD, retired merchant, son of William and Lucy Haskill Willard, was born at Lancaster, Mass., on October 7, 1805. Until he was fifteen years of age he assisted his father in farming, during which time he obtained several years' instruction in the district schools of the vicinity. He began commercial life in the country store of Calvin Haskill, of Harvard, Mass., with whom he remained nearly five years. He then went to Littleton, Mass., and was engaged in mercantile pursuits four years; then removed to Lowell and went into the wholesale and retail grocery business. Four years later he succumbed to the Western fever, and, disposing of his business, went to St. Louis in 1836, which then was a city of not more than fifteen thousand inhabitants. He established himself in the wholesale grocery trade on Front Street, which then faced the levee and is now called Water Street. The destructive policy of President Jackson's administration brought about the panic of 1837, during the following year, and Mr. Willard was among the sufferers, but shortly afterward he resumed business. In 1845, in connection with Ira Y. Munn, he extended his business to various points in the West and established branch stores in Peoria, Spring Bay, Matamoras, etc. During 1856, the firm closed out, and Mr. Willard came to this city. He purchased a lot near the junction of Lake Street and the river on the west side, and erected the second

elevator built in Chicago, and continued in the elevator business during that year, and returned to St. Louis in 1857. Forming a partnership with James G. Goodrich, he engaged in the wholesale grocery trade until business was interrupted by the excitement of the times in 1861, when he purchased the stock of the firm and removed to this city. Under the firm name of Willard & Childs he continued business until 1867, when he retired from the firm, which then became Childs & Briggs. Two years later that firm became involved, and, in order to protect his interests, held by them, he assumed its management, and through his efforts the firm was placed upon a sound financial basis. He continued as manager of the firm until the fire of 1871. In that conflagration he lost \$25,000 in currency and unregistered bonds, but was soon enabled to re-establish himself in trade, which he continued until 1879, since which time he has not taken an active part in business. Mr. Willard was married on April 4, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Osgood Goodrich, of Vermont, a lady of culture and marked literary talent, well-known as the author of "Sixology," who died in 1872, leaving him five children,—Gardner G., William H., Charles G., Monroe L., all of whom are prominent business men, and Clara G., now deceased. In 1874, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Daniels, of Chicago, who has one daughter by her first marriage.

THE UNION STOCK-YARDS.

The old "Bull's Head" stock-yards, situated at the corner of Madison Street and Ogden Avenue, were opened in 1848, and gave to Chicago its first regular cattle market. In 1854, the Michigan Southern Railway opened stock-yards upon the Ulrich property, at the corner of State and Twenty-second streets, which were placed under the management of Thomas Nicholes. Mr. Nicholes was superseded in 1862 by Ira Smith & Co., who continued in the management until the close of the yards in the spring of 1866. John B. Sherman made what was, up to 1856, the boldest venture in this direction in opening the Myrick yards on Cottage Grove Avenue, with a capacity for five thousand cattle and thirty thousand hogs. The Michigan Central and Illinois Central railways had switches running into these yards. The Fort Wayne yards, at the corner of Stewart Avenue and Mitchell Street, and the Cottage Grove yards of C. F. Loomis & Co., were small and inadequate, and never came into much prominence, although the latter was the principal yard here during the War.

After the failure of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad stock-yards (which had been established a mile and a half west of the city by that company, J. H. Dole and other capitalists) to attract business to any extent, it became manifest that the stock interests of Chicago should be concentrated in some sure quarter, to facilitate and lessen the expense of transfers of cattle and hogs. The delays occasioned by the location of the yards at long distances from one another suggested the enterprise of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company. A prospectus was issued in the autumn of 1864, which resulted in the subscription of stock to the extent of \$1,000,000, the major portion of which (\$925,000), was taken by the nine railways chiefly interested in the stock trade, viz. Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Chicago & Alton, Rock Island, Chicago & Danville and Chicago & North-Western. A special charter was granted by the State Legislature, which was approved on February 13, 1865. John L. Hancock, Virginius A. Turpin, Rosell M. Hough, Sidney A. Kent, Charles M. Culbertson, Lyman Blair, M. L. Sykes, Jr., George W. Cass, James F. Joy, John F. Tracy, Timothy B. Blackstone, Joseph H. Moore, John S. Barry, Homer E. Sargent, Burton C. Cook, John B. Drake, William D. Judson, David Kreigh and John B. Sherman were the incorporators. Upon the organization of the company, Timothy B. Blackstone was chosen president, F. H. Winston as secretary, and Robert Nolton as assistant secretary.

The site chosen for the location of the Yards was at Halsted Street, in the Town of Lake, and three hundred and twenty acres, being the north half of Section 5, Township 38 N., Range 14 E., were purchased from Hon. John Wentworth, the price being \$100,000. This land was considered an almost valueless marsh, impossible to be drained. Work was commenced on June 1, 1865, and by Christmas of that year the yards were thrown open for business. The yards were laid out as a rectangular figure, with streets and alleys crossing one another at right angles. About one hundred and twenty acres were covered with pens when the yards were opened, and the growth of the enterprise since has necessitated additions from time to time, making the present acreage of the pens two hundred and eighty. They are of various sizes, some being of the capacity of one car-load and others of the capacity of ten car-loads. In the

early history of the yards, one thousand two hundred cattle-pens and one thousand hog and sheep-pens were sufficient for the accommodation of stock, while to-day two thousand six hundred of the former and one thousand six hundred of the latter barely satisfy the demands made upon their capacity. The pens were all originally planked, and only a few have since been paved with stone. About thirty miles of alleys and streets, some macadamized and others laid with gravel and cinders, connect these pens with the loading and unloading chutes of the railroads. Thirty-five thousand cattle, two hundred thousand hogs, ten thousand sheep and fifteen hundred horses may find quarters at the yards.

The company has spared no effort and no expense in repairs, and in augmenting the facilities for the handling of stock, as may be gathered from the fact that the repair and construction accounts range from \$100,000 to \$300,000 a year. In 1879, an elevated roadway was constructed over the yards, for the purpose of more easily effecting the transfer of stock to the slaughtering-houses. From time to time feeders have been built to this main viaduct, as they were required. The system of drainage has been brought to a high state of perfection, and the sanitary condition of the yards insures the health of stock. Fifty miles of sewers have been laid, which carry all surplus water out into the Chicago River and thence into the lake.

The water for the stock is obtained from six artesian wells, sunk at various times as an increased supply was required. This was one of the chief difficulties the management had to meet when the yards were opened. The first well was sunk between May 14 and October 30, 1866, when water was found at a depth of one thousand and thirty-two feet. The average depth of the wells is one thousand three hundred feet. The water, on account of its mineral properties, can be used only for watering stock, and is not available for mechanical purposes. In the first well sunk, the water was found to be impregnated with sulphur. Another well, only fifty-nine feet away, was charged with an oxide of iron. The average capacity of the wells is six hundred thousand gallons a day. The supply-pipes are constructed of wrought iron, coated on the inside with bitumen to prevent corrosion.

Every railroad entering Chicago is connected directly with the Stock-Yards. All the tracks are owned and were laid by the company, and the total length of track, which is being increased constantly, is now about one hundred miles. Iron rails were used at first, but steel was substituted subsequently.

One thousand feet of platform are assigned to each railway, equipped with loading and unloading chutes, so arranged that an entire train may be unloaded at once as easily as a single car.

A passenger station, with water-tanks, turn-tables, coal bins, and all the appointments of a first-class railway station, is a feature of the Yards.

The unnecessary loss in time and money sustained in the transfer of through freights between Eastern and Western railroads created a problem which was solved by the completion of the Freight Transfer and Stock-Yards canal, in 1872.

The erection of a huge warehouse, in 1874, furnished an accessible center for the storage and trans-shipment of freights. The route of the canal, which was built in furtherance of this plan, is from the South Branch of the Chicago River to Halsted Street, in a direct line with Egan Avenue, the western end of which was closed as a street for the purposes of the canal. The width of the channel is one hundred and twenty feet,

and its depth sixteen feet, thus being navigable by the largest lake vessels. The canal is being extended year by year, so as to afford increased water frontage, and it is now about a mile and a half west of the Yards. It is lined with docks, coal-yards, etc., and although the original plan has not been carried out in its entirety, the several railroads having built transfers of their own subsequently, yet the trade which is carried on by means of this waterway is enormous.

The Exchange Building is situated nearly in the center of the Yards, and is of plain construction. Three wings have since been added to the original building. The offices of the company, together with the offices of some eighty commission firms, are located in these buildings. There are also telegraph offices and a restaurant.

The Union Stock-Yards National Bank was opened for business in June, 1869, and it is practically a clearing-house. Its capital is \$200,000, with an additional \$100,000 at rest. Nearly all the drovers and commission men who have business at the Yards have an account at the Bank. The successive presidents have been William F. Tucker, M. Talcott, Edward S. Stickney and Elmer Washburne. Edward S. Stickney was the first cashier, and on his accession to the presidency he was succeeded by G. E. Conrad. The present board of directors consists of Samuel N. Nickerson, Lyman J. Gage, Stephen B. Booth, John W. Kelley, George T. Williams, and Elmer Washburne.

A post-office building and a printing-house (which is occupied by the Daily Drovers' Journal, issued by H. L. Goodall & Co.) were built in 1875. These buildings are situated just outside the main entrance to the yards.

The Transit House, formerly known as the Hough House, is owned by the company, and was opened by them for the accommodation of those interested in the stock trade. It is situated on Halsted Street, near the entrance to the Yards.

The vigilance of the company prevented the great fire from making headway on their property. The Morris slaughter-house, situated just southwest of the Yards, was discovered to be in flames some days after October 8. The wind was then blowing from the southwest, but the progress of the flames was arrested before much damage was done. Patrols were on watch, day and night, and several prairie-fires in the vicinity of the yards were extinguished. The fire, however, did not detrimentally affect the live-stock trade.

The company employs constantly over one thousand men, a number larger than the total population of the village of Lake when the yards were opened.

The slaughtering and packing-houses, which are all situated in the vicinity of the Yards, have no connection with the former, except that their supplies of stock are received through the Yards. There are twenty-nine large packing-houses, besides several smaller establishments. These furnish almost constant employment to between twenty-five and thirty thousand men and boys.

The presidents of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company have been T. B. Blackstone, up to 1866; J. M. Douglas (resigned 1866); B. B. Chandler, up to 1873; James M. Walker, up to 1881; and Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., who is now president. F. H. Winston, the first secretary, was succeeded, in 1874, by George T. Williams, the present secretary. T. E. Bryant, the first superintendent, was succeeded, at his death, in 1867, by J. B. Sherman, who, in turn, having been elected vice-president and general manager, was succeeded, in 1882, by G. Titus Williams. The board of directors is composed of John Newell, Marvin Hughitt, D. J. Potter,

N. Thayer, John B. Sherman, J. R. Cable, E. T. Jeffrey, J. N. McCullough, and J. C. McMullen.

The receipts of live stock for twenty years have been as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1865 (5 days)	613	-----	17,764	1,433	-----
1866	393,007	-----	961,746	207,987	1,553
1867	329,188	-----	1,696,738	180,888	847
1868	324,524	-----	1,706,782	270,891	1,902
1869	403,102	-----	1,661,869	340,072	1,524
1870	532,964	-----	1,693,158	349,853	3,537
1871	543,050	-----	2,380,083	315,053	5,963
1872	684,075	-----	3,252,623	310,211	12,145
1873	761,428	-----	4,437,750	291,734	20,289
1874	843,966	-----	4,758,379	333,655	17,588
1875	920,843	-----	3,912,110	418,948	11,346
1876	1,096,745	-----	4,190,006	364,095	8,159
1877	1,033,151	-----	4,025,970	310,240	7,874
1878	1,083,068	-----	6,339,654	310,420	9,415
1879	1,215,732	-----	6,448,330	325,119	10,473
1880	1,382,477	-----	7,059,355	335,810	10,398
1881	1,498,550	48,948	6,474,844	493,624	12,909
1882	1,582,530	24,965	5,817,504	628,887	13,856
1883	1,878,944	30,223	5,640,625	749,917	15,255
1884	1,817,697	52,353	5,351,967	801,630	16,602
1885	1,905,548	58,500	6,937,981	1,003,598	19,356

The shipments for twenty years have been—

Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
1866	263,693	-----	482,875	75,447	162
1867	203,580	-----	758,789	50,275	387
1868	215,987	-----	1,020,329	81,634	2,185
1869	294,717	-----	1,086,305	108,690	1,538
1870	390,709	-----	924,453	116,711	3,488
1871	401,927	-----	1,162,286	135,084	5,482
1872	510,025	-----	1,835,594	145,016	10,625
1873	574,181	-----	2,197,557	115,235	18,540
1874	622,929	-----	2,330,361	180,555	16,608
1875	696,534	-----	1,582,643	243,604	11,129
1876	797,724	-----	1,131,635	195,925	6,839
1877	703,402	-----	951,221	115,354	6,598
1878	699,188	-----	1,266,906	156,727	8,176
1879	726,903	-----	1,692,361	159,266	9,289
1880	886,614	-----	1,394,990	156,510	8,713
1881	938,712	33,465	1,289,679	253,938	11,108
1882	921,009	10,229	1,747,722	314,200	12,788
1883	966,758	12,671	1,319,392	374,463	14,698
1884	*791,884	31,089	1,392,615	290,352	18,247
1885	*747,983	33,610	1,795,160	260,090	18,582

* The diminution in the number of cattle shipped is due to the large shipments of dressed beef. The amount thus slaughtered was as follows:

Armour & Co.—	325,131	Morris & Fairbank—	229,419
Cattle	-----	Cattle	-----
Sheep	50,195	Hammond & Co.—	160,960
Swift & Co.—	429,483	Cattle	-----
Cattle	271,481	Libby, McNeil & Libby—	115,032
Sheep	-----	Cattle	-----

NUMBER OF CATTLE PACKED, AND PRICES.

Year.	Range of prices per 100 pounds.	Number packed for the season.
1872	\$3 75 to \$6 25	15,755
1873	2 50 to 7 00	21,712
1874	1 50 to 7 75	41,192
1875*	3 25 to 5 25	63,783
1876	2 75 to 4 50	324,898
1877	3 70 to 6 70	310,456
1878	2 60 to 5 37	391,500
1879	2 50 to 5 75	486,537
1880	3 15 to 5 80	511,711
1881	3 75 to 6 30	575,924
1882	4 75 to 8 50	697,033
1883	4 60 to 6 75	1,028,654
1884	4 70 to 7 25	1,188,154
1885	3 65 to 4 75	1,157,582

* City consumption is included in number packed subsequent to 1875.

HISTORY OF CHICAGO

THE TOTAL VALUATION OF STOCK YARDED, BY YEARS.

1866	\$42,765,328	1873	\$91,321,162	1880	\$143,057,626
1867	42,375,241	1874	115,049,140	1881	183,007,710
1868	52,500,288	1875	117,533,942	1882	196,670,221
1869	60,171,217	1876	111,185,650	1883	201,252,772
1870	62,090,631	1877	99,024,100	1884	187,387,680
1871	60,331,082	1878	106,101,879	1885	176,528,000
1872	87,500,000	1879	114,795,834	Total	\$2,250,655,503

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL INCREASE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LEADING MEAT PRODUCTS.

Year.	BEEF, TIERCES AND BARRELS.		PORK, BARRELS.		PROVISIONS AND CUT MEATS, POUNDS.		LARD, POUNDS.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1872	14,512	39,911	121,023	208,664	48,256,615	245,288,404	19,911,797	86,040,785
1873	7,158	33,938	43,758	191,144	58,782,954	343,986,021	26,571,425	89,847,680
1874	36,670	72,502	39,695	231,350	50,629,509	262,931,462	24,145,225	82,209,887
1875	26,949	60,454	49,205	313,713	54,445,783	362,141,943	21,982,423	115,616,003
1876	37,202	73,575	45,704	319,344	63,368,011	467,289,109	33,620,928	138,216,376
1877	9,359	82,050	35,249	296,457	62,031,670	479,926,231	27,236,359	147,000,616
1878	2,506	67,557	33,073	346,366	103,130,326	747,269,774	37,748,958	244,323,933
1879	4,367	110,431	64,389	354,255	151,131,767	835,629,540	75,754,117	251,020,295
1880	6,282	117,203	39,091	367,324	164,437,225	958,036,113	68,387,204	333,539,138
1881	2,093	113,493	52,289	319,999	138,787,745	782,993,729	61,403,671	278,531,733
1882	1,710	138,719	78,895	435,625	106,165,038	615,822,951	40,696,384	235,473,520
1883	1,796	111,570	53,636	340,307	139,971,942	643,994,263	72,010,072	255,226,039
1884	2,294	100,950	56,247	290,512	127,006,458	549,674,034	63,146,334	219,617,436
1885	318	116,583	34,958	393,213	162,018,000	705,356,000	60,840,000	255,376,000

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF PORK.

Year.	RANGE OF PRICES.		DRESSED.		RANGE OF PRICES OF MESS PORK, PER BARREL.		
	Live.	Dressed.	Received.	Shipped.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.
1872			235,905	145,701			
1873	\$3 75 to \$6 50	\$4 20 to \$7 50	233,156	290,906	\$11 00	\$18 00	\$15 25
1874	4 75 to 7 75	4 80 to 8 50	213,038	197,747	13 85	24 50	18 25
1875	6 25 to 9 25	6 75 to 9 75	173,012	153,523	17 70	23 50	20 20
1876	5 50 to 10 00	6 25 to 10 00	148,622	79,654	15 12 1/2	22 72 1/2	18 72 1/2
1877	4 00 to 7 25	4 20 to 7 80	164,339	94,648	10 20	18 10	13 85
1878	2 40 to 4 75	2 60 to 4 85	102,512	26,039	6 02 1/2	11 35	8 83
1879	2 50 to 5 05	3 00 to 5 40	91,044	40,024	7 27 1/2	13 75	9 75
1880	4 00 to 5 30	4 75 to 5 60	89,102	33,194	9 25	19 00	13 25
1881	4 75 to 7 40	5 20 to 7 20	52,835	46,849	15 22 1/2	20 00	16 48
1882	6 15 to 9 60	6 70 to 7 35	36,778	40,196	15 25	24 75	19 32 1/2
1883	4 35 to 8 15	6 80 to 8 30	56,538	44,367	10 12 1/2	20 20	15 15
1884	4 10 to 7 75	4 50 to 8 00	24,598	24,447	10 45	27 50	17 42 1/2
1885	3 00 to 5 35	3 30 to 6 00	32,700	56,305	7 95	13 35	10 47 1/2

PORK PACKING.

Year ending	NUMBER OF HOGS PACKED.			NET WEIGHT.		YIELD OF LARD.		
	Packed March 1 to November 1.	Packed November 1 to March 1.	Grand total for the year.	Average net weight, summer packing.	Average net weight, winter packing.	Average pounds per hog, summer packing.	Average pounds per hog, winter packing.	Total tierces made, winter packing.
March 1, 1885	1,859,988	2,368,217	4,228,205	191.62	223.51	31.94	38.44	196,756
March 1, 1884	1,900,408	2,011,384	3,911,792	200.75	202.37	36.94	34.53	209,894
March 1, 1883	1,664,967	2,557,823	4,222,780	182.06	217.49	29.58	36.71	281,379
March 1, 1882	2,732,384	2,368,100	5,100,484	188.74	216.98	32.40	39.75	271,851
March 1, 1881	2,971,127	2,781,064	5,752,191	189.54	212.55	30.83	37.94	316,884
March 1, 1880	2,155,418	2,525,219	4,680,637	190.77	222.77	33.48	40.59	304,079
March 1, 1879	2,017,841	2,943,115	4,960,956	194.26	225.15	36.72	44.44	395,659
March 1, 1878	1,508,026	2,501,285	4,009,311	196.09	228.37	32.50	39.60	295,260
March 1, 1877	1,315,492	1,618,084	2,933,486	189.79	215.97	29.10	35.10	172,869
March 1, 1876	128,781	1,592,065	2,320,846	176.19	217.55	26.77	36.32	174,572
1874-75	446,368	1,690,348	2,136,716		212.42		37.30	197,038
1873-74	366,536	1,520,624	1,826,560		216.47		37.44	177,877
1872-73	31,571	1,425,079	1,456,650		236.25		44.02	196,054
1871-72	10,350	1,214,886	1,225,236		232.54		43.07	167,592

ICE.—One of the most important articles in use in the packing business is ice, and following are presented sketches of some of the leading dealers in that commodity:

JAMES P. SMITH & Co.—This company dates its formation back to 1847, the present proprietors being the real successors of the original owners. In that year, Augustus Frisbie and Mr. Burrows commenced the ice business in Chicago, obtaining their supply from the North Branch of the Chicago River, and having an ice-house which had a capacity of about two thousand tons. In 1848, Hiram Joy became associated with A. Frisbie, the firm being Joy & Frisbie. One wagon was employed to supply the entire city, then containing, in all its divisions, only about twenty-eight thousand inhabitants. At that time they made little effort at wholesale trade, depending almost entirely on retail business. This firm was merged into what was known as the Chicago Ice Company, in 1860, J. Parker Smith constituting the company, and at the dissolution of the firm in 1866, it became a stock company, with J. Parker Smith as president and manager. Beginning, as they did, in a small way in 1847, the business of the present firm has assumed proportions that place it among the valuable industries of the city. Their storage consists of twelve large houses at Fond du Lac, Wis.; three at Batavia, Ill.; one at Anna; six at Chicago; five on the Calumet River, and sixteen at Calumet Lake, and they constantly have buildings in process of erection to provide for their increasing trade. They supply many packers at the Stock-Yards, having commenced this trade as early as 1857, and also do a large business supplying refrigerator cars. They furnished the first car that was loaded with dressed beef for Providence, R. I., as an experiment, in 1869. They ship large consignments of ice South, it being preferable to the manufactured ice made in the Southern States, and they are supplied with all kinds of tools and conveniences for rapidly loading cars. In the city they do an extensive retail business, and give employment to a large number of men, maintaining an outfit of teams and fine wagons that were entirely unknown in the early days of the industry. Their office at present is located in a fine brick building, No. 145 Monroe Street, the property of J. Parker Smith.

A. S. PIPER & Co.—This firm was first organized in 1863, to carry on the ice business, and was composed of three brothers, Anson, Thomas and Seth, sons of Sylvester and Sarah Piper. Their father is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. They had foresight enough to grasp the importance of this branch of trade, that other business men overlooked, and in a small way they commenced to build what has now become a large and profitable business, having at the present time nearly fifty teams engaged in delivering ice during the summer. Their supply is obtained from Willow Springs and Yorkville, Ill., Little Sturgeon Bay and Green Bay, Wis., and the main office is at No. 83 West Twelfth Street. While operating the ice business, they discovered a demand for special tools for that industry, for marking out the blocks, cutting and handling them, and for wagons adapted to carrying them, and, in 1874, they erected a large building on the corner of Ogden Avenue and Leavitt Street, where they commenced the manufacture of everything pertaining to carrying on the ice business. They make a specialty of a machine patented by one of the firm, Thomas Piper, for cutting grass and water plants under the water, for keeping impurities out of the ice, and for freeing ornamental lakes and bodies of water in parks from unsightly weeds, and also manufacture an ice wagon having the Nelson patent fifth-wheel. In this line of business they were the second firm to commence the manufacture in Chicago, and it is fast becoming an extensive enterprise.

Anson S. Piper was born in New York State in 1828, and at an early age went to Canada with his parents, who made their home at Prescott, remaining with them until of age. He received a common school education, and after leaving school entered into merchandising in a country store. He came to Chicago in 1853, and was occupied for some time in a grocery store, finally concluding to go into the ice business. He operated this industry alone for some time, and finally associated his two brothers, Thomas and Seth, with him, and by perseverance and close attention to business has seen his efforts crowned with success. Mr. Piper was married at Dickinson Landing, Canada, to Miss Julia Pratt, and has six children living: George, Ida, Sherman, Sarah, Dilley and William.

Thomas Piper was born in New York State in 1836, and went with the family to Canada when a child, living at Prescott, where he obtained a common school education. He left Canada and came to Chicago in 1853, and has since been a resident of this city. When he arrived here, he was employed as an engineer on a steamboat, continuing in that capacity until he became associated with his brother in the ice business, to which he now devotes his entire time. Mr. Piper was married in Chicago, in 1865, to Miss Alice McGrory, formerly of Prescott, Canada, and has six children living: Charles, Edward, Seth S., Thomas, Maggie and Ellsworth.

Seth N. Piper was born in New York State in 1838, and went

to Prescott, Canada, with his parents, receiving his education there. He came from Prescott to Chicago in 1853, and at once engaged in steamboating, which business he constantly followed up to the time he became interested with his brothers in the ice business, in which he has continued up to the present time. He and his brother Thomas were at one time interested in several canal-boats that ran between Chicago and St. Louis, but they some time since disposed of them. Mr. Piper was married in Chicago, in 1877, to Miss Charlotte Fitzsimmons.

ARTESIAN WELL ICE COMPANY.—In 1863, the boring for the great artesian well situated in the western part of the city, near Western Avenue, was commenced, and in January the well was lost at a depth of sixty-five feet, the tools getting fast at the bottom. In February, 1864, another well was commenced and was finished in November, when the water began to flow from a depth of seven hundred and eleven feet. In May following, the boring of a second well was begun, and the water flowed from it from the depth of seven hundred and nine feet, the work being completed in November of that year. Both wells continue to flow, and a lake of pure water covers about twenty-five acres of ground.

When the work was first commenced it was for the purpose of finding oil, it being about the time of the great oil excitement in Pennsylvania, but the only result obtained in this line is thus told in a pamphlet issued by the company: "During the past winter we have bored a well only forty-five feet in depth, in order to test the surface rock for oil; out of this has been pumped about one hundred gallons of petroleum."

It was desirable to make the best use of the water obtained, which by careful analysis was found to be of a superior quality, and it was decided to at once prepare for putting up ice, which they concluded, from its purity and also its close proximity to the city, would be a profitable investment. The houses for storage, having a capacity for holding nearly fifty thousand tons, are built near the lake, and are easily filled.

In March, 1867, a charter was granted by the State of Illinois for a company to operate these wells. The capital stock of the corporation was \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$100,000 each. The persons named in the charter were Abraham S. Croskey, George A. Shufeldt, Jr., Henry H. Brown, P. W. Gates, Henry Greenebaum, Daniel W. Page, Carlile Mason, Amasa F. Dwight, William Phillips and John C. W. Bailey, and the following officers were elected: Henry H. Brown, president; George S. Carmichael, secretary; A. F. Croskey, treasurer; W. T. B. Read, superintendent. The superintendent was living at Alton, Ill., at the time the well was first projected, and was sought after on account of his superior mechanical knowledge and his ability as a business and financial manager. He carried the project through very successfully, and had it not been for the speculative disposition of many of the controlling parties in the company, it would undoubtedly have remained the property of the original investors, but they were continually speculating in cotton, wool, etc., and finally became involved, and the real-estate, fixtures, etc., in 1872, became the property, by virtue of sale, of George S. Carmichael, the investment for the forty acres costing him in the aggregate \$120,000. Soon after that Mr. Read, the superintendent, purchased a half interest and commenced to operate the ice business, and at the time of Mr. Carmichael's death, in October, 1879, had nearly completed paying for his portion. The property has since been divided, Mr. Read having twenty-five acres and the widow of Mr. Carmichael fifteen acres. The ice business at the present time is operated by W. T. B. Read's Sons, the father retaining a supervisory interest.

William T. B. Read was born at Providence, R. I., and received his education in the schools of the early day of that country. He is the son of Jonathan and Nancy (Bicknell) Read, with whom he remained until after leaving school, when he was regularly apprenticed to the jewelry trade. After leaving his trade, he went to New York City, where he purchased a stock of dry goods, and then opened a store at Newburg, N. Y., where he remained for about two years. Disposing of his store, he took up his residence in Mobile, Ala., where he again entered the same business. He remained South for about twelve years, and came to Illinois in 1842, settling at Alton, where he engaged in the foundry and machine-shop business. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and became interested in the boring of the artesian wells intended at that time to supply oil. He visited, in the interests of the company, the oil fields of Pennsylvania, fully informing himself of all the points required for a successful completeness of the Chicago wells, and became the head of the enterprise, which he has never abandoned up to the present time. He was married in Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., to Miss Adelaide Carmichael, in 1848, and has five children,—William T. B., Jr.; Georgie, now Mrs. Samuel Baker, of Chicago; Allie N., Harry J. and Benjamin F.

William T. B. Read, Jr., the eldest son of W. T. B. and Adelaide (Carmichael) Read, was born at Alton, Ill. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Chicago, subsequently attending the Illinois State University, at Champaign, for

several years. He then returned to Chicago, and remained at home for some time, when he commenced the study of lithography in the establishment of the Sherwoods in the city, where he is still employed. He was married in Chicago, in 1883, to Miss Lizzie Greenwood, daughter of J. C. Greenwood, the well-known safe dealer in this city, and has one daughter, Adelaide.

Harry J. Read, the second son of William T. B. Read, and an active member of the Artesian Well Ice Company, was also born at Alton, Ill., and came to Chicago when quite young. He partially received his education in the public schools of this city, and afterward attended for four years the State University, at Champaign, Ill. He returned to Chicago and began assisting his father in the management of the ice business, taking from him much of the responsibilities which he had for years borne. He is at the present time the leading spirit in the business.

Benjamin F. Read, the junior member of the Artesian Well Ice Company, is a native of Illinois, and was born at Alton. He came to this city when quite young, and attended a private seminary known as the German-American School. While receiving his education he was an assistant on his father's business, and thus became qualified for the position he at present occupies.

E. A. Shedd & Co. commenced the ice business in 1874, beginning in a small way; running the first season only two wagons, but gradually enlarging and purchasing the business of several of the smaller companies and finally absorbing one of the oldest and largest companies in the city. In January, 1885, they formed a stock company called the Knickerbocker Ice Company, with \$300,000 capital, chartered under the laws of Illinois. They operate about fifty teams in Chicago, and employ about two hundred men in the summer, and a much larger force in the winter in preparing for the trade the warm weather brings them. In St. Louis, they operate as the Creve Cœur Lake Ice Company, and have a large business there also. The officers of the Knickerbocker Company are *E. A. Shedd*, president; *J. S. Field*, vice-president; *C. B. Shedd*, secretary and treasurer. They own the large ice houses at Wolf Lake, Indiana, said to be the largest in the world, and also have large houses on the Calumet River and at Calumet Lake, besides others of less note, and are one of the largest companies doing business in the city of Chicago. They occupy commodious quarters at No. 85 Washington Street, where they have been located for a number of years.

John S. Field, was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1847, and was partially educated at Beloit, and at the age of thirteen he went to Madison in the same State, where he attended school until he was sixteen, and then went West, looking after the interests of his father, where he remained until he was nineteen years old. In 1867, he came to Chicago and engaged in the ice business, and has remained in it up to the present time, being elected, in January, 1885, vice-president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company.

WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE.—In addition to the vast business transacted through the elevators of this city, the private warehouse and storage-room is a valuable accessory to commerce, as means of preserving perishable articles not handled by the elevator companies. Descriptions of some of these are subjoined.

STURGIS, McALLISTER & Co. established a warehouse at Nos. 1-6 Rush Street, at the southwest corner of Kinzie Street, some time in the "sixties," for the storage of wool, and in 1867, they were succeeded by Taylor, Dickinson & Smith, the members of the firm being *Z. B. Taylor*, *William P. Dickinson* and *Alfred Smith*. This company managed the business for two years, the building then being known as the Empire Warehouse. At the expiration of this time the firm became Dickinson & Taylor, Mr. Smith having withdrawn. The firm was subsequently changed to Dickinson & Son, Mr. Dickinson associating his son William with him, and by them the business was continued until the fire of 1871 destroyed the building. It was re-built by Messrs. Brown and (Avery) Moore; and afterward sold to *H. N. Rust*, in 1873, who, in 1879, took his son, *Frank N.*, into partnership under the firm name of *Rust & Co.*, and so continued until March 1, 1881. Then *William R. Manierre*, a son of Judge Manierre, deceased, acquired the property, and continued the business for a short time, when he organized, under the general law, the Central Warehouse Company, of which he was the president. This company continued in existence until January 1, 1882, when Mr. Manierre wound up its affairs and conducted the business himself.

WILLIAM REID MANIERRE, the second son of Judge George and Ann H. (Reid) Manierre, was born at Chicago on April 25, 1847, at the old homestead, corner of Jackson Street and Michigan Avenue, which the family occupied up to the fire of 1871, when the land was leased for the Gardner House, now the Leland Hotel. After receiving a partial education at the University of Chicago, he enlisted on May 10, 1864, under the last call of President Lincoln,

as a private in Co. "D," 134th Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered out on October 25 of the same year. Mr. Manierre completed his education at the Union College of Law, from which he graduated in 1878. He soon afterward associated himself with *Richard J. Prendergast*, now county judge, under the firm name of *Manierre & Prendergast*. In the spring of 1881, he retired from the practice of law, and became the proprietor of the Central Warehouse, near Rush street bridge. He was elected, in the spring of 1883, as alderman of the 18th Ward, for a term of two years. Mr. Manierre was married on April 20, 1875, in New York City, to *Julia O. Edson*. They have three children,—*George*, *Marguerite* and *Julia Edson*.

THE GARDEN CITY WAREHOUSES were established by *Dike Bros. & Minkler*, which firm was changed to *Dike Bros. & Baker*. Warehouse "B" is located at Nos. 239 to 243 Jackson Street, Warehouse "A" at Nos. 180 to 184 Quincy Street. Determining to incorporate, a charter was secured by *Dike Bros. & Minkler* in 1883, and a company was formed with the following officers: *N. H. Jones*, president; *H. L. Ware*, vice-president and secretary; and *H. J. Dike*, treasurer. In a short time the affairs of the incorporation became involved, and the property was placed in the hands of a receiver, *A. H. Burley*, from whom Messrs. *Hamilton* and *Gedde* purchased the buildings. Mr. *Hamilton* retired from the firm in April, 1885, Mr. *Gedde* retaining sole control. The warehouses are used for storing general merchandise, and have a capacity of forty thousand square feet.

OVE GEDDE was born in *Frederickshald*, Norway, on May 10, 1862; his parents, *Chr. Gedde* and *Catharina Emilie (Wiel) Gedde*, were natives of that country; *Chr. Gedde* was president of the Bank of Norway and president of the "Dalslands Railroad." Mr. *Gedde* received a portion of his education at his birthplace, and completed it in England and Germany. In 1882, he came to Chicago from England, and engaged in his present business.

M. J. LELAND is the manager of the Garden City warehouses, a position which he has filled since the opening of the buildings in 1882. Mr. *Leland* was born at *Holliston*, *Middlesex Co.*, *Mass.*, on May 12, 1849. His parents, *Benjamin M.* and *Hannah J. (Leland) Leland*, were natives of that town. *Benjamin* was a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and after educating his son at the *Adelphi Academy*, *Brooklyn*, *N. Y.*, he took him into his office, and gave him a thorough training preparatory for the battle of life. At the age of twenty-two, young *Leland* left home and entered a stockbroker's office in New York City. Leaving there, he visited several portions of the United States, with a view to permanent settlement, but at length returned home to New Jersey, whither his father had removed. Mr. *Leland* followed the dairy business for five years, and then came to Chicago. In 1870, he married *Agnes E. Thomas*; they have three children.

THE GLOBE WAREHOUSE is situated on the North Pier, east of the Illinois Central Railroad viaduct, and was erected in 1880, by *David Wylie*, and is still owned by him. It has a capacity for storing eight hundred car-loads of grain, seeds or general merchandise, and is connected with both railroad and lake transportation. This house receives and forwards large amounts of freight from and to *Buffalo*, *Ogdensburg* and *Montreal* during the season of navigation, is convenient and well adapted for warehousing purposes, and is admirably located for the traffic intended. *David Wylie* is also proprietor of *Wylie's bonded and general warehouse*, at the corner of *Harrison Street* and *Pacific Avenue*. This building was erected by the *Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company* for the purpose of taking advantage of an Act of Congress permitting imported goods to come West without appraisement in New York or other ports—bonded goods coming through, the duties on which were to be paid here, with an idea of encouraging our merchants in more direct importation. Mr. *Wylie* leased the building from the railroad company when completed, and has conducted it since for the above purpose. The building is constructed in accordance with the directions from the customs department of the United States. It is as near fire-proof as is possible to make it, and has a capacity for receiving five hundred car-loads. The tracks of the *Michigan Southern road* run into the building and connect with all roads running out of the city.

DAVID WYLIE was born in *Campbelltown*, *Scotland*, on April 8, 1841; and is a son of *Alexander* and *Agnes (Colville) Wylie*, natives of the above place. *Alexander* was a distiller and malster most of his life; he died in *Scotland* in 1866. *Agnes* came to Chicago, and died here on December 23, 1883, aged eighty-two years. Mr. *Wylie* was educated in the common schools of *Scotland*. He came to *America* in 1857, and located at *Toledo, O.*, taking a position with the *Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad*, where he remained two years. In 1859, he came to Chicago and became an employé with *A. E. Goodrich*, of the *Goodrich Transportation Company*, as confidential clerk, which situation he resigned in 1868 to accept that of inspector of mineral oils, having received the appointment from *Hon. John B. Rice*, mayor of the city; he held the office during

Mr. Rice's administration and that of Hon. R. B. Mason. After this he engaged in the warehouse business, which he still continues. In 1867, he married Miss Naomi, daughter of Thomas Dougall, of this city. By this marriage there are three children,—Alexander, Elizabeth and Naomi. Mr. Wylie and wife are members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wylie is a member of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A.F. & A.M.; of Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M.; and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T. He is also a prominent and influential member of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society.

CHICAGO COOLING ROOMS.—Chicago is a city where enterprise always keeps pace with the public demand, and to meet the urgent needs of merchants who have perishable stock they require stored, the Chicago Cooling Rooms were established. These were instituted in 1876, at No. 131 South Water Street, by J. W. Kepler, with a capacity which was about one-eighth now demanded by his customers, and which necessity required the augmentation of the capacity of his warehouses, so that now (1885) his rooms are occupying Nos. 131–33 South Water Street and Nos. 225–29 North Franklin Street. Mr. Kepler has experimented with all the processes for the purpose of preserving butter, cheese, eggs, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., and, from the experience then acquired, has invented and patented a process which is practically perfect and is authentically designated as one of the most desirable and economical refrigerators known.

J. W. KEPLER was born at Milton, Northumberland Co., Penn., on June 18, 1842, where he was educated and began business as a salesman in Lewisburg, Penn., where he remained until the outbreak of the War. He then enlisted as a private in Co. "A," 131st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After the battle of Antietam, he was promoted to second lieutenant, and first lieutenant after the battle of Fredericksburg. This regiment was raised for the nine months' service, but remained for ten months, going through the battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. After he was mustered out, the State made a call for three months' men, and Mr. Kepler enlisted in the 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the battle near Gettysburg, fighting Ewing's Mounted Infantry, several thousand strong, with this regiment alone; and repulsed Ewing's men twice, and then retreated in good order with the loss of but a few men. This was two days before the main battle of Gettysburg. After the expiration of this term of service, he accepted an appointment in the post-office at Cincinnati, and remained there six months. He then re-entered the service and took several hundred men into the Hancock Veteran Corps, and was made captain of Co. "A," 192d Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went into the Grant campaign around Richmond. He was mustered out three months after the close of the War, and then became a travelling salesman from Cincinnati and remained as such until 1870. From that year until 1876 he was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade at Chicago. Mr. Kepler is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M., and is also a member of Fort Dearborn Lodge of the Royal Arcanum.

COGNATE INDUSTRIES

HIDES AND LEATHER.—This important branch of commercial interest suffered but little in the fire of 1871, most of the tanneries being located in portions of the city unvisited by the conflagration. Since that time there has been a remarkable progress in the industry, the production having been trebled in a few years, although the tendency has been to centralize and enlarge individual enterprises. In both receipts and shipments, a steady increase has been maintained for the past fourteen years, while every branch of the interest in manufacturing lines has progressed phenomenally.

In 1870, there were in Chicago fifteen establishments engaged in the manufacture of tanned leather, employing three hundred and fourteen workmen, who received \$162,565 wages for the year. The amount of capital represented was \$705,000; the materials consumed were valued at \$1,194,310, and the products \$1,618,501.

In curried leather manufacture, there were twelve establishments, employing two hundred and fifty-nine workmen, and paying \$138,255 wages, were in operation, the capital involved aggregating \$286,400, the materials consumed \$1,402,785, and the products \$1,714,620. By 1880, the number of establishments had not materially increased, although the number of employes and the capital invested had more than doubled. The es-

tablishments doing a business in curried leather were nine, capital invested \$481,002, two hundred and twenty-five workmen employed, \$129,169 wages paid, \$1,762,756 expended in material, and \$2,146,500 given as the value of products.

In tanned leather, nineteen establishments were in operation, one thousand one hundred and nine workmen employed, \$1,932,998 capital invested, \$541,184 wages paid, \$3,790,522 value of materials used, and \$4,914,550 the value of products. During the year, the receipts of hides were larger than ever before, the city tanneries consuming 400,000 hides and 1,400,000 sheep and calf skins, much less than the city slaughtering.

The year gave a great impetus to the industry, especially in the departments which consumed the manufactured material, such as harness, trunks and belting establishments, eighty-two of which did a business of \$746,247, being excelled in manufacture by nearly half a million dollars by five representative manufacturers two years later. The product of whips alone increased in value, in the period stated, from \$11,369 to \$50,000. The trade in pelts, deer skins and buffalo hides increased in proportion, and in 1882, the following table shows the remarkable development of the business:

Business.	Establishments.	Capital invested.	Employes.*	Products.
Tanners and curriers.....	26	\$3,100,000	1,700	\$7,000,000
Boots, shoes and slippers....	50	3,500,000	3,800	7,800,000
Saddlery and harness.....	5	450,000	550	1,000,000
Trunk manufacturers.....	7	180,000	210	525,000
Leather belting.....	2	116,000	45	350,000
Whips.....	5	16,000	35	50,000

* The aggregate wages paid to the 6,340 employes of these combined industries amounted to \$3,897,700.

The receipts and shipments of hides, for a period of years antedating 1886, were as follows:

Year.	Receipts (pounds).	Shipments (pounds).	Estimated value of wool and hides handled at Chicago
1853.....	1,274,311	2,957,200	-----
1854.....	1,430,326	2,158,300	-----
1855.....	1,557,436	3,255,750	-----
1856.....	3,527,992	9,392,200	-----
1857.....	5,439,284	8,609,200	-----
1858.....	11,606,997	8,693,862	-----
1859.....	12,685,446	16,413,320	-----
1860.....	11,233,918	14,863,514	-----
1861.....	9,962,723	12,277,518	-----
1862.....	12,747,123	15,315,359	-----
1863.....	17,557,728	23,781,979	-----
1864.....	20,052,235	27,656,926	-----
1865.....	19,285,178	20,379,955	-----
1866.....	20,125,541	23,234,791	-----
1867.....	23,522,066	27,739,099	-----
1868.....	25,132,260	29,310,038	-----
1869.....	27,515,368	25,600,808	-----
1870.....	28,539,668	27,245,846	-----
1871.....	25,026,034	22,462,864	-----
1872.....	32,387,995	28,959,292	-----
1873.....	36,885,241	30,725,408	\$15,000,000
1874.....	52,287,674	48,780,931	-----
1875.....	52,357,244	55,867,904	25,000,000
1876.....	55,484,514	59,102,027	25,700,000
1877.....	52,549,095	56,622,694	25,250,000
1878.....	44,029,421	51,875,447	17,250,000
1879.....	56,610,510	61,381,778	23,600,000
1880.....	73,124,519	76,299,285	29,700,000
1881.....	77,803,155	86,503,547	28,500,000
1882.....	68,977,610	93,026,199	24,788,000
1883.....	71,006,097	98,531,099	23,654,000
1884.....	70,445,779	108,159,696	24,090,000
1885.....	67,025,421	113,312,497	25,000,000

The receipts and shipments of hides by lake are given in the subjoined table :

Year.	Receipts (pounds).	Shipments (pounds).
1871	203,680	1,783,240
1872	314,395	1,776,067
1873	416,800	-----
1874	534,240	4,746,000
1875	308,900	2,313,420
1876	349,876	959,040
1877	501,500	1,416,160
1878	71,160	1,333,060
1879	873,060	725,760
1880	1,507,740	5,237,320
1881	2,842,650	3,997,000
1882	245,800	795,450
1883	699,120	761,610
1884	1,271,550	1,635,020

The movements of imports and exports in hides and leather since 1871, are given only in an itemized form by years, as no comprehensive tabulated report is published:

In 1872, the imports included calf-skins bearing a duty of \$2,435.25; 641 bales of pelts were received, and 1,255 bales shipped by lake. In 1873, calf-skins valued at \$9,490 and duty imposed at \$2,372.50 were imported, and 4,266 bales of pelts shipped by lake. In 1874, the exports to Canada were 2,522 bales of hides, value \$15,100, and 3,018 bales of pelts shipped by lake. In 1875, imports from Canada included 768 bundles of green hides, 4,356 bales of pelts received by lake, and 2,725,164 pounds of hides, and 325,044 pounds of leather exported direct to Europe. In 1876, 83 bundles of green hides were imported, and 193 bales of pelts received, and 4,275 bales shipped by lake. In 1877, 121 bundles of green hides were imported, 455 bales of pelts received, and 8,120 bales shipped by lake, the direct exports from Europe being 2,221,641 pounds of hides, value \$78,582. In 1878, the direct exports to Europe were 826,162 pounds of hides and 232,539 pounds of leather. In 1879, 41 bundles of hides were imported, and the direct exports to Europe were 244,022 pounds of hides and 125,685 pounds of leather. In 1880, the imports of leather were 8,873 pounds, valued at \$5,203.15, and the direct exports to Europe were 149,210 hides and 21,220 pounds of leather. In 1881, the imports were 12,388 pounds of manufactured leather, valued at \$3,691.20, and 392 bundles of hides, and the direct exports to Europe were 222,850 pounds of hides. In 1882, the imports of manufactured leather were 209,287 pounds, valued at \$99,040.15, and 762 hides, while the exports direct to Europe were 220,525 pounds of hides and 20,570 pounds of leather. In 1883, imports of manufactured leather were 150,242 pounds, valued at \$70,743.35, 1,390 packages of hides, and 14 cases of leather goods and saddlery. In 1884, the imports of manufactured leather were 112,035 pounds, valued at \$52,167.21, and 51 cases of leather goods and saddlery, and the exports direct to Europe were 2,539,200 pounds of hides and 520 pounds of leather.

WILLIAM H. GREINER.—The leather tannery belonging to this gentleman is situated at the corner of Webster Avenue and Dominick Street, is doing an extensive business, and ranks among the leading houses of its line in Chicago, the present capacity of the tannery being six hundred sides per week. Mr. Greiner first started a tannery in Chicago in 1857, on Bremer Street; from there he moved to the North-avenue bridge, on the North Branch of the river, in connection with H. Hach, they having formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Hach & Greiner, with a sales-room at No. 52 South Franklin Street. There he remained up to 1871, when the firm was dissolved; he then started on his own account at his present location. William H. Greiner was born in 1825, on the Rhine, in Germany; he received his education abroad, commencing his business career by learning the trade of tanning. Owing to some political trouble in his country, he came to America in 1849, and started at his trade in the employ of T. P. Howell & Co., at Newark, N. J.; from there he went to Sullivan County, N. Y., where he ran a tannery until 1856, when he came to Chicago. Mr. Greiner was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary Schmidt, of Sullivan County, N. Y. They have four children,—William H., Amelia, Julia and Mary.

WALKER, OAKLEY & Co. are dealers in leather and hides, and the house was established in 1867, by J. H. Walker and J. W. Oakley, then doing business at 46 Franklin Street. They remained at that location until 1871, when they removed to No. 177 Lake Street, where a little later they were burned out in the great fire, sustaining losses aggregating between \$50,000 and \$100,000. They

then took temporary quarters at No. 37 South Canal Street, and shortly afterward removed to Nos. 239-41 Lake Street, where they remained five years, and, in 1878, removed to Nos. 179-81 Lake Street. In 1879, Thomas C. Hammond became a partner in the firm, although he had an interest in the house from 1872, the style of which remained as before, Walker, Oakley & Co. This house, ranking among the largest of its kind in the country, has also a branch establishment in Boston, besides owning and operating two extensive tanneries in this city, in which about three hundred and fifty men are employed. An idea of the growth of the business may be gleaned from the statement that, in 1867, the total amount done did not exceed \$350,000, while it now reaches \$1,500,000 per annum. J. H. Walker is the non-resident member of the firm, and resides at Worcester, Mass., where he looks after the Eastern interests of the house.

THOMAS C. HAMMOND, of the firm of Walker, Oakley & Co., and prominently identified with the leather trade in Chicago and Boston, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born at Brampton, County of Peel, on October 10, 1839. He grew up and attended school at his native place and afterward entered his father's tannery. In 1863, he went to Dubuque and remained a short time. He then went to Detroit. In January of the following year, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Chicago Hide & Leather Company, remaining with this company over one year, at the end of which time he and his brother David engaged in the leather-finishing business. In January, 1872, he became connected with the firm of Walker & Oakley, and since then, for the past twelve years, has been interested in this well-known house. The firm of Walker, Oakley & Co., is one of the largest manufacturers of leather in this country, and the product of their extensive tanneries bears a high standard in the leather market and among the boot and shoe factories of the East and West. Mr. Hammond has a practical experience of over a quarter of a century, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of manufacturing all kinds of upper leather of the highest standard. In 1860, Mr. Hammond was married to Miss Lizzie Bell, a native of Brampton, Ontario, Canada. They have four children,—George B., Jennie R., Fred E. and Thomas T.

FRANKLIN SAWYER, of the firm of Franklin Sawyer & Co., dealers in hides at Nos. 203-7 Kinzie Street, began business in 1861, and is the oldest house continuously engaged in this line of trade in the city. He has withstood all commercial fluctuations and reverses, including a loss of one hundred thousand dollars by the fire of 1871. Very soon after the fire, he began business again, and may be now said to be one of the largest (if not the largest) dealers on the street, his sales amounting to about one-half a million dollars annually. Mr. Sawyer was born at New Salem, Mass., on May 22, 1833, and is a son of Aaron and Laura (Thayer) Sawyer, both natives of Massachusetts. The family came to Chicago in July, 1861, and the following August his father died from the effects of a sun-stroke, in his fifty-seventh year. Franklin was educated in Hinsdale, Mass. In 1850, his family moved to Ellenburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., where his father built a large tannery and Franklin remained at home until 1861, when he accompanied his father to Chicago, seeking a market for their leather in the West, instead of sending it East. They opened a store for this purpose at No. 235 Lake Street, under the firm name of Sawyer Bros., the firm being composed of Franklin, W. H. and Edwin. In 1866, Franklin sold out to his brothers, and they soon moved to Boston, and in a few years went out of business. Franklin, however, continued in business here alone, until 1871. After the fire he took A. S. Follansbee into partnership, which association continued until 1882, when he bought Mr. Follansbee out and has since been alone. On July 2, 1857, he married Miss Ellen M., daughter of James and Augusta Miller, natives of Chester, Mass. They have three children,—Mary Eliza, wife of J. P. Lydiard, of this city; Frederick Arthur and Robert Franklin. Mrs. Sawyer is a member of the Eighth Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sawyer is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M., and of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.

TURNER & RAY.—This well-known house was founded in 1859. In that year William H. Turner* and Leverett B. Sidway commenced a wholesale leather and saddlery business at No. 208 Randolph Street. In 1864, they sold their saddlery department to A. Ortmayer & Co., of which firm Mr. Turner and William V. Kay were members. In 1865, Turner & Sidway sold the leather business to Turner, Bristol & Co., the partners in the latter firm being William H. Turner, Charles Bristol and William V. Kay. Then Messrs. Turner & Sidway formed a stock company known as the Turner & Sidway Leather Company, Mr. Sidway being president and Mr. Turner secretary of the corporation. They operated a large tannery on the west side of the Elston Road, south of Division Street, for a number of years, and finally disposed of their interests in that line to the Union Hide and Leather Company, which is yet

*For a personal sketch of Mr. Turner, see Masonic History.

in operation. In 1867, Fred A. Ray bought out the interests of Mr. Kay in the firm of Turner, Bristol & Co., and the name was changed to Turner, Bristol & Ray. It so continued until 1872, when Mr. Bristol died, and the name was changed to Turner & Ray, so remaining to the present time. Thus it is that this firm has been closely allied to the history of Chicago for the past twenty-five years, and during that time no house has maintained a better reputation than that of Turner & Ray. When Turner & Sidway sold to Turner, Bristol & Co., the business was transferred to No. 49 Lake Street, where it remained until the great fire of 1871. Turner & Ray now occupy two floors, at No. 236 Randolph Street, thirty by one hundred and seventy-five feet in size. They carry a heavy stock of leather and shoe findings, and aim to have everything necessary to supply a shoe dealer or manufacturer. So absolutely important is it for dealers to keep fully abreast of the ever-changing modes and styles, that it tries the ability of the most experienced buyers to supply their needs. But Messrs. Turner & Ray are gentlemen of lengthy experience, practical in every detail of their business, and fully alive to the demands of their trade, which now aggregates \$200,000 annually.

WILLIAM GARDNER was born in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland, on May 24, 1846, and is a son of James and Janet (Govan) Gardner, natives of the above-named place. James followed mining through life, and himself and his wife died in their native town. William was educated in Scotland, and commenced the battle of life at the early age of nine years in the coal mines, following this business until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he went to Glasgow and commenced work in a starch factory, where he continued for six years. In 1871, he came to America and remained nearly twelve years in New York City, eleven years of which time he was with the firm of Keck & Mosser, dealers in hides and leather. He then came to Chicago and opened an office in company with Titus E. Geehr, as a hide-broker. Mr. Geehr was with him in the store in New York and came here with him. On June 19, 1873, Mr. Gardner married Miss Marcella, daughter of James and Eliza Foster, natives of Ireland; they came to America some years ago and located in Jersey City, where James died. By the above marriage there were five children, of whom William is the only one now living. Mr. Gardner is a member of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, also of the Knights of Honor and the Caledonian Society, of which latter he is chief.

GREY, CLARK & ENGLE.—In 1848, this business was started as the firm of C. F. Grey & Co., at No. 181 Lake Street. Soon afterward they established a tannery on the North Side, at what is now the State-street Bridge. They then built their present tannery corner of Halsted Street on the North Branch. In 1856, C. F. Grey retiring, the firm became Grey, Marshall & Co., composed of William L. Grey, James D. Marshall and Bruce Clark. In 1862, Mr. Marshall retired; it then became Grey, Clark & Co. Five years later Bruce Clark died, and was succeeded in the firm by John M. Clark, his brother, who is still a member. In 1880, the firm of Edward Engle & Bro., which had been in the leather trade here since 1862, dissolved and Edward Engle then became connected with the present house of Grey, Clark & Engle, which organized as a stock company under the incorporation laws of Illinois; William L. Grey, president; Edward Engle, vice-president, and John M. Clark, secretary and treasurer. They now operate two large tanneries in this city, the annual output of which amounts to over \$1,500,000 per annum. They also employ from three hundred to three hundred and fifty men.

William L. Grey was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1833. In 1850, he came to Chicago and engaged in the leather business. He married Sarah D. Dellenbaugh, daughter of Samuel Dellenbaugh, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y.; they have three children,—Jesse, Florence and Walter C.

Edward Engle was born in Alsace, France, in 1836. In 1854, he came to America and settled in Berks County, Penn., where he remained for two years, and then went to Boston, Mass., and engaged in the leather business with William Quirin, as a member of the firm of William Quirin & Co. In 1860, they closed out their interests and went to Ottawa, Ill., engaging in the same business until 1862, when the firm dissolved. Mr. Engle then came to Chicago, and, with N. B. Bristol, formed the firm of Bristol & Engle. In 1868, this firm dissolved, and Mr. Engle, in company with his brother Augustus Engle, continued the leather business as the firm of Edward Engle & Bro. In 1880, Augustus Engle retired from the firm and the business was consolidated, by Edward Engle, with the firm of Grey & Clark, forming the present house of Grey, Clark & Engle. In 1871, Mr. Engle married Miss Julia H. Vette, of Ottawa, Ill. They have two children,—Cora A. and Edward V.

AUGUSTUS ENGLE was born in the province of Alsace, France, on August 1, 1841. He was brought up in one of the manufacturing towns of that populous region, and, like most of the boys of that time, served his apprenticeship at one of the factories. He learned the leather business, and when eighteen years old decided to come to America. He landed in Boston in 1859, and after spending

some time in learning the American methods of the business, came west to Ottawa, Ill., in 1860, and was employed as superintendent for his brother, Edward Engle, and William Quirin, who were engaged in the leather business as the firm of William Quirin & Co. In 1862, upon the dissolution of the firm, Mr. Engle accompanied Mr. Quirin to Boston, and remained with him as superintendent until 1866, when Mr. Engle came to Chicago and became superintendent for his brother, Edward Engle, who had, in 1862, come to Chicago and formed a co-partnership with N. B. Bristol, in the leather business, as the firm of Bristol & Engle. In 1868, this firm dissolved, when Mr. Engle formed a co-partnership with his brother Edward, under the firm name of E. Engle & Brother, and carried on the business of manufacturing leather. They dissolved partnership in 1880, and Augustus Engle withdrew from active business life, having amassed a comfortable fortune, a portion of which he has devoted to the erection of a large and beautiful residence on State Street, near Lincoln Park. Mr. Engle was married on December 18, 1866, to Miss Charlotte Vette, daughter of John D. Vette, one of the early settlers of Ottawa. They have one son Walter.

NAHUM GURLEY was born in Oswego County, N. Y., on August 5, 1840, and is a son of Daniel and Lydia (Rich) Gurley. Daniel is a native of Rutland, Vt., and Lydia was born at Otsego, New York, where she died in 1856. Daniel married again and moved to Danville, Ill., where he still resides; he has been in the lumber trade the greater part of his life. Nahum was educated at the Academy in Mexico, N. Y. He came to Toledo, Ohio, and took a situation as a clerk in a hide and leather store, where he remained for one year, and then moved to Jacksonville, Ill., and bought out a brother, who was engaged in the same occupation, which he continued ten years. He then went to St. Louis, Mo., and carried on the business eight years. In September, 1880, he came to Chicago, having formed a partnership with Henry Sayers of St. Louis, which continued four years, when Mr. Gurley purchased Mr. Sayer's interest, and has since continued the business alone at No. 65 Dearborn Avenue. In 1868, he married Miss Hester, daughter of Dr. W. D. R. and Maria (Cartwright) Trotter; Maria was a daughter of Rev. Peter Cartwright, the noted Methodist revivalist. Mr. Gurley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar, having joined the order at Jacksonville.

JOHN MILLER, of the firm of Miller & Klein, was born on January 30, 1845, at Eppsheim, Alsace, France; he is the son of George and Mary (Reitzenthaler) Miller. In 1846, the family came to the United States and located at Northfield, Cook Co., Ill., on a farm. John was educated in Northfield until he was nineteen years of age, when he obtained money and went to Plainfield, DuPage Co., Ill., and attended the Northwestern College one year. At twenty years of age, he came to Chicago, and in 1864, began work for Grey, Marshall & Co., tanners, where he remained until 1871. After the fire, he engaged in the hide business, and, in 1873, formed a partnership with Martin C. Klein, in the hide brokerage business. In 1876, their company changed to a regular commission handling of hides, pelts and furs. This is one of the heaviest hide commission houses in the Northwest, averaging about one million five hundred thousand dollars annually. In 1869, Mr. Miller married Miss Eliza, daughter of William and Abbie A. (Miller) Strausberger; they have three children,—Estella, Ada and Maurice. Mr. and Mrs. Miller belong to Professor Swing's Church.

MARTIN C. KLEIN, of the firm of Miller & Klein, was born in Prussia, on the River Rhine, on April 16, 1828. He is the son of Martin and Katharina (Burns) Klein. He was educated in the schools of his native country and after his school days, engaged in a hardware store, where he remained for three years. He then went into a hotel and remained three years. In 1854, he came to America, locating in Chicago, and worked for Grey, Marshall & Co., tanners, where he remained for about eighteen and a half years, under various changes of proprietors. In 1873, Mr. Klein engaged in the hide commission business in company with John Miller, in which they have since continued. In 1854, Mr. Klein married Miss Angelina Barben, who was also a native of Prussia, their wedding tour being a trip to this country. There were six children by this marriage, two of whom are now living,—Fred B. and Christina. Mrs. Klein died in 1863, and, in 1864, Mr. Klein married Caroline, daughter of Nicholas and Katherina Niederkorn. There are four children by this marriage,—John P., Nicholas C., Mathias Joseph and Rosa Mary. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

FURS.—The great fire of 1871 swept away nearly every fur-dealing and fur-manufacturing establishment in Chicago, but a revival and progress in the trade became manifest as soon as the city was re-built, until, in 1880, there were ten establishments engaged in the business of dressed furs. The census report of that year gives the capital invested by the proprietors of these places as amounting to \$160,500, the number of em-

This circumstance exerted a beneficial influence upon prices, which were well maintained; and, in consequence, the receipts of the following year were 1,369,039 pounds, an increase of 617,201 pounds over the preceding year. The shipments for 1855 exceeded the entire receipts of the years 1854 and 1855, owing, no doubt, to the large retention of stocks in second hands, as already noticed. The variation in prices for the years 1852 to 1855 were as follows: 1852, 18 to 37; 1853, 38 to 45; 1854, 20 to 31; 1855, 22 to 38.

From 1855 to 1859, the trade in wool gradually decreased. Not that wool-growing in the Northwest had diminished, but that Eastern manufacturers (by whom most of the clip was purchased) employed agents in the country to purchase directly from growers, who either sent to the nearest lake port for shipment, or forwarded by railroads not touching at Chicago. As is shown in the accompanying table, the receipts and shipments of wool had fallen to 918,319 and 934,595 pounds, respectively, and the following year witnessed a still farther falling off. The tables present in succinct form a statement of the fluctuations in the trade, as regards receipts, shipments and prices. The reader will not fail to notice the extraordinary, and somewhat abrupt, increase in receipts and shipments in 1871 as compared with 1870. Two facts may be mentioned in explanation. In the first place it must be borne in mind that, while the figures there given are taken from statements contained in the reports of the Board of Trade, no daily reports of current business are made to that body or its officers, and, in the absence of specific data, resort must be had to approximation and estimates. In the second place, the opening of many new "ranches" in the far West caused an increase in shipments from the Pacific Slope.

The next noticeable comparative annual advance occurred in 1874, and is to be accounted for by the following circumstances: Old stocks had been nearly exhausted before the new clip began to move. Woolen goods were depressed, and it was believed that the prices of new wool would be generally low. A high tariff and high prices abroad, however, diverted foreign-grown wool from this country. Hence, manufacturers had to depend chiefly on the domestic clip, and the West was invaded by Eastern buyers. The receipts at, and shipments from, Chicago, although largely in excess of those of the previous year, would have been still greater, had not many of these buyers purchased directly from growers, thus diverting the wool of the Northwest from its natural centre. The crop of the year, however, was smaller than that of 1873, and Chicago merchants secured a fair proportion of the entire volume of business. The following brief table presents a comparative view of the production in eight Western States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin) for 1873-74, together with importations at New York and Boston during the first three-quarters of the years 1873-75, inclusive:

Product in 1873.....	30,502,554 pounds.
Product in 1874.....	35,727,841 pounds.
Importations in 1872.....	81,840,556 pounds.
Importations in 1873.....	45,105,332 pounds.
Importations in 1874.....	33,007,453 pounds.

Another remarkable increase in the amount of the annual business done appears to have occurred in 1870, which year presented some noteworthy features in the trade's history. The season was a surprise. At the opening of the year, the outlook was not encouraging. Woolen goods were low and manufacturers were carrying heavy stocks. The latter, however, found relief from the results of over-production by immense auc-

tion sales early in the spring, and commenced at once buying the new clip, though at somewhat lower prices than had prevailed during 1869. Some of the leading Eastern factories secured a stock of raw material sufficient for two years. This movement on the part of manufacturers was so sudden, that the speculative element cut a smaller figure than usual until toward the middle of the season, and farmers, as a rule, sold too early in the year to reap the full advantages of the situation. The season closed with the West nearly cleared of wool, the sales having embraced about 50,000 pounds of old wool carried into the new year. A special feature in the year's business was the increase in the receipts of wool from Colorado, which was annually improving in quality, with a corresponding appreciation in prices.

From 1876 until the close of 1885, the trade in wool has presented no features of special interest. The volume of trade during the latter year was slightly in excess of that of the former, and the scope of territory tributary to the Chicago market was considerably enlarged, there having been noteworthy additions to the receipts from Montana, Texas and Utah. Three new houses were opened in the city during the year and all did an increased business, old stocks being well cleared up before the new clip began to arrive. The speculative demand was considerable; large lines of wool were handled by operators of this class; and at the close of the year large quantities were so held.

Year	Receipts by lake and rail.	Shipments.	Range of prices.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Cents.
1858 ..	1,053,026	1,053,674	30 @ 34
1859 ..	918,319	934,595	40 @ 42
1860 ..	859,248	839,269	43 @ 47
1861 ..	1,184,208	1,300,617	22 @ 27
1862 ..	1,523,571	2,101,514	45 @ 50
1863 ..	2,531,104	3,438,007	55 @ 62
1864 ..	4,304,388	7,554,379	64 @ 105
1865 ..	7,639,749	9,923,069	45 @ 60
1866 ..	12,200,640	12,301,935	35 @ 50
1867 ..	11,218,000	11,203,717	47 @ 50
1868 ..	12,050,415	13,101,102	40 @ 51
1869 ..	8,023,003	8,273,024	35 @ 47
1870 ..	14,751,080	15,826,536	40 @ 53
1871 ..	27,020,021	24,351,524	45 @ 63
1872 ..	28,181,500	27,720,080	27 @ 80
1873 ..	34,486,858	32,715,453	20 @ 65
1874 ..	45,018,519	30,342,721	25 @ 55
1875 ..	49,476,091	51,835,822	25 @ 55
1876 ..	57,000,828	61,145,066	18 @ 53
1877 ..	45,652,830	45,340,422	20 @ 44
1878 ..	43,428,403	43,000,607	18 @ 44
1879 ..	48,500,540	47,513,038	10 @ 55
1880 ..	40,195,696	38,537,102	20 @ 62
1881 ..	45,343,953	40,588,000	22 @ 50
1882 ..	30,000,000	45,208,863	18 @ 43
1883 ..	40,433,104	44,300,187	17 @ 40
1884 ..	42,000,301	53,534,026	16 @ 38
1885 ..	48,160,795	49,434,786	11 @ 32

J. SHERMAN HALL was born in Litchfield County, Conn., on March 12, 1836, and is a son of George E. and Julia A. (Sherman) Hall. His father moved to Wisconsin in 1851, whence, in 1859, the family came to Illinois, and located on a farm in Jefferson. After living there for five years they removed to Chicago. J. Sherman Hall was educated in the common schools of Connecticut. After leaving school, at sixteen years of age, he obtained a situation in the wholesale store of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York City, where he remained for two years. He then went, with his parents, to Wisconsin and was on a farm with his father for one year, after which he again entered mercantile business, this time at Richland City, Wis., as salesman. He remained a clerk but a few months, when he bought out the concern, and continued it two years. In May, 1856, he disposed of it and came to Chicago and established a commission business in company with Monroe C. Sherman, of Woodbury, Conn., under the firm name of Sherman & Hall. Mr. Sherman died in 1865. In 1865, William J. Pope be-

came a partner and the firm name was changed to Sherman, Hall & Pope, and so continued until 1866, when J. W. Lybrand, of Richland Center, Wis., came into the firm, and the name was again changed to Sherman, Hall & Lybrand. In 1870, Mr. Hall bought out his partners and carried on the business one year alone, under the name of Sherman, Hall & Co. He then associated Nathan B. Cook, of Red Bank, N. J., with him and the firm then became Sherman, Hall & Cook, which continued until 1875, when Mr. Cook sold his interest to Mr. Hall, who has since conducted the business under the name of Sherman, Hall & Co. Mr. Hall was one of the early members of the Board of Trade. His business has been large since he first began—averaging from three to five million dollars, annually, the first ten years. The fire of 1871 destroyed all of his property and he also suffered severely by the panic of 1873; but, being determined to pay all debts and press energetically forward, he has kept in business where less resolute men would have failed, and now has an excellent trade. He has been largely identified with the domestic dried fruit trade, and for fifteen years was the leader in the Northwest in this branch of business. He retired from this trade in 1884, and removed from the corner of Michigan Avenue and South Water Street, where he had been located since 1864, to the corner of Dearborn Avenue and Michigan Street, the center of the wool trade. He is now doing a wool commission business exclusively. The handling of wool always formed a large proportion of his business, he having handled as much, perhaps, as any house in that trade. In 1859, he married Miss Frances E. Whitlock, of Chicago. They have had eight children, of whom there are six living: Eugene S., Grace W., Harriet L., Frank W., Sada J., and Louis J. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Union Park Congregational Church.

A. M. LEWIS, senior member of the firm of Lewis & Howard, wool merchants, was born on February 28, 1828, at Madison, Madison Co., N. Y., and is the son of Charles and Sarah (Morton) Lewis. He was educated in the common schools and Academy of his native town. He remained at home, working on the farm, until he was nineteen, when he learned the Daguerrean business, which he followed for about three years. He then engaged as clerk with the firm of Lucas & Coe, who kept a general store and managed the post-office in Madison, N. Y., remaining with them six years. In the spring of 1856, he came West, and, after spending several months in travelling over the Western country, he accepted the position of bookkeeper for Lull & Lewis, lumber dealers in this city, commencing with them on March 1, 1857. The hard times, in the summer and fall of 1857, necessitated a dissolution of the firm during the first year of his employment, in consequence of which his position as bookkeeper was necessarily vacated. Shortly after this he formed a partnership with H. B. Lewis and B. H. Newell, and, in March, 1858, this firm commenced business as dealers in hides, pelts and wool under the firm name of Lewis, Newell & Co. This continued some two years, when Mr. Newell withdrew, and the business was continued by H. B. & A. M. Lewis until 1863, when William H. Brooks, Jr., was admitted into the firm, the name of which was changed to Lewises & Brooks, and under this name transacted a wool business almost exclusively until the spring of 1871, when the firm dissolved. At that time, H. B. Lewis and Mr. Brooks retired from the business, and A. M. Lewis continued it alone until after the fire of October, 1871, when A. B. Tuttle, of Utica, N. Y., became his partner, under the firm name of Lewis & Tuttle. In 1876, J. H. Howard was admitted as a silent partner, and so remained until the spring of 1880, when Mr. Lewis and Mr. Howard bought out Mr. Tuttle's interest, and, under the firm name of Lewis & Howard, they have continued the wool trade, in which they are still (1885) engaged, at Nos. 184-86 Washington Street. As showing the rapid growth and present magnitude of this branch of Chicago's trade, Mr. Lewis said: "When I began the wool trade in Chicago in 1858, the annual receipts in this market were less than 100,000 pounds, while, in 1884 they were over 40,000,000, and during this period, in consequence of War, panics and the fire of 1871, I have seen the prices vary from 25c. to \$1.10 a pound." In September, 1865, Mr. Lewis married Harriet F. Tolles, of Boston, Mass., daughter of Elisha and Harriet (Frisbie) Tolles, natives of Connecticut. They have two daughters,—Marian M. and Bertha T.

JOHN HENRY HOWARD is a member of the firm of Lewis & Howard, wool dealers and commission merchants, Nos. 184-86 Washington Street. He was born at Lawrence, Mass., on June 17, 1849, and is a son of John B. and Eliza R. (Hayward) Howard. Mr. Howard comes from a family noted for longevity; his grandmother on the paternal side is now living (1885) at the age of one hundred and two years; she is a direct descendant of General Putnam of Revolutionary fame. The family are among the oldest settlers of Massachusetts, as the following inscription on a tablet in the family burial lot at North Reading will show: "Jabez Hayward, who died July 8, 1797, aged eighty-four years." One branch of his descendants still writes the name in the old style, "Hayward." John H. was educated in the High School at Lawrence, Mass., and in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; afterward taking a course in

the business college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His first work was in the Methuen Woolen Mills, Mass., where he remained for three years and acquired an extensive knowledge of the wool business. On December 31, 1869, he arrived at Detroit, Mich., and worked eight months for Holmes, Butler & Co., wool dealers. In September, 1870, he came to Chicago, and soon engaged in the wool trade. In 1871, he formed a partnership with James Walton, in the same business, at No. 118 South Water Street; the fire in October during that year dissolved the firm. In three days after the fire, Mr. Howard again started in this business on West Lake Street; he removed in a short time to a larger store on West Washington Street, remaining there for one year. He then came to the corner of Michigan Avenue and South Water Street, where he continued until 1874, at which time he gave up business for himself and took charge of the wool interests of Enos Brown & Co. (Bowen Brothers), where he remained until February, 1876, at which date he became a partner in the firm of Lewis & Tuttle, the style of the firm remaining Lewis & Tuttle until March 26, 1880, when Mr. Lewis and himself purchased Mr. Tuttle's interest, and the firm name was changed to Lewis & Howard. Edward B. Howard, the only brother of John H. Howard, is also in the wool business with this firm. On December 28, 1869, J. H. Howard married Lucinda A., daughter of Ruel and Mehitabel (Kinder) Pray; they have four children,—Hattie E., Mildred R., Henry B. and Edward C. Mr. Howard is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M.

THOMAS W. HALL, of the firm of T. W. Hall & Co., dealers in wool, Nos. 176-80 Michigan Street, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, on July 12, 1818; he is a son of Joseph and Dilla (Moore) Hall, who came to Ohio from Virginia in 1801, when Ohio was the Far West. His father was a Methodist Episcopal clergyman for sixty-one years, and was known as a man of great piety and zeal in the cause of Christ. He died in Monroe, Wis., in 1860, his wife having died in Medina County, Ohio, in 1847. Thomas W. attended such schools as were known at that early day in Ohio. After his school days he began selling goods and buying wool in Savannah, Ashland Co. O., where he remained seven years. In 1847, he moved to Madison, Wis., and continued the sale of groceries for two years. In 1849, he went to California on foot with an ox-team, and remained until 1854, selling goods and making considerable money. In 1854, he returned to Greene County, Wis., and purchased two fine farms, living on one of them six years, after which he came to Chicago, and engaged in the wool trade with Jesse McAllister and Jonas Livermore of Philadelphia, the firm name being McAllister, Hall & Livermore, which continued two years, when they dissolved by mutual consent. Soon after this, Mr. Hall went into partnership with B. F. Pixley and John Kinsey, the firm name being Pixley, Hall & Kinsey until 1868, when two of Mr. Hall's sons bought out Messrs. Pixley and Kinsey, and the firm became T. W. Hall & Co. which was burned out by the fire of 1871, they losing fifty-two thousand dollars. T. W. Hall soon resumed business, the older son going out of the company, and a younger brother, Charles, coming into partnership with his father, still remains with him. This is the third oldest wool house in the city, and is probably the second largest house in the trade. They have handled about one million five hundred thousand pounds of wool in the year 1884. On April 16, 1839, Mr. Hall married Miss Catherine, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Castle) Smith, who came to Ohio from Pennsylvania at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have had nine children, seven of whom are yet living,—Elizabeth, wife of Major F. Q. Ball, Chicago; Joseph G. (formerly a partner of his father), married and in business for himself in this city; Hiram R. (also formerly a partner of his father), married and living at Burlington, Wis.; Kate, Hattie, Charles and William. Mr. and Mrs. Hall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hall is a regular attendant of the People's (Dr. Thomas's) Church.

JAMES RIELLY, JR., was born in Dublin, Ireland, on December 24, 1837, and is a son of James and Margaret (Coyle) Rielly. James was educated in Dublin, and worked at the trade of wool-pulling three years, when he went into a dyeing establishment and worked for six years. On September 2, 1854, he enlisted in the British army and remained in service ten and a half years. He went to Calcutta, and from there marched eighteen hundred miles to Pashwaur, where the army commenced fighting the East Indians. He was in several severe battles, at the siege of Delhi, Attec and Kibar Pass. He marched back to Calcutta, and there took vessel for Hong Kong, visited Canton and Peking, thence back to Portsmouth, England, then to Dublin, and then again to England. He was discharged on January 2, 1865. In the same year he came to New York, where he landed the day President Lincoln was assassinated. He remained in New York two years, and then returned to Dublin, and after one year came back to America, locating in Brooklyn, where he remained until 1876, in the wool-pulling business. In that year, he came to Chicago and continued work at his trade. In 1882, he commenced a co-operative partnership with John B. Murphy and others in the wool-pulling business, and they are doing a large amount of work. The firm dissolved

in 1885, since which time Mr. Rielly has been in the wool-pulling business for himself, at the corner of Noble and Division streets. On July 23, 1863, he married Miss Ellen Dempsey, a native of Ireland. There have been eight children by this marriage, seven living,—James, Lizzie, Frances, Annie, John, Margaret and Agnes. Mrs. Rielly died in Chicago, in 1878. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

RICHARD STREET was born on September 5, 1825, in Bannockburn, Scotland; he is a son of William and Lucy (Anderson) Street, who were natives of Yorkshire, England. Richard was educated in Scotland. Soon after completing his schooling, he engaged in the manufacture of woollens, in and near his native place, which he continued until 1855, when he came to the United States. He passed through Chicago, en route for Grant County, Wis., where he engaged in farming, and continued that business for four years. He then engaged in the manufacture of woollens, which he maintained until 1881, when he retired from that industry and came to Chicago. After his arrival here, he went into partnership with his son, Robert R., in cotton and woolen mill supplies, dyes and chemicals, and cotton and woolen yarns. They are doing a heavy and extensive trade, reaching west to California and Oregon, and east to Pennsylvania, averaging about \$400,000 annually. In 1847, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Helen (Dougal) Robertson, natives of Scotland, where Helen died. Robert came to America, and died in Grant County, Wis., at the advanced age of ninety years. There were ten children by the above marriage, nine living,—William, married and living in Janesville, Wis.; Robert R., married, and living in Chicago; Helen D.; John A., married and living at Lancaster, Wis.; Lucy A., wife of W. G. Kendrick, of Waukesha, Wis.; Isabella J., wife of A. E. McCortney, of Stillwater, Minn.; Richard W., married, and living in Chicago; George W. is in the United States Navy, on board the flag-ship "Lancaster," of the European squadron; and Charles A. Mr. Street and wife are members of the Centennial Baptist Church. Mr. Street is a Knight Templar, and member of Utica Commandery, No. 3, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

BROOM CORN.—The broom corn interest, considered as a separate branch of commercial enterprise, had no history in Chicago previous to the fire of 1871. It attained some importance as early as 1865, when the veterans in that line, Judge Samuel Boyles and T. F. Dunton, opened a market for its sale in this city. It was not until after the fire, however, that the handling of the commodity was made a specialty, and this business has grown in magnitude and importance, until there are now ten large dealers engaged in the trade in this city, namely, Samuel Boyles, T. F. Dunton, John Fishleigh, John M. Hubbard, W. S. Hancock, J. L. Stranahan, A. D. Ferry & Co., J. P. Gross & Co., W. L. Roseboom, and H. F. Vehmeyer. In 1871, broom corn was worth \$110 a ton, and there were 6,500 tons sold in Chicago. In 1885, the price was \$80 and the sales 12,200 tons.

The principal sources of supply for this market are Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois. The bulk of the article shipped here is sent to Indiana, Ohio, the Eastern and Middle States and Canada. Not over 1,200 tons are worked up in Chicago. The reports of the shipments of broom corn and the receipts of the same are very meagre, but a few items of interest have been collated from such sources as are available and reliable.

In 1871, the shipments amounted to 963,850 pounds. In 1872, the market was depressed, an overstocked supply and unremunerative prices being the rule, the shipments being 3,807 bales, and the exports by lake to Canada 777 bales, valued at \$6,723. In 1873, the estimated value of seeds and broom corn shipped from Chicago was \$2,000,000, the shipments by lake 3,211 bales, and the exports to Canada 1,720 bales, valued at \$15,503. In 1874, the shipments by lake were 488,640 pounds, the exports to Canada 228,065 pounds, valued at \$10,257. In 1875, the estimated value of shipments of seeds and broom corn was \$3,200,000, the exports to Canada 41,730 pounds, valued at \$3,341. In 1876, the estimated shipments of broom corn and seeds were \$3,750,000, the exports to Canada 2,206 pounds, with a light crop of the commodity in the Western States. In 1877, the exports to Canada were 1,500 pounds, and the shipments by lake 4,128 bales; in 1878, the shipments by lake, 710,800 pounds; in 1879, 5,385 bales; and in 1880, 8,090 bales with 576 bales exported to Canada, valued at \$9,268. In 1881, the product was inferior on account of drouth, 10,406 tons being received, and the exports to Canada were 643 bales,

valued at \$13,377, the shipments by lake being 3,883 bales. In 1882, the exports to Canada were 222,392 pounds, value \$15,770, and the shipments by lake 5,867 bales, the total receipts of the year being 9,384 tons, shipments 9,489 tons, and 111 tons shipped to Canada, the choice corn coming from Missouri with a large crop. In 1883, the receipts were 15,038 tons, the shipments were 3,504 bales, and, in 1884, the receipts by lake 2,586 bales. The receipts for 1884 aggregated 11,423 tons, and, in 1885, 11,668 tons, the shipments for 1884 being 6,416 tons, and for 1885 they were 8,869 tons.

The interest is bulked, as to location, mainly in the North Division of the city, and is becoming an important element in the world of commerce. The estimated value of seeds and broom corn passing through Chicago for nine years is as follows:

1875, \$3,200,000; 1876, \$3,750,000; 1877, \$4,250,000; 1878, \$3,800,000; 1879, \$5,400,000; 1880, \$6,200,000; 1881, \$8,250,000; 1882, \$9,358,000; and, in 1883, \$9,260,000.

THOMAS F. DUNTON was born at Marlborough, Mass., on October 1, 1828, and is a son of Thomas and Catharine (Gates) Dunton. His father died at eighty-five and his mother at eighty years of age, within ten days of each other. Their married life affords an item of unusual interest in the fact that during sixty years they were only once separated for twenty-four hours. Thomas F. Dunton was educated at Gates Academy, at Marlborough, an institution founded and endowed by his maternal grandfather. At fourteen years of age, he bought his time from his father for \$500, and secured a situation in a boot and shoe manufactory, learning the trade and receiving good wages. At twenty years of age he had paid his father, to whom he bade good-bye and started for the West. Reaching Marietta, Ohio, he commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes, and remained there about one year, when he moved the factory to Chillicothe, and formed a partnership with Samuel Hol-yoke, which continued three years. They employed some fifty men and did a large business. Mr. Holyoke sold out and William McDougall succeeded him as partner and remained in the firm for five years, until the time of his death. Daniel Dustman then became, and for three years continued, a partner. In 1860, Mr. Dunton sold out, came to Chicago, and opened a boot and shoe store, which he conducted for five years, and then disposed of it. In 1866, he began furnishing broom makers with supplies, a business which his ability and energy have built up until his annual sales now aggregate about one hundred thousand dollars. In his long business life he has always met every financial obligation at its maturity, paying dollar for dollar. In December, 1853, he married Miss Marie Crosby, of Columbus, Ohio. They have had three children,—Anna, wife of Bradford W. Ripley, a lumber merchant of this city; Nellie and May.

WILLIAM L. ROSEBOOM, principal of the firm of W. L. Roseboom & Co., was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., on July 12, 1842, and is a son of Garrett and Catharine (Hutton) Roseboom. He was educated in the common schools of his State, and reared on the farm; after leaving which he took a situation in a broom factory, where he remained five years. Soon afterward he came to Galesburg, Ill., as manufacturer's agent for the purchase of broom corn, where he remained five years more. In the spring of 1876, he came to Chicago and commenced the business he is now engaged in, forming a partnership with Olof Hawkinson, of Galesburg, and Wesley Birch of this city, formerly of Amsterdam, N. Y., which lasted two years, when Mr. Roseboom purchased the interest of Mr. Birch. In September, 1883, he bought out the interest of Mr. Hawkinson in the business, and has since continued it. In 1871, he married Miss Susan, daughter of Alfred and Margaret (Peters) Birch, natives of Amsterdam, New York, where Alfred died in December, 1874; Margaret still lives there. Alfred was a manufacturer, and a leading church member in the Methodist Church. By the above marriage there are three children,—Eva, John and Alfred.

CHARLES J. STRATTON, of the firm of W. L. Roseboom & Co., was born in Chenango County, N. Y., on February 12, 1844, and is the son of A. G. and Caroline (Wilcox) Stratton. He was educated in the common schools of New York, and reared on a farm. In 1869, he began the manufacture of brooms in Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y., and remained at this business until 1881, when he came to Chicago and engaged as a working partner with the above house. They have a handle factory at Alba, Mich., which turns out about three car-loads of broom handles weekly. In 1865, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Charles and Julia (Simons) Kinney, natives of Chenango County, N. Y. They have two children,—D. A. and Adelaide B.

FRANK RICH was born at St. Charles, Canada East, on May 31, 1837, and is a son of Oliver and Ida Rich, who were also natives of Canada. He remained on a farm until he was twelve years of age, when he and an older brother came to Massachusetts, and

Frank went on a farm and worked for one year, and then learned the trade of a broom maker. He came to Chicago in 1854, and soon after went to St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., and engaged in the factory of E. D. Ferry. He afterward worked for E. W. Warner, of Chicago, and again returned and worked for Mr. Ferry. He then went to Williamsville, N. Y., and worked at his trade until 1862, when he enlisted in the 27th New York Battery, and served until the close of the War, when he was honorably discharged, on June 22, 1865, at Buffalo. He was in many severe battles, including those at Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and many other engagements. After his discharge he went to work at his trade, and remained one year in Buffalo. In 1867, he came to Chicago, worked several years at his trade, and also worked a number of years in Indiana. In 1875, he began the manufacture of brooms in Chicago, and has continued that business, with the addition, in 1884, of dealing in broom corn. In 1865, he married Miss Matilda, daughter of Nelson Pauquette, a native of Canada. They have two children,—Frank and George. In 1866, Mrs. Rich died, and, in 1870, Mr. Rich married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth Murphy. By the latter marriage there have been nine children, seven now living,—Ida, William, Harry, Clara, Nellie, Lizzie and Gertrude.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Few persons realize how large is the commerce of Chicago in dairy products. The receipts and shipments at this market have steadily increased for a long series of years, and both butter and cheese are exported from this city to Europe, directly, in very considerable quantities. In 1872, the butter trade had assumed such proportions that monthly statistics of receipts and shipments were prepared under the direction of the Board of Trade, in like manner as other leading article of commerce. And, in 1873, the secretary of that body, in his general review of the year's business, deemed the subject of such importance as to deserve the following comment:

"In the products of the dairy a very marked improvement has been discernible, both in the volume of the business and in the character of the goods sent to market. Increased and more careful attention to the manufacture of butter and cheese, in this and the adjoining States, seems to be receiving its just recognition and reward. It is hoped and believed, that in a few years the Northwest will become as noted for fine qualities of dairy products, as it has been, in the not distant past, for its large production of the lowest grades worthy the name of butter and cheese."

The organization, in 1872, of the Produce Exchange, its membership being composed largely of dealers in the minor agricultural products, proved a success and exerted a beneficial influence on the trade in dairy products.

The manufacture of butter and cheese in Illinois increased rapidly from 1873, and soon assumed large proportions, while, with the increase in production, came also a vast improvement in the quality of these articles. Large quantities of Illinois dairy products began to be exported to Europe, and rapidly established a reputation abroad which promised a liberal increase in that branch of agricultural industry.

The history of the trade from that date furnishes no items of extraordinary interest. It presents a story of constant and remarkable growth until 1885, which is shown by the following tables. The reason for this diminution in the export trade is found in the successful Canadian competition and in increased production in Europe.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF BUTTER AT CHICAGO, FROM 1872 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Receipts. Pounds.	Shipments. Pounds.	Year.	Receipts. Pounds.	Shipments. Pounds.
1872 --	14,574,777	11,497,537	1879 .	54,623,223	51,262,151
1873 --	22,283,765	12,851,303	1880 .	67,337,044	59,970,601
1874 --	28,743,606	16,020,190	1881 .	66,270,785	56,109,762
1875 --	21,508,991	19,249,081	1882 .	66,954,015	59,927,879
1876 --	33,941,573	34,140,609	1883 .	75,333,082	76,554,902
1877 --	41,989,905	37,010,993	1884 .	83,410,144	90,600,379
1878 --	48,379,282	44,507,599	1885 .	92,275,988	96,816,686

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CHEESE AT CHICAGO, FROM 1879 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year	Receipts. Pounds.	Shipments. Pounds.
1879.....	32,590,519	28,016,178
1880.....	43,664,790	35,389,130
1881.....	46,033,000	35,551,000
1882.....	45,151,000	30,274,000
1883.....	47,596,000	36,644,000
1884.....	39,477,000	36,621,000
1885.....	41,443,755	30,208,738

DIRECT EXPORTATIONS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FROM CHICAGO TO EUROPE, FROM 1873 TO 1885.

Year.	Butter, pounds.	Cheese, pounds.	Butter and cheese, packages.
1873.....	-----	-----	12,249
1874.....	-----	-----	7,533
1875.....	-----	-----	55,425
1876.....	-----	-----	66,910
1877.....	-----	-----	87,574
1878.....	-----	-----	227,286
1879.....	-----	-----	192,656
1880.....	-----	-----	347,468
1881.....	2,774,027	14,195,737	-----
1882.....	648,238	9,825,533	-----
1883.....	2,214,366	11,095,564	-----
1884.....	3,226,977	8,209,987	-----
1885.....	1,749,255	4,736,697	140,000

P. MORAN & Co. are dealers in butter and cheese, the house having been organized in 1857, and composed, at that time, of Patrick Moran and Insley C. Dow, one of the well known manufacturers of dairy products in the Western Reserve, Ohio. The partnership remained in existence for some time, when Mr. Insley withdrew and two of his sons took his interest, continuing the business until 1877, when their share was purchased by Mr. Moran. In 1877, A. E. Woodhull also became a partner, being succeeded, in 1878, by the sons of Mr. Moran, Edward P., William J., and Robert H., forming the present firm, under the old firm name of P. Moran & Co. Patrick Moran, the senior member of the firm, came West in 1856 in the interest of Mr. Dow, of Ohio, and passing through Chicago became satisfied of its future greatness. Returning to Ohio, he told this to his friends, and they persuaded him to establish a business in Chicago, in order to sell their products on commission. Then commenced the development of the dairy interest of the West. In 1858, Mr. Moran, M. A. Devine and Isaac Wanzer built factory "A" at Elgin, Ill., and commenced the manufacture of cheese and butter, but, on account of their being western products, it seemed impossible to sell these articles, and finally they placed the goods upon the market on their merits and did not brand them, when they found a ready sale, being taken in preference to Western Reserve cheese or Orange County butter. They afterward built factories "A" and "B," and then other factories sprung up like mushrooms. Then followed in their lead Wisconsin, which proved to be just the climate for curing cheese, and through the influence of the Chicago parties, Sheboygan and vicinity became the center of cheese-making. Iowa followed in the wake, but, on account of the climate being unsuited to the curing of cheese, dairymen of that State confined their labors to producing butter. Then Minnesota also commenced the dairy interest, and latterly Nebraska. The firm of P. Moran & Co. found that it was necessary to increase the demand for these products, for they were receiving about fifteen hundred cheese and five hundred tubs of butter daily, so they opened a branch at New York City, and finally at Liverpool, and commenced the export business. In this way they provided for the surplus, and were the means of attracting buyers from London and other cities, and at the present time there are eight buyers from London and Scotland in Chicago, making it unnecessary for the London branch to be maintained.

Patrick Moran was born in the west of Ireland in 1833, and is the son of Patrick and Bridget (Quinn) Moran. He received a common school education in his native land, and at the age of eighteen left Ireland. His father was a farmer, and, in the year of the famine in Ireland, seemed by intuition to foresee the blight of the potato in that country, and at once set about the erection of a grist mill, and did much to supply the wants of the poor suffering people, by grinding the grists of grain that were dealt out to them, being sent

from the United States. Patrick was the only son in a large family, having eight living sisters. He came to New York City in 1851, and remained only a short time, when he went to Ohio, locating on the Western Reserve, and commenced work for Mr. Dow (who was afterward his partner in Chicago) for eight dollars a month. He commenced business on a very small scale in Chicago, but, by strict attention to its interests and great energy, he has succeeded in building up a fine business. He was an early member of the Board of Trade in Chicago, when the membership cost only \$5, and has been a continual trader on 'change since. When the fire of 1871 swept off the business of South Water Street, it left him a ruined man financially, being heavily in debt, but, to his credit it is said, he paid every dollar of his indebtedness with interest until paid. Mr. Moran was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1855, to Miss Barbara McGuire; they have four sons, Edward P., William J. and Robert (active partners in the firm of P. Moran & Co.), and George D.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.—The manufacture of artificial butter has, for several years, exerted a disturbing influence upon the butter market of Chicago, as upon that of other cities. Two varieties of the product are made here, butterine and oleomargarine. Probably few consumers recognize the difference—which is marked—the two being confounded in the popular nomenclature.

Butterine is simply a compound of refined and neutralized lard, mixed with butter in certain proportions.

Oleomargarine is more or less a modification of a process devised by an eminent French chemist, whose method of procedure may be briefly described as follows: Finely minced beef suet was mixed with carbonate of potash and fresh sheeps' stomachs, cut into small fragments. Under the influence of heat, the pepsin in the sheeps' stomachs separated the fat from the cellular tissue; when cool, the fatty matter was removed, and subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, separating it into stearine and oleomargarine. About ten pounds of the latter product were mixed with four pints of milk and three pints of water, and the whole churned together. The resulting compound, when well washed, resembled in appearance, taste and consistency, ordinary butter. The product was approved, on dietetic grounds, by French officials, who imposed upon its manufacture and sale taxes identical with those levied upon natural butter.

Strenuous efforts have been made, from time to time, by dairymen and others, to secure legislation in Illinois prohibiting both the manufacture and sale of artificial butter, but they have not hitherto been crowned with success. There can be little doubt that the product, in some form, has a place upon the tables of many Chicago families who would promptly exclude it from the household dietary list, were they aware of its presence. Its sale as natural butter, however, is to be attributed rather to retailers than manufacturers, who, as a rule, sell their goods without pretence. It is impossible to state, with absolute accuracy, either the number of artificial butter manufacturers in the city, or the volume of business. It may be said, however, that there are at least ten establishments who are regarded as "leading," and that the trade is annually growing. From a careful comparison of obtainable data, it may be said that the actual capital invested in the industry is between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, and that the sales, during 1885, did not fall far below \$24,000,000.

G. W. CLARK & CO.—This firm commenced the manufacture of butterine in October, 1878, the company consisting of G. W. Clark and John J. Murray. This was the first establishment of the kind in the city, and the factory was located at that time at No. 226 State Street. It was with great difficulty that the firm could introduce butterine, and the sales were small and confined to a few grocers and to some of the restaurants. At the end of the first year this partnership ended, and C. Y. Robison was taken into the firm, Mr. Murray withdrawing, and the factory was moved to No. 177 Jackson Street, where the business was continued through the season. In the spring of 1879, it was changed to No. 69 Market

Street, and there were made from three to five hundred pounds a day. It was discovered at this time that the prejudices against the butterine were giving way, and sales began to increase. The present firm of G. W. Clark & Co. then retired for the summer, and, in October, 1879, Mr. Holmes was admitted into partnership. They opened at No. 227 Fifth Avenue, where they had a capacity of eighteen hundred pounds each day, and could sell every pound they could make. They continued in that location until the spring of 1880, and then moved to the basement of Squire's packing house, where a leakage of ice-water, from above, not only drove them out but damaged their works to a large amount. They took up their quarters then at the corner of Jackson and Market streets, and made there from two to four thousand pounds a day, remaining until the spring of 1881, when they removed to No. 61 Market Street, where they continued two years, up to the fall of 1883, when Mr. Clark took into the firm J. H. Meister & Co., and moved to Nos. 231-33 Michigan Street, where they occupy the six-story and basement brick, having twenty-five thousand square feet of surface and being able to turn out twenty thousand pounds of butterine daily. They formed a new partnership at that time, under the style of G. W. Clark & Co., composed of Mr. Clark, J. S. Meister, and K. Hexter, which still continues.

George W. Clark was born at Meadville, Erie Co., Penn., on April 21, 1845, and is a son of Joel and Lucinda (Bliss) Clark. He was educated at the public schools of Erie, and after completing his studies was variously engaged as a clerk and a salesman, remaining in Erie until 1864, when he enlisted in the Navy at that point. He served on a steamer called "Silver Lake, No. 23," of the Mississippi Squadron, being appointed to a position as purser's steward. When the War terminated, he was discharged from service, being at that time on the steamer "Michigan." Returning to Erie, he remained in that city until 1878, when he came to Chicago with the intention of engaging in the butterine business, and concluded it would be a good point to commence the manufacture of a uniform article that would be a healthful substitute, buying the first pound of lard for that purpose in October, 1878. Having associated himself, previously, with Mr. Murray, who understood the manufacture of butterine, they at once commenced, and have continued in, the business up to the present time, having had the satisfaction of accomplishing the success of an enterprise that less resolute men would have years before relinquished as hopeless. Mr. Clark was married in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1875, to Miss Rebecca Stinson, and has four children: David A., George W., Edgar S. and Lillie.

GROCERS, ETC.—The condition of the grocery trade, at the opening of 1871, may be described as fairly flourishing, as is shown by the following statement, which approximates very closely to absolute accuracy:

No. of wholesale dealers.....	48
Retail dealers (about)	500
Capital invested	\$10,500,000
Total sales for 1870 (about)	53,000,000
Employés of wholesale grocers.....	500
Employés of retail grocers	1,300

A falling off of about fifteen per cent. in prices from 1869 (mainly caused by the decline in the gold premium), naturally tended to reduce profits. On the other hand, the increased consumption, resulting from the augmentation of population and lowering of prices on foreign goods, increased the volume of the retail grocery business nearly, or quite, fifty per cent., which, of course, acted directly upon wholesale dealers. A noticeable feature of the trade at this time, was the constant increase in direct importations of teas and coffees by Chicago merchants. Coffees were then selling at the same prices as obtained in New York, Baltimore and New Orleans, while teas from Japan were selling in this city at prices from two to three cents a pound lower than were paid for the same qualities in New York.

It is interesting to note the growth of the trade within the five years following. In drawing a comparison, however, between the statement for 1871 and that regarding 1875, it must be remembered that the former figures relate to the entire volume of business, both wholesale and retail, while the latter have reference only to wholesale trade. In that, the capital invested at the close of 1875, was \$8,000,000; the sales for the year aggregated \$75,000,000, as against \$70,000,000 in 1874,

and \$60,000,000 in 1873. Direct importations by Chicago merchants had continued to increase, the percentage of increase in tea alone, within five years, reaching nearly thirty per cent. The jobbing sales of this commodity, during the year, reached 110,000 packages, as against 100,000 in 1874, of which from 25,000 to 30,000 were imported by dealers in this city. It is also worthy of remark, that the sales of Japan teas in Chicago slightly exceeded those of any Eastern port of entry. Perhaps one explanation of this circumstance is to be found in the shortening of the distance (in time) between Yokohama and Chicago by the Pacific Railroad system.

The increase of fifteen to twenty per cent., above mentioned, relates to the quantity of goods handled; the augmentation in their value was only between seven and ten per cent., the disproportion being the result of a reduction in prices. The number of jobbers was not increased, but neither were there any failures in the wholesale trade.

Few fluctuations in prices occurred in 1876, and the year was one of average prosperity. From seven to ten per cent. increase occurred in the quantity of goods sold, but no similar percentage of gain was noticeable in the cash receipts for sales, which did not greatly exceed \$73,000,000. The capital invested remained about the same (\$8,000,000), the number of jobbers was not increased, and but only two important failures occurred during the year, both of which were attributable rather to outside speculation than to depression in trade. No fresh capital—or, rather, no additional capital—embarked in the business during 1877, and the aggregate sales were about the same as in 1876. Prices continued to fall, and certain lines of staple goods sold lower than at any time since 1860. A prolonged labor strike, beginning in July, seriously affected retailers and correspondingly influenced the wholesale trade. While no especial change characterized the business of 1878, either in sales or capital, the year was noteworthy for the adoption of a more conservative policy on the part of dealers, in consequence of which, despite a falling market, the business of the year was fairly profitable.

To trace the history of the grocery trade in Chicago, year by year, would be merely to weary the reader by repetition. It would be a bare recital of the multiplication of small retail establishments, a growth accompanied by numerous failures, an account of uniform shrinkage of values, and a story of comparative stagnation. The condition of the trade at the close of 1885, may be briefly outlined as follows:

The year was, without doubt, the most disastrous in the history of the trade up to that time. It had been generally supposed, at the opening of the year, that prices could not fall lower, yet the decline in a majority of goods during the twelve months following averaged a little over nine per cent. For the first half of the year, country buyers were very timorous and a partial paralysis of business ensued, but the sales of the last six months swelled the total volume of the year's business to about ninety-five per cent. of that of 1884, the total tonnage being somewhat in excess of that of the previous year. Sales by wholesale houses aggregated about \$33,000,000. These figures, however, include sales made by Chicago dealers to parties at other points without breaking bulk. The capital invested in the wholesale and jobbing trade was about \$6,000,000. An exception to the general prostration should be noted in the case of the tea trade. Tea merchants were, on the whole, satisfied with the year's business, the demands having been active and prices (especially of lower grades) having generally tended upward. The annual

consumption of tea in the United States is about 100,000,000 pounds, fully half of which is sold by Chicago dealers.

Among the most prominent of the large grocers of this city may be cited: Franklin MacVeagh & Co.; Reid, Murdoch & Fischer; H. C. Durand & Co.; Corbin, May & Co.; Sprague, Warner & Co.; McNeil & Higgins, McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.; Merriam, Collins & Co.; John A. Tolman & Co.; W. M. Hoyt Co.; Henry Horner & Co.; Deane Bros. & Lincoln; Gray, Burt & Kingman.

SAMUEL A. TOLMAN was born at Camden, Me., on February 5, 1835, and is the son of Daniel and Mary A. (Achor) Tolman, who were also natives of Maine. He was educated in the common schools of Maine, and remained on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he took the position of a civil engineer, for which he had fitted himself. He continued his work for a time, and then engaged in mercantile business, in Boston. He came to Chicago in 1857, and engaged in the real-estate business, which he continued until 1860, when he entered into the fancy grocery and tea trade with H. B. Pinkham, which business lasted about five years, when they changed into the wholesale drug business, and continued one year. He then bought out Mr. Pinkham, and took in Frank Crosby and John A. King, continuing one year under the firm name of Tolman, Crosby & Co. He then bought out Mr. Crosby, and the firm name became Tolman & King, who were burned out, at No. 35 South Water Street, in the fire of 1871, but resumed again immediately, the first to resume business, in their line, among the fire sufferers, starting a store on West Lake Street, three hours after their establishment, at No. 35 South Water Street, was burned. Among the first stores built in the burned district was No. 51 Lake Street, where they moved before the building was fairly completed. This business was carried on very successfully until 1882, when Mr. Tolman, being in poor health, sold his interest in the firm and has since remained in retirement. In 1860, Mr. Tolman married Bessie, daughter of William H. and Clarissa (Hall) Roberts, natives of Rollinsford, N. H. By this marriage there is one child living,—Gracie A. Mr. Tolman, and his wife and daughter are members of Immanuel Baptist Church.

MERRIAM, COLLINS & CO.—The house of which this is the successor was founded in 1865, by Whitaker, Harmon & Co., and was composed of James A. Whitaker, Isaac N. Harmon, John Messer and Franklin MacVeagh. The first place of business was at No. 52 River Street, where but one store-room was occupied; and the firm and its successors have remained in that vicinity to the present time. The business was originally carried on in a much smaller way than at present, and the changes in the personnel of the firm have contributed to a continuous development of the trade until it now has very large proportions. In 1870, the co-partnership of Whitaker, Harmon & Co. expired by limitation; immediately a new firm was organized under the name of Harmon, Messer & Co. The individual members were Isaac N. Harmon, John Messer, L. L. Scott and Isaac S. Collins. They continued business relations as a firm until the death of Colonel Messer, on January 6, 1874. The firm was then changed to Harmon, Merriam & Co., with Isaac N. Harmon, Charles W. Merriam, Isaac S. Collins and G. W. Dexter as partners. On January 1, 1885, Mr. Harmon withdrew, and the remaining members continued the business under the name and style of Merriam, Collins & Co., the title of the concern at the present time. The business of the house is that of wholesale dealers in groceries, flour and fish, and the premises occupied by them are partly located on the original site of Whitaker, Harmon & Co. The wholesale grocery occupies a building at Nos. 50-52 River Street, with a frontage of sixty-six feet and extending one hundred and fifty feet to the river embankment. This is four stories and basement in height, and is used exclusively for the grocery department of the business. Adjoining this structure on the west is a building sixty by one hundred feet, three stories in height, fronting on River Street, which is devoted to the wholesale flour and fish-packing departments.

THE PORTER BROTHERS COMPANY was established in 1869, under the firm name of Porter Brothers, and continued under that name until January 1, 1885, when it was made a joint-stock company, under the laws of Illinois, with the following officers: W. Porter, president; Nate R. Salisbury, vice-president; and James S. Watson, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was \$250,000. The business is wholesale dealing in fancy, foreign and California fruits, and this firm shipped the first car-load of fruit from California ever brought to this city. Last year the firm packed, and shipped from California for eastern markets, three hundred car-loads of pears, prunes, plums, nectarines, apricots, quinces and grapes, and is at present doing a business of about one million dollars annually. F. C. Porter was connected with the firm until January

1, 1885, when he retired from active participation on account of poor health, but still remains a director of the company. He was born on February 13, 1847, in Boone County, Ill., and married Miss Kate Evans, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Washington Porter, president of the Porter Brothers Company, was born in Boone County, Ill., on October 26, 1844, and is a son of Thomas W. and Charlotte (Lane) Porter, natives of England, who came to America about 1830, and located in New York, engaging in mercantile pursuits. In 1838, Thomas W. came to Illinois, and bought a farm in Boone County, where he lived until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-nine years of age. His wife died at the age of seventy-three. Washington was educated in Boone County, and remained on the farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in Co. "B," 95th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served as a private with General Grant in the West. He was in many severe battles, such as Champion Hills, the siege of Vicksburg, and was all through the Red River expedition. He was wounded at the battle of Guntown, by a minie ball through the shoulder, and went to a hospital for one month. He was then furloughed for sixty days, and after returning to the field was placed on detached service at Memphis, where he remained until his time expired. He was mustered out in May, 1865. Returning to Illinois he managed the home farm for three years. The following winter he attended school at Belvidere, and then bought a livery stable, running it for one year, and selling it at a handsome profit. He then went West looking over the country; returned and endeavored to start a colony to locate in Kansas. The scheme failing, he became a conductor on a Pullman dining-car for one year. During this time, in 1869, himself and brother, F. C. Porter, started a California fruit trade. Commencing with a capital of only one hundred dollars, when he came out of the Army in 1865, they have continued the business and are now wealthy. In the fall of 1867-68, the brothers built a cheese factory at Garden Prairie, Boone County, which is still running. Washington Porter has made heavy investments in real-estate, and now owns many of the choicest and most desirable stores in the city. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 60, and Chapter, No. 90, of Belvidere.

Nate R. Salisbury, vice-president of the Porter Brothers Company, was born at Freeport, Ill., on April 6, 1855, and is a son of Elias and Celestine (Rawson) Salisbury. His father was an attorney, and one of the pioneers of the State of Iowa, dying in Webster City, in 1864. Nate R. received his education in the common schools of Iowa, and obtained his first business experience in the mercantile line, after which he became a travelling man. In 1874, he came to Chicago and travelled for the fancy grocery house of C. E. Webber & Co. for seven years, when he became a partner in the house and so continued until January 1, 1885, when he formed his present commercial connection. On July 14, 1881, he married Miss Fannie, daughter of Lucius and Mary (Beers) Gibbs.

ELISHA A. ROBINSON, JR., is a wholesale grocer at Nos. 235-39 South Water Street. This house was established in 1876, by Mr. Robinson, with H. C., John M. and Calvin Durand as partners. They continued associated until 1881, when a dissolution took place and Mr. Robinson has since been alone in business. His sales average about one million dollars annually. He keeps no travelling men, and deals in general staple and fancy groceries, flour being a large item in his trade, last year's sales being between thirty-five and forty thousand barrels. Mr. Robinson was born at Narragansett, R. I., on March 11, 1845, a son of Elisha R. and Mary (Hull) Robinson, natives of Rhode Island. Mr. Robinson was a farmer, and lived on a farm which the Robinsons came into possession of in 1600, several generations having lived and died here. The land had never been sold or deeded until a recent date, when Elisha A. gave the first deed since the land was obtained from the Narragansett Indians. Mr. Robinson was educated in the public schools and a seminary in his native State. He remained on the homestead until 1865, when he came to Chicago, and engaged with the Durands, where he remained for several years, and then went into partnership with the firm. In 1873, he married Miss Abbie, daughter of John R. and Martha (Lewis) Proud, of Rhode Island. They have two children,—Annie P. and Mattie A. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M.

ALBERT A. CHILD was born at Pittsfield, Vt., on May 27, 1832, and is the son of Horace S. and Mary P. (Rice) Child. He attended the schools of his native place, and subsequently entered Castleton (Vt.) Seminary, where he acquired a good academical education. On the completion of his studies he spent six months in New York City, and then went to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, as clerk, with Leach & Goodrich, for eight years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Child embarked in business for himself, as a member of the firm of Goodrich, Willard & Co., for two years, and in September, 1861, came to Chicago, and formed a new partnership, the firm being known as Willard & Child, at No. 135 South Water Street, where a large business was carried on for over five years. The firm next changed to Child & Briggs, and was located at the corner of South Water

and Wabash Avenue, where it remained three years. In 1867, partnership was dissolved and Mr. Child embarked in the brokerage business until 1878, when he went to Colorado, and engaged in the mining and saw-mill business six years. He then returned to Chicago and entered the flour trade, in which he is engaged at the present time, with Henry W. Niedert's Sons, wholesale flour merchants. Mr. Child was married at Nashua, N. H., to Miss Lucy F. Paige, on September 6, 1859, and has three children, two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, George Albert, is out West, engaged in mining and in stock raising. Paige Leslie, the second son, is a clerk with Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. Jessie M., the only daughter, is the wife of John H. Bartlett, a mining engineer at Leadville, Colo.

CHRISTIAN JEVNE is an importer, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries, teas, coffees, wines and fruits. This business he established in 1865, and during its successful continuance he has become one of the best known grocers in this city. He first located at No. 41 East Kinzie Street, where he continued until 1869, and then removed to Nos. 1-3 North Clark Street, where he remained until the fire of 1871 destroyed his store and stock and swept away almost all of his personal possessions. With the irrepressible spirit of a Chicago business man, however, he resumed business on Halsted Street, between Randolph and Washington streets, where he leased a lot and erected thereon a one-story building. He remained there until the year 1874, when he removed to his old location at Nos. 1-3 North Clark Street. In 1878, he removed to Nos. 110-112 Madison Street, at that time having two stores, one at the corner of Market and Randolph streets, the stock from which store he likewise moved to the store on Madison Street. In 1884, Mr. Jevne had a second unpleasant experience with a conflagration which destroyed the store fixtures and almost ruined the stock; during the re-building of the store, and immediately after the fire, he occupied a store at Nos. 11-17 Madison Street. Promptly upon the completion of the burned out building he re-occupied it, and now has one of the largest and handsomest grocery houses in the city, where he transacts one of the finest and most profitable businesses in the West. Mr. Jevne was born in Norway, on September 13, 1839, and is a son of Hans and Martha (Rommen) Jevne, who were also natives of the land of Fiords. He attended both public and private schools in his native country and there received a liberal education. His entry into commercial life was at the early age of thirteen, in Norway, as a clerk for his uncle, also taking a partial scholastic course at the same time. He remained in that position eleven and one-half years, becoming successively bookkeeper and then business manager for the house. In 1864, he came to the United States, arriving at Detroit in the morning of the 4th of July and at Chicago on the evening of the same day. His entry into business in this city was as a clerk for the firm of Knowles Brothers, commencing July 14, although his uncle, Otto Jevne, the well known fresco-painter, was very desirous that he should go to work for him, instead of which, however, Mr. Jevne worked for the firm, as above stated, in order that he might have an opportunity of participating in active business life and thereby secure an introduction to the achievement of his ambition, which was that he might become a successful merchant. How well he has achieved his desire, his personal history and the standing he occupies in the commercial community sufficiently testify. He remained with Knowles Brothers until May 1, 1865, when he formed a partnership with Henry Parker and established himself in the grocery business. He continued with Mr. Parker for about a year and a half, after which he purchased his partner's interest, and has since maintained that business alone, under the name of C. Jevne. In 1870, he married Clara, daughter of Andreas and Nina Maria (Jevne) Kluge; they have three children,—Henry Marquis, Alma Martha and Clara Caspara.

GRANVILLE S. INGRAHAM, for many years prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Chicago, but now retired from active business life, was born at Mayfield, Fulton Co., N. Y., on May 17, 1824, the son of Joshua and Philanda (Taylor) Ingraham. His father was a tanner and currier and a farmer. He came from England and first settled in Rhode Island. In the history of Freemasonry in New York, the senior Ingraham became quite prominent, he having attained a very high position in the Order, and being always heartily interested in the work. The Ingraham family are heirs to the celebrated Leeds estate of England, and Mr. Ingraham was one of the claimants thereto. Mr. Ingraham's early education was received at Union Mills Academy, N. Y., and after completing his studies there he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, but remained with him only a short time. At the age of sixteen he went to Galloway, Saratoga Co., and took a position as clerk in a store, holding the same for four years. He then went to New York City, where he took a similar situation in a large establishment, and there continued until July, 1847. Having decided to engage in business on his own account, he went back to Galloway where he opened a store. On July 14, 1847, shortly after his return there, he was married to Miss Frances S. Foster, of Galloway. Three years later, Mr. Ingraham sold out and located at Brockett's Ridge, Fulton Co., and became a paper manufacturer.

Two years later, the factory was destroyed, and the loss severely crippled him financially. In 1856, Mr. Ingraham concluded to try and regain his wealth in the West, and came to Chicago. He accepted a position as travelling salesman for the wholesale grocery house of Flanders, McKindley & Co., and at the end of two years, when Mr. Flanders withdrew from the firm, Mr. Ingraham purchased an interest and became the company of McKindley & Co. The name of the firm so remained for one year, when it was changed to McKindley, Ingraham & Co. Between 1860-68, the business of the firm grew to gigantic proportions and their trade throughout the Northwest was immense; but Mr. Ingraham, owing to his constant hard work, had seriously impaired his health, and investing a large share of his wealth in real-estate, he withdrew from active business and retired for rest and recuperation. When the firm of Corbin, May & Jones was organized, Mr. Ingraham became a special partner, furnishing a capital of \$40,000. Not long after the firm commenced business the junior partner, Jones, was found to be a defaulter, and Mr. Ingraham at once set about reorganizing the firm and its business. The title was changed to Ingraham, Corbin & May, and Mr. Ingraham became once more actively engaged in business, which continued successfully up to the time of the great fire of 1871. That crisis called forth all the energies of Mr. Ingraham and his partners, and he commenced at once to re-build their destroyed property and re-establish their grocery house. He opened temporary quarters in his barn, near Elizabeth Street, until he completed the erection of a wooden building. Immediately after the fire a new warehouse was erected on Michigan Avenue and Lake Street, and there Mr. Ingraham remained actively identified with the wholesale grocery trade until 1878, when he withdrew from active participation in the business of the house, although still retaining his financial interest. The Commercial Hotel property came into his hands about that time, owing to an unpaid indebtedness, and to it he directed his attention. The hotel was badly run down, but he, with the assistance of competent managers, made a paying investment, as well as a popular hotel. After spending four years of his life as a hotel man, Mr. Ingraham relinquished the business, and, in April, 1884, disposed of his large interest in the firm of Ingraham, Corbin & May, thus withdrawing from all business connections. During his residence in Chicago he has accumulated a large amount of real-estate, and to this interest he devotes his attention. He is also a large stockholder in the Elgin National Bank, and is heavily interested in gold, and silver mining property in Old Mexico and Colorado. He was one of the first subscribers to, and is at present a stockholder of, the Washington Park Driving Club. In politics he is an advocate of democracy, but is not in any sense a politician. In the campaign of 1884 he was an ardent supporter of the democratic candidates, and presented one hundred marching suits to the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of Hyde Park, of which organization he was president. In 1874, his only son, Hiram Foster Ingraham, died. In him all the loving affection and cherished hopes of his parents were centered, and he had reached that age where the mantle of the father was ready for the shoulders of the son. Bright, ambitious and proud of the opportunities before him, he gave great promise, but death came to him, and with it such sorrow as the loving mother never rallied from, and which left a bereaved husband and father, on January 1, 1878. The following four years of his life Mr. Ingraham passed in poor health. On December 12, 1882, he married Miss Harriet A. Foster.

JOHN MURRAY WRIGHT, tea expert and manager of the tea department of McNeil & Higgins, is a son of Winslow and Mary L. Wright, and was born at Boston, Mass., on August 18, 1826. He received a liberal education, and at the age of nineteen began business life in the wholesale grocery trade with the firm of Winslow, Wright & Co., at Boston, of which firm he afterward became a member, the style of the firm being changed to Winslow, Wright, Co. & Son. In 1863, he came to Chicago and purchased the wholesale grocery business of C. G. Wicker & Co., corner of Dearborn and South Water streets, and formed a partnership with F. Taylor, the firm being known as Taylor & Wright, which continued until 1872, when Mr. Taylor retired and Mr. Wright formed a new firm, under the style of John M. Wright & Co., tea importers. This firm continued until 1877, when Mr. Wright retired for several years, subsequently being engaged by McNeil & Higgins to superintend their tea department, which position he now occupies. Mr. Wright comes from an old whig line of ancestry, and took an active part in promoting the interests of the whig central committee, having served for four years as an alderman of Boston, and was for four years a director of public institutions of that city; but joined the democratic party upon the anathematizing of Daniel Webster by his party. He was married in Boston, in 1848, to Miss Georgiana Stearns, daughter of the late George Stearns. They have three children,—Mary L., Winslow and Carrie M. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and honored by all who have known him during his useful and busy life.

JOHN W. MACFARLANE, proprietor of the Chicago Tea Com-

pany and the Formosa Tea Importing Company, has been identified with the business all his life, as was his father before him. He was born at Crieff, Scotland, on May 14, 1849, and was educated at Glasgow. On graduating from school he entered his father's tea-house, where he gained his preliminary experience. He came to America in 1870, and immediately located in Chicago. The great fire of the following year created a field for the tea business, in which he could start for himself with a comparatively small capital. He opened a store on the West Side, under the name of the Chicago Tea Company, and introduced the "tea check" system of giving a present with each pound of the article, which has since been quite popular. He made a success, and opened three additional stores in the city, making four in all, three of which are known as the The Chicago Tea Company, and all of which are doing a large business. Mr. Macfarlane was married here in December, 1874, to Clara, daughter of Henry M. Godwin, one of Chicago's oldest residents. They have three children,—Henry J., Charlotte G., and Ralph Frederick. He is a member of the Douglas Club, a member of All Souls' Unitarian Church, and a resident of Hyde Park.

W. H. SCHIMPFERMAN, of the firm of Schimpferman & Son, was born in Brunswick, Germany, in January, 1822, and is a son of Paul Frederick and Elizabeth Schimpferman, natives of Germany. He was educated in Germany, and after leaving school engaged in the grocery commission business, which he followed until the spring of 1842, when he came to the United States, locating at St. Louis, where he remained two years, engaged in the fancy dry-goods business. From St. Louis he went to Peoria, Ill., where he established a fancy dry-goods house, flouring mill and distillery, which he carried on about twenty years, and, having amassed a considerable fortune, sold out his business and went to New York City, where he lived for four years. A desire for speculation came upon him, however, and he invested in a railroad enterprise, which soon stripped him of his wealth. He then came to Chicago and opened a wholesale fancy grocery, wine, liquor and cigar house, located on Lake Street, where he remained until the fire of 1871, in which he lost \$60,000. Immediately after the fire, he opened on West Madison Street, and, in 1873, he re-crossed the river and re-established himself on the South Side. In 1853, he was married in Peoria, to Miss Elizabeth Brewer, daughter of Sylvanus and Margaret (Baird) Thompson, natives of New Hampshire. They came to Pennsylvania, where they lived for a short time, and then moved to Peoria, where they died. Mr. Schimpferman has had two sons and one daughter,—Herman (died in 1880), Paul and Hattie.

LACHLAN MACLACHLAN is proprietor of the grocery store and market at Nos. 104-6 Twenty-second Street, which was established, in 1870, at Nos. 108-10 on the same street, under the firm name of MacLachlan, Campbell & Co., continuing in business until 1878, when J. B. Johnson succeeded them. For about three years, Mr. MacLachlan was with the house of Johnson & Heywood, and, in 1881, he purchased the so-called palace market of J. D. L. Harvey, at his present number, continuing the business in its old form and adding a choice stock of imported and domestic groceries. He was born in Sterling County, Scotland, on May 18, 1843, and is a son of Lachlan and Jane (Miller) MacLachlan, natives of the same place, who came to Chicago in 1867. Lachlan, Jr., was educated in Scotland. He first became a hardware salesman for four years; then, going to the north of Scotland, he continued his business for two years; afterward going to Glasgow and learning the carpenter and builder's trade, remaining there for four years. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and was a contracting carpenter for ten years, the firm being known as MacLachlan Brothers, and doing a very heavy business. Lachlan then engaged in the grocery trade. His brothers David and William are with him in the business. In February, 1874, he married Fredrika Cheilus, a native of Germany. They have one child,—Frederick.

HAMLET C. RIDGWAY is a grocer at No. 404 State Street, and established his business in 1877, locating at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Harrison Street, where he remained two years and then moved to his present location. He was born in London, England, on April 29, 1856, and is a son of Henry M. and Elizabeth (McIntosh) Ridgway, natives of England. Mrs. Ridgway was of Scottish descent. His father is a lithographer of prominence, and lives in London. Hamlet C. was educated in Memphis, Tenn., and in Chicago; he also attended Mt. Vernon and Morgan Park military academies for one year each, earning the money to pay his way by peddling papers. After his mother's death, he was sent to a relative in this city, who placed him in the Christian Brothers' School, where he remained about two years. He was with Rand & McNally, as errand boy, for a time, and after this peddled papers about four years. Having saved over three thousand dollars, he concluded to visit England. After remaining one month in England, he came back to Chicago, and engaged in the grocery business with about two hundred dollars capital. He deposited the balance of his money with the State-street Savings' Bank, and lost every dollar of it. He then established his present commercial en-

terprise, in which he has been very successful. In 1878, he married May, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Ettling) Meinhard. They have one child,—Hamlet C., Jr.

SAMUEL PIESER is a grocer at No. 189 Twenty-second Street, where he established his business in 1884. He was born in Chicago, on January 6, 1861, and is a son of Jacob and Rose (Samter) Pieser, natives of Germany. His father was a wholesale flour dealer for about twenty-five years in this city. Samuel was educated in the public schools and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He engaged in the wholesale flour trade for one year with his father, when the latter died, and the firm became J. Pieser's Sons for a short time, and then M. Pieser & Co., of which firm he was for two years the manager. He was then with I. Pieser & Co. one and a half years, at the end of which time he engaged in the flour business for himself, opening an office in the Metropolitan Block. He continued in the flour business until 1884, and then established his present enterprise. On October 25, 1882, he married Matilda, daughter of Max and Hannah (Jones) Powell, natives of Germany. By this marriage there is one child,—Gracie Augusta.

DANIEL MORRISON is a member of the firm of D. & A. M. Morrison, who conduct a grocery business at No. 3547 Wentworth Avenue. This business was originally established in 1870, by John Thien, on the opposite side of the avenue. He there conducted it for two years, and, in the fall of 1872, its present proprietors purchased the good-will and stock in trade and continued the business for three years, removing it, in 1876, to its present location. Daniel was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on January 25, 1841, and is a son of Murdock and Elizabeth (Murry) Morrison. They came to the United States in 1841, and located near Dundee, in Kane County, where they purchased a farm and resided for some years; afterward moving to Dundee, and from thence to Elgin, and subsequently to this city, where they died. Daniel received his education in Elgin and Chicago, and commenced in business as a painter, which he followed for three years, and then clerked in different stores for five years; after which he became an engineer on a railroad for eight years, and subsequently engaged in his present business. In 1880, he married Caroline Deiricks.

ALEXANDER M. MORRISON was born at Dundee, Kane Co., Ill., on October 6, 1844. He was educated in Chicago and commenced his commercial career as clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained for three years. He then became a railroad employé, and followed that business for seven years, running a train as conductor much of the time. He afterward entered into partnership with his brother Daniel, as has been stated. In September, 1880, he married Alma Sidney, a native of Kankakee, Ill.; they have two children, Claude Alexander and Jennie E. Mr. Morrison belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M.

PHILIP MAHER is a grocer at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. He established his business in 1874, and does an excellent trade. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on April 9, 1845, and is the son of Stephen and Margaret (Stapleton) Maher, natives of the same county, who came to the United States in 1848. Mr. Maher was educated in Albany, N. Y., and commenced work as a clerk in a grocery, where he remained six years, and then came to Chicago, and was with Stanton & Co., for ten years, in the fancy grocery trade. In 1874, he began business for himself, which he has since continued. In 1872, he married Isabelle Conley, a native of Mt. Morris, N. Y. There are eight children by this marriage: Stephen A., Isabella, Ellen, Allen Philip, Edith May, Eddie, Philip and May. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

SMITH & MALAM, wholesale and retail grocers at Nos. 250-52 Milwaukee Avenue, began business in 1863, at No. 542 Halsted Street. The firm did business under the style of Smith & Brother, and was composed of S. M. Smith and Thomas M. Smith; they continued associated together until 1872. In 1866, they moved to Milwaukee Avenue, where the business has since been continued. In 1872, S. M. Smith went out of the firm, Edward Malam buying his interest, and becoming an active partner; and the firm has since continued as Smith & Malam. They do a general grocery business, which averages about \$250,000 annually.

Thomas M. Smith was born in Liverpool, Lancashire, England, on September 29, 1834; he is a son of Samuel and Ann (Malam) Smith, natives of Cheshire, England. His father was a farmer, and died at the age of thirty-eight years, in Cheshire. His mother died at fifty-two years of age. Thomas M. was educated at the English National schools, after leaving which he learned the grocery trade in Liverpool, and engaged in business for himself in Newcastle, Staffordshire, among the potteries, and was financially successful. In 1860, he sold out his interest, and came to the United States. He travelled for about three years, and then located in Chicago. In 1865, he married Miss Sarah, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Medcalf) Kitchen, natives of Lancaster, England. Mrs.

Smith is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Smith is a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.

Edward Malam, of the firm of Smith & Malam, was born in Cheshire, England, on July 8, 1849; he is a son of John and Elizabeth (Corns) Malam, natives of the above place. His father was a farmer; he died in 1855. His mother still lives at Cheshire, having married James Bosley, who is steward for Lord Crewe, of Crewe Hall, Cheshire, England. Edward was educated in his native place, after which he followed farming until 1872, when he came to Chicago, and formed his present co-partnership. In 1870, he married Miss Margaret Bosley, native of Madely, Staffordshire, England. By the above marriage there are four children,—Edna, William, Edward and James. Mr. Malam is a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.

JOSIAH BARNARD was born at Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt., on July 4, 1817, and is the son of Jonathan and Lucy (Miller) Barnard. His father was a farmer, and one of the first settlers of that place. His paternal grandfather belonged to General Washington's bodyguard throughout the Revolutionary War. Mr. Barnard was educated at the schools of his native place, and at the age of twenty went to Brattleboro' and engaged with J. D. Bradley (son of Ex-Governor Bradley) to study the legal profession. There he remained for six years, and in the meantime taught school in the winter season, for the purpose of acquiring means to prosecute the legal profession to a successful issue. In 1843, Mr. Barnard abandoned the idea of becoming a lawyer, and came West as a school teacher, with his father, and slept on the back part of the barracks at old Fort Dearborn for four days. He subsequently went to Burlington, Iowa, and embarked in the real-estate business, which he continued for a considerable time. Mr. Barnard next went to Henderson County, Ill., and taught school for six years. In 1857, he commenced the general merchandising business at Warren, Ill., in which he continued for seven years. In 1864, he married, at that place, Miss Johanna S. Carter, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and has a family of six children,—Aramantha, Emeline, Edwin C., Frank E., Estella and Lizzie May. After his marriage, Mr. Barnard moved from Henderson County, Ill., to Bureau County, Ill., and resumed the general merchandising business. There he resided until 1872, when he came to Chicago, and commenced the grocery business at No. 943 West Madison Street and continued it for nine years; he then sold out his stock and trade and retired from active life. He remembers the time when the part of the country where he resided had no such convenience as a mill to grind corn, and the people were obliged to steep it over night in water and next day to rub the softened parts on a rough surface to pulverize them. Since then he has seen the wonderful machinery and extraordinary developments of every possible description come into existence in this Great Republic. Mr. Barnard is now the owner of a comfortable home, and has property worth about \$20,000. He has had many arduous trials to contend with, but by honesty and perseverance has surmounted all difficulties.

M. B. ARNOLD inaugurated the business out of which the Monarch Pickle Company has grown, at No. 21 Market Street, in 1877; but his quarters proving too limited he removed, in 1881, to his present location, at No. 65 Market Street. The present company was incorporated as a joint-stock company in 1884, with a paid-up capital of ten thousand dollars. Mr. Arnold had been a silent partner in the enterprise for four years prior to its incorporation. The officers of the company are—M. B. Arnold, president and treasurer, and Charles R. Lusby, secretary. The manufactures of the company comprise, mainly, pickles, sauces and ketchups, wherein they have a trade of about \$100,000 per annum. Mr. Arnold was born in New York City, on September 14, 1842, and is a son of Montgomery and Eliza (DuParcq) Arnold, natives of Scotland and France respectively. Montgomery was a grain merchant, who came to America in 1842, and located in New York City, where he remained five years, and then moved to Cincinnati, where he died. M. B. was educated in the schools of Cincinnati and at Miami University. He followed the grain business several years, coming to this city in 1864, after which he operated on the Board of Trade for a number of years. He retired from the Board in 1877, and established his present business. In 1863, he married Miss Irene Wurmsur, a native of Hamilton, Ohio; they have two children,—Edith M. and Leigh B. Mrs. Arnold died in April, 1875, in this city.

THOMAS DOUGAL was born on June 7, 1811, at West Calder, some sixteen miles west of Edinburgh, Scotland. From boyhood he has always been engaged in the manufacture of soap. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to Montreal, Canada, and landed at that place in 1832, when the cholera was making sad havoc with the inhabitants. He soon after went to New York City and worked as a journeyman for the firm of Colgate & Co. and for other large firms there and in Albany. In 1837, he went to Montreal again, and engaged in partnership with a friend, but sold out in a short time. In 1848, he came to Chicago, and has occupied his present place of business since 1853. He first located on "the

Sands," at the foot of Illinois Street, where he remained for five years. He then bought the ground on which his soap manufactory is now located, Nos. 39 to 45 Cedar Street. Before the fire of 1871 his building was a three-story frame building, and after the conflagration he erected a frame structure 66 x 75 feet in size. His business amounts to about \$25,000 annually. Mr. Dougal was married

ber at present being eight. The business is confined in the city, at this time, to four or five large establishments. One of these deals in general merchandise, two in furniture, and one in boots and shoes. One of these houses carries a stock of \$250,000, and its sales run up to nearly \$2,000,000 a year. The sales of two others amount to from \$400,000 to \$500,000 per annum each, the others to about \$200,000. Thus, while the number of firms is less than formerly, the amount of business transacted is much larger. Official or court sales, foreclosures, etc., are made by officers, for which no auctioneer's license is required.

COLONEL JOHN A. ELISON, one of Chicago's oldest, best known and most popular auctioneers, was born at Philadelphia, on December 1, 1827, and is the son of William and Maria (Adams) Elison. William Elison was for many years a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, and was one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia. After amassing a competency he retired from business a number of years before his death,—which occurred in February, 1865,—being succeeded in business by his son John A., who continued it until the commencement of the War of the Rebellion. In the fall of 1861, he went into the service as regimental quartermaster, with the rank of first lieutenant. After being in the field one year, and at the battle of Cedar Mountain, he was detailed as an aide to the general commanding, and was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster. He was ordered by the Secretary of War to build a convalescent camp, near Washington, where he expended millions of dollars for the Government in the erection of this hospital, with a capacity for twenty thousand persons. He was employed about eighteen months in erecting and managing this hospital, and was then promoted to the rank of colonel and chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington. He served there until ordered to Chicago as chief quartermaster of the Northwest, with headquarters at Chicago. He was mustered out in December, 1865, the Secretary of War refusing to accept his resignation until the camps in the Northwest were all closed and their equipage, such as horses, mules, wagons, harness, clothing, tents, cooking utensils, and everything pertaining to Army life, were sold.

Colonel Elison disposed of millions of dollars worth of Government property, selling at Camp Douglas, Chicago; at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill.; at Madison and Indianapolis, Ind.; and at Milwaukee, Madison and Prairie du Chien, Wis. Twenty thousand mules and horses were sold at the corral, corner Twenty-second and State streets, in this city. Colonel Elison having lived in our city so long as a soldier, concluded to settle here as a civilian. He accordingly, having had so much experience as an auctioneer, engaged in that business on May 1, 1866, and has continued in it for nineteen years with marked success, winning many friends by his urbanity and strict integrity. On June 16, 1860, he was married to Sarah Black, daughter of John and Annie (Dallas) Black, natives of Philadelphia. Mrs. Black was a sister of George M. Dallas, vice-president of the United States under President Polk. Mr. and Mrs. Elison have had seven children, six daughters and one son; one daughter only is now living. Colonel Elison is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to a lodge, chapter and commandery at Philadelphia, Penn.



ADAMS EXPRESS AND COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDINGS,
DEARBORN STREET.

in October, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Cameron, near Salem, N. Y. Mrs. Dougal died in this city on January 21, 1878, leaving eleven children: Naomi, the wife of David Wylie, of Chicago; Mallion, Jane, Elizabeth, Margaret, Ellen, John, William, James, Robert and Mabel. A son named David died in this city on June 30, 1884. Mr. Dougal is a member of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian societies. He has had his business destroyed by fire three different times and his losses have been very heavy, but he has always been able to pay every dollar of his indebtedness.

AUCTIONEERS.—The names of six persons or firms appear in the oldest directory of Chicago, printed in 1839, as auctioneers. This number increased to fourteen in 1855, to sixteen in 1860, and to nineteen in 1870, the greatest number appearing in any city directory. Now, there are not as many auctioneers' places of business in Chicago as there were thirty years ago—the num-

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.—For the protection of commerce, mercantile agencies were established in America early in the present century, and among those which have stood in the front rank for nearly half a century is that of Tappan, McKillop & Co. That firm opened an office in Chicago away back in the "fifties," and it has served its purpose faithfully to the great trade of this commercial center through all these years. In 1862, William Baker purchased the entire business, and has since been at the head of the enterprise, personally supervising the management of the same. The two departments—reporting and collecting—are under the direct superintendency of two competent gentlemen, and through this long-established institution comes a large share of the trade reports furnished to the business houses of Chicago. With its branch offices located in the principal cities of America and Europe, the Tappan & McKillop Company has exceptionally fine facilities for securing commercial reports accurately and promptly.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, now in its forty-sixth volume, was established by William Baker in 1862. The business of the city at that time was not sufficient to demand a trade journal of any great size, but from its advent into the commercial world the Journal of Commerce has steadily progressed, until it now ranks with the best trade papers of America. Originally a large, unwieldy "blanket sheet," the modern changes have wrought it into a handsome, compact, splendidly printed and well edited sheet. It has been published regularly every week since its foundation and finds subscribers to the number of from ten to fifteen thousand in all parts of America and Europe. The Journal is essentially a complete trade exponent, devoting an earnest interest to the progress of every industry and the development of every resource of our country.

William Baker, publisher of the Journal of Commerce and proprietor of the mercantile agency of the Tappan & McKillop Company, of this city, is an Englishman by birth, but thoroughly American ideas of progress and enterprise. Mr. Baker was born on a farm, near the little village of Chippenham, England; on February 12, 1825. When eleven years of age he came to America, his family first locating in Oswego County, N. Y. They resided there for a few years and then removed to Canada, where the son was educated in a private school. At the age of eighteen, young Baker boldly entered into business on his own account, and from the first his various ventures were eminently successful. He engaged in grain and produce, and made his entire shipments to the European market. As the business, which was first started in Sterling, Canada, developed itself, it became apparent to Mr. Baker that a larger city, having greater transportation facilities, would prove more beneficial to his interests and accordingly he went to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1861, when he came to Chicago. Since that year, Mr. Baker has been continuously a resident and business man of Chicago. Mr. Baker was first married on February 12, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Gould, at Kingston, Canada. They had four children, all of whom are now living: Fannie S. (now Mrs. James S. Peironnet, of Wheaton, Ill.), William H., George B. (lawyer), and Emma Maria (now Mrs. Edward Hilliard, of Chicago). Mrs. Elizabeth Baker died at Sterling, Canada, in July, 1860. Mr. Baker was again married in July, 1862, to Miss Mary Swynburne Lyon, of Sterling, Canada. Their children are Linda M., Edward Lyon, Frank Nelson and Mary Berenice Baker. Mr. Baker has been a member of the Masonic order since he became of age and has taken every degree, receiving the last degree at Belleville, Canada.

HOTEL HISTORY.

The fire of 1871, although subjecting hotel proprietors to great immediate loss, really advanced the hotel interest several years and caused the speedy execution of already formed projects which, otherwise, would have developed slowly. The era of progressive hotel-keeping had already dawned, and the year 1871 had witnessed the adoption of many improvements in the interior economy of the hotels, as well as the construction of two new houses of note. The Grand Pacific and Potter Palmer's hotels were destroyed, almost on the eve of opening, and, added to the list of burned structures (embracing the Tremont, Sherman, Clifton and others, some of which were never re-built), left the city with only one real hotel building, the Gault House, in the West Division. The Sherman House had not ceased burning ere its proprietors were seeking new quarters; and by the second night after the conflagration they had leased the Gault House, which was re-named the Sherman House. Such of the destroyed hotels as could, secured temporary quarters in various portions of the city. The Tremont found refuge in a row of residences, hastily connected and re-arranged, on Michigan Avenue; the Clifton leased a brick building on West Washington Street; the Briggs was re-opened on West Madison Street; and minor hotels were scattered over the South and West divisions in such structures as could be transformed to accommodate them. Meantime, there was

On October 1, 1872, the Gardner House, on Michigan Avenue, was finished, and was the first American hotel opened in the burned district. Two months previously, Kuhns's European Hotel (now Windsor), on Dearborn Street, had been opened, being the first hotel operated in the center of the city after the fire. The Grand Central, on Market Street, and the Commercial, on Lake Street, soon followed; and, during 1873, the Clifton, Tremont, Sherman, Pacific and Briggs were re-opened at their old locations.

From the year last named, up to 1885, the activity of the hotel interest in Chicago has been remarkable. New enterprises have been planned and executed on a scale hitherto undreamed of; and although the aggregate capacity has been so greatly augmented, the hotels of the city are still scarcely adequate to accommodate the immense tide of travel which daily ebbs and flows through Chicago. Probably no other city in the country has, proportioned to its size, nearly the capacity for entertaining transient guests, yet, on the occasion of any special gathering every house is filled to overflowing. At the time of the fire there were less than a dozen standard hotels, their value not exceeding \$3,000,000. At the end of 1885, there were listed in this class over twenty hotels, besides more than one hundred of minor importance.

During the fourteen years since the great fire, the record of accidents and fires in hotels has been a brief one. The conflagration of 1871, by giving a lesson in carefulness, led to the construction of many fire-proof hotels and the adoption of improved safeguards against fire. In the time stated, only three hotels have been destroyed, these being the Langham (formerly Burdick) House, on Wabash Avenue, in 1885, and the St. James and the Wabash, in the fire of July 14, 1874.

SHERMAN HOUSE.—This hotel was re-built on the original site, being opened May 1, 1873, when the temporary Sherman House, in the West Division, was abandoned. The new structure was much more extensive and elegant than the one destroyed by the fire, and the heirs of the Sherman estate spared no expense in

Luther Johnson

no delay in re-building, although the work seemed slow on account of the substantial and extensive character of the new edifices. The Grand Pacific on the original site and the Palmer in a new location (the latter on a scale of magnificence and completeness unparalleled in Western hotel history) were long in course of construction.

any detail of solidity and convenience. It has stone fronts on Randolph and Clark streets, and is seven stories in height; has three hundred rooms; and can accommodate five hundred guests. The first lessee of the property after its completion was Charles Munson, who operated the hotel from May 1, 1873, until the fall of the same year, when the trustees and heirs of the estate took charge of it temporarily. In 1874, Bissell & Hulbert secured control. Since the death of Mr. Bissell, in July, 1882, Mr. Hulbert has been sole

largest in Chicago. Potter Palmer, the founder of the house, began re-building shortly after the fire, but, on account of the extensive character of the structure designed, it was slow of completion, and was not opened to the public until late in the fall of 1873. The building has three frontages, on State Street, Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue respectively, covering in all 76,550 square feet of ground. It is six stories in height, and, with additions made recently, has eight hundred and fifty rooms, and can accommodate



SHERMAN HOUSE.

proprietor. The property is now owned by J. Irving Pearce, who purchased it, after many years of involved litigation, in July, 1882.

GRAND PACIFIC.—The Grand Pacific Hotel was just completed on the site of the present structure (the block bounded by Jackson, Quincy, LaSalle and Clark streets), when the fire of 1871 entirely destroyed it. At that time it was regarded, in dimensions and the proposed scope of its operations, as something mammoth, and many believed the time had not arrived for a hotel of its magnitude, especially in its location. Undeterred by fire losses and adverse opinions, however, the Pacific Hotel Company, indorsed strongly by the Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad companies, began re-building immediately after the fire, and the present structure was completed and opened as a hotel in June, 1873, at a cost of one and a half millions of dollars. The first lessees were Gage Bros. & Rice, who operated it until the fall of 1874, when John B. Drake, its present proprietor, purchased the lease and furniture, taking formal possession on January 1, 1875. It has since enjoyed a high and profitable class of patronage, sheltering some of the most eminent men of the age, and at various times being the headquarters of leading political and commercial organizations. The Grand Pacific is the second largest hotel in Chicago. It consists of six stories and basement. The leasehold is valued at \$600,000, and the cost of the furniture was \$360,000.

PALMER HOUSE.—The Palmer House was known anterior to the fire as a model establishment, although it was a comparatively small building, viewed by the present splendid hotel, which is the

one thousand guests. Mr. Palmer has operated the hotel since its establishment. The cost of the property was over three and one-half millions of dollars, which comprises one million as the value of the ground, two millions as the cost of building, and half a million for the furniture.

WILLIAM W. PHELPS, financial manager of the Palmer House, has been more or less identified in business with Potter Palmer for the past thirty years. He is a native of Schoharie County, N. Y., where he was born on June 17, 1825. His father, George W. Phelps, was one of the best known residents of the county. Mr. Phelps was educated in the county in which he was born, and commenced his business career as clerk in a country store, which position he held for ten years. He came West and located in Chicago in 1852, and, from that time to the winter of 1865, was employed by, and interested with, Potter Palmer in the dry goods business. In 1865, he bought the interest of the junior partner of Hollister & Wiggins, carpet merchants, which then became known as Hollister & Phelps. On the death of his wife in 1871, he retired from business and went to Europe. Eight years later he assumed the position of financial manager of the Palmer House, which he successfully fills at the present time. He was married in Albany County, N. Y., in the fall of 1866, to Miss Lydia Palmer, sister of Potter Palmer. She died at her home in the fall of 1871. In the fall of 1873, he was married in Walworth County, Wis., to Miss Cornelia A., daughter of Alfred Hubbard, an old resident of that county. Mr. Phelps is a director of the Millers' National Insurance Company, of Chicago.

TREMONT HOUSE.—The present building, and the fourth structure of that name, was completed two years after the fire, and opened in 1873. The new hotel covers nearly 50,000 square feet of ground, with a frontage of over five hundred feet, and is six stories in height, with Amherst sandstone front, ornamented in the French Renaissance style of architecture. The architect was J. M. Van Osdel. The property belongs to the Couch estate, and was leased by the heirs to Jewett Wilcox, who operated it for six years, making way for its present proprietor, John A. Rice, who assumed management in January, 1879.

JOHN A. RICE is the third son of Anson and Lucy (Sherman) Rice, and was born on February 22, 1829, at Northboro', Mass. Mr. Rice's father was a country trader, and the son's earliest years, after a moderate education in the village school, were passed in the country store, in the training and exercise that have given so many successful business lives. Mr. Rice's first experience in the hotel business was at the Clinton House, in Ithaca, N. Y., which he entered in 1850. When twenty-two years of age, he was called to the Weddell House, of Cleveland. After remaining in that city for a few years, he went for one season to the Mt. Vernon Hotel, the largest at that time in the world, at Cape May, and then was with General James L. Mitchell at the famous Congress Hall at Albany. When the new Sherman House of this city opened in 1861, Mr. Rice and Samuel Hawk, late of the Windsor, New York, were associated, and they organized the handsome structure, throughout, into a house which for ten years stood in the very foremost rank of American hotels. His associates in the Sherman, after the withdrawal of Mr. Hawk, were Gage Brothers, and later on Charles C. White came into the partnership. Ten years after the opening of the Sherman House, the Grand Pacific Hotel was projected, and the Sherman House patrons were drawn to it. Mr. Rice took hold of the enterprise early, and the crowning perfections secured to the Pacific were mainly due to his skill and knowledge of his calling. Then came the fire, and swept away both the Pacific and Sherman. The re-construction of the Grand Pacific made it handsomer and costlier than before, and was built under Mr. Rice's guidance. The opening of that famous house was among the foremost events of the great re-building of Chicago, but it passed into other hands. At about this time, the Centennial was in preparation at Philadelphia, and among the features was the immense Globe Hotel of one thousand rooms, designed to illustrate the immensity of the American hotel system. Its projectors called on Mr. Rice as the best demonstrator of the art of keeping an hotel, and he forthwith took the management. Among the visitors to the Globe in that year was E. J. Baldwin, of San Francisco, who urged Mr. Rice to visit his city and organize and open his hotel, the Baldwin. After two years in the management of that hotel, Mr. Rice returned East, and, when the Tremont was about to change hands, in 1879, he bought out the entire interest. In the season of 1881, he took charge of the great Rockaway Beach Hotel, which was the largest and most notable hotel undertaking of the time. At the close of the season, Mr. Rice returned to the Tremont, since which time he has remained therein. Mr. Rice for many years has had a mild penchant for pet hobbies that were his relief and recreation, and when he parted with his library, for nearly \$50,000, it was proof that his pursuit was judiciously followed. He had offered the collection to the Chicago Historical Society at what it had cost him, about \$30,000, but the Society was unable to accept his generous offer. He now devotes his attention to pictures, and has already formed quite a gallery, which may in time become as noted as his library. Mr. Rice was married at Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y., on November 1, 1855, to Miss Margaret Van Slyke Culver; they have three children,—Wallace de Groot, Margaret Sherman and Lewis Anson. Mr. Rice is a member of the Chicago and Washington Park clubs, and is always interested in such affairs as are material to the welfare of the city.

HOTEL RICHELIEU.—When unlimited wealth, original ideas and genuine artistic taste are combined upon one object, the result is almost certain to reach, if it does not exceed, one's highest anticipations. It is such a combination that has produced for Chicago the most extravagantly sumptuous hotel of its size in the world. H. V. Bemis, whose name has become a synonym of enterprise and progress to all Chicagoans, opened, in 1885, the Hotel Richelieu, which, in its elegance and magnificence beggars description. The hotel occupies Nos. 187-88 Michigan Boulevard, has a frontage of sixty feet and extends back one hundred and eighty-five feet. The building is in reality two distinct buildings, one front and one rear, separated by a court fifty-four feet, by thirteen feet, and bridged by arched iron passage-ways connecting the hallways of each floor. The object of this arrangement is to lessen the danger in case of fire, guests being able to escape from one building to the other, with ease and safety. The front is built of handsome pressed brick, and over the entrance is a statue of the famous Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal de Richelieu. The statue is of white marble, six feet and six inches high, from the chisel of Le June, the French sculptor, and is an exceptionally fine piece of work.

The interior of this hotel is a revelation of the extent to which decorative art can be carried. The entrance leads to a veritable palace. The hallway has a marble wainscoting five feet high, incasing large center pieces of onyx; the walls are of Lincrusta-Walton and the ceiling of papier-maché. At the right is the grand office; to the left, the elegant café. The former is floored with colored tiles and furnished with mahogany furniture upholstered in leather. The café will seat two hundred people. The room is lined with mirrors seven feet high, and the ornamental work is papier-maché, with designs in bold relief. In a conspicuous corner in this room is a magnificent marble group, "Columbus before Isabella," by Larkin G. Mead, costing more than \$5,000. The balance of the first floor of the hotel is devoted to parlors, private dining rooms, and club rooms, all magnificent in furnishings and decorations. The sideboard in the club room is decorated with thousands of dollars' worth of glass and china, collected by Mr. Bemis in his foreign travels, and holds such relics as plates that the French Napoleons have eaten from, inlaid sets brought from China a century ago, and glasses that have done service on many an historic occasion. The main table, seated for twenty-five, has upon it a dinner set valued at \$2,500, and there are plates that cost \$35 each. In another room an eight-seat table holds a dinner service valued \$1,500. In the ladies' ordinary, the same extravagance holds sway. In the front parlor is a \$1,500 piano, paintings worth many thousands of dollars each, tables of glass, mantels of tiles, mammoth vases, settees upholstered with the costliest of fabrics, and other appointments equally rich and unique in quality and design. The bedrooms, of which there are one hundred, are mostly in suites, and are each decorated and furnished like a parlor.

The hallways throughout the building are beautifully decorated in Lincrusta-Walton and papier-maché. A large section of each hall is floored with glass, which admits light to all floors from skylights in the roof. The court between the buildings is spanned by a skylight, and the floor of the court has been made into a conservatory and aviary, with tropical trees, flowers and birds. The glass in the windows and doors is of odd fashion, with monogram "H. V. B." and illustrating pictorial designs. The above is a very brief description of this palatial hotel and café.

The Richelieu Art Gallery is maintained in connection with this magnificent caravansary, and is an unusual feature of a hotel. During his extended travels in Europe, Mr. Bemis collected many works of art, which aggregate an expenditure far in excess of a hundred thousand dollars, and when constructing the Hotel Richelieu, he set aside an apartment, fifty by sixty feet, on the sixth floor, to be used for the display of his collection. This room has the necessary skylights, is decorated with eight mirrors, each twelve feet high by seven feet wide, and the walls are of Lincrusta-Walton, draped with maroon cloth. The paintings exhibited in this gallery are mentioned in the chapter on Art.

H. V. Bemis has been conspicuous in a number of enterprises, but no project has he undertaken which has so shown his great energy and ability as the construction and operation of this palace hotel. Five hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the Richelieu, outside of the cost of grounds and buildings. In all its appointments as an European hotel, it surpasses anything in this country; as a café, the Richelieu stands on a par with the famous Delmonico as to its cuisine, and outstrips that establishment in the elaborate decorations and furnishings. Mr. Bemis has spent a fortune in this venture, but has associated his name with the most magnificent enterprise of modern times.

The hotel was formally opened by Mr. Bemis in the summer of 1885, and he conducted it until the following December, when it was leased to Messrs. Clair & Harte, of whom personal mention is made below.

H. V. BEMIS was born at Center Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., on October 11, 1832. He is the son of a Baptist minister, and, after the death of his father came West, when about eighteen years old. After a few years in the commission business at Cleveland, Ohio, he came to Chicago in 1859, and started in the brewing business with C. E. Downer. They were very prosperous, and, in 1865, incorporated their business under the laws of Illinois, and were known for many years as the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company. Mr. Bemis continued the largest owner in the great establishment on Park Avenue until April 14, 1884, when he sold out his entire interest to John H. McAvoy and others, and severed his connection with the brewing business. In 1881, he bought an interest in the concern run by John Carden & Son, and became the president of the Bemis & Carden Malting Company. Later, he bought the entire plant, after selling a portion to his brother, D. L. Bemis and Charles H. Curtis, and formed the present Bemis & Curtis Malting Company, incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Of this latter company he is president and treasurer; he is also special partner in the grain commission house of Avery, Hillabrant & Company. He became a member of the Board of Trade on May 10, 1859, and still holds his original ticket (for which he paid \$15), signed by J. S. Rumsey, president, and Seth Catlin, secretary. There are few

older members than Mr. Bemis, and certainly few who have had larger legitimate dealings. He is a prominent turfman and has owned many valuable horses. His interest in turf matters caused him to loan money largely to the Chicago Driving Park Association, and, when it became involved, he bought out all other interests and became sole owner of the property. In 1882, however, he sold it, and relieved himself of its management. In 1884, he bought the Chicago Horseman, organized the Chicago Horseman newspaper

nected with the famous Stewart dry goods establishment and was one of the most trusted employes of the proprietor. Mr. Stewart's confidence in Mr. Clair's executive ability was such that, in 1875, he turned over to him, under a lease, the management of the entire chain of hotels, which included the Grand Union and Windsor hotels at Saratoga Springs and the Metropolitan and Park Avenue hotels of New York City. To enter upon the management of such mammoth enterprises required a person possessing every charac-



TREMONT HOUSE.

company with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and is now editor-in-chief of the paper as well as president and treasurer of the company. On October 27, 1869, Mr. Bemis was married to Miss R. A. Armstrong, of Lynchburg, Va. He is a member of the Iroquois Club.

HENRY CLAIR is manager of the Richelieu Hotel, and, as a partner of Gregory P. Harte, a lessee of the same. Mr. Clair was a protégé of Alexander T. Stewart, the deceased millionaire, of New York. During the greater part of his early life, Mr. Clair was con-

teristic of energy and determination. Mr. Clair continued in the control of the hotels for over nine years, and only retired at the end of that time to become connected with the Richelieu of this city.

GREGORY P. HARTE, junior member of the firm of Clair & Harte, lessees of the Richelieu Hotel, is a new resident of Chicago, though not wholly unknown to the business men and capitalists here. Prior to becoming identified with the Richelieu, Mr. Harte resided on the Pacific coast. For the greater part of his life he has

been associated with large capitalists, and for the past ten years has been identified with the heavy interests of William T. Coleman, one of California's wealthiest men. He served that gentleman in confidential relations during that time, building the San Rafael water works and superintending the greater part of the improvements in the beautiful town of San Rafael, California, a place where Mr. Coleman spent a large amount of money. The abilities of Mr. Harte, as a financial manager, were long ago recognized by eastern capitalists, and at one time he was importuned to locate in this vicinity and handle the large and valuable business of one of the wealthiest corporations of Chicago. He declined, but, in the fall of 1885, he received a lease of the already famous Richelieu Hotel, and came here to make his home and become identified with Chicago and its interests. His long experience in handling investments and properties gives him a thorough knowledge of whatever venture he may undertake, and having associated with himself one of the famous hotel men of America, the outcome of his enterprise will be most successful.

THE CLIFTON HOUSE.—Prior to the great fire, W. A. Jenkins and Albert A. Holmes were proprietors of the Clifton House, and when this hostelry went down, Mr. Jenkins secured the building at the northwest corner of Washington and Halsted streets, and opened it as a hotel, which he called The Clifton. He continued in its management until the early part of 1873, when M. E. Vincent became proprietor, and so continued until the opening of the new Clifton House. The latter was erected by W. A. Jenkins and Ira Holmes, and completed in the latter part of 1873. It stands at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Monroe Street, and has a frontage on the former thoroughfare of eighty feet and extends back about one hundred and eighty feet. It is six stories in height above the basement, built of the finest brick, and cost \$237,400. The furniture cost \$105,000. It has a total of two hundred and twenty-five rooms, of which one hundred and seventy-five are devoted to sleeping-rooms. It has an average capacity for five hundred guests, but during a run has accommodated six hundred and twenty people. Colonel Jenkins opened the hotel in 1873, and continued as manager until 1878, when he withdrew and Munger Bros. became the lessees and managers. They remained in the house until 1882, when the property was purchased by Messrs. Woodcock & Loring, and they assumed the management, the Munger Bros. moving to the Matteson House, which Woodcock & Loring had just vacated. When the latter parties took the Clifton House, they gave it a thorough renovation and spent over \$60,000 in re-arranging and furnishing the interior. The Clifton has always been among the most popular houses in the city, and under its present management is a prosperous and well-paying property.

MALEK A. LORING was born at Princeton, Mass., on October 8, 1842, and was brought up and attended school in his native town. When he was twenty years old he went into the United States Navy as sutler, and was in the service, on board the man-of-war "Circassian," of the West Gulf Squadron, for two years. In 1865, upon returning to civil life, he went into the American House, at Boston, taking a position as night clerk. Mr. Loring evinced decided ability, and within three months he was made day clerk; a short time later he was promoted to second clerk, and within a year became chief clerk of that well known hotel. On January 2, 1868, he arrived in Chicago and took the position of day clerk in the old Matteson House, then owned by Robert Hill and managed by John L. Woodcock. At the time of the great fire, Mr. Loring was chief clerk, and when the Matteson was swept out of existence he took the chief clerkship of the Grand Central Hotel, on Michigan Avenue, which had been improvised as a hotel out of four or five residences. He remained there until the new Matteson House was completed by Mr. Hill, and then returned to his old position on the day of the opening, February 3, 1873. On May 1, 1875, in accordance with the promises made by Mr. Hill previous to the fire, Messrs. Woodcock & Loring were made partners in the business, and the style of the firm became Robert Hill & Co. In 1876, owing to Mr. Hill's failing health, he withdrew from active participation in the management, and, in 1877, when the death of that gentleman occurred, the firm name was changed to Woodcock & Loring. Mr. Loring was married on September 11, 1883, to Mrs. Mattie Balch, of New York. They have one daughter, Mildred. Mr. Loring belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of the Washington Park Club.

MATTESON HOUSE.—This hotel is one of the few in the city that was not re-built on the original site. It was among the first completed after the fire, being finished late in 1872, and opened, under the same old name, on February 3, 1873. The owner was Robert Hill, who operated it for one year, when he took in as partners John L. Woodcock and Malek Loring, the hotel management being known as Robert Hill & Co. On March 4, 1878, upon the death of Mr. Hill, the surviving partners secured control, and remained in charge until January 1, 1882, when the hotel was closed for repairs during seven months. It was then re-opened by Munger Brothers, its present proprietors. The hotel is six stories in

height, containing one hundred and seventy-five rooms. Recently the property has been sold to Carrie L. Munn, of this city.

THE BRIGGS HOUSE.—When the great fire destroyed this hotel, its proprietors, Wentworth & Woolworth, opened the West Side Briggs House. Immediately after the great conflagration, Mr. Moss commenced the erection of the present Briggs House, which stands on the old site, at the corner of Randolph Street and Fifth Avenue. The building has a frontage on the former thoroughfare of 80 feet and extends back on Fifth Avenue, 144 feet. It is six stories in height, built of handsome red brick with stone facings. The rotunda, office, reading-room, billiard and bar rooms and barber-shop are situated on the main floor. The dining-room, 40 x 75 in size, and the parlors and reception-rooms, are located on the second floor. The other upper stories are devoted to guests' rooms, of which the Briggs has about one hundred and sixty-five. There are accommodations for nearly three hundred guests. The building cost about \$190,000 and the furniture \$75,000. It was opened in 1873, by Rickords & Huntoon, who managed it for about a year and a half, when they failed. For the following six months, the Briggs was closed, and then re-opened by John H. Cummings, who managed it till the spring of 1881, when he sold out to the present proprietor, Frank Upman.

FRANK UPMAN was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on January 20, 1852. His parents went to Minnesota two years later, where they remained till 1862, thence coming to this city. Shortly after the arrival here, Frank went to work as a bell-boy in the old Tremont House, staying there two years. In 1864, his father, D. Upman, opened a small hotel, called the Central House, at Nos. 180-82 Randolph Street, and Frank went with his father, remaining there for four years, at the end of which time his father removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., and opened the Burns House, and for the following six years Frank Upman was the chief clerk. In 1874, the senior Upman sold out his interests in the South, went to St. Paul, and bought out the Gruber House. There, the son was installed as manager and chief clerk, and so remained until 1879, when his father retired from business. He then opened Upman's Hotel on Third Street, in St. Paul, and continued in that quite successfully for the following two years. In the spring of 1881, he came to Chicago, after disposing of his interests in St. Paul, and bought the Briggs House. Mr. Upman's long experience has well fitted him for the duties of hotel-keeper, and since his opening in Chicago has built up a splendid reputation for his house and consequently a large business. In the spring of 1885, he spent \$25,000 in altering and improving the hotel. Mr. Upman was married on February 10, 1879, at St. Paul, to Miss Kate Campbell, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—The Commercial Hotel was established in 1872, in a part of the structure that now bears that name. In that year the Couch estate, William H. Ward, trustee, erected a five-story and basement stone-front building at the northwest corner of Dearborn and Lake streets, for the American Express Company. This corporation refused to take the building after completion, and Messrs. High & Magie, owning the west adjoining sixty feet, uniting with the Couch estate, added thereto four-story buildings to the corner structure. Howell Pulling and Hiram F. Ingraham leased it as a hotel, opening the structure in 1872. Mr. Ingraham died in 1874, and his father, Granville S. Ingraham, assumed his interest, in 1876, securing entire control of the house. In November, 1880, C. W. Dabb, formerly of the Palmer House, became a partner in the enterprise, and, in 1884, organized the firm of C. W. Dabb & Co., as proprietors, he acting as manager. The hotel can accommodate five hundred guests, and has had as many as seven hundred and three in one day. It contains two hundred and seventy rooms.

THE LELAND HOTEL was formerly known as the Gardner House. The building was erected shortly after the fire of 1871, by Horatio H. Gardner, now treasurer of the Gardner & Spry Lumber Company, and cost, including the ground, about \$600,000. It was opened in October, 1872, by Mr. Gardner and Frederick Gould. They continued in the management until about 1875, when Captain Albert E. Goodrich became proprietor. Then followed changes, occurring annually, as follows: In 1876-77, Charles H. Gaubert was proprietor; 1877-78, Luther B. Brady; 1878-79, J. D. Harlon; in the latter part of 1879, Jewett Wilcox became manager; and, in 1880, George B. Horton was superintendent. At this time the property had run down, and as a hotel it was not first-class. In the early part of 1881, Warren F. Leland, late of the Delavan House, Albany, N. Y., came to Chicago, and purchased the Gardner House for \$220,000. He has spent an additional \$130,000 in re-arranging and perfecting the hotel, and has made it one of the most handsome buildings in Chicago. It is an imposing brick structure, six stories high above the basement, and is massive and solid in appearance. It is essentially fire-proof, and the main fronts are provided with iron balconies and fire-escapes, accessible from hallways, which afford easy mediums of escape in case of fire. The building contains two hundred and sixteen rooms, and under

its new manager has become one the most popular hotels in the Western country.

WARREN F. LELAND was born at Land's Grove, Vt., on June 1, 1845. He is a descendant from the family that has become noted all over America as famous hotel-keepers. The Lelands were formerly from Vermont, and Warren's grandfather, Aaron Leland, was a Baptist preacher. He was the first to operate through line of stages over the Green Mountains, and, about 1810, opened the Green Mountain Coffee House. Aaron Leland had six sons:—Lewis, Aaron, Jr., Simeon, William, Warren and Charles. The last four became, and are now, noted as successful hotel-keepers. Aaron Leland, Jr., was the father of Warren F., and he ultimately located near Newberry, Ohio, and engaged in stock-raising. The other sons of Aaron Leland were—John, who died at an early age; Lewis, now of the Sturtevant at New York; Horace of the Sturtevant and the Leland at Springfield, Ill.; George, formerly of the Sturtevant, who died in 1883; Jerome, formerly of the Ocean Hotel at Long Branch and the Columbian at Saratoga, who died in April, 1884, and Charles E., of the Delavan House and the Clarendon. The four uncles of Warren F. Leland are now proprietors of the Ocean Hotel at Long Branch, the Grand Union at Saratoga, and the Eutaw at Baltimore. In 1852, these four uncles were proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel at New York, and Warren, then fifteen years old, went thither and commenced to learn the business. He went to work in the store-room, first, and was gradually promoted until 1866, when he held the position of room-clerk. In that year, he and his brother Horace went to Springfield, Ill., and opened the Leland Hotel. He remained there till May, 1867, when he returned East, and took the position of chief office man with his brothers Charles E. and Lewis, who then managed the Delavan House at Albany. In 1872, he was admitted to the firm as partner, and remained there until 1880, when he sold out to his brother Charles, his brother Lewis having previously withdrawn. In 1881, Warren came to Chicago, and purchased the Gardner House property, re-constructed the interior of the hotel, handsomely re-furnished the same, and opened it as a first-class hotel. He has been wonderfully successful since commencing business here, and the investment has increased to double its value, he having been offered half a million dollars for the property for which he only paid \$220,000. Mr. Leland was married on December 16, 1868, to Miss Isabella C. Cobb, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have four children,—Charles Warren, Fannie A., Ralph C., and Helen. Mr. Leland is a member of the Calumet, Washington Park and Kenwood clubs, and of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar.

GATE HOUSE.—This hotel had just been completed by P. W. Gates when the great fire broke out, and, for two years after that event, it was leased by Gage Bros. & Rice for the Sherman House. These lessees retired a year later, and the house was operated by several tenants with unprofitable results. In 1875, Mr. Gates assumed the management, and was succeeded by H. W. Hoyt, who, eighteen months later, retired. The two then formed a partnership, but, in 1882, sold out to Dennis Ryan, of the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., and Matthew Cullen, the present proprietors. The building is five stories in height, its original cost being \$100,000. It has one hundred and sixty-six rooms, and can accommodate two hundred guests.

KUHNS'S EUROPEAN HOTEL.—The building occupied by this hotel was erected, in 1872, by C. H. Thompson, and is owned by his estate at the present time. It was first opened as a hotel by James Anderson, in 1880, and for two years was known as Anderson's European Hotel. In April, 1882, its present proprietor, William J. Kuhns, secured control of the establishment, and changed its name, in 1883, taking in his son, Frank C. Kuhns, as a partner. The south building adjoining was added to the hotel, it being a four-story structure, built, in 1872, by A. Crocker. The main building is five stories in height. The hotel has one hundred and twelve rooms, and can accommodate two hundred guests.

WINDSOR HOTEL.—The Windsor Hotel was the first European hotel erected in the burned district after the fire of 1871. Within a few days of that occurrence, Thomas Mackin and Samuel Gregsten, owners of the lease of the land, which is located in the school section and rented on a ninety-nine years' basis, formed plans for the erection of a hotel, and the north part of the present structure, seventy feet front, was built. The house was first opened in August, 1872, by William J. Kuhns, and was known as Kuhns's European Hotel. Later, Mr. Kuhns took in J. H. Thorpe as a partner, and the hotel was operated until 1878, under the firm name of Kuhns & Thorpe. In the year last named, Mr. Kuhns withdrew from the establishment, and James W. Bye became a part owner in the enterprise, retiring in 1879. Samuel Gregsten then assumed his interest, and a year later secured entire control of the place, and has carried on the hotel since that time. The Windsor is very well known throughout the West. The original building was a four-story brick structure, to which has been added the adjoining stone-front building, which was erected

and is owned by Mr. Peabody, of the firm of Gallup & Peabody. It was built in 1872, and added to the hotel two years later. The Windsor has one hundred and forty-two rooms for guests. The hotel was given its present name in 1878.

BURKE'S EUROPEAN HOTEL.—This hotel was built the year after the fire, by its present owner, M. Burke, who had been engaged in the same business previous to 1871. For seven years, Mr. Burke operated the house, which gained a wide reputation among travelling men, and won a fortune for its founder. In 1879, William McCoy took charge of the establishment, and the same success attended his labors, five years' business enabling him to retire with sufficient means to build a hotel of his own. In November, 1884, the present proprietors, William M. Bent & Co., came into possession, with Charles H. Wilson as manager, the firm comprising William M. Bent and Clemens Brinkmann. The building is four and five stories in height, has sixty-one rooms, and a restaurant attached which accommodates three thousand people daily. From 1879 until 1884, the hotel was known as McCoy's European Hotel, but in the latter year was given its original name.

MCCOY'S EUROPEAN HOTEL.—William McCoy, proprietor of McCoy's European Hotel, is a native of Ireland, and was born on September 24, 1846. His parents resided there until the year 1851, and then emigrated to America, locating in the city of Rochester, N. Y. There, William was brought up and given a common school education, and when he was seventeen years old he enlisted in Co. "G," of the 14th New York Volunteers, and went to active service. He was thus engaged for three years, participating in the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was employed, and passing through and serving a lengthy term in Libby prison. Afterward he received an honorable discharge from the Army, and came West and located in Toledo, Ohio. There he obtained employment with the Wabash & Western Railroad, as a carpenter, and remained with them for two years. In 1867, he determined to come to Chicago and make it his permanent home. For the first five years, he followed his trade as a carpenter, and, in March, 1872, became engaged in the bakery business. He was located at No. 379 West Harrison Street, and as the venture was commenced the spring after the great fire, he had a splendid business from the very start, and in a brief time McCoy's Bakery and its products became popularly known to Chicago people. He continued the manufacture of bread supplies until 1879, when he leased Burke's European Hotel, at Nos. 140-42 Madison Street, and went into the active management of the business. He was equally, if not more, successful in this departure than the bakery, and rapidly accumulated wealth. In 1882, he changed the name to McCoy's European Hotel. He continued that hotel until October, 1884. In January of that year, however, he commenced the erection of the present pretentious structure which now bears the name of McCoy's New European Hotel. This is unquestionably the best-appointed and most elegant hotel west of New York City, conducted exclusively on the European plan. Its location, at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, is such as makes it most convenient to the public, being in close proximity to the Board of Trade, post-office, and Rock Island and Lake Shore depot, and quite near to the wholesale district and to places of amusement. The locality in which it is situated has wonderfully improved of late years, and it stands surrounded by structures equally handsome and massive with itself. The building has a frontage of ninety-five and a half feet on Clark Street and one hundred and ten on Van Buren. It is seven stories high above the basement, and is crowned with three handsome towers. The outside walls are of red pressed brick, and the columns, girders, Mansard, gables and stairways are made entirely of iron. On each front of the building is a large double fire-escape. In the court in the rear is a complete iron stairway, extending from the top of the building to the ground below, and this forms another mode of escape in case of fire. The court also separates the building from all others, and the proprietor has paid special attention to the arrangement of fire protection. The system of alarm, by which every guest may be immediately awakened, is used solely by Mr. McCoy, there being no other hotel in the world using the same device. The rotunda and office are located on the second floor, and are reached by wide entrances from both streets and a hydraulic elevator at the Van Buren Street entrance. The parlors, reception and club rooms are also situated on this floor, and are so arranged that all can be thrown into one grand salon, at pleasure. The restaurant is located on the first floor, on Clark Street, and has a seating capacity of about two hundred persons. The five upper stories of the building are devoted to guests' rooms, and each are furnished and fitted with all modern conveniences. The cost of the hotel was \$500,000, and, with the value of the ground added thereto, Mr. McCoy's property represents a cost of about three quarters of a million of dollars. Mr. McCoy was married on March 4, 1873, to Miss Sernatta Sweeney, daughter of John Sweeney, a Chicago pioneer. They have four children,—Clara, Ella, Frank and William. Mr. McCoy

is a member of the Ulysses S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R., the Iroquois Club, Young Men's Social Club and Irish-American Society.

BREVOORT HOUSE.—This hotel was built by a prominent Chicago banker, and was originally known as Anderson's European Hotel. It was opened as such by Anderson Brothers in 1873, who operated it a short time, when it passed into the hands of William Thompson, who gave it its present name. On January 1, 1882, the present proprietors, S. S. Benjamin and Frank W. Wentworth secured the lease from George W. Forfarson, and have controlled its

until its destruction in the fire of 1871. The new building was erected, in 1871-72, by Thomas Mackin. The old Revere House, before the fire, occupied the present site of the McCormick Block, at the corner of Kinzie and Clark streets. After the fire, the McCormick estate purchased this ground and erected on it the McCormick Block, and the present Revere House was then built on the adjoining premises, on the opposite side of the alley, and one-half block further north. It was completed and opened in 1873, by E. S. Pinney, who remained its proprietor until March, 1884, when he was succeeded by J. D. Fanning. Under Mr. Fanning's manage-



PALMER HOUSE.

operations up to the present time. The hotel has a large and exclusive line of patronage, is five stories in height, has one hundred and thirty-one rooms, and can accommodate four hundred and fifty guests.

DEMING EUROPEAN HOTEL.—This hotel was opened December 25, 1885, and occupies the same building in which Brown's Hotel was started ten years prior to that date. The present hotel is owned by J. M. Hazlett & Co., with R. Deming as manager. It is four stories in height, with a frontage on both Madison and Clark streets, has one hundred and fifty rooms, and can accommodate two hundred and fifty guests.

ATLANTIC HOTEL.—This hotel was built in 1873 by John Keller, and was opened as a hotel on October 1 of the same year, by William L. Newman. The latter operated the house for seven years, being succeeded, on February 1, 1880, by W. P. F. Meserve. In May, 1885, the present proprietor, John Gill, assumed the management. The hotel is five stories in height, stone front, and has one hundred and twelve rooms.

REVERE HOUSE.—In the second volume of this work is a full history of the Revere House, from the date of its establishment

ment, the Revere House has grown to be the largest, finest and best-equipped hotel in the North Division. Immediately on his assuming control, the entire building was re-modeled, re-fitted and re-furnished, two additional stories being added to its height, the office being removed from the second to the ground floor, the improvements thus made costing over \$90,000. Of its proprietor, it is but justice to say that much credit is due him for the success he has achieved in thus bringing this house to its present position among the hotels of this city.

J. D. FANNING is a native of the State of New York, born in Jefferson County, in 1847. In 1855, his father, John Fanning, removed with his family to the West, locating in Michigan, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1867. In 1865, J. D. came to Chicago in search of employment. He applied for, and obtained, a very humble position in the Tremont House, which was then conducted by Messrs. Gage & Drake. He continued there for three years, when he entered the service of Robert Hill, of the old Matteson House. He remained with him some time, then went to the Briggs House as clerk for Benjamin F. Skinner, from there to the St. James, conducted by Meserve & Libby, and was

at this house at the time of the great fire. After that event, he started in business on his own account in a large restaurant on Halsted Street, near the Academy of Music. In 1880, he became one of the proprietors of the Briggs House, which he conducted until 1883. The following year he purchased from Mr. Pinney his proprietary interest in the Revere House. Mr. Fanning is in every sense of the word a self-made man. Twenty years ago he landed in Chicago a young man without means or friends, and began in his chosen calling at the very bottom of the ladder. He has made his way to his present position by his honesty, industry and unflinching perseverance. He is genial, courteous and obliging, and his popularity is admitted by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. Fanning was married, in 1880, to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of Robert Moore, of this city. They have two children.

CITY HOTEL.—After the fire had swept away the old City Hotel, which stood at the corner of Lake and State streets, the establishment of a new hotel became at once necessary, and the proprietor, J. W. Towne, bought the lease of the building on the corner of State and Sixteenth streets, and converted the structure into a hotel. This was called the City Hotel, and, in 1874, the owner, Jacob Harris, erected a large addition. The dimensions of the present building are forty-five feet fronting on State Street, and one hundred and forty-eight feet on Sixteenth. It is four stories high above the basement, and contains one hundred single and double sleeping-rooms. It has a capacity of two hundred guests, and has become of late years the headquarters for stockmen and shippers. About 1873, Silas Dutton became the proprietor. In 1883, William F. Orcutt, an old hotel man and at one time proprietor of the old City Hotel, obtained a lease of the building, and he has conducted this house up to the present time.

WILLIAM F. ORCUTT was born at Rutland, Vt., but when a boy left his native State and came West, locating in Chicago in 1845. Upon coming to this city, he went to work as office boy in Brown & Tuttle's American Temperance House, which stood on the corner of Lake Street and Wabash Avenue. He only stayed there two months, however, and then went with them to the City Hotel, on the corner of Lake and State streets, which was then one of the most popular hotels in town. He clerked in that house for some time, and then, when Messrs. Brown & Tuttle took a lease of the Sherman House, he served them for about two years as chief clerk. Mr. Orcutt then took a lease of the Rock-Island House, which was situated near the depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets. He kept that for one year, and then took a lease of the City Hotel, and remained there from 1852 to 1854. After that, he went out of the hotel business, and engaged in the coal trade, which he followed for twenty years, being located all the time in Chicago. In 1882, he decided to resume his old calling, and, at the urgent request of the owners of the City Hotel, he assumed the management of the house. Two years subsequently he took a lease of the hotel, and has held the same up to the present time. Mr. Orcutt is fitted by nature and training for hotel life, being endowed with the gifts of geniality and courtesy, and since resuming his old business has won back scores of old friends and patrons of twenty years ago. He was married on April 5, 1864, to Miss Anna Faulkner Ellis, of Chicago. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic order, having been an early initiate in Oriental Lodge, No. 33.

THE ANNA HOUSE, a well-known hotel at No. 102 North Clark Street, was opened to the public, in 1876, as the New Delavan House. The name so continued until the retirement of its proprietress, Mrs. Upham, in May, 1880. At that time the hotel passed into the hands of Mrs. Ellen Philbrick and her son, C. C. Philbrick, who continued the management until 1886, under the firm name of E. Philbrick & Son. For several years prior to the fire of July, 1874, Mrs. Philbrick was proprietress of the Wabash House, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Congress Street, where the Hotel Brunswick now stands. The Anna House is five stories in height, the four upper floors being used for the hotel. It has a frontage of one hundred feet on Clark Street, and is one hundred and fifty feet in depth. The hotel has fifty large, light and well-ventilated rooms for guests' use, and has accommodations for about one hundred persons. The office, parlors and dining-rooms are situated on the second floor of the building and the hotel is conducted on the American plan.

C. C. PHILBRICK was born at Haverhill, Essex Co., Mass., on October 23, 1863. His parents lived at Manchester till he was six years old, and came to Chicago in January, 1870. He attended the common schools of Chicago during his youth, and when he was seventeen years old became the office manager of the Anna House and a partner in the ownership with his mother, Mrs. E. Philbrick. He has been connected with the Anna House since 1880, and has done much toward making it a popular hotel for the North Side. Mr. Philbrick is, and has been since the organization in 1884, secretary of the LeGrand Skating Rink Company.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on the southeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, occupies the site of the Clifton House before the fire of 1871. Messrs. Jenkins & Holmes had the lease of that property at the time of the fire, and when they were burned out they re-built their hotel where the present Clifton House stands. The building that was erected on the site of the old Clifton was intended for the use of stores and offices, but, upon its completion, the Chicago Public Library was located on the upper floors and the main floor was occupied principally by the firm of Field, Benedict & Co., wholesale clothiers. In 1876, the Public Library was removed and the three upper stories were then converted into a hotel. Obadiah Sands opened the Sands House in that building during the above year, and ran it until 1880, when Henry Berg & Son leased the premises for the same purpose, and changed the name to the Hotel Frankfort. They continued until October 1, 1882. Then Mrs. Elizabeth Hennessy took the hotel, renovated and refurnished it throughout, and changed the name to the Continental Hotel. The building has a frontage on Wabash Avenue of one hundred feet and one hundred and thirty-two feet on Madison Street. The main entrance to the hotel is located on the former thoroughfare, and leads to the large office on the second floor, on which are also located the reading, billiard and dining-room. The house has one hundred and twenty guests' rooms and can accommodate three hundred people. It is run on the American plan, and is a popular stopping place for the theatrical profession. B. D. Spencer is lessee and proprietor.

BERNARD DAKE SPENCER is a son of D. A. and Belle Spencer, and was born at Oakdale, Monroe Co., Wis., on March 19, 1861. While yet an infant, his parents went to Rutland, Vt., where they remained three years, and then removed to Washington, D. C. There, young Bernard attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, and then began to make his own way in the world by securing the position as bell-boy in the well known Riggs House. His activity and good bearing were soon recognized, and in a short time he was given the care of the ladies' entrance, and then was made elevator boy. He had continued in the employ of the Riggs House two years when he attracted the attention of Vice-President William A. Wheeler, who took him over to the White House one afternoon, and introduced his protégé to Secretary of the Navy Thompson, whom he requested to procure a position "for this boy." In pursuance to the Vice-President's wish, young Spencer received an appointment to Annapolis. As he was but fifteen years of age, he was obliged to wait a year before he could be admitted as a cadet, which time he applied himself industriously to his studies. At the time appointed for his examination he successfully passed, but was obliged to withdraw on account of his eyesight being impaired by arduous study. He returned to the Riggs House, subsequently engaged in the manufacturing-jewelry business and was connected with the Critic, in a journalistic way, for some time. In June, 1880, he came to this city and entered the employ of Goodrich Q. Dow, druggist, at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Oakwood Boulevard, and afterward was employed at the Southern Hotel, Wabash Avenue and Twenty-second Street. During the fall of that year he was with the Merchants' Hotel management, and in October, 1882, became manager of the Continental Hotel, subsequently leasing that property. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M., of the intermediate bodies and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°.

THE GLOBE EUROPEAN HOTEL is one of the latest acquisitions to the numerous hotels in this city, having been opened on May 1, 1884, by S. A. Ray and B. F. Owen. This hotel is located at Nos. 355-57 State Street, having a frontage on that thoroughfare of sixty feet, and extending back about one hundred and seventy-five feet. The hotel proper occupies the three upper floors, and the office and restaurant are located on the first floor, the entrance to these rooms and the hotel being direct from the street. The parlors, reception-rooms and double apartments are located on the second floor, and in all there are sixty-five guests' rooms. The accommodations are for about one hundred and seventy-five people. The firm of Owen & Ray dissolved partnership in the spring of 1885, Mr. Owen retiring and Frank D. Ray becoming the manager.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE.—Before the great fire of 1871, Nos. 150-52 North Clark Street were occupied by a building known as the Clarendon Hotel, of which H. M. Miller was agent and manager. This hotel was re-opened in a handsome new building on the same site in 1873. It has a frontage on Clark Street of one hundred feet, and faces Ontario Street on the south, extending back one hundred feet. The building is four stories and a basement in height, and the three upper floor are used for a hotel. This house accommodates eighty to one hundred guests, is run on the American plan, and is the permanent home of a number of families. After the fire, the hotel was opened by Lyman A. White, who ran it till 1879, when Harvey M. Thompson took it for one year. In 1880, W. K. Steele became the proprietor, and on May 1, 1882, Frank D. Ray took charge, and he has continued the management up to the present time. The hotel was renovated and re-furnished

throughout upon Mr. Ray's advent as landlord, and it has been kept on a high standard of excellence since that time.

F. D. RAY, manager of the Clarendon and Globe European hotels, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on April 4, 1850. His family resided there until he was ten years of age and then, coming West, located at De Kalb, Ill. He resided there until 1864, and then came to Chicago to make his home. Mr. Ray received a grammar school education, and on coming to this city went into the employ of Hunt, Barbour & Hale, wholesale dry goods merchants, at Nos. 3-7 Lake Street. He remained with them until 1867, and then went to New York to take a position as general manager, for New York State, for the Howe Sewing Machine Company. He was thus occupied until 1872, when he went to California and became travelling agent for the Howe Company for the Pacific coast. He remained in their employ until 1876, and then returned to Chicago, and took a lease of the Burdick House, on Wabash

six stories high above basement, with two strong towers extending above the body of the structure. It is built of brick, with a handsome stone front, and was constructed for the purpose for which it is used. The hotel has a frontage of fifty feet and extends back one hundred feet, and contains one hundred and twenty-five guests' rooms. Its location is such as at once makes it popular with the public, and being conducted upon the American and European plans gives to the transient guests an option as to their accommodation. The hotel is provided with a new passenger elevator, and is fully equipped with the latest and most modern improvements.

RAGGIO BROTHERS.—This firm consists of Charles A. and John G. Raggio, both natives of the city of Genoa, Italy, who, with their parents, located in this city in the fall of 1855. Charles A. Raggio was born on January 17, 1847, and John A. on December 20, 1849, and both were, therefore, but young lads when



GRAND PACIFIC.

Avenue, afterward known as the Crawford House and Langham Hotel. Mr. Ray conducted that hotel until 1880, and in the summer of that year sold out and went to Colorado. He became proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, at Denver, but remained there less than a year, returning in the fall of 1881. The Clarendon changed hands in the spring, and was opened on May 1, 1882, Mr. Ray then becoming its manager. On May 1, 1884, S. A. Ray and B. F. Owen leased the Globe European Hotel, and in the spring of 1885, Mr. Owen retired and Mr. Ray became manager of this hotel in conjunction with the Clarendon. He was married on December 13, 1876, to Miss Sarah Pettie, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have two sons,—Horton and Fred.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, which is located at Nos. 15-17 Clark Street, is among the oldest houses in the city, having been in existence many years before the fire. At the time of the great conflagration, Messrs. Raggio Brothers were proprietors of the St. Charles, but when it was re-built, in 1872, the hotel was opened by Phil. Conley, who conducted it until 1878, when Messrs. Raggio again took possession, since which time they have made it a popular hotel, which has proved profitable to them. The building is

they came to Chicago, where they have since resided. In 1868, they opened a large restaurant on the southeast corner of Randolph Street and Fifth Avenue. In the following year they also bought the St. Charles Hotel, which with the restaurant, they conducted very successfully until the great fire, when both of their establishments were destroyed. Within ten days after the conflagration they re-opened their restaurant on Canal Street, near Randolph, where they remained till 1873, when they removed to a new building on West Madison Street, near Curtis Street, and opened up as fine a restaurant as there was on the West Side. In 1878, the Raggio Brothers disposed of that business and re-purchased the St. Charles Hotel. They gave it a thorough overhauling, renovating it from top to bottom, after which they re-furnished it and opened a first-class hotel. The senior of the firm, Charles A. Raggio, was married on July 25, 1877, to Miss Mary Arado, of Chicago. They have one son, Charles A., Jr.

MASSASOIT HOUSE.—The former hotel of this name, described in the second volume of this work, was one of Chicago's well-known hotels, and in view of that fact, the present house of that name, built, in 1872, by Albert Longley, possesses some his-

toric interest. It was completed and opened to the public in the fall of 1872, with Mr. Longley as its proprietor, which he retained until 1878. Then, C. S. Munson took charge until 1882, when he sold out to Mr. Pirrung, who has since been its proprietor.

CONRAD PIRRUNG is a native of Germany, born on July 25, 1830, in the Prussian province of the Rhine. In 1854, he came to America, and in the same year to this city, which has since been his home. For a number of years he followed teaming, until March, 1871, when he became the proprietor of the Central European Hotel, at No. 13 South Water Street, and was conducting this house when it was destroyed in the fire of 1871. Immediately thereafter, he erected a frame shanty on the same site, and one year later replaced that with the present brick structure. In 1882, he became proprietor of the Massasoit House, and now conducts both that and the Central European Hotel. Mr. Pirrung is a genial and obliging gentleman, and as a landlord is justly popular with the travelling public. He married, on October 28, 1856, Miss Elizabeth Bettenger; they have two sons,—Jacob and Conrad, both of whom are with their father in the hotel business.

RESTAURANTS.

This business is one of enormous magnitude in this city, and one wherein a large amount of money is invested. Sketches of some of the prominent gentlemen engaged therein are herewith presented.

H. H. KOHLSAAT became established in business in Chicago in 1880, when, as a junior partner in the firm of Blake, Shaw & Co., he became connected with the Dake Bakery, at Nos. 106-98 Clark Street. In April, 1880, the firm established a small business lunch-counter in connection with the bakery, and, on July 1, 1883, Mr. Kohlsaatt succeeded to their interest by purchase, and since that time has continued the business alone. He has built up an exceedingly prosperous trade, and, during the year 1884, served eight hundred and twenty five thousand nine hundred and eleven meals, making a daily average of two thousand eight hundred. On March 15, 1885, he opened two branch houses, one at No. 204 Clark Street, and the other at No. 83 Lake Street. In the bakery, twenty-six men are employed, and it, undoubtedly, is the largest bakery of fancy pastry in the United States. Mr. Kohlsaatt was born in Edwards County, Ill., on March 22, 1853, the son of Reimer Kohlsaatt, who settled in that county about 1825. His mother was Sarah Hall, an English lady who came with her father to Illinois as early as 1820. Mr. Kohlsaatt received his early education in Galena, Ill., where his father had moved in 1854, and at twelve years of age came to Chicago with his parents. He attended the Seamon and the Skinner schools, and, in 1868, became a cash-boy for Carson, Pirie & Co., then was cashier for the same firm for two years, afterward connecting himself with Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, until 1871. For one year succeeding, he sold safes for S. H. Harris upon the road, and for five years was a travelling salesman for Blake, Shaw & Co. In 1880, he married Miss Mabel E. Blake, daughter of E. Nelson Blake. They have one child, Pauline.

COLONEL JOHN S. WILSON began business in Chicago in 1873, at the corner of Clark and Madison Streets, establishing Wilson's Oyster House, now known as the Boston Oyster House. He remained there three years, and at the end of that time leased the Tivoli Gardens, comprising the entire space now occupied by the Chicago Opera House. After three years he moved to No. 146 Dearborn Street, enlarging his appointments, in 1880, to comprise the adjoining number. In February, 1885, he established a headquarters for his immense catering business at No. 29 Washington Street. Though not the oldest caterer in the city, he has turned his attention for a number of years to the profession, and has made it his study, his specialty being the handling of shell fish. He is perhaps the first and only caterer in Chicago to bring live lobsters to this market to be served. He has facilities for carrying on his business, which he has perfected by careful study, and his café is one of the most fashionable in the city. Two reasons are assignable for this fact,—the perfection of his cuisine and the Colonel's great personal popularity.

CHARLES E. RECTOR first became connected with the restaurant business in Chicago when he accepted the position of cashier for J. M. Hill, in the Boston Oyster House, in 1873, when that popular place was first opened to the public. He afterward took the management of the house, working in that capacity for about two years. He then was employed by Pullman's Palace Car Company as a conductor, remaining in the service of that company for nearly eight years. At the end of that time, he accepted a more lucrative position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as assistant superintendent of the Dining Car Department, maintaining that position for two years. He then opened his oyster house at the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, and enjoyed an instantaneous

success, his present patronage being among the first in the city. On June 1, 1885, he opened a branch house in the Exchange Building, with a billiard parlor in connection, and his houses are among the most popular in the city. Mr. Rector was born at Lewiston, N. Y., on May 26, 1844, the son of George W. and Anna (Hewson) Rector. His father was for many years the proprietor of the Frontier House, at Lewiston, N. Y. Mr. Rector received his education in Lockport, N. Y., attending the academy, from which he graduated in 1862. Soon after leaving school, he enlisted in the 129th New York Infantry Volunteers as a drummer boy, under Colonel Porter. On August 22, 1862, he went to Baltimore, where he joined the Army of the Potomac, being in the Second Brigade of the Second Division and Second Corps, under General Winfield Scott Hancock's command. He was mustered out at Washington in June, 1865, and was then immediately employed as a clerk in the War Department, remaining there three years. At the end of that time he went home, and was with his father, at Lewiston, N. Y., until he came to Chicago in 1872. Mr. Rector was married in 1869, to Miss Louisa Peterson, of Washington. They have two children,—Francis and George W.

HENRY HENRICI came to Chicago in December, 1865. He obtained employment as a teacher in a private English school at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, and, later, in the German-American School at the corner of Chicago and LaSalle avenues, where he taught Latin, French, mathematics and German literature up to 1868. At that time he went to Burlington, Iowa, and for three years was principal of the German school in that city. He then purchased *The German Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper published at Burlington, which he conducted until 1873. Desiring a larger field for newspaper work, he bought the *Daily and Weekly Tribune*, of Quincy, Ill., one of the oldest German newspapers in the West; selling it out two years later, to purchase the *Indiana German Newspaper*, a daily and weekly published at Indianapolis. That venture did not prove as successful as he had anticipated, and, after two years as editor and proprietor, he sold the paper and came to Chicago. On his return to this city he opened a restaurant, café and hotel, known as Henrici's Hotel, at Nos. 70-72 Randolph Street, continuing it until the present time. Mr. Henrici is a native of Germany, and was born on August 24, 1840. When five years of age, he entered the elementary school of Carden, a suburb of Coblenz, and later on became a pupil at the Gymnasium at Coblenz. When he had finished his preparatory courses, he entered the University at Bonn on the Rhine, graduating four years later in the classical and scientific courses, with a special course in the languages and mathematics. The following year, in 1864, he became a teacher in Coblenz, and came to Chicago in the fall of 1865. Mr. Henrici was married in 1875, to Miss Johanna Rittler, of Quincy, Ill., a daughter of John W. Rittler, a physician of thirty years' residence in Quincy. They have three children,—Edith, Elsa and Ralph.

PHILIP HENRICI comes from a family who for generations have followed the profession of restaurateurs, caterers and bakers. He is one of three brothers now engaged in the business in this city, and came to Chicago in 1864. He first entered the Briggs House as pastry cook, and afterward was in the Revere House in the same capacity. He established, in 1869, at No. 71 State Street, the first coffee house in Chicago, as they now exist. He had in connection therewith a fancy bakery, continuing until the great fire. After the fire, he commenced business again at No. 216 West Madison Street, selling out in the following year. Subsequently, he located at No. 184 Madison Street, and later at No. 174, removing to his present location, at No. 175 Madison Street, in 1873. He has at present, in connection with his elegant café, a fancy bakery, from which he supplies a number of restaurants throughout the city. Mr. Henrici was born in the Rhine province, Germany, on July 13, 1846, the son of Daniel and Theresa (Blaeser) Henrici. Until he arrived at the age of thirteen he was a pupil at the common schools, afterward learning the trade of a miller and a baker with his father. After four years' apprenticeship, he left his home and moved to New York, worked in a fancy bakery in that city for one year, at the end of which time he came to Chicago. He was married in 1873, to Miss Anna Muhlke, a daughter of John H. Muhlke, one of the first dry goods merchants in Chicago. They have four children,—Philip D., Louisa, Anna and Charles.

WILHELM HENRICI came to Chicago in 1864, and for a short time was employed in the mill of Mehring & Pundt. He next obtained employment with Mr. Jacobs as a grocery clerk, which business he followed one year, afterward becoming connected with the commission house of Philip Benz. During 1868, he travelled through the South and West, returning to Chicago shortly after the great fire. At that time, his sister, who afterward became the wife of C. F. Schaefer, was engaged in keeping a restaurant and café at No. 216 West Madison Street, having bought her brother Philip's interest a short time previously; and there, as an employé, Mr. Henrici first engaged in the business which he has since followed so successfully. Upon his sister's marriage, he purchased her

interest at No. 216 West Madison Street, and one year later moved to 204 State Street, where he remained two years. After several temporary removals, he took charge of Schaefer's Restaurant, on Randolph Street, it having been bought by his brother Philip in 1882. He remained there two years, when he removed to his present location, on the corner of State and Van Buren streets. Mr. Henrici was born in the Rhine province, Germany, on May 12, 1818, the son of Daniel and Theresa (Blaeser) Henrici. He attended the common schools of his native country, and at the age of fifteen left school, and for two years worked with his father, learning the trade of a miller. At the end of that time he came to America, arriving in Chicago in the fall of 1864. He was married in 1881, to Miss Lila Bolinger, of Massillon, Ohio. They have three children,—Daniel, Wilhelm and Theresa. He is a member of Progress Lodge, No. 728, K. of H. and of the Royal Arcanum.

ANDREW CUMMINGS succeeded to the business established by S. H. Thomson in 1856. He purchased Mr. Thomson's interest on May 2, 1881, and immediately thereafter enlarged the business until, at the present time, it is the largest restaurant in Chicago, comprising Nos. 147-53 Dearborn Street, with a seating capacity of four hundred and forty people, serving over three thousand meals daily. His restaurant is undoubtedly one of the largest and best-managed houses in America. Mr. Cummings was born at Port Henry, Essex Co., N. Y., on May 8, 1845, and is the son of Michael and Susan C. (Lathrop) Cummings. At the age of four years he came West with his family, settling at Watertown, Wis. There he attended the common schools, and at the age of seventeen years came to Chicago and was employed as a bell-boy in the City Hotel. After six months' service in that capacity, he was promoted to the more trustworthy position of salesman behind the cigar counter. In 1865, the house changed hands, and he accepted a position as assistant cashier with S. H. Thomson, and was afterward made general manager of Mr. Thomson's immense business. He remained with Mr. Thomson until May 2, 1881, when he became his successor by purchase. Mr. Cummings was married, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Shiler, of Chicago. They have four children,—William A., Frank, Henry T., and Edmund C. Mr. Cummings deserves the success he has attained, and is among the most prosperous young business men in the city.

EDGAR H. JOHNSON, proprietor of Johnson's Home Bakery, established his present business on May 29, 1880, at No. 969 West Madison Street, there being in partnership with him his father, E. S. Johnson, and his brother, W. E. Johnson. This was the first bakery in Chicago to put upon the market articles which were made after domestic recipes, and its success was instantaneous, so much so that since their establishment scores of other alleged home bakeries have sprung up, but only as imitators. In 1883, a lunch room was founded at No. 157 Fifth Avenue, with a capacity of serving one thousand people a day, and averaging seven hundred meals daily. Mr. Johnson was born in Bureau County, Ill., on April 11, 1851, and is the son of Edward S. and Almira J. (Robertson) Johnson. During his boyhood he attended the common schools, devoting a part of his time to working on his father's farm and also in his father's mill. At the age of twenty years, he became a school teacher, following that vocation for nearly eight years. He subsequently became connected with his father and brother in a bakery, which they had established at Buda, in Bureau County, and the following year came to Chicago to establish his present business. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Anna Rowe, of Tiskilwa, Ill. They have two children, Myra and Winnie. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 686, A. F. & A. M.

THE LIVERY BUSINESS.

ANDREW J. WRIGHT is the oldest liveryman in Chicago, having been in active business for thirty years. In the latter part of 1854, he formed an equal partnership with L. W. Currier, their barn being located on Michigan Street, opposite what was then the North Market, the present site of the Criminal Court building. The name of the firm was Wright & Currier. In 1865, Mr. Currier's interest was purchased by S. F. Wright, and the firm became Wright Brothers. In January, 1866, they moved to the premises No. 250 Kinzie Street, a building possessing an historic interest from having been among the first burned in the great fire on the North Side (see History of the Fire, Vol. II.), after the flames had crossed the river. After the fire, the Wright Brothers moved to the West Side and built new stables, which they occupied until 1873, when the partnership was dissolved, and A. J. Wright, the senior partner, located at his present place of business, Nos. 15-17 Quincy Street. In June of the same year, the Grand Pacific Hotel was opened to the public, and Mr. Wright was given the exclusive control of the livery business in connection therewith. Mr. Wright was born in Dunstable, Mass., on August 6, 1817, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Taylor) Wright. He obtained his early

education at Dunstable and Tyngsboro', and between the ages of twenty and twenty-two was a clerk in a general store. At the end of his clerkship, having previously learned the trade of a blacksmith with his father, he established a shop of his own, and for eight years worked at his trade. In 1847, he accepted a position with the Northern New Hampshire Railway, and, for seven years following, was a passenger conductor on that line. In 1854, he came to Chicago, expecting to obtain employment with the Chicago & Milwaukee (now the North Western) Railway, but finding that that road was not to be opened until the next year, he sought other employment. He found that an acquaintance, L. W. Currier, formerly an eastern railway employé, had preceded him in his journey westward and was then working in the service of the Galena Railway. He sought out Mr. Currier, and suggested the purchase of a livery stable on the North Side, owned by Andrew Nelson. Mr. Currier consented to become an equal partner, and together they purchased the stable on Michigan Street, directly opposite the Criminal Court building. Mr. Wright was married in July, 1842, to Miss Almira Wright, of Westford, Mass. They have three children,—Charles A., George C. (who are now with their father), and Harriet A. Mr. Wright lost heavily in the great fire, and the calamity coming upon him late in life, nearly unmanned him, but by redoubled efforts he has been enabled to retrieve at least a portion of his losses, and has acquired a moderate competency. He treasures a deed of his father's homestead which was given in 1753.

OSCAR FIELD.—The negotiations entered into between this gentleman and Ed. Price, in 1860, resulted in the purchase, by Mr. Field, of the livery stable in the rear of the Briggs House, two years later. From that time until 1871, his business met no reverses, but in the great fire he suffered the loss of his entire property. Impelled by the spirit of enterprise, which has always characterized Chicago business men, and during that calamity was especially noticeable, he opened another stable in April, 1872, on Congress Street. This he successfully carried on until 1874, when the fire of that year again destroyed his accumulations and once more compelled him to begin anew. He resumed business at Nos. 165-66 Michigan Avenue, and has been able, not only to pay all previous indebtedness in full, but also to accumulate for himself a handsome competency. Mr. Field was born at Seneca, Mich., on September 17, 1835, and is the son of Reuben G. and Abigail (Strong) Field, his ancestors on both sides for five generations being residents of Brattleborough, Vt., and vicinity. While an infant, his parents moved to Troy, New York; when he was scarcely a year old, his mother died. He was then sent to Saratoga Springs and placed in the care of a relative, and attended the public schools there. On the death of his father, which occurred when he was twelve years of age, he left New York, and, having a fondness for travel and being placed under no restrictions, he journeyed westward. His wanderings were perhaps guided only by boyish caprice, but when, in the winter of 1847, he found himself sitting in a country tavern a few miles west of Milwaukee, with but a three-cent piece in his pocket, he realized that the great world was before him, and that his own exertions must win him a place in it. Fortune favored him, however, and making the acquaintance of a farmer who was a guest at the same tavern, he found in him an old friend of his father. The gentleman invited him to go to his farm, a distance of thirty miles west of Milwaukee, and the offer was gladly accepted. There he became a farm hand under the tuition of his father's friend. He faithfully discharged the duties assigned him, rapidly winning the confidence of his employer, and it was with mutual regret that, in the fall of the following year, his relations with his benefactor and his excellent wife were severed. A desire for travel and adventure, however, had once more possessed him, and he started for St. Louis. On reaching that city, he formed the acquaintance of L. P. Sanger, General Singleton, and ex-Governor Jones of Tennessee, who at that time had the contract for furnishing horses and mules to the Government for the war with the Mormons, and entered their employ. After the contract was filled, a portion of the stock remained to be disposed of, and Mr. Field was sent by the contractors to Springfield, Ill., where there was a prospect for its sale. Soon after accomplishing this journey, Mr. Field met John Butterfield, who had taken the contract for carrying the United States mails, by the southern route, overland to the Pacific coast, from Tipton, Mo., to San Francisco, Cal. The proposed route to California lay through an unknown region, and as an employé of Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Field was sent on the frontier to establish the relief-posts and station the required number of horses. This he successfully accomplished, and carried the first mail ever brought through from the western coast over the southern route. His service having been found of rare value, he was assigned to the management of a division, whose terminal points were at El Paso and Fort Chadburn. At the breaking out of the war, he was transferred to one of the northern divisions, and given charge, as line agent, of the route between Atchison, Kans., and Central City, Colo., carrying the first mail into Walla Walla, Washington Territory. In 1862, he located at Chicago permanently, since which

time has been a prominent resident of this city. Mr. Field was married in 1865, to Mrs. Stokes, of Chicago, the widow of Charles Stokes. He is a member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, A.F. & A.M., and Washington Chapter, No. 35, R.A.M. Mr. Field owns a stock farm of four hundred and seven acres at Crissman, Ind., on which he keeps a large number of valuable horses.

FRANC AMBERG, a popular West Side liveryman, became a partner with Mr. Hoffman in 1872, the firm name being Hoffman & Amberg. This partnership existed until 1879, when Hoffman retired, having been elected Sheriff of Cook County. Mr. Amberg has continued the business until the present time. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, on September 1, 1838, the son of John and Margaret (Deseh) Amberg. During his boyhood he attended the common schools of Germany, and, working with his father, mastered the trade of a wagonmaker. In the latter part of 1857, he embarked for America, arriving in Chicago in October of that year. He first obtained employment at his trade with Frank Bush, who owned a shop at the corner of Washington and Franklin streets. In the following year, he was employed by the Gates Bros., on Canal Street, who were engaged in building freight-cars for the Galena Railway. In 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Illinois Cavalry, with an independent company called the Hoffman Dragoons, under Captain Schaumbek, and went with the regiment to Bellaire, Ohio, thence to Virginia, and subsequently participated in the celebrated Salem raid under Gen. Averill, called in history the "fourteen days' raid." Returning through Maryland, he was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and, going back again through the Shenandoah Valley, fought under General Sigel and his successor in command. He was mustered out in Chicago, in March, 1865, and soon after established a flour and feed store, the firm name being Herefurth & Amberg. In 1868, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Amberg began a similar business on his own account at No. 84 West Randolph Street. He continued that business until entering into a partnership with Mr. Hoffman, in 1872. He was married in 1867, to Miss Anna Gerhardy, of Chicago; they have two children, Annie and John. Mr. Amberg is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery No. 19, K.T. and Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°.

EDWIN D. MORSE became established in business, by buying the interest of the Hendrickson Brothers in the livery stable at Nos. 804-6 West Madison Street, on May 1, 1877. He is the youngest and among the most successful liverymen in Chicago. Laboring under the worst discouragements, he purchased a business which commanded no good-will, owing to previous mismanagement, and though scarcely eighteen years of age, he boldly made a commercial venture, which has brought him handsome returns for his labor. By close attention to his interests, he has built up a large patronage, and, in 1884, he opened a branch stable at No. 609 West Madison Street to accommodate his increasing trade. At the beginning, he owned but one horse, and now his stables contain nearly forty of the finest livery horses on the West Side. He was the first liveryman in Chicago to dress his drivers in uniform, and was the first to introduce the glass-quartered coaches which have become so popular. On a visit to Europe in 1883, he saw, used in London the Hansom cab, and became so impressed with its utility, that he ordered a number shipped to him here. On his return, he learned that the cab was to be introduced by Mr. Pullman, and fearing too active a competition, he countermanded his order with the English manufacturers. Later on, he ordered built by Hincks & Johnson, at Bridgeport, Conn., a number of coupé-Hansoms, which were an improvement on the cab, and when his designs reached the manufacturers they obtained a patent on the vehicle, for which they have since been offered \$60,000. Mr. Morse was born at Waterloo, Seneca Co., N. Y., on March 21, 1860, and is the son of Marcellus A. and Jennie (Latimer) Morse. His father is now the president of the Municipal Gas-Light Company of this city, and has been a resident of Chicago for some years, coming here for the purpose of drilling artesian wells, and it was under his direction that nearly all the artesian wells in this vicinity were constructed. Mr. Morse received his education at Waverly, N. Y., where his family had removed soon after his birth. When thirteen years of age he left his native State, and came to Chicago, attending the Hayes School for nearly four years. At the end of that time, he began the present business which has proved so prosperous an enterprise. He has shown remarkable tact in his business relations, and may be said to be one of the most phenomenally successful liverymen in Chicago.

THOMAS O'BRIEN is the manager of the livery and boarding stable of Herbert M. Kinsley. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on January 3, 1849, and is the son of Bartholomew and Ann (Dwyer) O'Brien. At the age of seven years, he removed with his family to Dixon, Ill., and there became a pupil in the common schools. When about fourteen years old, he was engaged in driving a team in Dixon, and two years later went to Aurora, where for four years he was employed in the same capacity by Jenks & Van Vleet. In 1870, he came to Chicago, and was with George Barnett, caring for trotting horses. The following year, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and for one year worked in a livery stable in that city. Returning to Chicago, he was in the employ of Frank Parmelee four years, and for two years succeeding, was travelling in the West. On his return to Chicago, he became the manager of Mr. Kinsley's stables, which position he has held until the present time. He was married, in 1883, to Miss Ella Hogan, of Chicago.

JOSEPH SAWYER became a partner with Louis Dutton in the livery business in 1865, the firm name being Dutton & Sawyer. They remained two years at Couch Place, occupying the stables fitted up by the Dutton Brothers in 1858. In 1867, the partnership of Dutton & Sawyer was dissolved, the senior partner selling his interest to M. M. Brown. The style of the firm then became Sawyer & Brown, and the business was successfully continued until the great fire terminated the copartnership. In January, 1872, Mr. Sawyer built the stables he still occupies at Nos. 9-11 Third Avenue. During the two years following, Mr. Trudell was his partner, the firm being Sawyer & Trudell. Since Mr. Trudell's retirement, in 1874, Mr. Sawyer has continued the business alone. He was born at Bradford, Orange Co., Vt., on April 24, 1829, and is the son of John and Lydia (Dyke) Sawyer. He early became a pupil at the common schools, and afterward attended the academy at his native place. At the age of nineteen, he left school and began his career, but not, however, before he had been taught, upon his father's farm, those habits of industry and frugality which are indispensable to success. He first obtained employment with the White Mountain Railway, then in course of construction. During his two years' service with the company, he contracted a severe illness, from which he did not recover until nearly two years after. Upon regaining his health, he was employed in a hotel, and four years later came West, for one year travelling as advertising agent for the New York Central & Hudson River Railway. In 1862, he went to Galesburg, Ill., and for nearly four years was proprietor of the Galesburg House. Early in the year 1865, he came to Chicago, and soon became one of the firm of Dutton & Sawyer. Mr. Sawyer was married, in 1865, to Miss Susan Sawyer, of Wells River, Vt. They have one son, Frank E. Mr. Sawyer is a member of Galesburg Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and was also a member of the Commandery of Knights Templar in that city.

ALEXANDER B. VANDERVOORT became the manager of the livery stables of William J. McGarigle, when they were opened on December 23, 1883. His associations with the business, however, date to some months previously, when he assisted a friend on the West Side who was unable, on account of a serious accident, to attend to his duties. Mr. Vandervoort was born in Somerset County, N. J., where his father was a farmer. He attended the common schools, afterward becoming a pupil at Rutgers Grammar School, subsequently attending Rutgers College, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1874, receiving the title of B.A., and in due course the title of M.A. After leaving college, he began the study of law in the office of the eminent criminal lawyer, Abraham V. Schenck, at New Brunswick, N. J. Three and one half years later, he was admitted to the New Jersey State Bar and was made master and examiner in chancery. He immediately entered upon the practice of the law at Jersey City, on December 1, 1877, and, in February of the following year was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Hudson County, which comprises Jersey City and its environs. He held that position for nearly four years, ably conducting many important criminal cases in the courts of that county. At the end of that time, through failing health, brought on by overwork he was obliged to resign his official position and seek new strength by a change of scene and a relaxation from the arduous toil attendant upon the duties of his office. Accordingly, he paid a visit to Chicago, in 1881, and, having a natural love for riding and driving, has become sufficiently identified with Chicago horsemen as to deserve mention in these pages. He holds a responsible position at the present time, and enjoys the confidence of his employer.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Few interests in Chicago are of more vital importance to the city's prosperity than the lumber trade. From an insignificant beginning, in 1847, the trade has attained almost phenomenal proportions. In 1856, the receipts of lumber had reached 456,673,169 feet, which were increased the following year to 459,639,198 feet.

It is only natural that lumbermen should recognize an urgent necessity for some trade organization which, operating under the authority of State law, might be able to impose such regulations and restrictions upon the trade as were deemed necessary for its successful prosecution. They first looked to the Board of Trade, which, by its charter, was authorized to regulate the inspection of lumber and other matters pertaining to the general trade in forest products. Many firms had representatives in the Board, among them being Bates & Co.; Hilliard, Howard & Morton; T. M. Avery; Read A. Williams & Co.; Hannah, Lay & Co.; Fraser & Gillette; Ferry & Sons; John M. Williams; Chapin, Marsh & Foss; Holbrooks, Elkins & Co.; Jacob Beidler; Pierson & Messer; R. K. Bickford; Artemas Carter; Holt & Mason; Throop, Larned & Co.; Frost & Bradley, and George E. Scott (of the firm of S. N. Wilcox & Co.). The Board of Trade intrusted to such of its members as were lumbermen all matters pertaining to the lumber business, and these gentlemen held daily meetings in the afternoons, after the regular business of the Board had been transacted. The inspection of lumber was the most important matter that came before them, and an inspection committee was appointed, consisting of Eli Bates, George C. Morton, T. M. Avery, Artemas Carter, R. H. Foss, R. K. Bickford and Mr. Dickey (who represented the firm of Ferry & Sons). A sub-committee of this committee, consisting of Artemas Carter and R. K. Bickford, was appointed to draft rules for lumber inspection, which, with modifications in minor points, are still in force.

The representative connection of Chicago lumbermen with the Board of Trade continued about two years. The trade had become so vast, that a separate organization was demanded, and effected under a special act of incorporation, its title being The Lumbermen's Board of Trade of Chicago. The incorporators were Robert H. Foss, Eli Bates, T. M. Avery, George C. Morton and Read A. Williams. Robert H. Foss was the first president, and Nathaniel A. Haven the first secretary. The first exchange room was opened in the Lind Block, at the corner of Market and Lake streets. There daily meetings were held, business hours being from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The financial distress resulting from the panic of 1857 caused a diminution of interest in the organization, and it practically passed out of existence. It would, undoubtedly, have died from inanition, had it not been for the commission men, who held annual meetings, elected officers, and discussed the advantages of membership in the association. The yard masters attended the meetings in full force, and, under the leadership of Thaddeus Dean, secured control of the organization and filled the offices with their own members. The commission men were thus deprived of the control of an organization which they had for eight years kept alive. The triumph of the yard-owners,

however, ultimately proved a benefit to both classes of dealers.

During the winter of 1868-69, the Legislature, on application, passed articles of incorporation for the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago. The outgrowth of this organization was the harmonizing of all differences between the two classes of dealers. The Lumbermen's Exchange still exists, and exercises a widely felt influence upon the vast trade and commerce of the nation. The date of the passage of the act of incorporation was on March 31, 1869. The first step toward organization under its provisions was taken on April 15, 1869, when a large meeting of lumber dealers was held at No. 240 South Water Street. Artemas Carter was made chairman, and W. L. Southworth secretary.

The first board of directors was composed of T. M. Avery, George B. Roberts, William Blanchard, A. C. Calkins, W. D. Houghteling, R. K. Bickford, A. F. Dwight, Wirt Dexter, R. E. Queal, H. H. Porter, John Garrick and H. T. Porter. Rules for the government of the Exchange were drafted by the directors, and submitted for approval to a meeting held on Wednesday, April 21. The first officers of the board were: President, T. M. Avery; Vice-President, W. D. Houghteling; Secretary, W. L. Southworth; Treasurer, A. G. Van Schaick. Upon election, Mr. Avery said there was no reason why the largest lumber trade in the world should not be conducted in the same way as other large trade interests were, and it would be his aim to have this brought about. W. L. Southworth, the secretary, then read the following rules and by-laws, which were submitted for the action of the members:

Preamble.—Having a desire to advance the commercial character and promote the general lumber interests of Chicago and the Northwest; and wishing to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade; establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages in the city; acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information; and with a view to avoid, as far as practicable, the controversies and misunderstandings which are apt to arise between individuals engaged in trade, when they have no acknowledged rules to guide them,—we, the members of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago, by virtue of the power vested in us by the preceding charter, do hereby agree to be governed by the following rules and by-laws:

Rule 1.—The name of this Association shall be the Lumbermen's Exchange of Chicago.

Rule 2.—The affairs of the corporation shall be managed by a board of thirteen directors, to be elected annually. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The president and vice-president shall be elected annually by, and selected from, said board of directors, and the said board of directors shall appoint the secretary and treasurer, and require of each proper bonds and securities for the faithful performance of their duties. There shall be chosen, each year, five members of the association, who shall hold their offices for one year, and shall constitute the committee of arbitration. And also five other members of the association, who shall constitute the committee of appeals. Elections shall be by ballot, and shall be held on the first Monday in March of each year.

Rules 3 and 4 prescribed the duties of the president and vice-president.

Rule 5.—The directors shall appoint a secretary, treasurer, and such inspectors, measurers, and other officers as are thought proper, and shall establish rules, fix fees, compensation, etc. They shall hold a meeting once in each month. They shall cause to be provided suitable Exchange rooms, for meetings of members, which shall be kept open during the usual business hours, and may provide dockage where cargoes may be exposed for sale,

and shall make a special assessment on all such cargoes that may be offered for sale on the market, for the purpose of defraying such expenses of dockage. The board shall examine into charges of misconduct in business matters on the part of members, and may suspend such members. If the party charged shall be found guilty of willfully neglecting to comply with the terms of any contract, either written or verbal; of making false or fictitious reports of sales or purchases; or of a violation of any of the rules of the association, or any other act contrary to the spirit which should govern all commercial transactions,—they shall report the same to the association either at the regular annual meeting or at a meeting called for that purpose, and the member shall be expelled if so determined by a majority of the members present. No member, however, shall be suspended or expelled without having an opportunity of being heard in his own defense; and any member having been expelled shall be ineligible to membership until the association see proper to remove his disability. All votes on expulsion of members shall be by ballot. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause proper notice to be given to any member of his suspension, expulsion or restoration under this rule, and to cause the same to be publicly announced on 'change. It shall be in the power of the board of directors, from time to time, to establish a standard of grades for lumber, lath, shingles, timber, posts, or any other article of traffic commonly dealt in by the members of this association; and the certificate of any inspector or measurer, appointed by said board of directors, as to the quality and quantity of the same, and shall be binding upon the members of this association, or others interested, who shall obtain, require or assent to the employment of such inspectors or measurers; nothing herein contained, however, shall compel the employment by any one of any such appointee. The board may appoint special committees and representative delegates, and may provide legal aid.

Rules 6 and 7 prescribed the duties of the secretary and treasurer.

Rule 8.—It shall be the duty of the committee of arbitration to investigate and decide all disputes which shall come before it. Its decisions may be appealed from, and carried to the committee of appeals, whose decision shall be final. Three members of either committee shall form a quorum, and, in case of absence, vacancies may be filled by the choice of contending parties. Members failing to attend, unless for satisfactory reasons, shall be fined three dollars. The fees for arbitration and appeals shall be as follows: For each award under \$1,000, \$10; for each award from \$1,000 upward, \$20. The secretary shall receive three dollars fee for each case. The annual assessment is considered due when made, and any person failing to pay such assessment within ten days thereafter shall forfeit his membership. Each firm or business house, all the resident members of which are members of the Lumbermen's Exchange, shall be entitled to one clerk's ticket of admission to the Exchange Room, such clerk to be an employé of the firm applying for the ticket, and to be approved by the board of directors, but no clerk shall be entitled to transact any business on the floor of the Exchange Room, for himself, or for any other person than the employer to whom the ticket is issued.

After the adoption of these rules, forty lumber dealers became members of the Exchange.

At a meeting held on April 29, 1869, the directors recommended the appointment of Russell K. Bickford, George R. Roberts, William Blanchard, A. F. Dwight, and A. C. Calkins as an inspection committee, with authority to appoint inspectors to be licensed by the Lumbermen's Exchange, and the entire matter of the inspection of lumber, including rules and rates, was referred to this committee. The following committees were then appointed:

Arbitration.—Addison Ballard, J. C. Maxwell, A. A. Bigelow, G. G. Wolcott and Malcolm McDonald.

Appeals.—Jacob Beidler, Jesse Spalding, S. H. McCrear, J. C. Brooks and T. M. Avery.

During the first year of its existence, the Exchange exerted comparatively little influence upon the trade. A change of officers occurred in 1875; W. W. Calkins being elected president and George E. Stockbridge secretary. It is due to the first secretary, W. L. Southworth, to say that he gave five years of service without any remuneration other than a small percentage on the amount collected for dock rents.

Since 1876, the Exchange has directed its efforts mainly to the collection of statistics regarding the receipts and shipments of lumber, as well as of the ruling

market rates and the licensing of lumber inspectors, who are guided by rules formulated by the directory. The publication of monthly statistical statements was commenced by George E. Stockbridge during his term of office as secretary, and has since been continued. On Mr. Stockbridge's resignation, in March, 1879, A. H. Hitchcock was elected his successor, and the latter was succeeded by George W. Hotchkiss, in 1881.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the Lumbermen's Exchange, from its organization to the present time:

Presidents.—T. M. Avery, 1869; W. D. Houghteling, 1870-71; A. G. Van Schaick, 1872; William Blanchard, 1873; A. C. Calkins, 1874-75; Thaddeus Dean, 1876; Malcolm McDonald, 1877; Thaddeus Dean, 1878-79; A. A. Bigelow, 1880; A. G. Van Schaick, 1881; A. A. Carpenter, 1882; J. P. Ketcham, 1883-84; T. H. Swan, 1885.

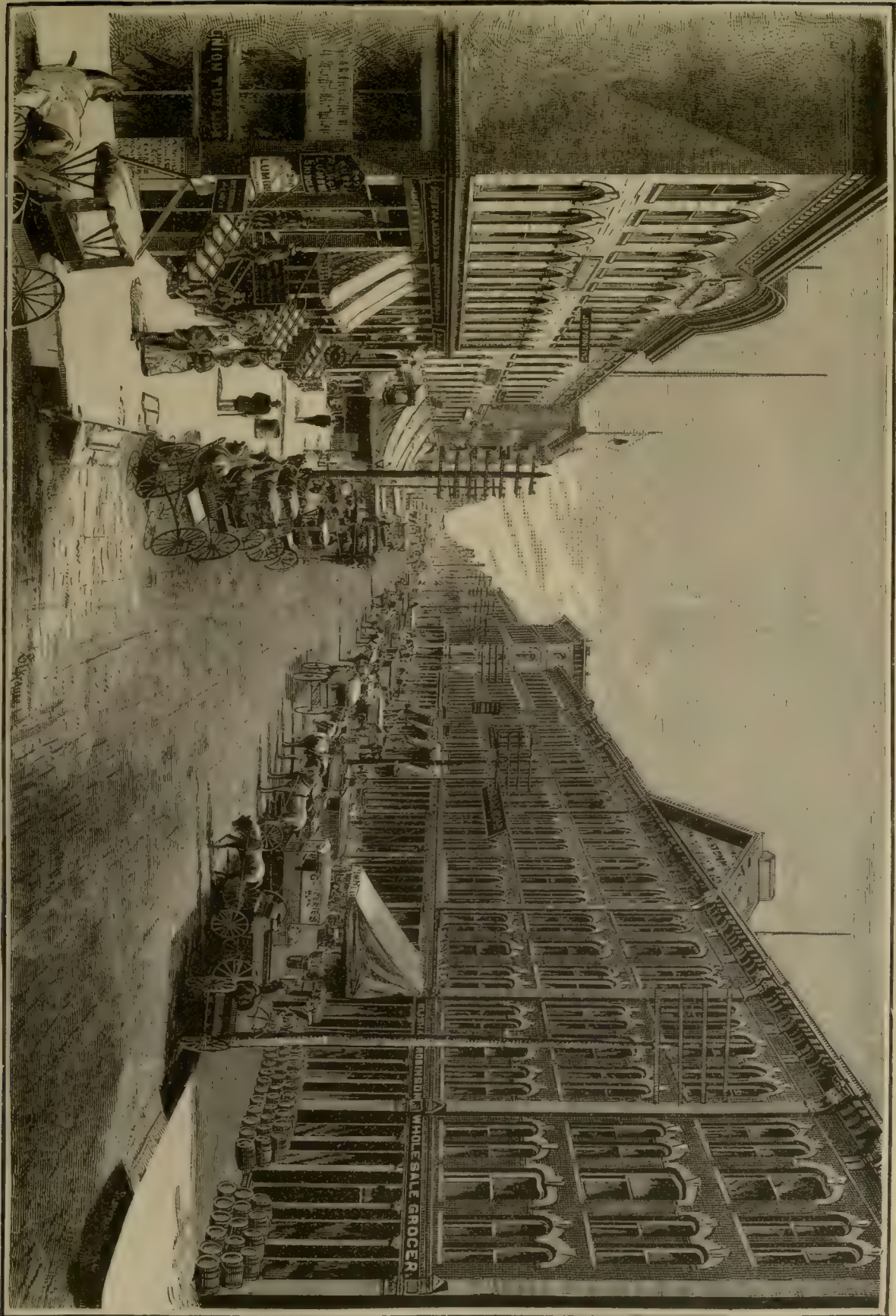
Vice-Presidents.—W. D. Houghteling, 1869-71; William Blanchard, 1872; W. D. Phillips, 1873-74; S. A. Irish, 1875; A. A. Carpenter, 1876; S. A. Irish, 1877; John McLaren, 1878-79; C. C. Thompson, 1880; S. K. Martin, 1881; W. E. Kelley, 1882-84; Perley Lowe, 1885.

Secretaries.—W. L. Southworth, 1869-75; George E. Stockbridge, 1875-79; A. H. Hitchcock, 1879-80; G. W. Hotchkiss, 1881-85.

Treasurers.—A. G. Van Schaick, 1869-74; J. J. Borland, 1874; A. G. Van Schaick, 1874-81; John McLaren, 1881-82; A. G. Van Schaick, 1882-85.

In 1859, the Lumber Manufacturers' Association was formed. For a time it exerted a peculiar influence on the market. An under estimate of the prospective receipts of 1859, issued by the Association, resulted in a temporarily firmer market. In April, prices advanced \$1 a thousand, sales being made at from \$7 to \$9. This advance stimulated manufacture for this market, and, from all points along the western shore of Lake Michigan, nearly everything in the shape of a log was shipped to Chicago; the receipts of the year exceeded the Association's estimate by more than one hundred million feet and a fluctuation of prices was the result. An exception may be noted as regards first, second and third clears, which sold at considerably higher prices, the quotations in March of that year (immediately after the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal) being \$14, \$19, and \$24 respectively, and, in June following, several lots were sold to St. Louis customers at \$16, \$23 and \$28. But, later in the season, prices ruled materially lower. Over-production was in part responsible for this, though other causes were also at work, among them the indebtedness of the farmers, which was unusually heavy.

One of the remarkable features of the lumber trade in 1860, was the shipment of clear lumber from Chicago to Albany, N. Y., and to several points in New England, and the establishment of a substantial trade with Cincinnati, Indianapolis and other points in Indiana and Ohio. In 1864, the receipts of lumber from Western Canada were unusually large, owing to the high prices ruling in the Chicago market, notwithstanding the high rates of exchange. The high prices of that season may be attributed directly to a scarcity of lumber, caused by low water in the Mississippi and its tributaries, preventing the cutting of lumber on the upper streams. The season being a prosperous one for agriculturists led to the erection of larger and better farm buildings throughout the country—and especially the Northwest—thus stimulating the demand for forest products. The low water, however, also prevailed in the Illinois River, throwing transportation upon the railroads, whose facilities were already taxed to the utmost by the forwarding of troops and supplies. With high water in 1864, the receipts of lumber in this market increased ninety



SOUTH WATER STREET, EAST FROM FRANKLIN.

million feet; while the increase for 1865, over that of 1864, amounted to more than one hundred and forty-five million feet. The noticeable feature of the trade of 1870, was the shipment of lumber from this market to the interior of Wisconsin, and its sale there at lower prices than those at which it could be procured from the forests of the State. The average price of first clears during that year was \$35 a thousand.

Careful estimates, made by competent authorities, fix the total consumption of lumber throughout the United States at ten billion feet, one-tenth of which was received and handled in the Chicago market.

In 1868, a movement was started to transfer the lumber business to what has since been known as the New Lumber District. A series of canals was excavated by the South Branch Dock Company, extending from the river to Twenty-second Street, affording a dock front of twelve thousand five hundred feet, which, together with the river front adjoining, makes a total dock front of nearly three miles. These canals are one hundred feet wide, and were, at first, eleven or twelve feet deep; since then, they have been dredged to the depth of from twelve to fourteen feet. The lots owned by the South Branch Dock Company were one hundred by two hundred and forty-four feet in size, each having a dock and street front, and being furnished with a switch track connecting with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, thus placing them in direct communication with the entire railway system of the Northwest. These lots were rented to lumber dealers at ten dollars a foot per annum. In 1868, the lumber trade of Chicago reached the enormous proportion of nine hundred and ninety-four million feet, and this immense trade moved southward to the new district as rapidly as it could find accommodations. In the spring of 1869, about forty lumber firms were doing business there, besides eight first-class planing mills. Colonel R. B. Mason was then president of the South Branch Dock Company, and under his direction the company completed a new canal in the spring of 1869, the demand for dock-room keeping pace with the company's ability to furnish it.

Among the first lumber firms to move to the new district were Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick, who located on the west side of Joy's canal; T. W. Harvey, who located on the east side of Mason's canal; the Menominee River Lumber Company, also on the east side of Mason's canal; the H. Witbeck Lumber Company and the South Branch Lumber Company, on the west side of Mason's canal. Others moved to this location, until soon a considerable portion of the lumber trade was transferred thereto.

The increase in the amount of lumber handled in the Chicago yards became so great that a still further extension of facilities was imperative, and, in 1881, another district was added upon the South Branch of the river, extending from Thirty-fifth Street to the city limits at the Stock-Yards. To this territory, during 1881-82, were removed the yards of the B. L. Anderson Company, Bigelow Bros., the Chicago Lumber Company, Flinn & Urich, Adams, Lord & Co., S. R. Howell & Co., and Crandall, Schultz & Co. Here, in 1884, occurred the first extensive conflagration originating in a Chicago lumber yard. This fire commenced in the yard of the Chicago Lumber Company, being

ignited by a spark from a passing locomotive. It was not checked until twenty million feet of lumber and one hundred million shingles, aggregating in value about \$400,000, had been consumed.

The extent of the trade demanding still greater facilities, in 1884, the firms of Thaddéus Dean & Co., James Charnley Lumber Company, and D. F. Gross & Co., removed from the Twenty-second Street district to South Chicago, where several firms had already preceded them, and whither they were followed, in 1884-85, by the Commercial Mill & Lumber Company, L. Sands & Co., Thomas Stimson and Josiah S. Leonard. With the growth of the city toward the north, various yards were soon established on the North Branch in various localities, their business being at first largely confined to the supply of a retail demand from this section of the city.

The use of hardwood lumber gradually increased with the establishment of manufacturing interests, particularly that of furniture, and in 1885, the number of yards of this character increased to thirty, handling an average of about three hundred million feet of hardwood lumber annually, and carrying stocks averaging about forty-five million feet, embracing all varieties of native timber with a liberal supply of foreign woods. The volume of trade in this department comprises, at the present time (1886), about one sixth of the sum total of the lumber trade of the city, its supplies being drawn from nearly every one of the Western, Northwestern and Southern States.

Reference has been made above to the Lumber Manufacturers' Association. That organization had but an ephemeral existence. When its ability to influence market rates had ceased, it died. In 1883, was formed the organization known as the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, embracing in its membership representatives from the leading manufacturing interests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, with headquarters at Chicago. The association holds semi-annual meetings and collects and publishes a large amount of statistical information.

The lumber yards of Chicago, in 1885, if consolidated in one, and the lumber piled in a solid body, twenty feet in height, would probably occupy a space fully one mile square; but spread as the business is, through various sections of the city, it occupies a dock and stock frontage of probably twenty miles. In the transportation by lake, not far from five hundred steamers and sailing craft are employed, landing eight thousand cargoes a year. In addition, not less than thirty thousand railroad cars, averaging ten thousand feet a car, are employed in supplying the yards.

In the sale and shipment of lumber (the majority of which is shipped to the West and South), about two hundred thousand cars are yearly demanded. The number of dealers in pine lumber in the city, in 1885, was one hundred and twenty; of dealers in hardwood, fifty, while the number of commission men was one hundred and five. The aggregate capital invested in the business was about \$18,000,000, and the total value of the forest products received was about \$50,000,000.

The following tables give a concise resumé of the business transacted:

SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES, FROM
1872 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lumber.	Shingles.
1872 --	1,183,659,280	610,824,420	417,827,375	436,827,000
1873 --	1,123,368,671	517,923,000	561,544,379	407,595,000
1874 --	1,060,688,700	619,278,630	580,673,674	370,196,000
1875 --	1,157,194,432	635,708,000	628,485,014	299,426,000
1876 --	1,039,785,265	566,978,000	566,124,287	214,389,750
1877 --	1,965,405,362	546,442,000	586,780,825	170,214,500
1878 --	1,179,984,710	692,544,750	626,380,899	123,233,807
1879 --	1,467,720,091	670,956,000	745,881,837	146,919,750
1880 --	1,564,538,118	650,922,500	1,517,979,504*	652,259,500*
1881 --	1,906,639,000	866,075,000	1,844,062,831	793,890,506
1882 --	2,116,341,000	954,549,000	1,974,543,655	909,758,144
1883 --	1,897,815,000	1,185,108,000	1,906,592,356	1,028,974,854
1884 --	1,821,317,000	919,706,000	940,147,000	1,007,458,385
1885 --	1,731,676,000	1,296,591,000	806,492,000	660,000,000

*This remarkable increase is due to the fact that, previous to 1880, the figures only exhibit shipments by rail, while after that date they represent the entire distribution and include the city trade.

It is interesting, in this connection, to trace the condition of the cargo market at three several periods of the season, and compare prices with those prevailing at the same date for the year preceding. With this end in view, data have been selected and presented at about the opening, the middle and the close of the season, with the following result:

Year.	Month.	Joist and scantling.	Common board and strips.	Shingles.	Laths.
1874 --	May	\$ 9 25	\$10 50	\$2 87	\$2 12
--	Aug.	8 25	10 50	2 80	1 75
--	Dec.	9 00	10 00	2 60	1 75
1875 --	May	8 50	9 75	2 50	1 50
--	Aug.	8 25	9 50	2 40	1 50
--	Dec.	8 50	11 00	2 50	1 60
1876 --	May	8 00	11 00	2 25	1 25
--	Aug.	7 50	10 00	2 00	1 15
--	Dec.	7 00	9 00	2 12	1 15
1877 --	May	7 00	9 00	2 10	1 25
--	Aug.	7 25	9 00	2 10	1 25
--	Dec.	7 37½	9 50	2 35	1 75
1878 --	May	8 37½	10 12½	2 75	1 37½
--	Aug.	7 75	9 25	1 95	1 25
--	Dec.	7 00	9 00	2 00	1 35
1879 --	May	6 75	8 50	1 55	1 20
--	Aug.	6 37½	8 00	1 55	1 12
--	Dec.	9 00	11 00	2 35	1 75
1880 --	May	8 50	11 00	2 12½	1 87½
--	Aug.	9 00	12 00	2 05	1 75
--	Dec.	8 62	11 50	2 30	1 75
1881 --	May	11 50	12 25	2 55	1 75
--	Aug.	12 50	12 75	2 75	1 80
--	Dec.	14 75	14 75	2 90	1 90
1882 --	May	11 25	15 62½	2 85	2 40
--	Aug.	11 37½	17 50	2 90	2 25
--	Dec.	11 12½	16 87½	2 82	2 25
1883 --	May	9 87½	12 00	2 62½	2 15
--	Aug.	9 25	11 25	2 57	1 60
--	Dec.	9 75	11 50	2 40	1 70
1884 --	May	9 12½	14 50	2 25	1 65
--	Aug.	8 37½	13 50	1 83	1 32
--	Dec.	8 50	13 50	2 32	1 50
1885 --	May	8 25	11 50	2 20	1 50
--	Aug.	8 75	11 75	2 30	1 50
--	Dec.	9 50	14 50	2 25	1 40

GEORGE R. ROBERTS was one of the early lumber dealers in Chicago, having come here from Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1846. He established a lumber yard, in 1847, on the river, between Madison and Randolph streets, continuing at that point until burned out by the incendiary fires of that year. In 1847, he sold out to Devillo R. Holt. He then sold lumber manufactured by his father and brother, at Grand Rapids, Mich. Then he and T. S. Parker formed a co-partnership, which was terminated in 1862, Mr. Roberts buying the interest of Mr. Parker. In 1863, Mr. Roberts formed a

co-partnership with William H. Waite, who was at the time secretary of the Western Marine & Fire Insurance Company, which was then doing a banking business. This co-partnership ceased in March, 1866, J. W. Calkins and M. B. Hull buying out Mr. Waite. The firm name was then Roberts, Calkins & Hull, until the fall of 1868, when Mr. Calkins retired and Roberts & Hull continued the business until the death of Mr. Roberts in June, 1875. Mr. Hull then, for three years, by direction of Mr. Roberts's will, continued the business and closed up the estate. The lumber of this firm was manufactured at Muskegon, Mich., and their yard, in 1861, was at the corner of Wells and Harrison streets. From 1861 to 1868, it was on Clark Street, near the crossing of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. In the latter year the yard business was sold out, and the firm confined themselves strictly to the manufacture of lumber, selling only by the cargo, after that time, until 1878, when Mr. Roberts's interest in the business was sold to A. B. Watson, of Grand Rapids, who thus became a partner of Mr. Hull, the firm becoming then M. B. Hull & Co., under which name they continued until January, 1880, when they sold their entire interests in Michigan to Blodgett & Byrne.

M. B. HULL was born in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1832, the son of Benjamin L. and Maria (Jones) Hull. He spent his early life, up to the age of seventeen, on a farm, and then taught school. In 1853, he commenced his business life as bookkeeper for James H. Jones, lumber dealer in Allegany County, N. Y., continuing in that position three years. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, and, from 1856 to 1859, clerked in a wholesale dry goods house. In September, 1859, he came to Chicago, and travelled through the Northwest, collecting doubtful claims for Eastern wholesale houses. In 1861, he accepted a clerkship in the firm of George R. Roberts & Co., lumber dealers, and, in 1866, became a member of the firm. Mr. Hull married Eudora E. Denison, daughter of Jonathan Denison, of Rensselaer County, N. Y. They have two children,—Morton D. and Maude E. (twins).

J. BEIDLER & BRO. LUMBER COMPANY.—Jacob Beidler, the originator of this firm, commenced dealing in lumber in 1847. His yard was then located on West Water Street, between Lake and Randolph streets. In 1853, it was moved to the corner of Canal and Madison streets, where it remained until 1855. In 1854, A. F. Hathaway was admitted to partnership, and the name of the firm became the J. Beidler & Bro. Lumber Co. Subsequently, Aaron and Henry Beidler were admitted to the firm. In January, 1856, Aaron Beidler and A. F. Hathaway retired, and their places were taken by M. J. Brown and Robert P. Easton. In 1860, by the retirement of these two, the firm became J. Beidler & Bro., so remaining until 1871, when it became an incorporated company with Jacob Beidler, president; A. F. Beidler, secretary; and M. F. Rittenhouse, treasurer. In 1882, Henry Beidler retired from the firm, and, in 1883, Mr. Rittenhouse also retired; then W. H. Beidler became treasurer in place of Mr. Rittenhouse, the president and secretary remaining the same. After having located successively at Canal and Jackson streets and Beach and Taylor, they moved, in 1863, to Loomis and Twenty-second streets. In 1883, the original yard was moved to their present location. In 1869, a new yard was opened at Throop and Twenty-second streets. The mills of this company are located at Muskegon, Mich., where they employ upward of one hundred men. They commenced the manufacture of lumber in 1854. In 1870, they made about 18,000,000 feet of lumber, and in 1881 sold about 30,000,000 feet of lumber, 15,000,000 shingles and 10,000,000 lath.

SOUTH BRANCH LUMBER COMPANY.—This company was incorporated in 1873, under the laws of Illinois. The officers at first chosen have retained their positions ever since, and are Jacob Beidler, president; B. F. Furguson, treasurer; and Francis Beidler, secretary. For two years after the incorporation, they were at Loomis and Twenty-second streets. They handle about fifty million feet of lumber and twenty-five million shingles each year.

Jacob Beidler was born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1815. His parents were Jacob and Susan (Krout) Beidler. Jacob spent his early life upon a farm. He then learned cabinet-making, at which he worked until he was twenty-one years of age, after which he worked at carpentering. In the spring of 1842, he moved to Springfield, Ill., and worked the first year at the carpenter trade. He then established himself in the grocery business with Daniel Barnes, under the firm name of Beidler & Barnes, and remained therein one year. Mr. Beidler, in the spring of 1844, sold his interest to his brother, Henry Beidler, and returned to Bucks County, Penn. There he married Mary Ann Funk, and returned to Springfield in May, 1844; in August, coming to Chicago. Here he worked at the carpenter trade for Van Osdel Bros. & Thorp until the fall of 1845, when he started a shop with James McGee, as the firm of Beidler & McGee. In the winter of 1846, Mr. Beidler purchased the interest of Mr. McGee. In 1847, he started a lumber yard, between Randolph and Lake streets, at the same time continuing his carpenter shop up to 1850, when he sold out to James Lyon. In 1854, he closed out his lumber yard and founded the J. Beidler & Bro. Lumber Company. Mr. Beidler has six children living,—Augustus

F., William H., Francis, Emma, David, and George, and one deceased, John, who was drowned in Lake Michigan.

McMULLEN & OFFICER.—This firm was instituted in 1849, by Alexander Officer.

Alexander Officer was born in New Cumberland, Penn., in 1817, the son of Alexander and Sarah (Shock) Officer. He learned the tanner's trade from his father, and continued in his employ until the spring of 1845, when he came West. He then located at Mount Carroll, Carroll Co., Ill., where he remained until the spring of 1848. In that year he came to Chicago, and became bookkeeper for Sylvester Lind, remaining with him until 1849, when he established himself in the lumber business, on Market Street, between Randolph and Washington streets. In 1849, James McMullen, Jr., entered his employment as clerk, and thus commenced the business relation which resulted in the formation of the firm. In 1861, Mr. Officer retired from the lumber business, and a new firm was organized, under the style of McMullen, Funk & Co., the members being James McMullen, Jr., John F. Funk and Jacob Beidler; this firm operated one yard at No. 10 North Canal Street and another at the corner of Lake and Jefferson streets. In 1866, Mr. Officer purchased the interests of Mr. Funk and Mr. Beidler, and the firm name became McMullen & Officer. The firm occupied the two yards until 1869, when they removed to the southwest corner of Throop and Lumber streets, and in 1876 removed to the corner of Main and Cologne streets. Mr. Officer was married to the adopted daughter of Dr. Dickinson, of Peoria, Ill., in 1850. His wife died in 1860, leaving two children,—Walter and Kate. Kate is now the wife of R. A. Keyes, of the firm of Franklin MacVeagh & Co. In 1863, Mr. Officer was married, in Philadelphia, to his present wife, the daughter of Samuel Hempel of that city.

James McMullen was born in Ireland. When he was five years old, his father emigrated from that country to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where James remained until 1843. He then came to this city and found employment with John Kinzie, and afterward with Granger & Van Osdel, who had a foundry on North Water Street, between Wells and LaSalle streets. In 1846, he went to work for B. W. Thomas, a lumber dealer, and in 1849 entered the employment of Alexander Officer. Since April 15, 1846, Mr. McMullen has been engaged in the lumber trade, and is therefore probably the oldest continuous lumber dealer in the city. He married Margaret Curran, daughter of Philip Curran, of Ireland. She died in 1855, leaving one child, Elizabeth, now wife of Eugene Keogh, of Chicago. He was married a second time to Mary A. Young, of Canada; they have six children living,—John H., Walter J., William T., Agnes E., Alice M., and Mary A.

GEORGE C. MORTON, one of the old lumbermen of this city, was born on October 25, 1819, in Genesee County, N. Y., the son of Eleazer and Joanna (Cotton) Morton. He received his early education at his native place, and there did some boy's work upon his father's farm. In 1831, he went with his parents to Medina County, Ohio, where he also attended school, and in 1834, removed with his parents to St. Joseph, Mich., where his father resided until his death in 1864. In 1847, Mr. Morton commenced his business life at Milwaukee, Wis., going into the lumber trade, and there remained two years, when he came to this city. Here, he became a member of the firm of Morton, Gilbert & Co., the partners being Thomas D. and F. B. Gilbert, of Grand Haven, Mich., and the lumber yard being situated on the West Side, between Monroe and Adams streets. He there remained in same business association until 1855, when he formed a partnership with Laurin P. Hilliard, under the firm name of Hilliard & Morton, their yard being on the corner of Market and Adams streets, where the Farwell Block now stands. In 1861, on account of ill-health, Mr. Morton sold out his lumber interest, but remained more or less connected therewith, until 1866, when he again resumed active operations, and continued them until 1869, when he permanently retired from the lumber trade. Since that time Mr. Morton has been engaged in real-estate interests and in the settlement of various estates, at the present time being interested in the real-estate business, principally in the matters pertaining to the management of his own property. During all these years the name of George C. Morton has been a synonym for business integrity and personal rectitude, and he has been deservedly honored by his associates and friends thereof. He was president of the Lumbermen's Association about 1866, and vice-president of the Board of Trade in 1856. He was married on September 9, 1851, to Miss Charity J. Rathbun, of Grand Rapids, Mich. They have four children,—Anna, Cornelia, Albert H. and Eugene C. Mr. Morton and family are members of St. Paul's Universalist Church, of which congregation he has been an officer for about five years and a constant attendant for thirty years.

ARTEMAS CARTER was one of the early lumbermen of Chicago, having come to this city in 1850 for the purpose of engaging in that business. He was born on a farm near Leominster, Mass., on August 17, 1813, the son of James and Sarah Carter. His education was obtained at the district school contiguous to his native

place. At the age of fourteen he went to work in a store at Leominster, remaining one year, and was then employed three years in a dry goods store at Salem, Mass. He then moved to Boston and entered a dry goods store, and after some time began business for himself, as the head of the firm of Carter & Nye, the firm afterward becoming Carter & Stanfield. In 1848, he left Boston and went to Saugatuck, Mich., at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, where he erected a saw-mill and was engaged as a manufacturer of lumber two years. He then came to Chicago and opened a lumber yard on Peyton Street, near Kinzie, which he operated until 1860, when he became a commission dealer, and continued thus during the remainder of his business career. While in the lumber trade his sales were very large, amounting some years to 25,000,000 feet of lumber and 200,000 shingles. Mr. Carter died on May 10, 1877, of apoplexy, at Winnetka, Ill. He was a man highly honored by all his acquaintances. In 1857, he was elected alderman for the Fifth Ward, and, in 1871, he was chosen State senator on the "fire-proof ticket," at the same time that Joseph Medill was elected mayor of Chicago. Mr. Carter was a member of Unity Church, at which his funeral services occurred on Monday, May 15, 1877.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.—This company was started in 1850 by Perry Hannah, Albert Tracy Lay, and James Morgan, their lumber yard being originally located at the corner of Canal and Jackson streets. Mr. Hannah had been previously employed for three years as a clerk by Jacob Beidler & Co., and Mr. Lay had but recently come to Chicago. In 1852, William Morgan was admitted to partnership, but the firm name remained the same. Hannah, Lay & Co. advertised themselves as wholesale and retail dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, timber and cedar posts. In 1860, their lumber yard was transferred to its present location, and the company is still composed of the four gentlemen last named above. Their mills are located at Traverse City and Long Lake, Mich., having an aggregate capacity of twenty-five million feet per annum. They also have a planing-mill at Traverse City, capable of dressing fifteen million feet a year. They own a large number of acres of choice pine and hardwood timber land, and their yard has a frontage of 1,000 feet. They employ nearly five hundred men, and own the steamers "City of Traverse," "T. S. Faxton," and "City of Grand Rapids," styled The Chicago, Grand Traverse & Mackinaw Line. Perry Hannah is a resident of Michigan.

J. K. RUSSELL & CO.—The business of this firm dates back to 1850, the members then being Reuben Cleveland and J. K. Russell, when it was located at the southwest corner of Fulton and Jefferson streets, where the firm employed about seventy-five hands. Their mill was burned in April, 1852, then re-built on the north side of Fulton Street. It was again destroyed by fire in November, 1856, but was immediately re-built, and was burned again on June 6, 1860, and re-built the same summer. It was destroyed by fire in December, 1868, by which misfortune the loss was about \$45,000, but was re-built and considerably enlarged. After being in running order, it did for some time the largest business of any mill in the city, with one exception. In November, 1869, this building was totally destroyed by fire, the loss being \$125,000, with no insurance, either at this time or the time preceding. The business was then transferred to the warehouse, which was used for factory purposes until the building now used was completed, early in 1877. It is occupied by five different firms, one of them being J. K. Russell & Co., who are engaged in the planing-mill business and in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. In the factory about seventy-five hands are employed, and in the planing-mill about twenty, while in the entire building, which contains, besides the planing-mill and factory, several furniture manufacturing firms. About three hundred men are employed.

J. K. Russell was born in 1825, in Upper Bay Quinte, Canada, the son of Timothy David and Eliza (Tate) Russell. His father moved to Sycamore, Ill., in 1853, and died there in 1883; his mother is still living at Sycamore. Mr. Russell was brought up on a farm. In 1849, he came to Chicago, and at once engaged in building docks and warehouses with Reuben Cleveland, the firm being Cleveland & Russell. In 1857, he commenced the work of contracting and building the freight station and grain house at the terminus of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and along the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, up to its completion to Rock Island. In 1856, he became a member of the County Board, serving one year. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1854, and was one of the charter members of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Royal Arch Masons and of the Royal and Select Masters. Mr. Russell was married, in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Randall, of Waukesha, Wis. She is a daughter of Hon. Phineas Randall, and sister of Alexander W. Randall, postmaster-general under President Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have three children,—Edwin T., Mary Gertrude and John K.

Reuben Cleveland, the former partner of Mr. Russell, was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1814. He was of English ancestry, and

a relative of Grover Cleveland, president of the United States. His father was a ship-builder, and he, at an early age, became a contractor and builder. At the age of eighteen he was married to Miss Julia Slosson, in Clinton County, N. Y. After his marriage, he returned to Montreal, remaining there for a number of years engaged as a contractor and builder. In 1848, he came to Chicago, where he followed his trade, and also became associated with J. K. Russell in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, continuing in this business until 1859. About this time he was appointed, by Mayor John C. Haines as commissioner of public works. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he became captain of Co. "F," 8th Illinois Cavalry, a company which had been organized by Governor Beveridge. After serving about eighteen months, he was obliged to resign his commission on account of ill-health. At the close of the War, he was appointed tobacco inspector in the Internal Revenue Department. At the end of one year, he was appointed, by Mayor Medill, as police commissioner, and after four years' service in that capacity, he was again appointed tobacco inspector. His wife died in 1874, and he afterward married Mrs. E. B. McClintock, who survives him. His children living are Mrs. Amelia Waterman, Mrs. Esther Buckley, S. E. Cleveland and T. D. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland became a member of the Masonic order in 1854, and at a later date he founded Cleveland Lodge, No. 211. He was also a member of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.; Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°; and also a Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine. He was a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R., and of the Veteran Union League Club. His death occurred on July 9, 1884.

THE S. N. WILCOX LUMBER COMPANY was organized and incorporated in 1873, at White Cloud, Mich., under the laws of that State, with \$100,000 capital. The officers at the time of incorporation were S. N. Wilcox, president; George G. Wilcox, vice-president; F. S. Newell, secretary; and Frederick K. Ramsey, treasurer. The objects of the organization were to manufacture lumber, to hold pine lands, and to deal in general merchandise. In Michigan they own a saw-mill, planing-mill, lumber yards, a store, offices, etc. The mill was moved, in January, 1881, to Whitehall, near the mouth of the White River, in order to afford the advantages of shipment by water as well as by rail. At this time George G. Wilcox was elected general manager of the company. Upon the death of S. N. Wilcox, George W. Smith was elected president. The business of this company has been very prosperous, as is shown by the existence of a surplus of \$250,000. It consists in the manufacture and the handling of pine lumber and shingles by wholesale; and the company, although it has cleared many thousand acres of pine timber, yet has sufficient to last for a number of years to come.

Sextus Newell Wilcox was born on February 11, 1826, at Enfield, N. Y., the son of Erastus Wilcox, who settled in Chicago in 1839. He became a farmer's boy for about a year, but not finding farm life congenial to his tastes he returned to Chicago, and learned the tinner's trade, commencing with Botsford & Beers, and afterward was in the employ of William Blair, becoming a journeyman tinner while in his employ. He followed this trade about eight years, and then embarked in the shingle business on his own account, then into the lumber business. From about 1850 till 1854, he was one of the firm of T. Newell & Co., lumber dealers, Chicago. In the spring of 1854, he organized the firm of Wilcox & Lyon, and soon after Wilcox, Lyon & Co. The panic of 1857 proving disastrous, Wilcox, Lyon & Co. were compelled to make an assignment, and a dissolution of the firm followed. Soon afterward, S. N. Wilcox took up the assignment and continued the lumber business alone. In 1864, he built one of the largest steam saw-mills on Muskegon Lake, which he owned until 1867. In 1873, he became the founder of White Cloud, a village of Newaygo County, Mich., where he built a large steam saw-mill and water planing-mill. About this time he incorporated the S. N. Wilcox Lumber Company. From the first, he felt the greatest faith in the future of pine timber lands, and located such land as rapidly as his means would permit, and so laid the foundation for an estate worth nearly a million dollars at the time of his death. He was married in September, 1855, to Miss Arabella G. Ewer, of Kenosha, Wis., by whom he had three children, one only of whom is living, Charles S. Wilcox. He was married the second time to Miss Sarah Ann Adams, daughter of Rev. Mr. Adams. They had five children, two of whom are living,—Walter D. and Anna Adelaide. He was a member of Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church and the Illinois Club. He was for some time a commissioner and president of the West Chicago Park Board. In 1881, in company with several others, he visited the north shore of Lake Superior, on an excursion for business and pleasure, and was accidentally drowned at the mouth of the Manitou River, on June 17, 1881.

George G. Wilcox, vice-president and manager of the S. N. Wilcox Lumber Company, was born in April, 1848, in Chicago. His education was received at the city public schools. At the age of thirteen he entered the large dry goods house of J. D. Shay &

Co., at a salary of \$2 a week. Subsequently he spent three years in the East, in connection with the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, and, in 1873, entered the employ of S. N. Wilcox. Remaining thus engaged until the death of his brother, in June, 1881, he then devoted his time more particularly to the interests of the S. N. Wilcox Lumber Company, and soon assumed its general management. This position he still retains, and is also administrator and trustee of his brother's estate. He is likewise largely interested in pine lands, both in Michigan and Wisconsin. He is a member of Evans Lodge, No. 524, A.F. & A.M., at Evanston, and of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He was married in December, 1870, to Miss Mary Church, daughter of Hon. Gaylord Church, of Meadville, Pa., who was on the Supreme Bench of that State for a term of years, and was for ten years presiding judge of Crawford County. Mr. Wilcox has two children,—Anna Jane and Gaylord S.

T. M. Avery & Son.—T. M. Avery came to Chicago in 1851, and, forming a partnership with Read A. Williams, bought out the lumber business of Leonard & Williams, taking the firm name of Williams & Avery. They located their yard at the corner of Canal and Fulton streets, where they remained until 1877, moving in that year to the corner of Twenty-second and Laflin streets. In 1875, Charles O. Avery was admitted to the partnership, and the firm name became T. M. Avery & Son, remaining thus until they sold out their interest to Bryant, Marsh & Wood, on February 1, 1881. The latter firm still conduct the business. T. M. Avery was the first dealer in Chicago to exclusively handle Saginaw lumber. He started with about \$12,000. The first year he sold nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber, increasing his business very rapidly from that time.

Thomas Morris Avery, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chicago, was born at Perryville, Madison Co., N. Y., on October 12, 1822, and is the son of Oren and Abigail (Morris) Avery. His school days were spent in his native town until he arrived at the age of fifteen, when he began commercial life in the general store of Harvey Morris, of Woodstock, N. Y., and continued with him until 1840, when Mr. Morris died. At the age of twenty, he assumed charge of the establishment, and shortly afterward purchased the business, and carried it on successfully until 1851. Coming to this city, after disposing of his business at Woodstock, he formed a partnership with Read A. Williams, and engaged in the lumber business on Canal Street, between Fulton and Kinzie. In 1856, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Avery continued the business in his own name until 1876, when his son, Charles O., was admitted to partnership. In addition to this business he was elected president of the Elgin Watch Company, which position he still fills. The company was organized in 1864, when was laid the foundation of the vast establishment which has become one of the greatest industries of the West. Its rapid growth and steadily increasing volume of business compelled Mr. Avery, during 1880, to abandon the lumber business and devote his entire attention to the interests of the Watch Company. The first office was in the old Ogden building, at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and after the conflagration of 1871, the First Congregational Church served as temporary quarters until suitable offices were found at the corner of State and Monroe streets. After a year's stay in the latter place, they removed to their present location. Aside from his connection with the Elgin Watch Company, Mr. Avery is best known as a lumberman. His long career in that line of business, beginning when Chicago had but twenty-five thousand inhabitants and continuing through the varied phases which have marked its history, has made his name a familiar one. Genial, kind-hearted, and of unblemished character, he is held in high esteem by society and the business world. He married Miss Margaret E. Morris, of Woodstock, N. Y., in 1845. She died in 1872, leaving two sons,—Charles O. and Frank M. The latter is still living.

MARTIN RYERSON & Co.—The origin of this firm was the partnership established in 1851 between John M. Williams, Martin Ryerson and R. W. Morris, under the firm name of Williams, Ryerson & Co. Their lumber yard was located at the corner of Canal and Fulton streets. In 1854, Watts T. Miller became associated with Messrs. Ryerson and Morris, Mr. Williams retiring, and the firm became Ryerson, Miller & Co. Mr. Williams entered the firm of L. S. Ellsworth & Co. In 1859, Mr. Miller retired from the firm, which then became Ryerson & Morris. About this time the company opened a second lumber yard on Beach Street, at foot of DeKoven and Bunker streets. In 1865, Mr. Morris retired, leaving Mr. Ryerson alone, in Chicago, until 1867. In 1865, Henry H. Getty, Ezra Stevens and Charles T. Hills were admitted to partnership in the Michigan business, the name there becoming Ryerson, Hills & Co. In 1867, the firm in Chicago became Martin Ryerson & Co. Ezra Stevens retired in 1868, and the firm continued with three members until 1880, when Martin A. Ryerson was admitted to partnership. The mills of this company are located at Muskegon and Laketon, Mich., and their specialty is pine. Each of these mills has a capacity of 100,000 feet in ten hours, while the one mill with which Mr. Ryerson commenced the manufacture of lumber, in 1841, was capable of sawing but 7,000 feet in

twenty-four hours. The company have now no lumber yard in Chicago, selling most of their lumber at the mills. They manufacture during the season, which consists of about seven months, from thirty-five to forty million feet of lumber.

Martin Ryerson was born in Bergen County, N. J., in 1818. At the age of sixteen, he left home and went to Michigan, and entered the employ of an Indian trader, Richard Godfrey, of Grand Rapids, remaining with him one year. In 1835, he was with Louis Campau for one year, then with Joseph Trouttier for three years at Muskegon. In 1839, he engaged with T. Newell at Muskegon, who owned a saw-mill and general store, with whom he remained two years. He then purchased the interest of Mr. Newell in his general store, and contracted with him to run the saw-mill. In 1845, he purchased the saw-mill, which was carried on by Green & Ryerson, and afterward by Ryerson & Knickerbocker. In 1845, Mr. Knickerbocker sold his interest to Robert W. Morris, when the firm was changed to Ryerson & Morris, at Muskegon. In 1851, he established the firm of Williams, Ryerson & Co., in Chicago. Mr. Ryerson married Louisa M. Duvernay, daughter of Pierre C. Duvernay, of Lower Canada. She died in 1855. He married again Mary A. Campau, daughter of Antoine Campau, of St. Clair County, Mich. They have one son, Martin A., in business with his father.

ADAMS, HASTINGS & CO.—This firm has succeeded to that of A. T. King & Bro., which was established in 1852, by Andrew T. and Fred W. King. In 1871, F. W. King died, and Abbott L. Adams and Edgar A. Lord were admitted into the partnership, the place of business being No. 368 Lumber Street, and the style of the firm being A. T. King & Co. In 1874, A. T. King died, and the firm name became Adams & Lord, and the location of the yards was changed to No. 400 Lumber Street. In 1880, George W. Hastings was admitted to the firm, the name being Adams, Hastings & Co., and yards were established on the South Pier. In 1882, Mr. Lord retired and R. B. Currier, of Springfield, Mass., became a special partner for one year, and the yard of the firm was changed to the Stock-Yards district. In 1883, Mr. Currier retired. The amount of lumber handled by the firm has increased from 6,000,000 feet in 1871 to 25,000,000 feet in 1884, of lumber, lath and shingles.

Abbott L. Adams was born at Keene, N. H., in 1842. His parents were Benjamin F. and Louisa R. (Redington) Adams, who moved to Chicago in 1853. Mr. Adams attended school until 1861, when, on April 19, he enlisted as a private in Battery "A," 1st Illinois Artillery, for three months. At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to Chicago, and in July, 1862, enlisted as a private in the Chicago Board-of-Trade Battery for three years, and was mustered out of the service at Chicago on July 3, 1865. He took a position in the United States Depository, in this city, under Luther Havens, in July, 1865, where he remained three years. He then went to Portage Lake, Mich., in charge of the lumber mills of Porter & Co., of Chicago, and remained at that location until the formation of the firm of Adams & Hastings, in 1871.

George W. Hastings was born in Winchendon, Mass., in 1856, and is the son of Jarius and Abby D. (Coburn) Hastings. At the age of sixteen, he commenced his business life in the employ of E. Murdock & Co., manufacturers of wooden ware at Winchendon, with whom he remained four years. In 1876, he came to Chicago, and was engaged for two years as bookkeeper for J. H. Skeele & Co., lumber dealers, and afterward for one year as traveling salesman. In the spring of 1879, he entered the employ of Soper, Pond & Co., lumber dealers, as their city buyer and shipping-clerk. In the spring of 1880, he became connected with the firm of Adams & Lord, having a working interest in that house. In the spring of 1881, he was given an interest in the firm, and the name was changed to Adams, Lord & Co. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Lord retired, and the present firm of Adams, Hastings & Co. originated, as above stated. Mr. Hastings married Miss Anna B. Bruner, daughter of John Bruner, formerly of Alton, Ill. They have one child,—Bessie B.

THE GARDNER & SPRY COMPANY originated in 1852, with Freeland B. Gardner, who established his business on West Water Street, between Washington and Randolph streets. In 1853, he moved his lumber yard to Wells Street, between Harrison and Polk, and received into partnership Henry B. Hinsdale. About this time, another yard was opened by the firm, at the corner of Old and Lumber streets. In 1859, one of their yards was transferred to the corner of Beach and Taylor streets, the other being discontinued. In 1863, Mr. Hinsdale retired, and, in 1868, H. H. Gardner and John Spry became associated as partners. In 1867, they removed to property bought by Mr. Gardner on the Empire Slip. In 1872, John Spry retired. In 1873, the business of the company in Wisconsin and Chicago was combined, and incorporated, under the laws of Wisconsin, as the F. B. Gardner Company, with F. B. Gardner as president, John Spry as secretary and H. H. Gardner as treasurer. By reason of unfortunate investments made directly after the fire of 1871, F. B. Gardner became financially involved, and, in realizing upon his interest in the company, the assets were

sold out in 1876. H. H. Gardner and John Spry bought the stock in the yards of the company at Chicago, and continued under the firm name of Gardner & Spry until 1882, when John C. Spry was admitted, and the company incorporated, under the laws of Illinois, as the Gardner & Spry Company. At the present time, John Spry is president, H. H. Gardner is vice-president and treasurer, and John C. Spry is secretary. The mills of this company are at Neebish Island, Mich., and their productive capacity is about 20,000,000 feet of lumber and about 10,000,000 shingles, this being only about one-third of the quantity handled and sold yearly.

Freeland B. Gardner (deceased) was born in Elbridge, Onondaga Co., N. Y., on July 30, 1817. When only nine years of age he went to live with his brother-in-law, Colonel John Hillibut, at Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., and remained with him as clerk in his store until he had reached his majority. He then commenced selling goods on his own account at Patten's Mills, N. Y., and, in 1839, came to Chicago. Having received a proposition from Ebenezer Houghton, a merchant of Fort Ann, to return there, he did so, and formed a partnership with him. In 1844, Mr. Gardner again returned to Chicago, and shortly afterward went to Kenosha (then Southport), Wis., and engaged in mercantile business. Having, however, selected the lumber business as his future field of operations, on November 9, 1849, Mr. Gardner set out for the Pensaukee River, Wis., on the western shore of Green Bay, at that time a wilderness. There he commenced building a saw-mill, which was completed on May 9, 1850. It was the second steam saw-mill upon the shores of Green Bay. For a time he had a lumber yard in Kenosha, but in the spring of 1852 he removed to Chicago, and opened a large lumber yard, as above stated. His business rapidly increased up to 1857, when he became somewhat embarrassed, like many others, in the great financial panic of that year. He, however, met every dollar of his obligations and maintained fully his reputation for integrity. He employed at that time some one hundred and fifty men, and owned, on the Pensaukee River, thirty thousand acres of timber land. Besides the three vessels which he built for his own use, he was largely instrumental in furnishing steam communication with the shores of Green Bay. Mr. Gardner died in December, 1883. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Fanny Copeland, of New York. They had three children,—H. H. (a son) and two daughters.

JOSEPH PEACOCK, one of the oldest living settlers of Chicago, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, on August 21, 1813, the son of William and Susannah (Caldecott) Peacock. For several years during his early childhood he lived with his parents at his native town, and then went to Huntingdon, the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell, to live with his grandfather Caldecott, a jeweler. A clock of his grandfather Caldecott's manufacture, which is over one hundred years old, Mr. Peacock still has in his possession. After residing for some years in Huntingdon and obtaining his education at the common schools, he learned the trade of a gunsmith at his native village, working at it in different places in England until 1834, when he came to America. He at first located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked seven months for a gunsmith named E. P. Andrews. He then started a small gunsmith shop of his own, which he ran about a year, when he sold it and removed to Albion, N. Y., where he worked one winter, and, in the spring of 1836, came to Chicago. In the succeeding fall, he opened a gunsmith shop at the northwest corner of Clark and Lake streets, which he ran about three years, and continued in this business, in various locations on Lake Street, until 1850, when he retired from it. In 1842 or 1843, he erected a two-story brick building at No. 224 Lake Street, one of the first erected on that street, and occupied it with his shop for some years. After selling his gunsmith business in 1850, he was unoccupied for some years, and then, in 1853, purchased the pine timber lands and saw-mill owned by Silas Billings, near the mouth of Ford River, in Delta County, Mich. After selling lumber by the cargo for about a year, he opened a yard near the east end of Twelfth-street bridge, for storing the lumber for which a ready market was not found. He continued to manufacture lumber on Ford River, and manage this Chicago yard and deal generally in lumber, until 1864, when he sold both lands and mill to John S. McDonald, John Lynch and Mr. Simple. After making this sale, he continued his lumber business in Chicago, having an office at various places until 1882, when he, for the most part, went out of business. Mr. Peacock was married, in 1842, to Miss Margaret Sobraro. They have had nine children, six of whom are living, as follows: Maggie, now wife of S. Q. Perry, formerly president of the Perry-Pearson Company; Alfred L., Russell D., George C., Alice M. and Florence. Mr. Peacock is highly respected for his sterling honesty and strength of character.

ADDISON BALLARD, one of the early and prominent lumber men of Chicago, was born in Warren County, Ohio, on November 30, 1823. On August 21, 1841, he went to LaPorte, Ind., and there learned the carpenter's trade. He afterward became a contractor and builder, and in that capacity erected the present Court House at LaPorte, in 1848. The lumber for this building he purchased of Hugh Dunlop, whose lumber yard was then on Mar-

ket Street, Chicago. Mr. Ballard also erected many of the prominent business buildings in LaPorte. In 1849, he went to California, and, in 1851, returned to LaPorte, and erected the present Teegarden House at that place. Previous to this, however, he had made business trips to Chicago, with the view of possibly locating here. His first visit was in the spring of 1843, when he came by way of St. Louis and the Illinois River to LaSalle, from which place he walked to Chicago. Then the whole face of the country was under water, and it was only with difficulty that the boundary line between the prairies and Lake Michigan could be distinguished. He came to Chicago again in 1847, to attend the River and Harbor Convention, and was, from that time until 1853, back and forth between the two places a number of times. In the latter year he established himself in the lumber business in this city, and engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. He also had a planing-mill on Franklin Street, south of Van Buren. In 1860, he sold his sash, door and blind business, and bought out Richard Mason's lumber yard on Monroe and Market streets, continuing the business there until 1871, when he was burned out by the great fire, and all his lumber was destroyed, as well as the buildings he owned in the burned district. His lumber yard, up to the time of the fire, was located where J. V. Farwell & Co.'s wholesale store now stands. In 1875, he re-established his lumber business at its present location. He then erected the iron building at the southwest corner of Monroe Street and Wabash Avenue, and the block Nos. 227-29 Wabash Avenue. He also superintended, during portions of two seasons, the construction of the Palmer House. Mr. Ballard has been three times elected an alderman, always filling the position to the satisfaction of his constituents.

J. H. PEARSON & CO.—This firm is composed of James Henry Pearson, William J. Neebes and Granger Farwell. Mr. Pearson came to Chicago in July, 1851, and in September following went to Henry, Marshall Co., Ill., where he started a lumber yard, purchasing some lumber, on credit, of Chapin & Butts, a firm then in business in Chicago. In the following winter he bought corn for John P. Chapin, cribbing it until spring, then selling it and loading it on canal-boats for the Chicago market. In the spring of 1853, having disposed of his business in Henry, he came to Chicago and entered into partnership with Colonel Josiah L. James, formerly of James & Hammond, under the firm name of James & Pearson. They started a new lumber yard on Clark Street, near Flint & Wheeler's elevator, and took a long lease of property in that locality. In 1854, Mr. Maher purchased the interest of Colonel James, and the firm became Maher & Pearson. Business in this locality began to improve very rapidly, and the lease of the firm correspondingly increased in value. Mr. Pearson disposed of his interest in the lease and in the business, and, in 1855, leased the ground and dock at the corner of Market and Madison streets, and formed the firm of J. H. Pearson & Co., William T. Powers, of Grand Rapids, Mich., being the silent partner. In 1857, this firm was dissolved, and that of Pearson & Messer formed, which was located on the west side of the river. Soon afterward they moved back to Market Street. In December, 1857, Mr. Messer died, and in January, 1858, Webster Batcheller purchased the interest owned by Mr. Messer before his death. In the spring of 1862, Mr. Batcheller sold his interest to Avery, Murphy & Co. The firm then became Pearson, Avery & Co., and its business was transferred to Stowell slip on Clark Street. In 1865, Mr. Pearson purchased a half-interest in a saw-mill at Saginaw City, Mich., entering into a co-partnership with A. W. Wright, the firm being A. W. Wright & Co. at Saginaw and J. H. Pearson & Co. at Chicago. Pearson & Wright were in business together until 1876. In the spring of 1871, the yard in Chicago was sold to E. Eldred & Co. From this time to 1880, Mr. Pearson devoted his attention to his lumber interests in Michigan. On May 1, of that year, he established a new lumber firm, locating its yard and office at the corner of Canal and Lumber streets, which property he has owned for a number of years. In October, the firm of J. H. Pearson & Co. was established. Their planing-mill was purchased in February, 1883. Through it passes about half the lumber sold by the firm, and their annual sales amount to thirty million feet. Mr. Pearson is the head of the firm of J. H. Pearson & Son at Saginaw, Mich., a company owning a large mill at that place and large quantities of pine lands in the vicinity.

THE PERRY-PEARSON COMPANY was incorporated on December 12, 1882, with a capital of \$650,000, and composed of S. Q. Perry, J. H. Pearson, and his son, E. H. Pearson. S. Q. Perry was president of the company, J. H. Pearson was vice-president, and E. H. Pearson secretary. On November 24, 1884, J. H. Pearson purchased S. Q. Perry's interest in this company, and at the same time Granger Farwell became a member; when J. H. Pearson became president, and Granger Farwell vice-president, E. H. Pearson remaining secretary. In January, 1885, the name was changed to the Advance Lumber Company.

James Henry Pearson was born on December 10, 1820, at Haverhill, N. H. His father, Isaac Pearson, better known as

Major Pearson, was engaged in the lumber business, owning a saw-mill and grist-mill, a woolen factory and a farm. He was twice married; first to Miss Charlotte Merrill, by whom he had two children, one of whom, Merrill Pearson, is still living at Bloomington, Ill., at the age of seventy-eight. His second wife was, Miss Charlotte Atherton, to whom he was married on May 28, 1818. By her, he had nine children, the subject of this sketch being one of the nine. Major Pearson died on February 13, 1854, and his widow died on February 19, 1868, at the age of seventy-five. James Henry Pearson received a fair common school education, and was a student at the academy of his native town. At the age of fifteen he went to Boston, and there entered a dry goods store as clerk, remaining two years. He then returned to Haverhill, and spent two more terms at the academy; this finished his education. As he was possessed of more than usual business capacity, at the age of twenty-one he took charge of his father's affairs. Renting the farm and saw-mill, he took a contract for getting out railroad ties, timber and wood, he and his brothers keeping the family together until 1849, when he made a settlement with his father, mother and brothers, and removed to South Hadley Falls, Mass. Business there not being satisfactory, he came to Chicago in 1851, as narrated above. Mr. Pearson is a prominent member of the First Congregational Church, having become a member on July 4, 1858. He was married, on April 10, 1850, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Witherell, daughter of George Witherell, of Haverhill, N. H. They have four children,—Arthur L., born at Henry, Marshall Co., Ill.; Eugene Henry, born in Chicago; Helen Grace and Robert Nelson. The eldest son has developed a conspicuous talent for art, having spent seven years in Paris, with the view of becoming an artist. Some of his landscape paintings have been on exhibition here, and are said by good judges of such work to be as fine as any in the city. Eugene Henry is in the lumber and salt business with his father, at Saginaw, Mich., under the firm name of J. H. Pearson & Son. The daughter, Helen Grace, was married to Charles P. Gladwin, of Philadelphia, on June 26, 1877. Her husband died on December 26, 1877, and Mrs. Gladwin, after residing with her daughter, at her father's house, until May 2, 1883, was married to Professor Hugh McDonald Scott, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Robert Nelson Pearson is engaged in the lumber business in Kansas.

THE T. W. HARVEY LUMBER COMPANY.—Mr. Harvey came to Chicago in 1854, and went to work for Abbott & Kingman, then the largest manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds, etc., in Chicago. Their establishment was on Clark Street near Twelfth. In October, 1854, he became foreman, and retained the position until 1859, when he formed a partnership with P. B. Lamb, under the firm name of Lamb & Harvey, and embarked in the planing-mill business. Their mill was at No. 329 South Canal Street. In 1861, they built a mill at the corner of Polk and Beach streets. In 1865, Mr. Harvey bought the interest of Mr. Lamb, and conducted the enterprise alone until January 1, 1883, when the present company was incorporated. The business at first was small, but its volume has steadily increased, until now there are few if any more extensive lumber dealers in the world. In 1869, Mr. Harvey built a planing-mill at the corner of Morgan and Twenty-second streets. The entire dock front of this company is 2,400 feet, upon which ten cargoes of lumber can be unloaded at once, and the two yards have a capacity of storing, at one time, thirty-five million feet of lumber, and of handling over one hundred million feet yearly. The company owns forty thousand acres of pine lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, upon which are employed large numbers of men in cutting logs and preparing them for the rafts. The mills, which are located at Marinette, Wis., have a capacity of twenty-five million feet a season, which is about one-fourth of the average amount now handled annually by the T. W. Harvey Company. The balance of the amount is purchased in all the Lake markets, and shipped to Chicago in the vessels owned by the company—one propeller and three schooners—having an aggregate carrying capacity of twelve hundred thousand feet. The planing-mill contains ten planers, which are run by a 250-horse power engine. For drying the lumber there are ten kilns, each with a capacity of ten cars, each car carrying five thousand feet of lumber. The kilns are calculated to dry from fifty to seventy-five thousand feet of lumber a day, and the planing-machines are capable of dressing from two hundred and fifty to three hundred thousand feet a day. There are employed at the planing-mill and in the yards about five hundred men during the summer and two hundred through the winter. The total amount of lumber handled by this company, during the last three years, has averaged over one hundred million feet, and the largest amount handled in any one year from their Chicago yards was one hundred and twenty-two million feet, in 1882. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000. The officers are—T. W. Harvey, president; A. C. Badger, vice-president; C. L. Cross, secretary; and H. H. Badger, treasurer.

THE NATIONAL LUMBER COMPANY.—This company commenced business in Chicago on January 1, 1882, at No. 290 West Twenty-second Street. It was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a paid-up capital of \$200,000. This company conducts

a general business in building material, including all kinds of lumber, lath, shingles, lime, hair, cement, plaster of paris and stucco. It also does a general country-yard lumber business, having yards in Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. The officers of the company are as follows: Sir Edward Synge Hutchinson, Bart., president; T. W. Harvey, vice-president; A. S. Badger, secretary and treasurer; and A. P. Crapser, superintendent.

T. W. Harvey was born at Siloam, Madison Co., N. Y., on March 10, 1835, the son of Johnson and Paulina (Walker) Harvey. His father was a native of New York State, and his mother of Massachusetts. In 1866, his parents moved to Sandwich, Ill., where his father died in 1880; his mother is still living. Young Harvey, from the ages of eleven until fourteen, was employed during the summer months as a clerk in the grocery store of Nelson Green, at Durhamville, N. Y., also attending school in the winter months. He then worked in a carpenter shop of his father at Durhamville, until he was sixteen years of age, when, his father having built a planing-mill, sash, door, and blind manufactory, he worked at that business until 1853. In that year the mill was destroyed by fire, and his father and he built a planing-mill, at Oneida, N. Y., which they carried on for one year under the firm name of J. Harvey & Son. In 1854, T. W. Harvey came to Chicago and entered the employment of James McFall, a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, at the corner of Franklin and Tyler streets, with whom he remained but two weeks, when he was made foreman of the factory of Gray, Morrison & Co., at the corner of Sixteenth and Clark streets, this firm also being engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. The senior member of the firm dying of cholera, in 1854, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Harvey became an employé of Abbott & Kingman, as specified in the foregoing sketch of the firm; which sketch also gives Mr. Harvey's subsequent business career. In 1859, he was married to Miss Maria L. Hardman, daughter of Jacob W. Hardman, of Louisville, Ky. She died in 1870, leaving five children,—Charles A., John R., George L., Robert H., and Thomas E. (deceased). In 1873, he was married to Miss Belle S. Badger, daughter of A. C. Badger, of Louisville, Ky.; they have five children,—Belle B., Turlington W., Jr., Elbert A., Paul S. and Elvira. Mr. Harvey has been prominently and influentially identified with many commercial, charitable and theological interests. He had charge of the Shelter Committee of the Relief and Aid Society at the time of the fire; he has been president of the Young Men's Christian Association for six terms; he was president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, for the years 1884-85, of which institution he has also been director since 1866; he has been superintendent of the Sunday School of the Missions of the Wabash-Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church since 1862, and is president of the Board of Trustees of that Church; he is president of the Chicago Bible Society, of the Chicago Evangelistic Committee, and of the Chicago Prayer Alliance and Bible Reading Society. He is a director of the Metropolitan National Bank, of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, and of the White Pine Lumber Company; is also president of the Harvey Lumber Company, and vice-president of the National Lumber Company. He has taken great interest in improving the strain of cattle in this country, having been an extensive importer of fine cattle from England and Scotland; his herds of Short-horns and of Polled Angus, having been prize-winners at every fair where they have been exhibited. In connection with the stock interests, he is treasurer of the Short-Horn Breeders' Association, and is also proprietor of the celebrated Turlington Stock-farm, at Turlington, Neb.

A. C. Badger was born at Dover, N. H., in 1828. In 1844, he went to Louisville, Ky., and was employed as clerk in a bank. In 1850, he became a partner in the banking house of A. D. Hunt & Co., with whom he remained until 1861. In that year, the firm dissolved, and Mr. Badger came to Chicago and engaged in the banking business, as the firm of A. C. Badger & Co. Upon the organization of the T. W. Harvey Lumber Company, Mr. Badger was made its vice-president, which position he now holds. He was married, in 1850, to Elvira C. Sherridan, daughter of John J. Sherridan, of Louisville, Ky. They have five children,—Belle, now wife of T. W. Harvey, of Chicago; Ada, now wife of R. L. Henry, of Chicago; Sherridan S., Alpheus S., and Abram H.

H. H. Badger was born at Louisville, Ky., in 1851, the son of Leonidas V. and Mary M. (Stanwood) Badger, who came to this city in 1861. At the age of fifteen, he entered a bank, in which he held a clerkship until 1873, when he entered the employment of T. W. Harvey, with whom he remained until the incorporation of the T. W. Harvey Lumber Company, when he was made its treasurer. Mr. Badger married Sophie S. Hutchinson, daughter of John Hutchinson, of Syracuse, N. Y., who settled in Chicago in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Badger have three children,—Carlton S., Alice H., and Franklin H.

C. L. Cross was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1854. His parents, Alfred J. and Francelia (Harvey) Cross, settled in Chicago in 1857. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Cross commenced his busi-

ness life as a clerk for T. W. Harvey, and continued in that position up to 1882, when he became a member of the firm, and was made secretary upon the incorporation of the present company. Mr. Cross married Grace Sherman, daughter of Ezra L. Sherman, of Chicago. They have three children,—Bessie, Alfred and Mary.

THE MALCOLM McDONALD LUMBER COMPANY was incorporated on April 14, 1883. The incorporators of the company were Malcolm McDonald, Eliza A. McDonald, George H. Richey, Michael Minter and G. M. Gunderson. The first, and present, officers of the company are—George H. Richey, president; Michael Minter, treasurer; and G. M. Gunderson, secretary. The original capital was \$25,000, which was afterward increased to \$50,000. This company established themselves on the premises formerly occupied by C. Mears & Co. Their yard has a dock front of 240 feet and a depth of 480 feet. Sixty men are employed and about 24,000,000 feet of lumber sold annually, including lath and shingles. It is almost exclusively white pine, though a small quantity of Southern pine is handled.

Malcolm McDonald was born on September 22, 1830, in New York, the son of Angus and Margaret McDonald, both from Scotland. His mother died of cholera during the first visitation of that epidemic to the United States, and his father some few years later, leaving young Malcolm an orphan when of very tender years. He was then taken into the home of James Frazer, a wealthy lumber manufacturer and dealer of Saginaw, Mich. When he attained his majority, he went to the Lake Superior copper mines, remaining one year. He came to Chicago in 1851, and found employment almost immediately with Mears, Bates & Co., with whom he remained until 1857, when he entered the employ of Eldred & Balcom. He remained with them until 1860, and then entered into partnership with Addison Ballard, under the name of A. Ballard & Co. He continued a partner of Mr. Ballard until 1867, when he became connected with James C. Murphy. His association with Mr. Murphy terminated in 1869, and from that time to May 1, 1871, he was alone in business. He then formed a partnership with John Roe, under the firm name of McDonald & Roe, and their lumber yard was at the corner of Taylor and Sherman streets until 1879, when it was removed to the west end of Harrison-street bridge, where it remained until 1882, when the firm went out of business. After a lapse of about a year, the present company was incorporated. Mr. McDonald is a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A.F. & A.M.; also of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S. 32°. He was married on September 2, 1856, at Saginaw City, Mich., to Miss Eliza A. Spar, of that place. They have had three children, one of whom only is living,—Malcolm McDonald, Jr., born on September 19, 1864, and now salesman for the Malcolm McDonald Lumber Company. Mr. McDonald has served for two terms as alderman of the ward in which he resides.

G. H. Richey was born at Toronto, Canada, in 1848. His parents, John H. and Martha (Bell) Richey, originally came from Cincinnati; they died while he was young, and he was raised by his uncle, C. Y. Bell, at Spring Lake, Mich. He worked in his uncle's saw-mill until 1871, when he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. Soon after arriving in Chicago, he entered the employ of Mendsen & Winter, lumber dealers, with whom he remained until the incorporation of the Malcolm McDonald Lumber Company, of which he was one of the incorporators and the first president, a position which he still retains. Mr. Richey is a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A.F. & A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T. He is also a member of the Illinois Club, Iroquois Club, and Cook County Democratic Club, and a stockholder in the Chicago Curling Club. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Fannie Fennimore, daughter of Richard Fennimore, who settled in Chicago in 1836.

G. M. Gunderson was born in Chicago on October 5, 1855. His father, Gabriel Gunderson, was a lake captain for about thirty years. His mother's maiden name was Maria Ann Johnson. Both are still living. Mr. Gunderson was educated in part at the public schools of Chicago, and, in 1871, went to Decorah College, Iowa, where he remained two years. He then went to Europe, spending there the summer of 1873. Returning to Chicago, he entered the employ of McDonald & Roe, on April 15, 1874, and continued with them until 1883, when the partnership was dissolved. After this dissolution he was out of business about a year, and, upon the incorporation of the McDonald Lumber Company, he became its secretary, a position he still retains. Mr. Gunderson was a member of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, from 1874 to 1882. He is a member of the Illinois Club, also of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., and of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Gunderson was married, on February 4, to Miss Mamie Hayes.

BARTON & JONES.—This firm is composed of Charles R. Barton and S. M. Jones, and was instituted in 1853, by Mr. Barton

and James H. Ferry, whose father was the capitalist of the Ferry family, both partners having come to Chicago in that year. The lumber yard of this firm was located at the corner of Market and Washington streets. In 1856, Mr. Ferry retired from the firm and Mr. Howard took his place, the style of the firm being changed to Howard & Barton, and were located at the corner of Twelfth and Lumber streets. This firm continued three years, after which, Mr. Barton conducted the business alone until 1864 at the same location. He then formed the present firm. The yard business was followed until 1880, when it was closed out, and the firm have since confined their attention to the wholesaling of lumber from their own excellent pine lands at Manistee and Menominee, Mich. During 1853, the firm of Ferry & Barton employed from six to eight men, and sold two million feet of lumber; during the last year Barton & Jones carried on the yard business they employed from forty to fifty men, and sold 12,000,000 feet of lumber. During 1884, their sales amounted to 18,000,000 feet, 40,000,000 shingles, and 6,000,000 lath, and the various contractors, cutting logs and lumber for them, employed from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men.

PARSONS & FOSTER.—This firm is composed of William Parsons and Thomas Foster, and was established in 1876. The lumber yard of the firm was, at first, at No. 426 Lumber Street, where it remained until 1880, when it was removed to its present location. Since 1876, the volume of business transacted by this firm has increased about fourfold.

Thomas Foster was born on December 31, 1831, in Putnam County, N. Y. His father was named Thomas. His grandfather came from England, and landed at Cape Cod, Mass., when he was ten years old, dying at the age of eighty-three; his father died at the age of seventy-seven, in 1869. His mother, Mrs. Rhoda (Crosby) Foster, was also of English descent, and died in 1840. He remained at home until eighteen years old, attending school and working on the farm. In 1849, he went to New York City and engaged in the lumber business, remaining there six years. In October, 1855, he came to Chicago, and entered the employ of a lumber firm named Foster & Brundige, composed of his brother Ambrose Foster and Mr. Brundige, and having their yard at the corner of Clark and Liberty (now Fourteenth) streets. Upon the death of Mr. Brundige, about six months afterward, Thomas Foster took his place in the firm, the name of which was changed to A. Foster & Co. This firm continued until 1866, when Thomas Foster purchased his brother's interest and continued the business alone until 1873, after which he was out of the trade until 1876, when he formed the present partnership with Mr. Parsons. Mr. Foster was married, on October 6, 1863, to Miss Hannah Maria Turner, daughter of Captain John M. Turner, who came to Chicago in 1835, and who had, for about sixteen years, followed the sea as captain of one of his father's vessels, his father being a large ship-owner of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have five children,—Marianne, Maria Belle, Cornelia F., Laurine, and Ida Belle. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, as well as two of their daughters, are members of Immanuel Baptist Church.

THE CHARLES RIETZ BROTHERS LUMBER COMPANY is composed of four brothers, Charles, August, Frederick and Edward G. W. Rietz. The four entered the employment of Loomis & Ludington, in 1852, remaining six years. In 1858, they established themselves in business at No. 27 North Canal Street, under the firm name of Charles Rietz & Bros. In 1862, they opened a second yard on Twelfth Street, near Beach, continuing it until 1870, when they moved it to the corner of Beach and DeKoven streets, where it remained until 1879, when they removed it to the present location. Here it is really in three parts, the first having a dock front of 443 feet, and a depth of 240 feet; the second part, which is opposite the first, is 150 feet square, and the third is 200x100 feet. Their original yard, which has been used ever since 1858, is 400 feet deep and has a dock front of 234 feet. In 1876, the Charles Rietz Brothers Lumber Company was incorporated, with a capital, in Illinois, of \$200,000, and, in Michigan, of a like amount. The officers of the company are the same as when first incorporated: Charles Rietz, president; Frederick Rietz, vice-president; August Rietz, secretary; and Edward G. W. Rietz, treasurer. They own 19,000 acres of pine land at Manistee, Mich., and their mills have a capacity of 25,000,000 feet of lumber a season. Their sales average annually about 20,000,000 feet. At Chicago they employ about eighty men, and in Michigan about three hundred men. They own four barges, which carry the lumber from the mills to Chicago, Kankakee and Champaign, in each of which latter places they have one yard, thus saving a great deal of time and expense in handling.

August Rietz, the second brother, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1829. He married Augusta Brant, daughter of August Brant, of Saxony. They have seven children,—Emma, wife of Louis Matthei, of Chicago; Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Rahmanop, of Chicago; Henry employed in the above firm; Ida, Alexander, August and Harry.

Frederick Rietz, the third brother, was also born in Saxony

in 1835. He married, in 1856, Johnetta Gross, of Milwaukee, Wis. They have three children,—Julia, wife of Harry Brandt, of Chicago; Charles F., now engaged in above firm; and Nettie H.

Edward G. W. Rietz, the youngest brother, is also a native of Saxony, Germany, born in 1837. He married Elizabeth Rahmanop, daughter of Frederick Rahmanop, of Saxony. They have seven children,—Edward F., engaged in business with the firm; Minnie, George, Frederick, Elizabeth, Hannah and Victor.

WALWORTH & REED.—This firm comprises N. H. Walworth and E. H. Reed, and is the result of the consolidation of two separate firms, one of which was the firm of Reed (Horatio) & Bushnell (Winslow), succeeding Captain Howland, and established in 1859. Their yard was at the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets. The other firm was Conger (C. H.), Walworth (N. H.) & Co., the original company being Roberts, Calkins & Hull, composed of George R. Roberts, J. W. Calkins and M. B. Hull, who, in 1868, sold out to Conger, Walworth & Co. The yards of these two companies adjoined each other. The firm of Reed & Bushnell, which in the meantime had changed to Bushnell & Reed, by the substitution in the firm of E. H. Reed for his father, Horatio Reed, moved to the corner of Twenty-second and Laflin streets. In 1870, Conger & Walworth bought out the interests of Roberts, Calkins & Hull, and, in 1871, Mr. Walworth bought the interest of Mr. Conger, and a new firm, Bushnell, Walworth & Reed, composed of Winslow Bushnell, N. H. Walworth and E. H. Reed, was then formed. In 1874, Mr. Bushnell purchased a large tract of pine land at Cedar Springs, Mich., and built a saw-mill, and, in 1875, he transferred the same to the firm of Bushnell, Walworth & Reed, who, in that year, built a planing-mill, dry-kilns, etc., and established a lumber yard at that point, which was continued until 1880. The Chicago yard was sold to J. H. Skeele & Co., in 1876, and Mr. Bushnell retired from the firm, leaving it composed, as at present, of N. H. Walworth and E. H. Reed. In 1871, the firm of Bushnell, Walworth & Reed bought a saw-mill at Muskegon, Mich., of William Glue & Co. Mr. Bushnell sold his interest in the firm in 1876, when it became Walworth & Reed. They continued to run the mill at that place, which had a capacity of 35,000,000 feet a season, until 1885, when they moved it to Minneapolis, Minn., and at the same time operating the business at Cedar Springs until 1880, when they sold a half interest in it to Smith & Field, and removed it to Montague, Mich.

The Walworth & Reed Lumber Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$55,000, under the laws of Illinois, in June, 1884. This company does a retail lumber business at Albion and other points in Nebraska. The president is N. H. Walworth; W. I. Reed, vice-president; E. H. Reed, secretary and treasurer.

The Holdrege Live Stock Company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$50,000, for the purpose of dealing in live-stock and grain. The stockholders of the company are N. H. Walworth, E. H. Reed, J. N. Conger, W. H. Jones, and E. L. Parsons.

HENRY N. HOLDEN, hardwood-lumber dealer, was born at Providence, R. I., in 1835. He was educated at the common schools of his native city, and afterward at the High School. His father, Isaac H. Holden, was a manufacturer of stoves and machinery for twenty-five years before coming to Chicago. During the first fifteen years of this time he was the principal stockholder in the High-street Furnace Company, of Providence, R. I., and during the last ten years he was the sole proprietor of that business. At the age of seventeen, Henry N. Holden apprenticed himself to a jeweler, and continued in this capacity for eighteen months. After this time he studied bookkeeping a few months, and then entered the employ of Baker, Smith & Co., coal dealers, of Providence, R. I., where he remained until 1856, when he came to Chicago, and became bookkeeper for Holden, Bishop & Co., a lumber firm composed of his father, Isaac H. Holden, and James E. Bishop, and having their office and yard at the northeast corner of Market and Jackson streets. The firm of Holden, Bishop & Co., went out of business in September, 1858, and, in 1859, Henry N. Holden succeeded to the interests from which they retired, transferred it to the southeast corner of Market and Jackson streets, where he continued the business alone up to 1862, when he took into partnership Isaac H. Holden, Jr., the firm being H. N. Holden & Bro. This continued until the spring of 1867, when Isaac H. Holden withdrew, and Henry N. Holden continued it alone until the spring of 1885, when he closed out his stock of lumber and retired. The business consisted of handling the various kinds of natural hardwood lumber and mahogany, rosewood and Florida cedar. Mr. Holden has always conducted his business according to legitimate principles, and, having met with no serious reverses, has been more than ordinarily successful. He is the oldest hardwood dealer in Chicago. He and Mrs. Holden have been members of the First Congregational Church since 1876, and Mr. Holden has been chairman of the Board of Trustees of the society about the same length of time. He is also a director of the Chicago Theological Seminary, elected in 1883,

for five years. He was married at Providence in September, 1858, to Miss Jane Perkins, of that city. They have had five children, two of whom are living,—Henry P. and Marion.

THE LORD & BUSHNELL COMPANY is composed of E. A. Lord and Winslow Bushnell, and was incorporated in May, 1882. Prior to that time Mr. Lord had been a member of Adams & Lord, from 1871 to 1880, and then for two years of the firm of Adams, Lord & Co. Mr. Bushnell commenced the lumber business in 1859, as a member of the firm of Reed & Bushnell. In 1869, this firm was changed to Bushnell, Walworth & Reed. In 1874, Mr. Bushnell retired from this firm, and during most of the time until 1882 was out of business. The Lord & Bushnell Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. E. A. Lord was made president of the company, and Winslow Bushnell secretary and treasurer. The specialty of this company consists in handling railroad lumber and timber, and the sales amount to from twelve to fifteen million feet a year.

E. A. Lord was born at St. Joseph, Mich., in 1842. From the age of twenty-one he engaged in the lumber business with his father, James F. Lord, remaining with him until the latter sold out his business to Babcock & Bros. He then engaged in the lumber business with A. T. King, as the firm of A. T. King & Co. In 1870, upon the death of F. W. King, a member of the firm, E. A. Lord, in connection with Abbot L. Adams, purchased his interest, and, in 1872, upon the death of A. T. King, the firm became Adams & Lord, and in May, 1882, E. A. Lord and Winslow Bushnell incorporated the Lord & Bushnell Company. Mr. Lord married Miss Mary B. Hoyt, daughter of B. C. Hoyt, of St. Joseph, Mich. They have three children,—James F., Helen P. and Mary B.

Winslow Bushnell was born in Greene County, N. Y., in 1830. His parents were Alanson and Betsey (Dewey) Bushnell, his father being a native of Connecticut, his mother of Columbia County, N. Y. His father dying when he was six years of age, his mother took her son, Winslow, to live with her father. From the age of sixteen to twenty-three, he took charge of his grandfather's farm. In 1855, he went to Rondout, N. Y., and for one year clerked in a grocery store. In 1856, he was employed as a clerk on a steamboat plying upon the Hudson River, and in November, 1856, came to Chicago, and for two years was bookkeeper for Henry Howland & Co., lumber dealers. In 1859, he entered into partnership with Horatio Reed in the lumber business, as the firm of Reed & Bushnell, as stated above. Mr. Bushnell was married in 1864, to Miss Kate Van Winkle, daughter of Daniel Van Winkle, who came from New Jersey to Illinois in 1841, and to Chicago in 1849. They have three children,—Edward A., engaged in business with his father; James F. and Augustus T.

WILLIAM C. OTT, lumber dealer and inspector, was born in Maryland, on November 1, 1835. He lived in his native State until coming to Chicago, in 1857. His father was William Ott, a large slave-owner and tanner of Frederick, Md., who freed all his slaves, sixty-seven in number, in 1857. William C. Ott was educated at Frederick College, graduating from that institution in 1854. He then attended the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, a Lutheran institution, organized in 1826, with the view of becoming a Lutheran minister, but being of a jovial disposition, and as ministers at that day were expected to be exceedingly sedate and dignified, he concluded that his calling was in some other line, and left the Seminary two months before the expiration of the three years' course. This was in 1857, and in the same year he came to Chicago. In 1860, he was appointed lumber inspector, and still continues to perform the duties pertaining to that office. In 1878, he established himself in the commission lumber business, dealing in the long-leaf, or yellow, pine. The Georgia Lumber and Turpentine Company was incorporated under the laws of Georgia in 1880, with a capital of \$100,000. Of this company, W. B. Lowe, of Atlanta, Ga., is president; R. F. Woodward, of Nashville, Tenn., general manager; and William C. Ott, secretary and treasurer. The company owns two saw-mills, one located at Eastman, Dodge Co., Ga., and the other at Dubois, in the same county. It also owns a turpentine orchard in which they have about four hundred thousand boxes. During the year ending October 1, 1884, they made one million barrels of rosin. Mr. Ott is also a stockholder in the Western Nashville Planing-Mill and Lumber Company, and is its agent in Chicago. This company was incorporated in 1875, and has a capital of \$200,000. Hon. Isaac Lytton, of Nashville, is president, and T. O. Treanor, of Nashville, secretary and treasurer. He is also a member of the firm of J. T. Anderson & Co., which, in July, 1883, started a saw-mill at Jamison, Ala. This mill has a capacity of 40,000 feet a day. In connection with Captain John A. Reid, Mr. Ott is largely interested in getting out logs for a saw-mill at Frankfort, Mich. He also deals largely in all kinds of hardwood lumber. The extent of his sales amounts annually to about 4,000,000 feet of hardwood, 6,000,000 of Southern pine in Chicago and the Western States, and 10,000,000 feet of Tennessee poplar. He deals also somewhat extensively in European countries, in heavy pine and

black walnut. Mr. Ott was married, on October 15, 1861, to Miss Nancy Seaton, daughter of Judge Seaton, editor for many years of the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C. He has four children,—Ivanorah L., Minnie C., Bessie Seaton, and William Helmer.

THE W. E. FROST MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—W. E. Frost, the president, came to Chicago in 1857, and from that time to 1861, was foreman in the planing-mill of Simeon Mayo, which was located at the corner of Twelfth and Lumber streets. In the latter year, W. E. Hall and W. E. Frost formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Hall & Frost, and erected a planing-mill and sash, door and blind factory, at the corner of Clark and Sixteenth streets. In 1866, they moved their buildings to the corner of Sixteenth and Dearborn streets, and erected others to meet the demands of their increasing business. In 1874, Mr. Hall sold his half of the business to A. H. Larned, A. M. Schilling, H. H. Drew and Daniel Keller, and the firm name became W. E. Frost & Co. In 1878, Mr. Keller sold his interest to W. E. Frost & Co. During this year the firm suffered a loss of their property by fire, and moved to a leased place on Lumber Street, near Twelfth, where they remained twenty-one months, when they were again burned out, and in May, 1881, they purchased and moved to their present location. The company conducts a sash, door and blind factory and planing-mill, builds stairs and manufactures mouldings, bank counters, book-cases and furniture. They make a specialty of hardwood flooring, of which they manufactured and sold, in 1883, about one million five hundred thousand feet, using, in this department of their business, maple, oak, ash, walnut, cherry and Southern pine. Among their contracts may be mentioned the interior finishing of the new Board of Trade building. Besides their planing-mill, they have dry-kilns with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber, where they kiln-dry all the lumber used in their factory. At first the firm commenced with from forty to fifty men, and they now employ from two hundred and fifty to three hundred, and in 1883, the amount of business done was \$256,000. The company was incorporated in March, 1879, with an authorized capital of \$28,000. In 1882, the capital was increased to \$100,000. The first and present officers of the company were and are, W. E. Frost, president; C. H. Converse, secretary; and A. H. Larned, treasurer. All of the stockholders are working members of the company, which may be one reason for its continued prosperity. Mr. Schilling entered the employ of Hall & Frost in 1865, and remained with the company until 1885.

W. E. Frost was born at Lewiston, Maine, in 1831, the son of George D. and Deborah (Davis) Frost, both natives of Maine. Until he was twenty years of age he lived upon a farm. He then went to Massachusetts and worked in a furniture manufactory in Manchester, for two years and afterward in the planing-mill of Simeon Mayo, in Worcester, Mass. In 1854, he moved to Boston and became connected with the repair shops of the Boston & Worcester Railroad. In 1855, he went to California, where he remained eighteen months, spending a part of the time in mining and a part working in a saw-mill. In the spring of 1857 he returned to Maine, and in the fall of the same year came to Chicago. Mr. Frost is a member of the Union League Club and of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, also of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, A. F. & A. M. He married Miss Emma L. Wright, daughter of J. C. Wright, of Massachusetts. They have three children,—Maud L., Mabel G., and Lena M.

BIGELOW BROS.—This firm was established in September, 1862, by Anson A. and Charles H. Bigelow, who conducted the business until 1864, when, on account of the illness of Charles H. Bigelow, another brother, William H. Bigelow, of Sioux City, Iowa, came to Chicago to take a place in the firm. Their lumber yard was at first at the corner of Eighteenth and Lumber streets. On May 1, 1867, they changed their location to Twenty-second and Fisk streets, in the then new lumber district, where they had opened a lumber yard and built an office in August, 1866, running two yards during the eight months from August to May. Bigelow Bros. were among the first to go to this section of the city, there being in that locality, when they moved, but very few firms, among them the N. Ludington Company, and possibly the Menominee River Lumber Company. Bigelow Bros. remained at this location until the spring of 1882, when they took possession of their present quarters. William H. Bigelow died in August, 1882, leaving Anson A. and Charles H. only in the firm. The latter resides at St. Paul, Minn. In 1865, this company bought saw-mill property at Muskegon, Mich., the capacity of the mill being about one hundred thousand feet a day. This mill they still own. From the time of its purchase until 1882, it was run under the firm name of William H. Bigelow, and since that time under the name of A. A. Bigelow & Co. The company also own two sailing vessels, having an aggregate carrying capacity of 475,000 feet. They deal exclusively in pine lumber. During the first year of their business, which closed in September, 1863, they sold in the aggregate 5,400,000 feet of lumber, lath and shingles, being estimated in lumber

measure. Twenty years afterward, in 1883, they sold on the same basis 38,500,000 feet. In 1882, C. W. Hinckley & Co. built a planing-mill on Ullman Street, directly opposite the yard-gate of Bigelow Bros., for the purpose of planing lumber sold by the latter firm. Taking all things into account, the conveniences for conducting business enjoyed by this company are most excellent.

A. A. Bigelow was born in Washington County, N. Y., on November 7, 1833. His parents were Anson and Eliza (Moore) Bigelow, his father a native of Washington County, N. Y., and his mother of the village of Hudson, in the same State. Mr. Bigelow spent his early life upon a farm, receiving his education at Cambridge Academy, in Washington County. At the age of nineteen, he went to Troy, N. Y., and obtained employment as a clerk with H. H. Dyke, collar and shirt manufacturer, with whom he remained one year, and, in the spring of 1854, engaged as a clerk in the commission and forwarding house of Griffen & Buel, in Albany, N. Y. In March, 1855, having been taken sick, he moved West to recruit his health, and settled in Racine, Wis., and became a clerk for Nelson Pendleton, lumber manufacturer, who was operating mills at Two Rivers, Wis. In 1858, he took an interest in the business, the firm becoming Pendleton & Bigelow, which was dissolved on January 1, 1863, Mr. Bigelow having previously, in September, 1862, come to Chicago and established the firm of Bigelow Bros. Mr. Bigelow has been a member of Grace Episcopal Church of Chicago since 1862, and, during many years, a vestryman, and for three or four years a warden. He is also a member of the Calumet Club, the Citizens' Association, and the Washington Club. He was married, on December 13, 1859, to Miss Emma Ullmann, daughter of Major Isaac J. Ullmann, of Racine, Wis. His family consists of a son, Nelson P., connected with his father in business, and a daughter, Emelie S.

William H. Bigelow, deceased, the eldest of the Bigelow brothers, was born in Washington County, N. Y., in 1828. He attended Williams College, graduating from that institution in 1851. He then took up the study of medicine, but on account of ill-health was compelled to give up his studies, and, in 1853, he moved to Anamosa, Iowa, where he engaged in civil engineering, and assisted in building the railroad running from Sabula, on the Mississippi River, to Maquoketa, Iowa, having been employed upon that work for about two years. In 1855, he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, being one of the early settlers of that place, and building the first land office there. In 1857, he was appointed, by President Buchanan, United States Land Receiver, holding the office until 1861. He then engaged in the real-estate business until 1864, when he came to Chicago and entered the firm of Bigelow Bros. Mr. Bigelow died in August, 1882, from heart disease, from which he had suffered many years. Mr. Bigelow married Miss Mary A. Hayes, daughter of Dr. Hayes, of Brattleboro', Vt., and an own cousin of ex-President R. B. Hayes. He had three children,—Russell A., a practising attorney in New York City; William H., now owner of a tobacco plantation in North Carolina; and Hayes.

DANIEL W. HOLMES was born at Lowell, Mass., in January, 1837, and is the son of Daniel G. and Huldah B. (Currier) Holmes. Mr. Holmes attended the public schools, and, in 1857, graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. He then taught a classical school in Buffalo, N. Y., for five years. In 1862, he came to Chicago and engaged in the grain and commission business on State Street, near the corner of Randolph Street, as a member of the firm of Garland & Holmes, both partners being members of the Board of Trade. This partnership continued until 1864. He then embarked in the wholesale metal trade, as a partner in the firm of Downs, Garland & Holmes, afterward interested in the wholesale carriage business, under the same name, up to 1873. On January 1, 1876, he formed a co-partnership with P. G. Dodge, under the firm name of P. G. Dodge & Co. In January, 1883, W. S. Smith was admitted a member of the firm. P. G. Dodge & Co. deal in all varieties of hardwood, as well as turned balusters, table legs, newel-posts, etc., in the rough. In 1883, their sales of Southern pine, alone, amounted to one million feet; their entire sales aggregating, during that year, seven million feet. They have recently increased their capacity for handling lumber by adding a branch yard. Near this yard they operate a dry-kiln which has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet a month. Mr. Holmes married Mrs. Lydia A. Wentworth, formerly Miss Lydia A. Moody.

THE KIRBY CARPENTER COMPANY.—The business of this company was established in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1852, by Abner Kirby. It was continued there by him until 1861, when S. M. Stephenson became associated with Mr. Kirby. In 1862, A. A. Carpenter and W. O. Carpenter joined the company, and, in 1863, the firm transferred its business to Chicago. Their first location was on the corner of Kinzie and North Market streets, where the business was conducted until 1868, when a removal was made to Loomis and Twenty-second streets. In 1872, the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. The first (and present) officers are A. A. Carpenter, president; S. M. Stephenson, vice-president

and secretary; and S. P. Gibbs, treasurer. The three mills of this company are at the mouth of the Menominee River, Mich., and have an annual capacity of 80,000,000 feet, including lath, pickets and shingles. At that point they own 132,000 acres of choice pine timber land and employ an average of six hundred men, and in the Chicago yard three hundred. In transporting their lumber to Chicago, they use six barges and one sailing vessel, owned by themselves. Their lumber goes as far east as Boston and as far west as Salt Lake City. The average cut of their mills is about 400,000 feet of lumber, about 300,000 shingles, and 80,000 lath a day, and their aggregate annual sales amount to \$1,500,000. S. M. Stephenson is a resident of Menominee, Mich., where he superintends the large interests of the firm.

A. A. Carpenter was born in Franklin County, N. Y., in 1825, the son of Alanson and Gulia Elma (Nichols) Carpenter, his father being a native of Vermont and his mother of Franklin County, N. Y. The family moved to Western New York when their son was six years of age. At the age of seventeen he engaged in farming and stock-raising in Wyoming County, N. Y. In 1852, he went to California, where he engaged in mining and merchandising for three years. Returning to Western New York, he remained there two years, and in 1857, moved to Monroe, Wis. There he carried on the retail dry goods and lumber business until 1862, when he changed his residence to Milwaukee, Wis., and became connected with the above firm. Mr. Carpenter married Prudence E. Hubbard, daughter of Moses Hubbard, of Western New York. She died in 1863. He then married Elizabeth K. Kempton, of New Bedford, Mass. They have two children,—Annie S. and Albert A., Jr.

COOK & RATHBORNE.—Among the representative lumber companies of Chicago, few have better facilities for handling an immense trade than have Cook & Rathborne. They occupy an area eight hundred feet wide, located on Illinois Central Pier No. 1, between two large and convenient slips running in from the lake. In this area are located the yards, planing-mill and box-factory, all owned and operated by this firm. Cook & Rathborne are the successors to the old and well-known firm of Pitt & Cook, who first established their business in the above location in 1880, having been, prior to that time, at the corner of Lumber and Twenty-second streets. The firm has a dock frontage of over sixteen hundred feet, enabling a fleet of vessels to discharge their cargoes at the same time. The track of the Illinois Central Railroad extends through their immense yards, and thus accommodation is afforded the firm in transportation by rail. The yards always contain millions of feet of the choicest lumber, which is constantly being shipped to all parts of the country. The company draw their immense supply from the choicest pine land districts of Michigan and Wisconsin. In the center of their yards is a large planing-mill, in which they do a heavy business for four other extensive lumber concerns located in their district. The firm also operates a large box-factory, adjoining the planing-mill, from which they turn out annually thousands of pine and hardwood boxes. In their yards they employ about twenty-five men, in the planing-mill the same number, and in the box-factory a force of sixty operators. The business of the firm amounts to about three-quarters of a million dollars annually, and is constantly increasing. The firm is composed of George T. Cook and William W. Rathborne.

C. J. L. MEYER commenced business in Chicago in 1865, in a very moderate way, establishing a depot for the sale of his goods, which were then manufactured at Fond du Lac, Wis. The venture proved eminently successful. In addition to the above mentioned mills he owns others at Harmansville, Mich., the aggregate capacity of the mills at both places being 150,000 doors, 200,000 sash and 60,000 blinds a year. In 1874, he erected a factory in Chicago, which, since 1877, has been under the management of his eldest son, Julius P. Meyer. In connection with this factory, Mr. Meyer conducts one of the largest lumber yards in the city, on the North Pier. A large proportion of work turned out at the Chicago factory is upon stairs, stair-railing, balusters, special sizes of sash and doors, window-frames, etc., the regular-sized being made at Fond du Lac, Wis., where Mr. Meyer, Sr., has his home. His business is very extensive, he having sold, in recent years, an average of about twenty million feet annually.

LOUIS HUTT came to Chicago from Malchin, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1850. He first worked for P. W. Gates two years, then went to Michigan and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for an old firm named Canfield on the Manistee River, remaining there until 1857, when he returned to Chicago, and found employment as teamster with the lumber firm of Sheppard, Sheriffs & Smith. After working for them about five years, he bought a team and began business on his own account. In 1866, he started a planing-mill on the corner of Blackwell and Nineteenth streets, which he conducted five years, and then formed a partnership with James L. Johnson, who had been his bookkeeper for five years, under the firm name of Hutt & Johnson. They commenced business at the

corner of Seventeenth and Grove streets, and continued seven years, at the end of which time Mr. Johnson died, and Mr. Hutt purchased of Mrs. Johnson her deceased husband's interest, which, from an original investment of \$1,000, had become, in the seven years, worth \$40,000. Since that time Mr. Hutt has been sole proprietor. In 1873, Mr. Hutt purchased a tract of land at the corner of Nineteenth and Grove streets for \$40,000, and erected thereon his present planing-mill, box, sash, door and blind factory. In 1878, he bought the ground upon which now stands the Indiana Elevator, for \$26,000, and sold it, upon condemnation, for \$53,000. He also bought of R. P. Derrickson, in 1879, ground for a lumber yard on Twenty-second Street, for \$60,000, which land is now occupied by the Soper Lumber Company. In 1880, he bought his present lumber yard for \$85,000. In his mill, factory and lumber yard, and on his vessel, he employs one hundred and thirty-five men. The sailing vessel is worth about \$10,000, and is named "Hattie Hutt." It is capable of carrying about 275,000 feet of lumber. Mr. Hutt handles annually upwards of 13,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 shingles and 2,000,000 lath, and does an annual business of about \$300,000. Mr. Hutt was a private in Co. "E," 32d Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1882, he was commissioned aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Hamilton, with the rank of colonel. In 1879, he was elected one of the Commissioners of Cook County by the republican party, to which party he has always belonged. In 1882, he was the republican candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by his democratic opponent, William C. Seipp.

HAIR & RIDGWAY.—The business of the firm of Hair & Ridgway was established in 1866, when Samuel Hair started a planing-mill on Wells Street near Polk. Here he remained alone two years, when he took in as partner J. C. Mateer. After one year Mr. Mateer sold his interests to William H. Odiorne. In 1869, the firm became Hair & Odiorne, the members of it being Samuel G. and James A. Hair and William H. Odiorne. In 1876, the business was removed to Paulina Street, and the planing-mill was sold to Hair & Elphicke, the individual members of this firm being J. S. and B. M. Hair, and C. W. Elphicke. The firm of Hair & Odiorne went out of business in 1882. In 1878, B. M. Hair bought the interest of J. S. Hair, and, early in 1879, purchased that of Mr. Elphicke. In the latter year, Mr. Hair sold a one-third interest to William Ridgway, and the firm of Hair & Ridgway was formed. They manufacture boxes in connection with their other interests.

B. M. Hair was born at Covington, Ky., in 1848. His parents were Rev. Gilbert M. and Jane M. (Semple) Hair. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was a native of Washington County, Penn.; his mother of Pittsburgh. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Hair engaged in clerking in the dry goods business in Cambridge, Ind., for three years. He then attended school at Elders Ridge Academy, Penn., and finished his education at the Centreville Collegiate Institute, Centreville, Ind. In 1867, he went to Baltimore, and after clerking in a grocery store for a short time, in connection with Joseph Ashbury, started a grocery store as the firm of Ashbury & Hair. He then sold out his interest to Mr. Ashbury, and moved to McKeesport, Penn., where he took charge of a hardware store two years. In 1870, he came to Chicago, and for one year was clerk in the real-estate office of J. Andrews. In 1871, he returned to Pittsburgh, to accept a position in the office of his brother-in-law, H. D. Gamble, clerk of the United States Court, which he held up to 1875, when he moved to Springfield, Ill., and became assistant State Treasurer under Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, then treasurer of Illinois. In 1877, he came to Chicago and established the firm of Hair & Elphicke. Mr. Hair was married, in 1873, to Hattie Ridgway, daughter of Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, of Shawneetown, Ill. They have four children,—Mabel, Genevieve, Ida and Thomas G.

William Ridgway was born at Shawneetown, Ill., in 1858, and is the son of Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway. In 1878, he came to Chicago, and was bookkeeper for Hair & Elphicke, until 1879, when he purchased a one-third interest in the business of B. M. Hair. In March, 1884, he purchased an additional interest, making him an equal partner. Mr. Ridgway was married in December, 1883, to Miss Minnie Carroll, daughter of Charles Carroll, of Shawneetown, Ill.

PALMER, FULLER & CO.—This firm is composed of William A. Fuller, George B. Marsh and Vine A. Watkins. Azariah R. Palmer, one of the original members of this firm, commenced business as a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds in 1850, at Aurora, Ill., near which place his father had settled many years before. He continued in this branch of manufacture there until 1866, when he came to Chicago. On January 1, of that year, he formed a partnership with William A. Fuller, and purchased the property and business of the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company. In 1867, George B. Marsh became a member of the firm, the name of which became Palmer, Fuller & Co. In 1868, this firm purchased six acres of land at the corner of West Twenty-second and Union streets, and in 1870, erected their present extensive buildings. In January, 1871, they occupied their new quarters, and in 1872, Vine A. Wat-

kins became a partner. In May, 1874, Mr. Palmer died, from a disease contracted from exposure in overseeing the work of erecting the new buildings in 1870. These structures, which are three stories high, comprise machinery and finishing buildings, warehouse, window-glass and glazing house, moulding and shaving building, and office. The machinery, which is propelled by a 900 horse-power Corliss engine, turns out an array of designs which it would be impracticable to describe, but which consist of sash, doors, blinds and all kinds of hard and soft wood articles which are used in the interior and outside decoration of buildings. They employ in their factory and on their dock (which contains nine acres of ground with ample railroad connections) about five hundred men. Their business extends all over the United States, to Mexico, Canada and to some portions of England and Australia, and amounts annually to from one million to one and a half million of dollars.

Azariah R. Palmer, deceased, was born in 1829. At the age of sixteen he commenced his business life as an employé of King Bros., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, at Aurora, Ill., continuing with them for three years. Upon the removal of that firm, in 1848, to Ottawa, Ill., he went also, and remained three years. In 1851, he moved to Montgomery, Kane Co., Ill., and in connection with his brother, O. T. Palmer, engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, etc., as the firm of A. R. & O. T. Palmer, continuing that business uninterruptedly until 1866, with the exception of two years, during which A. R. Palmer was engaged in the marble business at Rockford, Ill. In 1866, Mr. Palmer came to Chicago, and established the house of Palmer, Fuller & Co. He married Anna M. Watkins, daughter of Miner Watkins, of Connecticut. They have one son, Frank T. W.

William A. Fuller was born at Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., in 1836, and is the son of Ephraim and Judith (Goss) Fuller. His early life was spent upon a farm, but at the age of seventeen he was appointed agent of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, at South Lancaster, Mass., holding that position one year. In the fall of 1854, he came to Chicago, and was employed as bookkeeper for Goss & Phillips, until January 1, 1866, when, in connection with A. R. Palmer, he purchased the entire business and good-will of Goss & Phillips. Mr. Fuller married, in 1860, Genevra, daughter of Lauriston Walker, of Oswego, Ill. They have two children,—Leroy W., now of the firm of R. W. English & Co., lumber dealers, and Genevra.

BABCOCK & PARK.—This firm is composed of W. S. Babcock and George H. Park. It was formed in 1880, previous to which time both members of it had had considerable experience in the lumber business. The firm of Babcock, Martin & Co., of which this firm is the successor, was formed in 1866, and was composed of W. S. Babcock, S. K. Martin and S. V. Babcock. As such, it existed until 1870, when S. K. Martin withdrew from the partnership, and the two brothers continued business under the style of Babcock Bros., near the old location on Lumber and Twenty-second streets. In 1880, the firm of Babcock & Park was formed. Mr. Park commenced business in 1860, at the corner of State and Seventeenth streets, as a member of the firm of Fenner, Park & Co., this firm having a planing-mill, and sash, door and blind factory. The partnership was dissolved in 1864, and Mr. Park became a member of the firm of Edwards, Park & Co., doing a planing-mill and lumber business at No. 775 South Canal street. This firm was dissolved in 1866, and W. J. Edwards commenced the manufacture of road-graders at Halsted and Sixteenth streets, where he is still engaged in the same enterprise. Mr. Park formed a partnership with Albert Soper, in 1866, under the firm name of Park & Soper, which lasted until 1880, when he joined Mr. Babcock in business. The firm of Babcock & Park employ thirty-five men, and sell about 12,000,000 feet of lumber, 3,000,000 shingles and 1,000,000 lath each year.

George H. Park was born at Millbury, Mass., in 1833, and is the son of John W. and Betsey (Harbach) Park. He began his business career in 1853 as an employé in the sash, door and blind factory of Armsby, Morse & Co., in Millbury, remaining with them five years. In 1858, he came to Chicago, and was at first foreman of the sash, door and blind factory of Combs, Merry & Co., corner State and Seventeenth streets, and, in 1860, became a member of the firm of Fenner, Park & Co. In 1860, Mr. Park married Elvira J. Williard, daughter of Josiah B. and Mary B. Williard, formerly of Fitchburg, Mass. They settled in Chicago in 1858, and, in 1864, moved to Mattoon, Ill., where Mr. Williard died in 1877. Mrs. Williard is now living in Milwaukee.

CHARLES W. DAVIS.—In 1866, Mr. Davis entered the employ of Richard Mason, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Chicago, and remained in that capacity ten years. During that time, he became familiar with the lumber trade in all its details, and, in 1876, established a lumber yard of his own, on the south side of the river, at his present location. He has a dock front of 800 feet, and his yard is 400 feet in depth, and it is admirably arranged for convenience in handling large quantities of lumber. Ten million feet may be piled on his yard at one time. Mr. Davis both stores lumber and sells it

on commission. His receipts annually average about 30,000,000 feet, and his business requires the constant employment of about one hundred and twenty-five men.

THE CHICAGO LUMBER COMPANY was established in 1866, and is the largest lumber company in the United States. The business was conducted in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, for some years before the opening of their present large yard in Chicago. The average amount carried is 35,000,000 feet; and from this, as a point of supply, their one hundred and two other yards, located in the principal cities and towns of the States just named, but principally in Kansas and Nebraska, are mainly supplied. In 1881, their sales aggregated 149,000,000 feet of lumber, while in 1884, they reached the enormous amount of 370,000,000, valued at \$8,000,000. On May 8, 1885, one of the largest fires that ever occurred in a lumber yard destroyed for them, in Chicago, 15,000,000 of lumber, the aggregate loss amounting to \$328,000. The insurance realized on this loss was \$302,500, and 10,000,000 feet of lumber were saved from the flames. This company commenced handling Southern pine on a large scale in 1882, and, in 1884, their sales of this species of lumber reached 20,000,000 feet. The cash capital of the company in 1884, was over \$3,000,000. In 1882, they erected a planing-mill and sash and door factory, both of which are thoroughly fitted up with improved machinery.

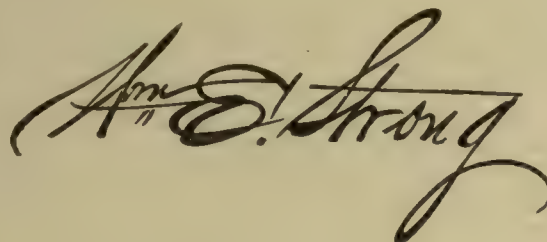
M. T. GREENE, manager of the Chicago Lumber Company, was born in Western New York in 1846, the son of Ferguson and Mary S. (Torrey) Greene. He spent his early boyhood and acquired his early education in Western New York. At the age of sixteen he entered the 26th New York Battery, and remained connected with it until mustered out of service in July, 1865. He then returned to his home, and in a short time went West, to seek his fortune. His first venture was in Harrisonville, Cass Co., Mo., thirty-eight miles southeast of Kansas City. This was early in 1866. In the latter part of 1868, he started a lumber yard at LaCygne, Kans., before the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway reached that town. He also established numerous other lumber yards in these two States, as well as in Nebraska and Iowa. In 1872, he came to Chicago where he has since resided as the general manager of the immense interests of the Chicago Lumber Company. Mr. Greene takes unusual interest in the history of Southeastern Kansas, aside from the fact of having numerous lumber yards in that section of the country, inasmuch as one of the partners in the Chicago Lumber Company (Frank Colpetzer) is a son of William Colpetzer, who was one of the five fatally shot by James A. Hamilton's men, at the inhuman massacre of the Marais des Cygnes.

FITZ SIMONS & CONNELL.—This firm is composed of Charles Fitz Simons and Charles J. Connell. It was established in 1867, in which year they erected a mill on Magazine Slip, for sawing heavy timber. Many of the contracts taken by this company have been very large, one of the most extensive in the way of bridge-building being that under which they constructed all the wooden bridges on the Union Pacific Railway between the North Platte River and Salt Lake City. During the prevalence of high prices for freighting lumber to Chicago, the firm conceived the idea of rafting their timber in the log across Lake Michigan, and made the experiment, sometimes bringing as much as one million feet of timber in one raft. It was landed at the North Pier, and there sawed into such timber as their trade demanded. After the panic of 1873, timber freights were so far reduced that there was no profit in towing rafts and the practice was abandoned. Since then they have continued the manufacture of heavy timber and the building of bridges, the Howe-truss bridge being one of the kinds made. During the year they handle about six million feet of timber, selling to the trade, to railway companies and to bridge-builders. They are also engaged in dredging and dock-building. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Fox & Howard—the oldest firm of dock-builders in the city—Fitz Simons & Connell formed a partnership with Harry Fox, and upon his death assumed entire control of the business, which they still conduct. As illustrations of the character of the work done by this firm may be mentioned the Fullerton-avenue conduit, four thousand feet of the Lincoln Park breakwater, two thousand feet of the United States breakwater, the substructure of the Rush-street bridge (built in 1884), and five thousand feet of the lake shore protection at South Park. The latter is a novel and remarkable piece of work, conceived by I. Frank Foster, the engineer. It consists primarily of sloping pavement, commencing in piles driven in the lake, the upper ends of which are about six inches below the low-water line, and extending back upon the shore to a distance of about thirty feet above this line, rising gently in a curvilinear incline, thus permitting the force of the waves gradually to expend itself. The pavement is constructed of Lemont stone, and cost about \$100,000. It is confidently believed that, although this kind of shore protection has as yet received but little attention, it is destined to become widely approved and in great demand.

Brigadier-General Charles Fitz Simons is a native of New York

State, and of Irish parentage. He entered the Union army on July 17, 1861, from Rochester, N. Y., as captain of the 3d New York Cavalry. On May 15, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major of the same regiment, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the 21st New York Cavalry, in October, 1863. He was commissioned colonel of this regiment, and brevetted brigadier-general, in February, 1865. After serving one year on the frontier, he was mustered out of the service on June 26, 1866. He then came to Chicago, and has ever since been actively connected with the business of his firm. Since 1881, he has had command of the First Brigade of the Illinois National Guard. He was a candidate for Congress in the Third Illinois District in the fall of 1884, but, owing to a dual republican candidacy, James H. Ward, democrat, was elected. General Fitz Simons married Augusta M. Riley, daughter of the late Justin Riley, of Brighton, N. Y.

WILLIAM E. STRONG was born at Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., on August 10, 1840. In 1849, he was taken by his parents to Western New York, and, in 1853, removed to Jefferson Prairie, Rock Co., Wis., where his father had purchased a farm. He worked on this farm until he was about seventeen years of age, and in November, 1857, removed to Racine, Wis., and studied law with Strong & Fuller until his admission to the Bar on April 15, 1861. Mr. Strong immediately thereafter raised a company of volunteers, of which he was elected captain, his commission bearing date April 24, 1861. He served in the Army five years, four months and seven days, and was honorably discharged from the service on September 1, 1866. On January 1, 1867, Mr. Strong formed a business connection with The Peshtigo Company, and removed to this city. On April 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Bostwick Ogden, a daughter of



Mahlon D. Ogden, and a niece of Chicago's first mayor, William B. Ogden. On July 12, 1867, he was elected secretary and treasurer of The Peshtigo Company, retaining that office until October 25, 1873, when he was elected president and has retained that position since. On May 7, 1872, he was elected treasurer and assistant secretary of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal and Harbor Company, this Company having organized on that date for active operations. On November 13, 1874, Mr. Strong was chosen a director, which office he at present fills. He took an active part in the construction of the Sturgeon Bay Canal, which was completed and accepted by the State of Wisconsin in December, 1881. On August 3, 1877, Hon. William B. Ogden died, and designated Mr. Strong as one of his executors and trustees; he qualified as such in New York City, on September 13, 1877, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and has continued to act as such executor and trustee since that time.

KELLEY, RATHBONE & CO.—This firm is composed of Asa P. Kelley, Joseph Rathbone and William E. Kelley. Their business was established in 1867. They have mills at Muskegon and Spring Lake, Mich., and three yards in Chicago,—one on the Illinois Central pier, with 1300 feet of dockage, another on Center Avenue with 1200 feet of dockage, and the third at the corner of Lock and Cologne streets, with a dock front of 400 feet. Their sales amount to about 70,000,000 feet a year.

Asa P. Kelley was born at Conway, N. H., in 1822. His parents were David and Annie (Sterling) Kelley. His early life was spent upon a farm, receiving his education at the Fryeburg Academy, Fryeburg, Maine. In 1845, he commenced his business life as a civil engineer, but after three years' practice of his profession, engaged in the lumber trade on his own account at Passadumkeag, Maine, until 1855, when he went to Davenport, Iowa, and dealt in live stock for seven years. In 1862, he came to Chicago and engaged in the grain and commission business as a member of the firm of Higgins, Kelley & Co., of which he continued a member until 1867, when he established the lumber firm of Kelley, Wood & Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1876, and the firm of Kelley, Rathbone & Co. established. Mr. Kelley married Mary A. Morrill, of Maine. They have three children: William E.; Annie E., now wife of William W. Ireland, of Rochester, Minn.; and Mary H.

William E. Kelley, eldest son of Asa P. Kelley, was born in Passadumkeag, Maine, in 1850. He received his education in a pre-

paratory school in Massachusetts and at Yale College. In 1871, he entered the employ of Kelley, Wood & Co. as a clerk, continuing with them up to 1876, when he became a member of the above firm. He has been vice-president of the Lumbermen's Exchange for two terms, from 1882 to 1884. Mr. Kelley married Miss Margaret A. Vail, daughter of Asa Vail, of Chicago. They have three children,—William R., Eleanor V. and Asa R.

T. H. SHEPPARD & CO.—T. H. Sheppard is at present the only member of this firm. In 1867, the lumber firm of Bradley, Sheppard & Smith was established, of which Mr. Sheppard was a member for five years. In 1876, he entered the firm of A. R. Gray & Co., remaining seven years. In 1883, he established himself in business at the foot of Paulina Street, under the present firm name. In 1883, he handled twenty-three million feet of lumber. Mr. Sheppard deals in pine lumber, his specialty being thick uppers and selects, principally from the Lake Superior region.

T. H. Sheppard was born in Cumberland County, N. J., in 1844, the son of Thomas and Mary (Porter) Sheppard. At the age of nineteen, he came to Chicago, and became connected with the United States Railroad Postal Service under George B. Armstrong, superintendent, and was one of the first to take a car out of Chicago on the old Chicago & Galena Railroad, which position he held two years. In 1867, he became an employé of Fuller & Fuller, wholesale druggists, and later entered the lumber business. He was a stockholder, and served as secretary and treasurer, of the Ontonagon Lumber Company, from 1880 to 1882. Mr. Sheppard married M. Louisa Clarke, daughter of S. G. Clarke, an early settler of Chicago, who was the first managing agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company here. They have one child, a daughter,—Birdie Louise.

GEORGE E. WOOD commenced the lumber business at Davenport, Iowa, in 1861, and remained there until 1869, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Kelley, Wood & Co. This firm started a lumber yard at the corner of Twenty-second Street and Centre Avenue, where Kelley, Lowe & Co. still carry on the business. Mr. Wood remained a member of this firm until 1877, when he retired, taking, for his share of the concern, the Michigan interests of the firm, consisting of a saw-mill and pine lands at Muskegon, and on the Muskegon River. Since 1877, he has carried on the business alone. His mill at Muskegon is a circular and gang-saw mill, and has a capacity for cutting, during the season, about twenty million feet of lumber. This lumber is handled by Mr. Wood, and is sold by him to yard dealers. Mr. Wood was born at East Douglas, Mass., in 1837. His parents were William F. and Emily (Curtis) Wood, who settled in Moline, Ill., in 1855, where his father died in 1856, his mother residing in Chicago up to the time of her death in 1883. Mr. Wood spent his early life in Worcester, Mass. In 1855, he went into the employ of Burnell, Gillet & Co., manufacturers of lumber at Davenport, Iowa, remaining with them until 1861, when he engaged in the lumber business in that city on his own account. Mr. Wood married Miss Harriet L. Lovejoy, daughter of Lund Lovejoy, formerly of Lowell, Mass. They have two children,—William F., engaged in business with his father, and Annie L.

THE LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK COMPANY succeeded a firm of the same name, which was composed of Harrison Ludington, Daniel Wells, Jr., Anthony G. Van Schaick and Robert Stephenson. They commenced business in May, 1867, with saw-mills at Menominee, Mich., and lumber docks and yards at Chicago. The company occupies a prominent place among local firms and manufacturers, and disposes of an average of fifty millions of pine lumber annually. The officers are Harrison Ludington, president; A. G. Van Schaick, vice-president; C. S. Burdsal, Jr., secretary; and Daniel Wells, Jr., treasurer.

ANTHONY G. VAN SCHAICK was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1829. His father, Gerard Van Schaick, was a retired merchant of that city, and his mother's maiden name was Araminta Platt. The son received a liberal education. Upon completing his studies, in 1849, he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he became a clerk for Ludington & Co., lumber merchants. In 1855, he was admitted to the firm, and four years later came to Chicago, continuing in the lumber business. In 1869, he became manager of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Lumber Company. During Mr. Van Schaick's residence in this city he has occupied several responsible positions in various corporations. He has been twice elected president of the Chicago Lumber Exchange, and is now serving his third term as president of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, including Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois. He is vice-president of the Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Company, the Joliet Mound Company, and the Marinette Barge Line Company. For the past fourteen years he has been treasurer of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company and the Lumber Exchange. He is a stockholder in, and a director of, the Continental National Bank of Chicago, and is also a director of the Lumbermen's Iron Mining Company and the Menominee Manufacturing Company, all being active and successful corporations.

Mr. Van Schaick has been twice married, his present wife, Ellen Ludington, being a daughter of Ex-Governor Harrison Ludington, of Wisconsin.

SAWYER-GOODMAN COMPANY.—This firm was organized in Chicago, in the spring of 1878, as a private corporation. The individual members of the firm were Philetus Sawyer and his son Edgar P., of Oshkosh, Wis., and James B. Goodman and William O. Goodman, of Chicago, all of whom had been engaged for years in the manufacture and handling of lumber. Philetus Sawyer was born in Rutland County, Vt., in 1816, and moved to Wisconsin in 1847, and, in 1849, moved from his farm at Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., to Oshkosh. There he contracted to run a mill by the thousand, but soon branched out on his own account, dealing heavily in logs, contracting with other mills and, in 1855, built a mill for himself. He also made large purchases of pine lands built other saw-mills and established lumber yards, and in this way acquired a fortune. He was also largely instrumental in improving the Wolf River, by a series of booms along flat places and dams at rapids, until it became one of the best driving-streams in the Northwest. Mr. Sawyer was one of the first directors of the Wolf River Boom Company, which was incorporated in 1857. He was elected to Congress in 1864, and served five consecutive terms in the House. In 1880, he was elected United States Senator from Wisconsin. The Messrs. Goodman became identified with the lumber business in Chicago in 1867, and are members of a family engaged in the lumber business in Pennsylvania. Their business in Chicago was conducted as a private corporation until the spring of 1880, when the company was incorporated with Philetus Sawyer, United States Senator from Wisconsin, president; Edgar P. Sawyer, vice-president; James B. Goodman, secretary; and William O. Goodman, treasurer. The mills of this company are situated on the Menominee River, and contain all modern improvements. Owning large tracts of pine timber, this company is enabled to produce the stock necessary for their trade. Their yards in Chicago have a capacity of about fifty million feet per annum. Its specialty is pine, wholesale and retail.

William Owen Goodman was born at Wellsborough, Tioga Co., Penn., in 1818, the son of Owen and Susan (Barber) Goodman. His parents dying when their son was quite young, he was taken to Columbia, Penn., where his early life was passed in his grandmother's family; there he resided until he was sixteen years of age, when he attended school at Athens, Penn. In 1866, he commenced his business life in the employ of his uncle, General Williston, lumber dealer, at Athens, Penn., with whom he remained two years. In 1868, he came to Chicago and was employed by the Menominee River Lumber Company as bookkeeper, which position he held up to 1869, when he became salesman for the firm, and afterward represented the interest of Hon. Philetus Sawyer, in the same company. In 1878, Mr. Goodman, in connection with Hon. P. Sawyer, Edgar P. Sawyer, his son, and his brother, James B. Goodman, organized the firm of Sawyer, Goodman & Co., which was incorporated in 1880, as the Sawyer-Goodman Company. Mr. Goodman was married, on October 31, 1878, to Erna M. Sawyer, daughter of Hon. P. Sawyer. They have one child,—Kenneth S.

GRUSENDORF, OTT & CO.—This firm is the successor of that of Henry Grusendorf & Co., established in 1867. In 1869, eight individuals united and incorporated the Union Lumber Company. In 1872, the name was changed to Grusendorf & Miller. In 1875, Mr. Miller sold his interests to John Ott and Fred. Fischer, since which time the firm has been Grusendorf, Ott & Co. They have a dock frontage of one hundred and fifty feet, the depth of the yard being three hundred feet. Two vessels can unload their cargoes simultaneously. Their trade is mainly with city dealers, and reaches annually about eight million feet of lumber, three million shingles and five million lath. Mr. Fischer, of this firm, resides in Elmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill.

Henry Grusendorf was born in Hanover, Germany, on September 15, 1829, the son of Hans H. and Catharine (Wolters) Grusendorf. His mother died in Germany in 1843. His father, who had again married, came to America with his family in 1854, his sons, Henry and Frederick, having preceded him in 1850. Mr. Grusendorf, Sr., settled within sixteen miles of Chicago. In 1855, he removed to Clinton County, Iowa, where his sons Henry and Frederick purchased for him a homestead. At this place he lost his second wife, and then immediately moved to Lyons in the same county to reside with his son Henry, who cared for him until 1862, when he went to visit his other son, Frederick, with whom he resided until his death in 1867. Henry Grusendorf came to America in 1850, and settled in Elmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill., where he was employed upon farms and attended the country evening schools. At the age of twenty-three he entered a store at Elmhurst as a clerk, remaining two years. In 1856, he moved to Lyons, Iowa, and opened a hotel, which he conducted until 1857, when he returned to Elmhurst and purchased a country store of D. Mong, which he managed until 1860, at the same time being postmaster of the village. He then went back to Lyons, Iowa, and for a short time

carried on a country store. In 1862, he came to Chicago and engaged in the commission business on West Randolph Street. In 1863, he formed a partnership with Henry Batterman in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, as the firm of Batterman & Co. In the spring of 1865, he left the grocery business and became a member of the Board of Trade, doing a commission business until June, 1867, and in July of the same year founded the firm of Henry Grusendorf & Co., lumber dealers. Through the various changes since the formation of the original firm, Mr. Grusendorf has exercised a personal superintendence of the business, having charge of the finances and general office work. In 1855, he married Miss Dora Neddermeyer, of Hanover, Germany, at Elmhurst, Ill. She died on January 15, 1883, leaving three children,—Caroline, wife of Fritz Muller, of Chicago; Mathilde, wife of George Schroeder, of Chicago; and Edward O.

THE HAMILTON & MERRYMAN COMPANY.—This company was established in 1855 at Fond du Lac, Wis., by I. K. and W. C. Hamilton. In 1861, Merryman & Hunter bought the mill known as the Hawkins' Mill, and operated it from that time until 1867, when the Messrs. Hamilton and A. C. Merryman formed a partnership, and purchased large tracts of pine timbered land on the Menominee River. In 1868, the business of Hamilton, Merryman & Co. was commenced at Marinette, Wis., where they erected a large and model mill, and also secured at Chicago dock and yard facilities. Their pine forests, which lie tributary to the mill, aggregate about 70,000 acres. The mill was enlarged in the winter of 1883-84, and the aggregate cut of their mills is now about 27,000,000 feet of lumber and 10,000,000 shingles annually, besides a large quantity of lath. The product of their mills is brought to market by their own vessels, of which they have four. The company was incorporated in 1873, with I. K. Hamilton, president; W. C. Hamilton, vice-president; and A. C. Merryman, secretary. The president of the company resides at Chicago, the vice-president being a resident of Fond du Lac, Wis., while Mr. Merryman manages the business at Marinette, Wis. In addition to their lumber business, this company owns a valuable iron mine, located in the Menominee range. This mine, now known as the Perkins mine, was opened in the winter of 1878-79, and has yielded since then, annually, about 50,000 tons of good Bessemer ore. The mine was leased and worked on royalty by the Saginaw Mining Company for the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. It was named in honor of Captain John Perkins, the superintendent.

I. K. Hamilton was born at Lyme, Grafton Co., N. H., in 1830. His parents were Irenus and Mary E. (Kittredge) Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton at the age of nineteen commenced business life as a clerk in a general store in St. Johnsbury, Vt., which employment continued one year. In 1850, he went to New York City and was in the employ of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. as a clerk four years, after which he was with Latham & Co., car and locomotive builders at White River Junction, Vt., for one year. In 1855, he moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., and carried on the lumber business with his brother W. C. Hamilton, as the firm of I. K. & W. C. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton married Mary L. Waterbury, daughter of Harry Waterbury, of Connecticut. They have four children,—Amy, now wife of R. J. O. Hunter, of Chicago; Louise, now wife of William Waller, of Chicago; Nathaniel W. and Irenus K., Jr.

MENDSEN & WINTER.—This firm is composed of J. F. Mendsen and T. Winter. Mr. Mendsen commenced the lumber business at the corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets in 1868, and continued it alone until 1872. Mr. Winter was in the business several years at Waukegan, and, in 1870, came to Chicago and entered into partnership with O. H. Queal, remaining with him until 1872, when the firm was dissolved and the existing partnership formed. In 1875, the business was moved to the corner of Laffin and Twenty-second streets, and, in 1881, to its present location. In 1882, they sold about 20,000,000 feet of lumber.

THE C. C. THOMPSON & WALKUP CO.—Corwin C. Thompson, a member of the firm of Thompson Bros. & Co., of St. Louis, came to Chicago, in the spring of 1871, to establish a lumber yard as a branch of their St. Louis house. The members of the firm were C. C. Thompson, R. L. Henry and J. B. Thompson. The business at Chicago was conducted under the same firm name, the yard being opened on Quarry Street, between Archer Avenue and the river. In 1872, J. B. Thompson withdrew from the firm. In 1874, C. C. Thompson bought out the interest of Mr. Henry, and the firm then became C. C. Thompson & Co. In 1874, Charles A. Paltzer was admitted to partnership, remaining a member until 1884. In 1880, W. A. Thompson became a member of the firm, and retains his interest. The business was conducted on Quarry Street until 1884, when it was transferred to its present location. In the spring of this year the firm became an incorporated company under the name of the C. C. Thompson & Walkup Company, with a capital stock of \$280,000. C. C. Thompson was chosen president, Thomas Walkup, secretary, and W. A. Thompson, treasurer. The business of this company for the last few years has amounted to about 64½ million feet of lumber per annum. The mills in Macki-

naw County, Mich., and the large tract of valuable pine lands in the Lake Superior country, formerly owned by C. C. Thompson & Co., they sold in the fall of 1882.

Corwin C. Thompson was born near Rochester, N. Y., in 1826. His parents were Lott and Abigail (Gillette) Thompson, both natives of Connecticut, who had settled in New York State in 1824. In 1837, they removed to the Western Reserve, near Cleveland, Ohio. His father being a manufacturer of carriages, C. C. Thompson learned the trade and conducted the business of his father there until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1859, Mr. Thompson came to Chicago, and carried on the produce and commission business on South Water Street as the firm of C. C. Thompson & Co., continuing business here up to 1861. In 1862, he removed to St. Louis, and engaged in the produce and commission business there, furnishing also supplies to the United States Army during the Civil War, up to its close. In 1865, he established a lumber business in St. Louis, as the firm of Thompson Bros. & Co., in 1871, opening a yard in Chicago. In 1873, he closed out his business in St. Louis and came to reside in Chicago, where he has since carried on the lumber business as C. C. Thompson & Co. Mr. Thompson was elected vice-president of the Lumbermen's Exchange in 1880, and was acting president during most of that year. On his retirement, in his address delivered on March 12, 1881, before the Lumbermen's Exchange, he made the following prediction, which it is well to preserve as a matter of history:

"It has been estimated that the increased demand in the production of lumber since 1860 has been at the rate of not less than fifty per cent for every five years. Should this increase continue, I calculate that our forests must suffer annihilation within the next twenty years. Year by year, as our country becomes populated, greater distances are covered by long stretches of railroads, not only away from, but toward and into, our pine forests, as if for no other purpose than their destruction. A demand has but recently sprung up for our choice pine in foreign lands, so that the product mainly confined to two States is a staple of the world, while the boundaries of our home shipments are the Atlantic coast on the east, the Pacific on the west and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The natural increase of our population fully justifies the prediction that the year 1900 will find our vast forests of soft pine exhausted, unless other woods are introduced for their protection." Mr. Thompson has shown marked ability and judgment in every emergency of life. He is a man of strong impulses, ready in argument and a pleasant speaker, whom his friends love, if his enemies do not. As a religionist he is void of all superstition, and thinks for himself. He was early in life a whig, and among the first to embrace the cause of the abolition of American slavery and the protection of home industry. He is thoroughly a man of the age.

W. A. Thompson, eldest son of C. C. Thompson, was born at St. Louis in 1854, and there received his education. His first business engagement was at that city in his father's employment, as clerk with Thompson Bros. & Co., with whom he remained several years. He then went to the pinneries of Wisconsin on his own account and engaged in the lumbering business, in which he remained until 1872, when he came to this city and entered the firm of C. C. Thompson & Co., with whom he stayed until the incorporation of the new company, when he was made its treasurer.

SAMUEL H. DEMPSEY, junior member of the firm of Wintermeyer & Dempsey, was born in Ireland in 1844. At the age of fourteen he emigrated to America, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he apprenticed himself to the carpenter's trade. After serving his time, he continued at his trade in Cincinnati until shortly after the War. He then removed to Kentucky, continuing at his trade of carpenter and builder, until the great fire occurred in Chicago in 1871. When the re-building of the city commenced, he came here to make his permanent residence. Being a first-class workman, he rapidly advanced his interests, and, in 1878, he was enabled to commence operations on a much larger scale than he had previously been permitted to do. He formed a co-partnership with Julius C. Wintermeyer, under the firm name of Wintermeyer & Dempsey. They commenced general contracting work and constructed a large planing-mill, which they still operate. Mr. Dempsey has taken and completed contracts for the lumber finishing of many prominent buildings in Chicago, and his venture has proved highly successful. He was married at Winchester, Ky., in 1870, to Miss Fannie Nicholas, a descendant of one of the oldest families of that State. They have five children: Annie, Jennie, Fannie, Pattie and Nellie. Mr. Dempsey is a Royal Arch Mason, though non-affiliating with Chicago bodies. He is also a member of Wendell Phillips Lodge, No. 252, A.O.U.W.; is treasurer of the Wendell Phillips Building Association; and belongs to the Order of Foresters.

S. A. BROWN & CO.—This company is one of the largest lumber firms in Chicago. S. A. Brown started in the lumber business in 1870, having a lumber yard in Kankakee, Ill. On March 1, 1871, he started a lumber yard in Burlington, Kas., at the same time opening an office in Chicago at the corner of Twenty-second

Street and Center Avenue. Soon after he established lumber yards at Humboldt, Independence, Ottawa, Lawrence, Emporia, Parsons and Fort Scott, Kas., and subsequently at numerous other places, to the aggregate number of sixty in the State. In Missouri the firm have fifteen lumber yards, the principal ones being at Carthage, Springfield, North Springfield, Pierce City, Lebanon, Webb City, Sarcosie and Lamar. They have five lumber yards in Nebraska, the principal ones being at Lincoln and Hickman. In 1878, they built a planing-mill and sash, door, blind and moulding factory on Canal Street, south of Eighteenth Street. The capacity of the mill and of the factory have been increased since they were built, and a 200 horse-power engine has been supplanted by one of 350 horse-power. The building is of brick, and is two stories high. One hundred men are employed in both mill and factory, and they have a capacity for turning out about \$500,000 worth of work a year.



PRAIRIE AVENUE, NORTH FROM TWENTIETH STREET.

The company is now composed of S. A. Brown and F. E. Parish, the latter having united in business with Mr. Brown in 1877. An incident connected with their lumber business in Kansas is of interest in this connection. In 1883, the merchants of Humboldt, that State, organized a stock lumber company for the purpose of attracting trade to that city. In order to protect their lumber interests, not only in Humboldt, but in other cities and towns in the State, S. A. Brown built a large one-story store in Humboldt. The name under which this business is conducted is the S. A. Brown Mercantile Company, the store is called the "Revolution," and is managed as a Granger store. Customers come to it from distances as great as one hundred and fifty miles. Since its establishment, the prosperity of the city of Humboldt has been very largely enhanced, real-estate having increased in value, and many sales having been made during the year 1884, while previous to that year the city seemed to have ceased to grow.

S. A. Brown was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1837, the son of Allen and Lovisa (Gooding) Brown. His father lived at South Bristol, Ontario County, where he had a large farm and also kept a store, blacksmith shop, shoe manufactory, saw mill, etc., all

being on his farm. S. A. Brown remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Michigan to manage a farm owned by his father. In 1860, he came to Chicago, and from that time to 1870, moved about from place to place, being a portion of the time in Chicago, a portion on the farm in Ontario County, and elsewhere. In 1870, he started a lumber yard in Kankakee, Ill.

T. WILCE & Co.—The planing-mill of this firm was established by Thomas Wilce in 1872, and the lumber yard in 1877. The amount of lumber worked up annually is upwards of 30,000,000 feet, and about seventy-five men are employed in the mill. In the yard, the firm employs an average of fifty men. They handle 16,000,000 feet of lumber per annum, and 5,500,000 shingles and 1,000,000 lath. The aggregate amount of sales is \$300,000 annually.

Thomas Wilce was born at Cornwall, England, in 1819, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Venning) Wilce. He spent his early

life upon a farm, and at the age of nineteen became employed as a builder in his native town. In 1842, he emigrated to Montreal, Canada, and was engaged in building until 1848, when he came to Chicago and continued in the same trade up to 1867. He then retired from active business until 1872, when he started a planing-mill, and in 1877, connected with the mill his present lumber yard. Mr. Wilce was alderman of the old Tenth Ward of Chicago from 1869 to 1871, during which time he was a member of the finance committee, and chairman of it in 1870-71. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1871 to 1875, also treasurer of the Washingtonian Home from 1878 to 1883, and director of the same for seven years. Mr. Wilce was married in Montreal, in 1846, to Jane Carlisle, daughter of William and Jane Carlisle, of Lincolnshire, England. They have had eleven children,—Mary J., now wife of H. H. Chandler, of Chicago; William H., deceased; Emeline W., deceased; Thomas V., deceased; Edwin P., Jennie L., Edmund H., George C. and Daniel V. (twins); Thomas E. and Jessie, deceased.

E. P. WILCE & Co.—The business of this firm was established in 1863, by William Stevens, at the corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets, remaining there until 1873, when it was moved to its present location. Here Mr. Stevens continued the business alone up to 1881, when E. P. Wilce became a partner and the firm name was changed to Stevens, Wilce & Co. In 1883, Mr. Wilce bought the interest of Mr. Stevens, and the firm has since been E. P. Wilce & Co. They employ one hundred and sixty men, using, annually, about 12,000,000 feet of lumber, and their business amounts to from \$325,000 to \$350,000 a year.

E. P. Wilce is the eldest son of Thomas Wilce, and was born at Chicago in 1857. From 1872 to 1879, he was engaged with his father in the lumber business. He then went to Winona, Minn., and manufactured sash, doors,

etc., until 1881, when he returned to Chicago. Mr. Wilce married Miss Eva Bodley, of Newton, Iowa, and has one child, Edwina M.

ROBERT LARKINS commenced the lumber business in 1863, with J. S. Tuttle, at Niles, Mich. He continued with Mr. Tuttle five years, when he became manager for Oglesvee & Manningly. Here he remained also five years, and, in 1872, came to Chicago, and established himself in the lumber business at the corner of Twenty-second and Union streets. His specialty is hardwood lumber, oak, ash, cherry, walnut, etc., of which he sells, annually, about 3,500,000 feet. Mr. Larkins was born at Geneva, Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1836. His parents, Henry and Eliza Larkins, were natives of England and settled in Geneva, in 1836. In 1848, they removed to Monroeville, Ohio. Robert Larkins, at the age of seventeen, learned the trade of a machinist in the shops of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad (now the Lake Shore Railroad), at Norwalk, Ohio, and was connected with that road four years. In 1858, he went to Valparaiso, Ind., and engaged in cutting logs, and then in buying lumber in Marshall County, Ind., on his own account, selling it and delivering it himself. In 1867, he removed to Niles, Mich., and commenced the lumber business with J. S.

Tuttle, as stated above. Mr. Larkins married Miss Helen Judd, of Flint, Mich. They have two children living,—Augusta, now wife of William Daubenspeck, of Chicago, with the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company; and Robert, Jr. Nellie and Gracie are dead.

RUDDOCK, NUTTALL & Co.—The predecessors of this firm were Ruddock & Palmeter, organized at Berlin, Wis., in 1861, by Thomas S. Ruddock and James H. Palmeter. The latter gentleman, originally from New York State, was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin. Both he and Mr. Ruddock had been in the lumber business in Wisconsin some ten or twelve years before entering into partnership with each other. When the partnership was formed in 1861, they began business as lumber manufacturers, running at that time two mills, each with a capacity of 5,000,000 a year. Closing out their business at Berlin, in 1867, they established themselves, about the same time, at Manistee, Mich., taking into the firm L. W. Nuttall, of the latter place, the firm name becoming Ruddock, Palmeter & Co. In 1872, they opened a lumber yard on Laffin Street, Chicago, just south of Twenty-second Street. In 1867, William H. Gifford, of Hudson, N. Y., became a member of the firm, remaining connected therewith until 1876, when he retired, and Charles H. Ruddock was admitted into partnership. In 1881, Mr. Palmeter retired, and the name of the firm became Ruddock, Nuttall & Co. The mills of this company are still located at Manistee, Mich., where they own about twenty thousand acres of land. Most of their lumber is shipped to Chicago from these mills in the two barges owned by them. Mr. Nuttall resides at Manistee, Mich.

Thomas S. Ruddock was born at Conway, Mass., in 1813. His parents were Justice and Rhoda Ruddock, who settled in Kenosha, Wis. Thomas S. Ruddock first engaged in farming and in the stock business near Kenosha, Wis., continuing up to 1849, when he went to California and engaged in mining and prospecting. In 1851, he returned to Kenosha, and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1854, he commenced the lumber business in Berlin, Wis., owning and running several saw-mills and a stave-mill. He also owned a steamboat which plied on the Fox and Wolf rivers between Portage and Oshkosh. He was also president of the First National Bank of Berlin. In 1861, he established the firm of Ruddock & Palmeter, predecessors of the present firm. Mr. Ruddock married Miss Maria N. Newell, daughter of Asa Newell, of Cabbotsville, Mass. They have four children,—Charles H., Fred S., May and Nellie.

Charles H. Ruddock, eldest son of Thomas S. Ruddock, was born at Racine, Wis., in 1848. At the age of eighteen he commenced his business career as an employé with the firm of Ruddock & Palmeter, in Berlin, Wis., remaining with them three years. In 1869, he came to Chicago, and after a residence of six months, returned to Berlin to take a position in the First National Bank. In 1871, he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and engaged in the lumber commission business with E. B. Simpson, as the firm of E. B. Simpson & Co. In 1873, he came to Chicago in charge of the house of Simpson, Ruddock & Co. In 1876, the firm of E. B. Simpson & Co. having been discontinued, Mr. Ruddock remained in Chicago with the firm of Ruddock, Palmeter & Co., and, in 1881, was admitted as a member of the firm of Ruddock, Nuttall & Co., as above stated. Mr. Ruddock married Miss Sarah A. Billings, daughter of A. M. Billings, of Chicago.

WALTER SHOEMAKER & Co.—This firm is composed of Walter Shoemaker and Charles D. Bull. The business was started in Aurora, Ill., in 1865, by Mr. Shoemaker and Mr. Howell, father of S. R. Howell. It was continued in Aurora until 1873, when Mr. Shoemaker and S. R. Howell formed a partnership and established themselves in Chicago, locating their lumber yard and office on the corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets. This firm continued until 1878, when it was dissolved. Mr. Shoemaker then located a yard and office on Ashland Avenue, south of Twenty-second Street, and in May, 1881, he admitted to partnership Charles D. Bull and J. P. Higgins, the style of the firm becoming Walter Shoemaker & Co., as it still remains. In the fall of 1881, J. P. Higgins died, since which time the two other members have constituted the firm. Their yard has a front of 900 feet, a depth of 250 feet, and a dock-front of 875 feet. This firm confine themselves exclusively to Northern pine, of which they handle about twenty million feet annually.

Walter Shoemaker was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., in 1839. His parents, Jacob A. and Catharine (Wohlgemuth) Shoemaker, both natives of Montgomery County, settled in Aurora, Ill., in 1858, where his father died and his mother is still living. At the age of eighteen, Walter Shoemaker engaged as an employé in the dry goods house of Miller & Pease, in Aurora, remaining with them four years, and afterward for one year with Hackney & Gardner, lumber dealers. In 1864, the firm of Hackney & Gardner having dissolved, Mr. Shoemaker engaged in the lumber business with Mr. Hackney as the firm of Hackney & Shoemaker. One year afterward, I. M. Howell purchased the interest of Mr. Hackney and the firm was changed to Howell & Shoemaker, as stated above.

Mr. Shoemaker is a member of the Illinois Club and of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Miss Kate Shull, daughter of Daniel L. Shull, of Montgomery Co., N. Y. They have one child,—Charles W.

S. R. HOWELL & Co.—The firm of Shoemaker & Howell was established on May 1, 1873, and was composed of Walter Shoemaker and S. R. Howell. It was located at Twenty-second and Throop streets, and remained there until 1878, when Mr. Howell bought the interest of Mr. Shoemaker, and has since conducted the lumber business alone under the firm name of S. R. Howell & Co. On May 1, 1883, he moved to his present location. His yard has a dock-front of 1,700 feet and a depth of 325 feet. During 1883, he sold about 40,000,000 feet and in 1884, 50,000,000 in the aggregate, lath and shingles being reduced to lumber measure. He has also a lumber yard at Atchison, Kas., doing the largest business and being the only exclusively wholesale yard west of Chicago, the sales aggregating, in 1884, 60,000,000 feet of lumber. He also has yards at different points in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

S. R. Howell was born in Aurora, Ill., in 1849, the son of Isaac M. and Cornelia (Ruggles) Howell, his father being a native of New York State and his mother of Ohio. They settled in Aurora, Ill., in 1841, where his father engaged in farming until 1860, when he commenced the lumber business with C. S. Roe as the firm of Roe & Howell. This firm continued until 1865, when Isaac M. Howell sold out his interest, and purchased the interest of Mr. Hackney in the firm of Hackney & Shoemaker, Aurora, Ill., and the firm became Howell & Shoemaker. In 1873, Mr. Howell, Sr., bought the interest of Mr. Shoemaker, and continued business alone up to the day of his death, which occurred on November 7, 1881. S. R. Howell left school at the age of eighteen and entered the employ of Howell & Shoemaker, at Aurora, Ill., as a clerk, continuing in that position two years. He then went to Washington Territory, purchasing lands. Returning the same year to Geneva, Ill., he served as deputy county treasurer and clerk of Kane County, holding that position until May 1, 1873, when he came to Chicago and entered into partnership with Mr. Shoemaker. Mr. Howell is a member of the Citizens' Association and Indiana Club of Chicago. He is also a stockholder in the Purington-Kimball Brick Company, and was one of the directors of same in 1883. Mr. Howell married Miss Henrietta Calhoun, daughter of John Calhoun, formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn., and now a resident of Chicago.

BASSE & Co.—The business of this company was established, in 1873, by Ferdinand L. F. Basse at the northeast corner of Division Street and Elston Avenue. After conducting it alone one year, he admitted to partnership August Meyer, since which time the firm has been Basse & Co. In 1882, the yard and office were removed to their present location. The dock front is 550 feet, and the depth of the yard 190 feet. During the first year, Mr. Basse sold about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, and, during 1883, about 6,000,000 feet. It is confidently expected that in 1884 the sales will reach 8,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,500,000 shingles, 2,000,000 lath and 6,000 cedar posts. Mr. Basse was with Mears, Bates & Co. from 1854 to 1861, and from 1863 to 1871. He then located a yard on the North Pier for C. J. L. Meyer, remaining there from January 1, 1872, to January 1, 1873, and established his own business on May 1, 1873.

Ferd. L. F. Basse was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1836. His parents, Henry and Louisa (Tourmer) Basse, both natives of Germany, came to America in 1854, and settled in Chicago, his father dying the same year; his mother is still living. F. L. F. Basse came to Chicago with his parents in 1854, and he at once went into the employ of Mears, Bates & Co., lumber dealers. Mr. Basse was married on July 16, 1863, to Caroline Meiners, of Germany. They have three children,—Clara, Annie and Richard. Mrs. Basse's father died in Germany, and her mother came to Chicago in 1854, and died that year.

August Meyer was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1831, and is the son of Daniel F. and Wilhelmine (Kruge) Meyer, who came to the United States in 1854, and settled on a farm in DuPage County, Ill. Mr. Meyer preceded his parents in leaving his native country, having come to America in 1850. He engaged in farming interests in DuPage County, acting as superintendent and book-keeper, then becoming owner of a farm, until 1871, when he sold out his interests and moved to Chicago, taking a position of travelling agent for N. S. Bouton & Co., dealers in agricultural supplies. In 1873, he became a partner with Mr. Basse in his present business. Mr. Meyer served as town clerk of Addison, DuPage Co., Ill., for six years, in 1858, and from 1864 to 1871; also as supervisor of the same town. He was a commissioner of Cook County from 1877 to 1880. He married, on June 9, 1864, Miss Maria Dora Piper, daughter of Christopher Piper. They have had one child, William, who died in 1878.

JOHN B. DANIELS was born at Providence, R. I., in 1831, the son of Dexter and Margaret B. (Bates) Daniels. He was educated at the public schools of his birthplace, graduating from the high school. Upon leaving school, he entered the wholesale boot and shoe business in Providence, where he remained fifteen years. In

1868, he came to Chicago, and commenced the publishing business, and became connected, in 1875, with the Northwestern Lumberman, in the advertising department, and has been with that journal since that time. Mr. Daniels was chosen President of the National Building Company at the first election held by the corporation. He is a man of energy, coupled with the caution so proverbially attached to citizens of Eastern birth. He was married at Warren, R. I., in January, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Moore, and has five children,—Nellie, Frank B., Alexander M., Constance and Walter.

AUGUSTUS F. FISHER, lumber merchant, was born at Priebrów, near Berlin, Prussia, on October 4, 1838. He came to the United States in June, 1855, joining his older brother Henry, who was engaged in business in Chicago. Here he learned the trade of carriage and wagon-maker. In the fall of 1857, he commenced his career as a lumberman in the employ of his brother, who was conducting a retail yard on West Randolph Street. In April, 1858, he went to Pontiac, Ill., taking charge of and conducting the lumber business of William Ellis, a resident of Chicago, for four years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. "G," 129th Illinois Volunteers, serving until the close of the War, being mustered out of service on June 8, 1865, in camp near Washington, D. C., having taken part in General Rosecrans's campaign, in 1862-63, through Kentucky and Tennessee, and General Sherman's campaigns, in 1864-65, through Georgia and the Carolinas. He then returned to Pontiac, Ill., and in November, 1865, engaged in the lumber business, as the firm of Fisher & Turner, which firm he succeeded in March, 1866, continuing and establishing by his unaided efforts the largest lumber business in the State outside of Chicago. In November, 1878, he removed to Chicago, after travelling with his wife six months in Europe. While a resident of Pontiac, Mr. Fisher was one of its most influential and enterprising citizens. He was alderman three terms, from 1872 to 1877, and mayor one term. On May 1, 1880, he formed a co-partnership with Thomas Walkup, under the style and firm name of Walkup, Fisher & Co., and commenced business in Chicago. The firm continued until July 1, 1883, when Mr. Fisher purchased the interest of his partner in the Chicago business, and sold his interest in the manufacture of lumber at West Troy, Newaygo Co., Mich., to Mr. Walkup, since which time Mr. Fisher has continued in the business in this city alone. He is located on Robey Street, south of Blue Island Avenue, where the dock has a water front of 1300 feet, the depth of yard is 245 feet, and track-room for forty cars. In 1884, he handled 22,000,000 feet of lumber, 35,000,000 shingles, and 6,000,000 lath. Mr. Fisher was married in April, 1878, to Josephine F. Schneider, daughter of John Schneider, of Pontiac, Ill. She was born in Ohio, her parents having settled there in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have had three children,—Frederick A., Harold A. and Horace E. (deceased).

CUTLER, WHITE & BOICE.—The business of this firm was started by William M. Ferry, who established himself in the lumber trade in Chicago, in 1849, on Market Street, between Washington and Madison streets. N. H. Ferry was at this time his clerk. In 1852, the firm became Ferry & Sons, by the admission into partnership of N. H. and Thomas W. Ferry. In 1857, their office was removed to No. 236 Adams Street, and their yard to the corner of Lumber and Old streets. About this time, N. H. Ferry retired, and the firm name became Ferry & Son, remaining thus until 1868, when William M. Ferry retired, and Edward P. Ferry became the partner of his brother, Thomas W., the firm name being changed to Ferry & Bro., and remaining thus until 1882. This firm was one of the oldest in the city, and it was also one of the wealthiest and largest. It had, in Michigan, three first-class steam mills, two for lumber, with a capacity of eighty thousand feet a day, and one for shingles. Its lumber was transported from the mills in Michigan to the yard in Chicago by three large barges. Besides owning these three vessels, Ferry & Brother were interested in the Michigan Barge Line, which sailed fourteen vessels, and they were also largely interested in the Grand Haven Steamboat Line. Thomas W. Ferry, the senior member of the firm, became acting vice-president of the United States upon the death of Vice-President Wilson, from December 20, 1875, to March 4, 1877. He began his political career in 1850, as representative in the Michigan Legislature, and was a member of the United States House of Representatives during the sessions of the XLth, XL1st, and XL1Id Congresses, after which he was elected United States senator, to succeed Jacob M. Howard. The firm of Ferry & Brother sold their business and property in Chicago in 1882, to Cutler & White (D. Cutler, of Grand Haven, Mich., and T. S. White, of Grand Rapids). In May, 1883, H. M. Boice, who had been agent for Ferry & Bro. since 1873, and was then agent for Cutler & White, entered the firm. Cutler, White & Boice retain all the old employes of Ferry & Brother and have nearly all their trade. Their yard, which lies along the South Branch, north of Eighteenth Street, has a river front of seven hundred feet. Mr. Cutler is also a member of the Cutler & Savage Lumber Company, at Spring Lake, Mich., and Mr. White is a member of the firm of White, Friant & Co., of Grand Haven, Mich., two companies which together manufacture over

100,000,000 feet of lumber a year. White, Friant & Co. run the boom on Grand River, Mich. The average annual sales of Cutler, White & Boice, in Chicago, amount to about 25,000,000 feet.

H. M. Boice was born at Utica, N. Y., in 1845. His parents were Philip H. and Isabella (Mitchell) Boice. At the age of thirteen he commenced his business life as a clerk in a dry goods house at Utica, and afterward in the shoe-store of Sylvester Barringer, of the same city. In 1860, having learned the art of telegraphing, he engaged as an operator at Hamilton, Madison County, and also at Port Byron, N. Y. He then became assistant in the office of the superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, at Utica, and afterward ticket agent of the same road at Fort Plain, N. Y. In 1870, he removed to Negaunee, Lake Superior, and for a short time was clerk in a hardware store, and subsequently cashier of Hayden's Negaunee Bank. In 1874, he came to Chicago, and went into the employ of Ferry & Bro., lumber dealers, as their bookkeeper, and continued with that house until he became a member of the firm of Cutler, White & Boice. Mr. Boice married Martha Kendall, daughter of Orin Kendall, of Chicago. They have one child,—Hugh K.

MAXWELL BROS.—The planing-mill and box-making business conducted by this firm was started on January 1, 1880, by James and Henry B. Maxwell. They erected a two-story brick building, seventy-five feet square, and employed about twenty-five men. In 1882, business had so increased that it became necessary to add a second building, also two stories high and 75 by 100 feet. Upon its completion, their force was increased about one hundred per cent. Since then, another building, 125 by 100 feet, has been erected, and upon its completion their force was increased about in the same proportion as their capacity in buildings. They employ nearly one hundred and fifty men, while the annual product of their mill and factory amounts to upwards of \$200,000. The planing-mill contains twelve planing-machines, three large re-sawing machines, and has a capacity of 300,000 feet a day, and the box factory a capacity of about 5,000 medium-sized boxes a day. The engine employed in propelling the machinery is a double one, of 360 horse-power. The firm owns one hundred and forty horses and wagons, and their business is done almost entirely upon a cash basis, strictly so with regard to asking credit. In August, 1884, in addition to their planing-mill and box-factory, they leased the dock lately occupied by D. T. Groves & Co., and have established a lumber yard.

James Maxwell was born in Scotland in 1847, and is the son of William and Jean (Kenloch) Maxwell, who came to America during 1849, and settled in Chicago, where his father died in 1862; his mother is still living. At the age of fourteen, James Maxwell became employed in the box-factory of Gage & Soper, with whom he remained four years; then worked for Vogler & Co., trunk manufacturers, three years, and afterward for David Goodwillie, box manufacturer, for four years. In 1874, he went into the employ of Pond & Soper, afterward known as Soper Lumber Company, up to the establishment of the firm of Maxwell Bros. He married Emily B. Mullin, daughter of O. B. Mullin, of Chicago. They have one child,—Jennie B.

Henry B. Maxwell was born in Scotland in 1849, and came also with his parents to Chicago in 1854. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of Robert Harris, then general superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and, after remaining there two years, was appointed stationer of the road, and held that position up to the time he became a member of the firm of Maxwell Bros. He married Miss Sadie H. West, daughter of the late Judge Augustus L. West, of New Bedford, Mass., at Clinton, Conn., on June 16, 1879. They have two children,—Henry W. and Augustus K.

THE HINTZE & BAKER COMPANY.—On January 1, 1880, Robert A. Hintze and W. B. Baker started in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds in Chicago as the firm of Hintze & Baker, and, on January 1, 1882, organized the above stock company. The officers of the company are W. B. Baker, president; R. A. Hintze, treasurer, and R. B. Farson, secretary. Their large warehouse is a three-story building, 144 x 225 feet in size. Their factories are located at Two Rivers, Wis., and also in Chicago. The products of these factories consist of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, etc. The success which this company has met with is highly gratifying to themselves.

R. A. Hintze was born in Prussia in 1849. His parents, Godfried W. and Fredrika Hintze, came to America in 1852, and settled in Chicago. His father engaged in the cabinet-making business here until the year 1874, when he removed to Elgin, Ill., where he now resides. His mother died in 1874. R. A. Hintze, at the age of seventeen, went into the employ of Charles J. L. Meyer as bookkeeper, and during the last five years of his stay with him had entire charge of the business. In 1880, he formed a partnership with W. B. Baker. Mr. Hintze married Miss Jennie K. Gillett, daughter of William B. Gillett, of Fond du Lac, Wis. They have three children: Irene F., Arthur W. and Ada G.

W. B. Baker was born in Windham County, Conn., on April 3, 1843, the son of George V. and Georgiana (Olds) Baker, both of

New York State. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to Natick, R. I. In 1852, the family moved to Springfield, Ill., where W. B. Baker, at the age of thirteen, began to serve his time at the trade of machinist, and worked until 1861, in which year he entered Co. "I," 7th Illinois Infantry, and served until 1864, when he was mustered out. He then went to Springfield and worked one year in the Wabash shops. In 1865, with J. H. Schuck, he formed the firm of Schuck & Baker. In 1879, he bought out Mr. Schuck, and continued business alone until 1881, then came to Chicago and formed a partnership with R. A. Hintze. He married Miss Adelia M. Hill, daughter of James L. Hill, of Springfield, Ill. They have one son, Ralph N.

R. B. Farson was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1852. His parents were James and Louise (Doe) Farson, his father a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Maine. They came to Chicago in 1866, where they still reside. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Farson engaged with his father in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, and continued with him until 1873, when he went into the employ of Henry Barker & Co. In 1880, he engaged with Hintze & Baker, and, on January 1, 1882, upon the organization of the above company, was made secretary. He married Miss Clara M. Jones, daughter of S. S. Jones, of Chicago. They have one child, Robert B., Jr.

SEYMOUR & SARGENT.—This firm is composed of H. F. Seymour and John Sargent. Mr. Seymour commenced the lumber commission business in 1881, at No. 242 South Water Street, and the next year moved to No. 252 South Water Street. In 1883, Mr. Sargent, who had for four years previously been salesman for the J. Beidler & Bro. Lumber Company, became a member of this firm, and, in 1884, they moved to their present location. Previous to the formation of the firm Mr. Seymour was engaged in the general commission business, but since then the firm has confined its attention to the long-leaf yellow pine and mahogany. The pine is obtained mainly from Mississippi and the mahogany from New Orleans. The sales of the latter amount to from twenty-five to thirty car-loads a year.

H. F. Seymour was born at Boston, Mass., in 1845. In 1864, he enlisted in Co. "H," 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; was detailed in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort McHenry; and was mustered out with his regiment in November, 1864. He then returned to Boston, and went into the employ of his father, Friend Seymour, who was a contractor and builder. In the spring of 1869, he came to Chicago, returning again to Boston in the fall of that year, where he again engaged in business with his father. In March, 1872, he returned to Chicago and entered the employ of the Goss & Phillips Manufacturing Company, in their lumber yard. He went to Manistee, Mich., in the interest of this firm, inspecting lumber. In the following year he became salesman for Gifford, Ruddock & Co., afterward Ruddock, Palmetter & Co., lumber manufacturers and dealers, continuing with them up to 1881, when he commenced the lumber commission business, as above stated. Mr. Seymour married Miss Addie Gill, daughter of Charles Gill, of Aurora, Ill.

THE AYER LUMBER COMPANY was incorporated in 1882, with a capital stock of \$250,000, and with the following officers: Edward E. Ayer, president, and Lot P. Smith, secretary and treasurer, at Chicago; D. M. Riordan, superintendent, and H. C. Ayer, superintendent and treasurer, at Flagstaff, Arizona.

Edward E. Ayer, the president of the company, was born at Kenosha, Wis., on November 16, 1841. His father, Elbridge G. Ayer, was one of the earliest settlers in that town, and was one of the trustees of the village in 1847. His sister, Mary Ayer, was the first child born in the then new settlement of Kenosha, in 1835. Elbridge G. Ayer lived in Kenosha, Wis., until 1846, when he moved to Big Foot Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., and in 1856 to Harvard, McHenry Co., Ill. Ed. E. Ayer went West to the plains in 1860, and, in 1861, went to California, where he enlisted that year in the First California Cavalry. He was promoted to second lieutenant of Co. "I," 1st New Mexico Infantry, and resigned in 1864, after which he came home to Harvard. In 1865, he commenced business as a railroad contractor, which industry he continued and was very successful in until 1881, when he built the saw-mill now owned by the Ayer Lumber Company, at Flagstaff, Arizona. In the vicinity of this mill there is an immense quantity of white pine timber, four hundred million feet of it accessible to the mill. The lumber manufactured there finds a market in all the surrounding territories, Lower California and Mexico. The mill was started in connection with the building of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway and the Mexican Central Railway. It furnished the ties, timber and lumber for five hundred miles of the latter road. The

business done by Mr. Ayer is very large, aggregating from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year, depending in part on the extent to which new railroads are being constructed. Ed. E. Ayer has a yard for the storing of telegraph poles, etc., in Chicago; and the business here consists in handling ties, telegraph poles, and railroad material in general. Mr. Ayer was married, in 1865, to Miss Emma Burbank.

CHARLES B. CROMBIE was born at Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. Early in life he removed to Brooklyn, where he was for some time connected with a retail pine and hardwood lumber yard, and had extensive dealings with the Government, filling large contracts for hemlock and spruce. In 1868, he accepted a position as correspondent in the Fourth National Bank of New York City, and after one year's service he was promoted to the position of assistant note-teller, which he held until 1872. On account of ill health, he resigned, and went to Canada as cashier and assistant manager of the



Charles B. Crombie

Hunterstown Lumber Company, located at Riviere du Loup. In 1876, he returned to Brooklyn, N. Y., and after remaining there about eighteen months, spent six months in European travel. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and was employed by Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, as cashier and bookkeeper, for two years. His health failing, he resigned, and accepted a position as assistant manager, salesman and buyer for Marsh Bros. & Ranson (now Marsh & Bingham Company), travelling for three years in this capacity throughout the States, from the Lakes to the Gulf and between the Missouri River and New York. In the fall of 1883, he established his present business, which consists in handling redwood lumber, Spanish, Tennessee and Pacific cedar, Southern cypress, long-leaf yellow pine, hard and soft pine, and various kinds of hardwoods. Mr. Crombie has been instrumental in introducing California redwood into Chicago and the Middle States. In order to do this, he has spent considerable time and money in advertising and other expenses; but now that the people are acquainted with the wood, which sells on its merits, it has become very popular. He handles an immense quantity of railroad material, such as car-sills, bridge and track oak, railroad ties, and fence posts. Formerly, his office was at No. 254 South Water Street, in the Lumbermen's Exchange, but since December 1, 1885, his office has been in the Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn Street. This is found much more convenient

for him, and, besides, it is only a question of time when he, as well as the rest of the lumbermen on South Water Street, will be forced from that territory, and give way to produce commission men. His correspondence extends to Dublin, Liverpool, London and Hamburg. The business, through Mr. Crombie's persistent and careful energy, has grown to very large proportions, amounting annually to 500,000 feet of redwood, 5,000,000 shingles, 2,000,000 feet of pine, 4,000,000 feet of hardwood, 2,000,000 feet of railroad material, 400,000 ties, and 200,000 posts. The spacious yard for the redwood business is located on the North Pier.

THE A. B. DICK COMPANY was incorporated on May 1, 1884. Previously to this time the same company was known as A. B. Dick & Co. This firm was composed of A. B. Dick, T. W. Dunn, H. Z. Lewis and R. R. Harrington and was established in December, 1883. The A. B. Dick Company was incorporated with \$25,000 capital. The members and officers at the time of incorporation were A. B. Dick, president; T. W. Dunn, vice-president; and R. R. Harrington, secretary. Their lumber, which is principally hardwood, comes mainly from the Southern States. During the first year of their existence as a company, they sold about six million feet. Mr. Lewis's interest was purchased by A. B. Dick on October 1, 1884.

A. B. Dick, president of the above company, was born in 1856, in Bureau County, Ill., the son of Adam and Rebekah (Wible) Dick. In 1863, Mr. Dick moved with his family to Galesburg, Ill. At this place A. B. Dick received his education, attending the common schools, and afterward Knox Academy, leaving the latter institution in 1872. From this time to 1879, he was engaged with George W. Brown & Co., agricultural implement manufacturers at Galesburg, and from that time, until 1883, was connected with Deere & Mansur Co., Moline, Ill. During this time he established, in connection with Charles H. Deere, the Moline Lumber Company, at Moline, Ill., and is still connected with that company. Mr. Dick was married on January 25, 1881, to Miss Alice S. Mathews, of Galesburg, Ill. They have one child, Mabel E. Mr. Dick, for a man so young, has established himself in a profitable business, and is, as it were, but just commencing a career which promises to be a gratifying success.

THE COLEMAN LUMBER COMPANY is composed of the following members: Seymour Coleman, Vine A. Watkins and William A. Fuller. It was incorporated on July 27, 1883, with a capital of \$300,000. Vine A. Watkins was elected president of the company, William A. Fuller,* vice-president, and Seymour Coleman, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Coleman came from Saginaw, Mich., to Chicago in 1873. He had for a number of years, in company with others, owned a considerable quantity of exceptionally fine pine timber land in the vicinity of Menominee, Mich., and in Northeastern Wisconsin. At length he purchased the interests of his old partners, and formed the present Coleman Lumber Company, for the purpose of manufacturing this timber into lumber and selling

* See Palmer, Fuller & Co.

it to wholesale lumber dealers. The office of the company was opened in the American Express Building, where it still remains. Owing to the dullness in the lumber trade that has prevailed since the organization of the company, but little has as yet been done in the way of cutting this timber.

THE NORTHWESTERN LUMBERMAN was first started in Grand Rapids, Mich., by Judson & Wait, who published two numbers under the title of the Michigan Lumberman, when they moved to Muskegon, and published the remaining numbers of the first volume. The importance of Chicago being considered, the second volume was commenced in this city, the name being changed to the Northwestern Lumberman. In 1877, it was regularly incorporated and worked under a charter until 1885, when the charter was relinquished and the business was continued as a private corporation. The journal is entirely devoted to the interests of lumbermen. It is considered good authority on anything connected with the lumber interests, and has a large circulation among lumber dealers. In connection with the journal, the company publishes several works, among which are the Lumberman's Hand Book, the Pocket Reference Book, and the Lumberman's Telegraphic Code. The average issue of the paper is about thirty thousand, with a subscription list of about twenty-five thousand.

William B. Judson, son of John S. and Maria (Bosworth) Judson, was born at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1848, his mother dying while he was an infant. His father was a farmer, and the lad obtained a partial education, at a small country school-house, in Chenango County. He remained on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he left home, and entered the employ of a druggist at Canastota, where he remained for about one year. From there he went to Piqua, Ohio, where he divided his time as a drug clerk and local editor on the Miami Valley News, and was there a year, when he moved to Bay City, Mich., where his father formerly resided, and there opened an insurance agency. The fire of 1871, in Chicago, wrecked his companies, and he gave up the business, but later began in life insurance, which he continued until 1872, when he moved to Grand Rapids. Though an entire stranger, and without means, he commenced building the foundation for a lumberman's paper. He became acquainted with Benjamin Wait, who was formerly associated with William Lyon McKenzie, in the Canadian Rebellion, from which he narrowly escaped death. They commenced the issue of the Michigan Lumberman, continuing it at Muskegon, Mich. In January, 1874, Mr. Judson purchased his partner's interest in the business, removed to Chicago in February following, and began the publication of the Northwestern Lumberman. Although a man young in years, he is old in experience, and is issuing one of the best trade journals published in the United States. Mr. Judson was married at Rochester, N. Y., in 1872, to Miss Grace King, and has one son,—William Bruce.

THE COAL TRADE.

The history of the coal trade in Chicago, since 1871, while it affords no instance of abrupt increase in either receipts or shipments, presents a statement of natural and healthful growth. A tabulated statement is appended, which is the best synopsis of the progress made. A brief reference to a few of the more salient points in the history of what has grown to be one of the city's leading commercial industries, is, however, of interest.

An examination of the table will show a decided decrease in the volume of business for 1874. The cause is to be found mainly in the depressed condition of the manufacturing interests, resulting from the panic of 1873, although the unusual mildness of the winter was not without its influence. The price of anthracite coal touched a lower point than during ten years preceding; and an increase in activity, during the latter portion of the year, did not compensate dealers for the losses sustained between January 1 and the opening of navigation. The opening of new mines resulted in what may be not inaptly termed a plethora of bituminous coal, all of which sought a market here, to the great

derangement of the market and the lowering of prices. The total value of coal received in this market during 1874, has been estimated, by competent judges, at \$9,393,000. The year 1876, as also appears from the table, was not a prosperous one for Chicago coal dealers. A combination of Eastern anthracite mine owners and operators had resulted in so far advancing prices that the demand on the part of consumers materially fell off. In August of that year, the monopoly was broken, the demand increased and prices somewhat advanced. The receipts of bituminous coal, during 1876, were the largest known in the history of the trade up to that time. The very excess of shipments to this city, however, resulted in a glutted market and profits were proportionately reduced. From this time forward, the volume of business increased, year by year. No special feature marked the history of the trade. An examination of the appended table shows a rather remarkable increase in the ratio of shipments to receipts,—a fact which is interesting, as tending to show that Chicago is becoming a depot for distribution of coal as of every other variety of supplies.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS (IN TONS) OF COAL AT CHICAGO, FROM 1871 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Receipts.	1,081,472	1,398,024	1,668,267	1,359,496	1,641,488	1,619,033	1,749,091	1,832,033	2,384,974	2,706,088	3,399,427	3,689,798	3,789,108	3,842,796	5,965,600
Shipm'ts.	96,833	177,687	243,637	252,872	365,811	249,862	271,176	305,694	527,844	621,996	843,342	727,477	1,040,096	963,177	987,916

CLARENCE H. DYER, of the firm of Dyer & Clark, has been in the coal business in this city for thirty years; first under the name of Dyer & Co., which continued four years; then as Dyer & Payne, continuing five years; then as Dyer & Co., again. He was then associated with his present partner, Stewart Clark, which partnership has continued since 1879. Their yearly trade amounts to about seventy-five thousand tons, and they are agents for Sufferin Bros., of Coal Creek, dealers and miners in Wilmington coal. Major Dyer is a native of Litchfield County, Conn., where he was born on July 21, 1832; and is a son of Hon. Thomas Dyer, who was mayor of Chicago in 1857, and afterward a member of the Illinois Legislature. His mother's maiden name was Adeline Hopkins. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1844, Major Dyer's parents removed to Chicago, but he afterward returned to his native State, and attended the academy at Farmington, and Mount Pleasant Academy, at Amherst, Conn., obtaining a good, thorough, practical education. He served five years in the Union Army as assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, in the Armies of the Potomac and of the Tennessee. He was an efficient and patriotic officer, alert in the performance of every duty. He took part in the battles of Antietam and Vicksburg, and also was in numerous other minor engagements; and was mustered out of service, in 1865, after the termination of the War. In 1869, Major Dyer was married to Esther E. Rutter, an estimable and accomplished lady, the daughter of a well-known physician formerly practicing in Chicago. They have two boys,—George T. and Thomas.

THE CHICAGO AND MINONK COAL AND COKE COMPANY has been doing business in Chicago since 1871. It started as the Chicago and Minonk Coal Company, and its business now amounts to about five hundred tons daily. The mines of this company at Minonk, Ill., are very extensive and the product is excellent. The secretary of this company is Mr. Mize.

Theodore S. Mize is a thorough business man of fine accomplishments. He was born at Akron, Ohio, in 1854, and is the son of Edward Mize, a prominent railroad man of Ohio, whose usefulness and true manhood is universally praised in Northern Ohio. He has been intimately connected with a part of the Pennsylvania Central chain in Ohio over twenty-five years, and is now modestly wearing the laurels he has won and spending a large share of his time with his son in Chicago. Theodore was educated in the public schools and at the Western Reserve College. Soon after leaving college, in 1872, he came to Chicago and entered into business with Miner T. Ames in the coal trade, where he has grown up with the extensive business of the Chicago and Minonk Coal and Coke Company. He is a gentleman of fine presence, courteous and obliging. He was married in October, 1875. In politics, Mr. Mize is an enthusiastic republican, having been baptized in the faith and reared to revere the history of that party and to thoroughly practice its principles.

ALFRED C. BRACKEBUSH and Augustus T. Thatcher compose the firm of A. C. Brackebush & Co. This firm has been doing business in Chicago since 1869. At first the firm name was Richardson & Brackebush, then Brackebush, Dickson & Co., then A. C. Brackebush & Co. Mr. Brackebush was born on June 19, 1839, at Canton, Ohio, the son of Dr. Charles Brackebush, a prominent physician of that place, and Mrs. Frances (Oppenheim) Brackebush, being of German descent in both paternal and maternal lines. He was well educated in the private and public schools. He was married on July 20, 1868, to Miss Matilda Reisig. They have five children,—Matilda, Edith, Carl, Hattie and Ultima. Mr. Brackebush is a gentleman of unusual intelligence and foresight in business, his judgment is well-balanced, and he is of uniform courtesy toward those with whom he has business relations.

AUGUSTUS T. THATCHER, the junior member of the firm of A. C. Brackebush & Co., is a native of Illinois, and was born at Galena, on November 22, 1854, the son of George T. and Harriette A. (Lichtenberger) Thatcher. He was educated in the public schools in Chicago, and entered the coal business in the above named firm in 1877, and the general prosperity of this firm and its high standing indicate how well he has managed whatever has come under his direction. The average yearly sales of this company are two hundred thousand tons of coal, dealing in both anthracite and bituminous coal. Mr. Thatcher is a bright, active young man and an excellent citizen. He was married in 1880 to Miss Luella Barnes; they have two children,—Constance and Anthony.

WAREHAM W. CROSBY is the agent, in Chicago, for the great coal firm of W. L. Scott & Co. Their principal office is in Erie,

Penn., where the head of the house resides. The firm have docks in Buffalo and Chicago, shipping immense quantities of coal both by lake and railroad. In this city they succeeded one of the oldest coal firms; for it was in 1854 that William H. Dewey first established the business. He died in 1862, and, after his death, H. C. Crosby, the father of W. W., Mrs. Dewey and B. F. Crosby composed the firm. H. C. Crosby retired in 1870, and, in 1875, the son, who is now the agent for Scott & Co., became a partner, having for nine years been connected with the house. In 1878, the business of Dewey & Co. was sold out to Scott & Co., but, by agreement, its affairs were conducted until 1883 under the old name. It was at this time (1878) that W. W. Crosby assumed charge of the extensive business of Scott & Co. at Chicago. As an evidence of how their transactions have increased at this point, under his energetic management, it may be stated that the sales of the firm of Dewey & Co., when they sold out to Scott & Co., amounted to 25,000 tons annually while now they equal fully 125,000 tons. Wareham W. Crosby was born at Akron, Ohio, on April 7, 1848, and is the son of H. C. and Mary (West) Crosby. In 1853, his father removed to Green Bay, Wis., where he engaged in the lumber business. Young Crosby attended school until he was about seventeen and, in 1866, became connected with the firm of Dewey & Co., of which his father had become a member. In 1875, as stated, he became an associate, and has since been one of the leading members of that firm and the chief representative of their successors, Scott & Co., at this point. In 1869, he was married to Mary L. White. They have two children,—John B. and Alice.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY established an agency in Chicago in May, 1885, and has exceeded the most sanguine expectations in the way of business; it has already put into this city between two hundred and fifty thousand and three hundred thousand tons of coal, and at its mines, situated near Scranton, Penn., has mined yearly between four and five million tons of anthracite coal, shipping immense quantities to points on the railroad owned by the company, in Vermont and Canada. It ships the larger share of anthracite coal that passes over the company's canal to New York City. With a single exception this company produces the most coal of any in the United States, and there are only three other companies in this country that exceed it in annual sales. It possesses advantages equal to the best for the transaction of business. The Chicago agency is in charge of Walter S. Bogle as sales agent. He has been a resident of this city for the past twenty years, is an active business man of great energy, and is doing his part handsomely to make the business of this company a success.

Walter S. Bogle was born on April 3, 1852, at Dover, N. H. He is the son of Daniel Bogle, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. His mother, before marriage, was Miss Mary Ann Boyd, who was born in Belfast, Ireland. Both parents are from manufacturing families. The senior Bogle was an engraver by trade, and possessed of great skill. After coming to this country he was employed by the Cocheo Print Works, at Dover, N. H., and took the highest prize (a gold medal) for the best engraving at the World's Fair in London in 1851. They came to Chicago in 1860. Young Bogle had the benefit of the public schools, where he received an excellent business education. He was with his father in the coal trade until after the panic of 1873. The following year he went to the Black Hills, Dakota, where he spent about three years. He then returned to Chicago, and was associated in partnership with A. J. Trunkey and J. W. Pardee in the coal business, under the firm name of Trunkey, Pardee & Bogle, which continued until the spring of 1881, when he formed another partnership with Wendell R. King under the firm name of King & Bogle. This firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. King, which occurred March 31, 1884. The following May the business of this firm was purchased by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Mr. Bogle was retained to take charge of its business. Mr. Bogle was married on March 21, 1872, to Miss Delia Stearns. They have three children,—Mary, Walter and Nellie.

MILFORD DEWITT BUCHANAN, president of the Wilmington Star Mining Company, of Coal City, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Churchill) Buchanan. He was born at Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y., on October 10, 1835. At the age of fourteen, after several years at school, he began business life with the Syracuse & Utica Railway Company, as clerk in his brother's office at Utica, who was then the general freight-agent of the road. Two years later he went to Rome, N. Y., and took charge of the company's ticket office at that point; subsequently, upon the consolidation of his company's office with that of the Watertown & Rome Railway, at Rome, he was appointed ticket agent for both roads. In the fol-

lowing year, he continued in the same position and also acted for the additional five roads leading from New York to Buffalo,—New York Central, etc. Upon the organization of the Oneida Central Bank, Rome, N. Y., he was elected teller, where he remained until 1857. During that time and through his influence Lyman J. Gage, the present vice-president and manager of the First National Bank of this city, obtained a situation in the Oneida Central Bank and laid the foundation for his future success as a banker. Upon leaving Rome, Mr. Buchanan took the position as teller of the old Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company, at the corner of South Water and LaSalle streets. In 1858, he was chosen president of the Central Bank, of Peoria, Ill., where he continued for one year and then returned to his former position with the Merchants' Savings Loan & Trust Company of this city. He afterward became cashier for Chapin, Wheeler & Co., with whom he remained until 1863, when he connected himself with the tanning trade at Bridgeport, as a member of the firm of Buchanan, Richards & Co. Three years later he acted as paying teller for the Merchants' National Bank, and subsequently, with others, purchased the Commercial National Bank, of which he officiated as cashier seven years. He then organized the Prairie Loan & Trust Company, and served as vice-president of that house, subsequently purchasing the Wilmington Star Mining Company, with coal mines at Coal City, Grundy Co., Ill., of which he is president, and his son, Gordon Buchanan, is treasurer. Mr. Buchanan was married on October 10, 1861, to Miss Mary S. Wheeler, of Chicago. They have four children,—Gordon, Mary C., Marguerite and DeWitt W. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan is one of the original members of the Chicago Library Association, which was organized in 1859.

THE CHICAGO, WILMINGTON AND VERMILION COAL COMPANY has the largest plants west of the Alleghany Mountains, having a capacity of over six thousand tons per day. Its mines, situated at Braidwood, Will Co., and Streator, LaSalle Co., Ill., at the present time are yielding four thousand tons per day.

Albert L. Sweet, the general manager of this company, was born at Diamond Grove near Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Ill., on August 31, 1831, the son of Rev. Joel Sweet, a prominent Baptist preacher, who came to Illinois from Otsego, N. Y., in 1830. His paternal grandfather was Rev. Jonathan Sweet, who came to Illinois during 1820. Mr. Sweet's mother, before marriage, was Miss Patience Dodge, who came from Block Island, which lies off Newport, R. I., a place which has become quite famous as a fashionable pleasure and summer resort. Mr. Sweet had the benefit of the district schools in the different towns where his father lived and preached, and made good use of his opportunities, having acquired a good business education. He first began life as a farmer at Jacksonville, and afterward at Berwick, Warren Co., where he remained about three years. In 1850, he went to New Brunswick, N. J., where he had a pleasant and profitable situation as clerk in a canal office, remaining four years. He then held the position of teller in the Bank of New Jersey for two years. In 1858, he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was employed until the breaking out of the War, in 1861, as agent of the Alton Packet Company. He then returned to Illinois, and was appointed agent of the Rock Island Railway Company at LaSalle, where he remained until the close of the War. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and acted as bookkeeper for Colonel E. D. Taylor in the coal business, where he continued until March 17, 1868. He then took charge of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company, and has continued in that position ever since. When Mr. Sweet first took charge of this company it had a capital of \$300,000, and was producing three hundred tons of coal per day; it now has a capital of \$2,000,000, and is capable of producing six thousand tons daily, which fact of itself speaks louder in his praise than the most glittering eulogy could do. Mr. Sweet was married on October 15, 1846, to Miss Annie E. Sanderson, an accomplished and estimable lady of New Brunswick, N. J.

PRATT, PARKER & Co.—This firm is composed of Horatio Pratt and James O. Parker, of Chicago, general partners, and J. J. Albright, Jr., of Buffalo, special partner. The latter is the general western sales agent of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company. The firm was organized in April, 1882, and immediately entered into contracts with Mr. Albright, under which they have the exclusive sale of the "Reading" coal in the West and Northwest. During 1882, the Reading completed its arrangements to reach the West by means of a connecting link between the Pennsylvania & Reading Railroad and the New York Central Railroad, and an alliance with the whole Vanderbilt system. The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company are the largest producers of anthracite coal in the country. In the year 1883, it mined 13,700,290 net tons of coal. Its largest competitor mined 7,024,386 net tons. The exceptionally good quality of the Reading Company's coal, its enormous capacity of production, and its unequalled facilities for transportation have enabled Pratt, Parker & Co., within the three years of the firm's existence, to take the leading position in the anthracite coal trade in the West. They carry stocks of anthracite at all important ports on Lakes Michigan and Superior; seven large whole-

sale yards in Chicago, besides a large number of retail yards, are supplied with anthracite coal entirely by them. At Superior City, at the head of Lake Superior, they have large investments in dock property. One of the docks in which they are there interested is larger and more complete in its machinery and appointments for unloading and handling of coal than any other on the western lakes. From this point they supply the trade at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and other points in the Northwest. The sales of Pratt, Parker & Co., for the year 1884, have been principally in the territory lying between Green Bay and Marquette, Mich., on the northeast; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn., on the southeast; El Paso del Norte, Old Mexico, on the southwest; and Bismarck, Dakota, on the northwest. They have made considerable shipments to each of the above points. They deal largely in Morris Run, Blossburg, and also in Churchill Brier Hill coals. They are the owners of the Albright-Wilmington Coal Company, whose mines are at Braidwood, Ill., and sell the product of that company.

FRANCIS S. PEABODY is a native of Chicago, and was born in July, 1859, and is the son of Francis B. Peabody, a well known real-estate dealer and financial agent of this city. Francis S. prepared for college at Exeter, N. H. He entered Yale College, and graduated from that institution in 1881. He intended to fit himself for one of the learned professions, but having a taste for commercial affairs, entered the coal trade in 1881, in which he has been very successful, his sales amounting to \$10,000 per month.

EUGENE F. WAGER has been in the coal business fifteen years; first at Gardiner, Ill., as manager of coal mines, where he remained six years, and then went to Covington, Ind., as manager for the Fountain County Coal Mining Company; and, in 1883, went to Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill., where he had the management of the coal mines four years; and then, in 1880, came to Chicago where he has done an extensive business. He is now interested in the Ware patent telephone resonator, an adjustable mouth-piece and a valuable improvement. He was born on February 15, 1848, in Delaware County, N. Y., the son of Ira and Sarah A. (Foot) Wager. His father was a carpenter, and when the War of the Rebellion broke out he entered the service in the 17th Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, serving nearly three years, but was discharged for disability just before the expiration of his term of service, and died in 1874. Eugene obtained a good business education in the public schools, paying his own way by laboring on a farm and clerking in stores; and thus is a self-made man in every respect. He was married on May 24, 1871, to Miss Evelyn L. Nichols. They have one daughter,—Mabel G.

W. C. WYMAN & Co. are among the original shippers of Hocking Valley coal (known as the Ohio Central coal), owning their mines and railroad, with termini at Toledo and on the Ohio River. This company operates five thousand cars, selling principally to rolling-mills and large manufacturing; they sell two hundred thousand tons annually in the Chicago limits, the amount sold at other points in the Northwest and Canada. They have docks at Duluth and Milwaukee, which are also distributing points. They have had an office in Chicago for three years last past, which is under the personal management of Walter C. Wyman. Mr. Wyman was born at Boston, Mass., in 1850, and is the son of Richard F. Wyman, who came to Chicago about twenty years ago and is a well-known business man in this city. He was associated with his son until the death of the former, which occurred two years ago.

FRED G. HARTWELL, coal merchant, is a son of Abraham V. and Margaret Hartwell, and was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., on August 1, 1858. His parents came to this city in 1866, where he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age. He then left his studies and began business life in his father's coal office, at Twelfth-street Bridge. From minor desk-duties, he became familiar with the details of the business, and, when competent, assumed the superintendency of the establishment. In 1882, he continued the business at the same stand, in connection with James J. Kelly, under the firm name of Hartwell & Kelly. At the end of two years thereafter, the firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Hartwell removed his office to more central and commodious quarters, at No. 170 Dearborn Street, where he has continued in the coal business under the style of F. G. Hartwell Coal Company, with yard at the old stand on Twelfth Street. Mr. Hartwell is one of the youngest men in the trade in this city, but is thoroughly posted in his line of business, and is held in high esteem in the social and business world.

JOHN JOSEPH CORCORAN, coal merchant, is a son of John and Ellen Corcoran, and was born at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, on January 17, 1852. When he was three years of age his parents came to this city, and since have made Chicago their home. He received his education from the Christian Brothers (St. Patrick's School), and finished by a thorough course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. At thirteen years of age he entered the employ of Edwin Walker, stone dealer, Lemont, where he remained until

the spring of 1864, when he came to Chicago and continued in his service two years. It was at this time that he attended Bryant & Stratton's College. In the following spring, he engaged with Culliton & Sprague, commission merchants, who were then located in the old Chamber of Commerce Building, and remained with them until the fall of 1868. At that time he entered the employ of Goit & Curtiss, coal dealers, on the river at Van Buren Street, in the capacity of salesman. In May, 1872, that firm was succeeded by O. W. Goit, with whom he continued, and, upon the decease of Mr. Goit, the business was conducted by his executors until May 1, 1883, when Mr. Corcoran purchased the business, and has since been actively engaged in the coal trade. Mr. Corcoran was married on September 19, 1878, to Miss Maggie E. Bourke, daughter of Ulick Bourke, well known as a leading furniture dealer of this city. They have three children,—Edward J., William L. and Vincent A.

EDWARD FITCH WEST, coal merchant, is a son of Samuel C. and Harriet West, and was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on April 22, 1840. He attended school until fourteen years of age, and then began commercial life in the employ of Hopkins & Rae, dry goods merchants of Syracuse, N. Y., with whom he remained three years. He then engaged with DeForest & Sherwood, in the same line of business, at Cleveland, Ohio, and continued in their employ fifteen years, of which time he was manager for eight years. In January, 1871, he came to this city and was associated with his father and brother, Andrew F., in the coal business, under the firm name of West & Sons, at the Erie-street bridge. Immediately after the fire of October 9, 1871, he returned to Cleveland, and resumed his former position with DeForest & Sherwood. In 1875, he came back to this city and engaged in the coal trade. He formed a co-partnership in the following spring with Daniel McGary, under the firm name of West, McGary & Co., and established a yard and office at Twenty-third Street and Archer Avenue, where they did business six years; since which time he has continued in the coal trade at his present location at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Clark streets. He handles only the finer grades of coal and has the largest family trade on the South Side. It is owing to his ingenuity and perseverance that the process of unloading coal from vessels, etc., known as Hunt's elevated railway, became a success. Mr. West was married on October 12, 1865, to Miss Carrie Frost, of Batavia, N. Y. They have one daughter,—Grace.

ANDREW GUSTAVE JOHNSON, coal merchant, is a son of Eric and Anna C. Johnson, and was born at Erebro, Sweden, on March 26, 1849. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city. At the age of eighteen he went to sea, in the trade between Hamburg, Germany, and foreign ports, following a sailor's life five years, during which time he visited nearly all of the seaports known to commerce. In 1871, he came to New York, and made a trip to Porto Rico in the coasting trade, and in the fall of that year came West to this city. He was engaged in the lake marine until 1873, when he went into the grocery business, near the corner of Townsend Street and Chicago Avenue, where he remained one year. After disposing of this establishment, he entered the employ of the Eureka Coal Company, and continued with them four years in charge of their dock and yard. The following year he spent in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, from which he graduated, after taking a full course of study. He returned to the coal business, and engaged with the Silver Creek Coal Company; then was in the employ of J. D. Stone and Langdon, Richardson & Co., two years. In August, 1882, he established himself in his present line of business at No. 95 Division Street, where he has since been located, under the style of A. G. Johnson & Co. Mr. Johnson mar-

ried, in 1883, Miss Laura Wullweber of Chicago. They have one daughter,—Vinetta.

JASON D. STONE was born at Streator, Ill., on August 17, 1848, the son of Jacob G. and Lydia (Eels) Stone. He received his education in the public schools, and, in 1870, dug coal in the mines at Streator, laboring there about one year. He then went to St. Charles, where he engaged in the coal trade another year, and then came to Chicago and entered at once into the coal trade, continuing ten years and doing an extensive business. He then sold out to the Western Fuel & Charcoal Company, since which time he has acted as their manager. He has also acted as agent for several mines, and is manager of the Coal Creek Mine, in Indiana, handling 240,000 tons of coal and 250,000 bushels of charcoal yearly. He has also the agencies of the Hecla Powder Company and the Ohio Powder Company. Mr. Stone is an active, energetic man, and gives prompt attention to each branch of his business. He is a member of Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M., and of Elwood M. Jarrett Chapter, No. 176, R. A. M. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Emma Bowen, of this city. They have two children, Josephine and Charles Edward.

H. ALEXANDER BISCHOFF, editor of The Black Diamond and manager of the Bureau of Coal Statistics, is a son of John G. and Louisa Bischoff, and was born in Chicago, on June 2, 1843. He began business life at the age of fourteen with the firm of Ross & Foster, on Lake Street, with whom he remained one year; then was employed by J. M. Adsit, banker, for one year. With the restlessness of youth, he traveled and worked his way to St. Louis. After sojourning in New Orleans a short time, he returned to St. Louis and subsequently continued his pedestrian tour toward this city. Upon reaching Bloomington, he secured employment for the winter, and in the following spring came to Chicago and entered the dry goods house of Mannheim Bros. At the first call for troops, in 1861, he enlisted with the company of the Turner Cadets, and went with his command to Cairo. Two months later he was mustered out, in order to re-enlist in the one-year service, and joined the 24th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He saw active service in the Army of the Cumberland, and upon receiving an honorable discharge in 1862, entered the service of the United States Sanitary Commission as corresponding secretary. He was connected with the western department at Louisville, Ky., until 1865, and after taking the department archives to New York City, remained there in the employ of the Commission until 1866. He then returned to Louisville, and was engaged by Meyer Bros., tobacco and cigar merchants, as traveling salesman, and, in the following year, came back to Chicago and took a position as bookkeeper in the furniture establishment of Charles Wippo. He afterward was in business, in connection with Emil Biedermann, in house furnishing, etc., at No. 137 North Clark Street, where the firm was burned out on October 7, 1869. They resumed business, and added the department of plumbing, gas-fitting, etc., to their establishment, until the fire of 1871 again destroyed their house. They were among the first to re-open business at No. 151 North Clark Street, with a branch store on the corner of Van Buren and State streets. They were among the sufferers during the panic of 1874, and Mr. Bischoff gave up commercial life to enter the musical profession. He traveled with Theodore Thomas during the concert seasons of 1875, 1876 and 1877. In 1880, he taught music at Cleveland, Ohio, afterward returning to Chicago. He established the bureau of coal statistics of this city, and is now engaged in that business, and is also the editor of The Black Diamond, a publication devoted to the coal interests. Mr. Bischoff was married on April 11, 1871, to Miss Hattie A. Mize, of Akron, O. They have two children,—Gertrude and Bessie.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The exigencies of the winter succeeding the fire laid the foundation for a great transformation in the society and social life of the city. So many church circles were entirely broken up, and such multitudes of people were transferred from one division of the city to another, that new ties and associations were formed. During this season were sown the seeds of acquaintanceship and intimacy from which ripened many of the organizations of the social or artistic character which now exist. Then the Apollo Club came into being. At this time, too, was born the Athenæum, which was an outgrowth of the necessity which then existed for providing for the young men whose ordinary modes of passing their leisure time had been destroyed. Thence, dates the foundation of that really metropolitan society, which, ignoring those bounds of church or faction that are so apt to hedge about the earlier associations of a city, includes within its circle all of kindred mind. The "reception" of to-day differs no more widely from the "tea-party" of an earlier stage of development, than does the society of the present from that of the past. While its strata are marked and its distinctions sharp, its ramifications are more wide-spread and its bounds more extended. The receptions accorded by society to the celebrities who have visited Chicago, have been a marked feature of the past decade. Distinguished foreigners and prominent Americans (statesmen and military leaders, as well as those who have achieved distinction in art, music or letters) have alike been received with a round of entertainments, in which society and the clubs have vied to deepen the feeling of Chicago's hospitality.

This development of club life, too, which has been another distinguishing feature of the period, is one of more than ordinary significance. While, at all stages of their careers, men are drawn together in social organizations for one purpose or another, in the earlier life of a growing community the demands of business are too exacting, and the contest for wealth too fierce, to admit of the entire gratification of the instincts for social communion and luxurious surroundings which are found in club life. So the advent of this element in a city's life marks an era in the growth of the community. It indicates that the business ventures which have long been so carefully watched have reached a safe haven; that the commercial interests are secure; and that the men by whose unceasing vigilance the city has been conducted to prosperity, have reaped the reward of their labors, and possess the means and leisure wherewith to gratify their tastes for elegance and ease. This period appears to have dawned on Chicago about six or seven years after the fire, when the anxieties consequent upon the re-establishment of business and the recuperation from the financial depression succeeding, had resulted in the firm grounding of her commerce and industries. Then were organized most of the clubs which now form so prominent a factor in the social activities of the city.

The development of these higher orders of social life by no means augurs the extinction of the varied forms of an earlier period. A growing city must ever embrace all stages of social progress. The lyceum and

debating society of a primitive civilization; the societies for the acquisition of a literary education by those whose daily life of toil precludes much study,—are present, side by side, with the varied forms of church activity.

In all strata of society, little coteries and associations for pleasure or improvement are formed; but it is beyond the scope of this work to follow or particularize them.

THE CHICAGO CLUB.

The club history of Chicago had its inception in the comparative oblivion suggested to the average Chicagoan by the year 1861. In May of that year, a number of gentlemen put together the foundation on which the present Chicago Club stands. This small circle included M. C. Stearns, W. F. Coolbaugh, C. T. Wheeler, N. K. Fairbank, Andrew T. Dickey, John J. Jones, William B. Ogden, J. Mason Parker, James Robb and T. J. S. Flint. The first organization was known as the Dearborn Club; Hon. William B. Ogden was its first president James Robb vice-president, and J. Mason Parker secretary and treasurer.

The original club rooms were in the top story of the old Portland Block, on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. The facilities for indulging in good dinners, ever a foremost club proclivity, were primitive. A negro steward, who on his small stove in a side pantry could produce an occasional rasher of bacon and a cup of good coffee, represented the catering department. With such limited facilities, in War times, and with the true club spirit scarcely as yet existing in the city, the Dearborn Club struggled along for two years; and finally paid its debts and turned the keys of its club-rooms over to the lessors, having disposed of its effects and furniture. This was in the latter part of 1863. For the following five years there was no social club of this character in Chicago.

In 1868, the spirit of the old Dearborn Club was revived through some of its original members, reinforced by a number of new Chicagoans, and the Chicago Club was organized. The meeting at which this was effected was held at the Sherman House, in December, about forty being present. A charter was issued on March 25, 1869, with Philip Wadsworth, Charles B. Farwell, Octavius Badger, Emery Washburn, Jr., George Henry Wheeler, Edmond Carrey and William J. Barney, as incorporators. The officers of the first year were Ezra B. McCagg, president; Philip Wadsworth, vice-president; John J. Jones, secretary; Edward I. Tinkham, treasurer. The first executive committee was composed of Charles B. Farwell, Henry R. Pierson, N. K. Fairbank, George R. Whitman, William J. Barney, Anson Stager, Wilbur F. Storey, Wirt Dexter and John DeKoven.

The residence of Henry Farnum, on Michigan Avenue, adjacent to Adams Street, was secured as the first club-house. This was a very spacious and elegant building for the period, and considered a somewhat ambitious home for a new organization in an untried field. The event, however, justified the venture, and

here the Club led a tranquil existence, with occasional additions to its membership, up to October, 1871.

In the great fire it saved nothing but a basket of silverware and the original picture of Sheridan's Ride. The life of the Club itself, by this time a strong and united body, was unhurt by the disaster. It at once

The capital stock of the company was \$130,000, afterward increased to \$160,000, of which the full amount was expended in the erection of the building. The Chicago Club has bought of its stock to the present amount of about \$50,000, with the view of finally re-incorporating it. To N. K. Fairbank, for ten years past its president,



CHICAGO CLUB HOUSE.

sought new quarters, and in November, following, moved into the house of B. F. Haddock, at No. 279 Michigan Avenue, which was leased with the furniture. During its two years' stay there, prominent additions were made to the membership. In 1873, a removal was made to the former residence of T. J. S. Flint, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Peck Court, where the Club remained until the opening of its new club-house, at Nos. 43-45 Monroe Street, in August, 1876.

The Chicago Club-house was built by an association of members calling themselves the Dearborn Club, who became duly incorporated with that special end in view.

perhaps belongs, more than to any other one man, the credit for the prompt and successful completion of the Club's present quarters. By eminently successful management, the building association, of which he was chief promoter and the most liberal contributor, has paid its stockholders a yearly dividend of six per cent. on the investment.

The history of the Chicago Club for the past decade is a record of which any social organization might justly be proud. That which is representative of our city's progress in its highest sense has found its center here. The members are men of social and commercial

mark, the builders of the city and the upholders of its progress. They have entertained, from year to year, at public receptions, and with that hospitality for which the Club is celebrated, the most distinguished citizens of all nations. In 1879, a memorable banquet was given to General Grant; three presidents have, in their turn, been entertained; and on the occasion of the visit of Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, in 1880, honors were worthily paid to the royal guests. The club-house has been the favorite resort of distinguished foreigners, and its registers contain the names of nearly every notable from foreign lands who has visited this country of late years. Its list of non-resident members includes prominent men of nearly every State in the Union, and numbers nearly one-fourth of its resident membership.

The number of resident members on April 1, 1885, was four hundred and twenty-six; of non-resident members, one hundred and three; and of army and navy members, seven; showing a total register of five hundred and thirty-six.

Notwithstanding the somewhat exclusive policy adopted, the membership is constantly increasing. The management of the Club has practically been in the same hands for years, the institution being conservative in this as in other respects. Its officers from the time of organization have been—

1869—President, Ezra B. McCagg; Vice-President, Philip Wadsworth; Secretary, John J. Jones; Treasurer, Edward I. Tinkham.

1870—President, Ezra B. McCagg; Vice-President, Philip Wadsworth; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Jones.

1871—President, Ezra B. McCagg; Vice-President, Philip Wadsworth; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Jones.

1872—President, Philip A. Hall; Vice-President, George F. Rumsey; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Jones.

1873—President, Philip A. Hall; Vice-President, David A. Gage; Secretary and Treasurer, John J. Jones.

1874—President, Philip A. Hall; Vice-President, Franklin MacVeagh; Secretary and Treasurer, Francis Morgan.

1875—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Anson Stager; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.

1876—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Anson Stager; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.

1877—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Marshall Field; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.

1878—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Marshall Field; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.

1879—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Marshall Field; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Scott Keith.

1880—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Marshall Field; Secretary and Treasurer, Preston C. Maynard.

1881—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Stephen F. Gale; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry C. Bannard.

1882—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, W. Scott Keith; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry C. Bannard.

1883—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Charles D. Hamill; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Montgomery.

1884—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, Charles D. Hamill; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas S. Kirkwood.

1885—President, Nathaniel K. Fairbank; Vice-President, John DeKoven; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas S. Kirkwood. Committee—John DeKoven, Thomas S. Kirkwood, Edward E. Flint, James B. Runkion, Nathaniel S. Jones, James H. Walker, James C. Peasley, Abbott L. Adams, and Frederic A. Keep.

CALUMET CLUB.

In the early spring of 1878, a small number of young men agitated the question of forming a social club. A paper was circulated, and, on the evening of April 4, 1878, a meeting was held. One hundred and twenty persons had already signified their intention to join the club, the large increase over the limit of fifty members having been caused by the desire of a number of elderly

business men, to obtain suitable quarters where they could pass their leisure moments. At this preliminary meeting, a name was decided upon, and, on April 13, 1878, a charter was received from the Secretary of State, authorizing the incorporation of the Calumet Club as a private social organization. The name "Calumet," synonymous of good-will and kindly greeting, was an especially appropriate title, and the "pipe of peace" has since been used by the club as an emblem of such fraternity.

The officers of the club for the first year were—

General Anson Stager, president; Charles J. Barnes, vice-president; Frederick B. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. Directors, Charles J. Barnes, William Chisholm, Joseph G. Coleman, Charles W. Drew, Augustus N. Eddy, Edwin F. Getchell, Samuel J. Glover, Edson Keith, Robert L. Perry, Anson Stager, and Frederick B. Tuttle.

The large residence on the northeast corner of Michigan Avenue and Eighteenth Street was secured for a club-house, under a three years' lease, and was informally opened to the members on April 14, 1878. The dedication of the house occurred on April 30, when a reception was given by the president and directors. Another reception of members and ladies occurred on June 30. In the following October, the Club gave a very successful art reception, which was quite noteworthy for an institution not then six months old. A month later, the State Microscopical Society was entertained; and on January 24, 1879, a reception was tendered to Miss Minnie Hauck, the prima donna, in recognition of the efforts made by her in previous years on behalf of the sufferers by the great fire. On November 17, 1879, the Club entertained General and Mrs. U. S. Grant, on their return from their tour round the world.

Its growing popularity and increasing membership warned the Calumet Club that before many seasons more commodious quarters must be sought. In September, 1881, after due consideration, it was decided to build. Ground was at once broken on the lot at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twentieth Street, which was purchased by the organization, and a brick and stone building was erected, of the Romanesque order of architecture, elegant in appearance, magnificent in proportions, and containing every attribute of wealth and ease. This was opened on April 21, 1883, by a reception.

A description of the edifice can give but a faint idea of the handsome interior. From the imposing entrance, on Twentieth Street, the visitor enters the main hall, 40 by 30 feet in size. To the right is the office; directly in front, a broad stairway leads to the upper floor; on the left, a capacious and old-fashioned fireplace invites by its luxurious warmth and glow. Adjoining the main hall, on the extreme right, is the billiard parlor, containing eight tables; and opening from this is a well-appointed café. The reading-room occupies the entire Michigan Avenue side of the main floor, and is luxuriously furnished and handsomely finished in different woods. The portraits and paintings in this apartment are notable art objects. A full-length portrait in oil, 8 by 13 feet, of the late General Ulysses S. Grant, painted by Thomas Le Clear, of New York, is the latest acquisition; and a full-length oil portrait, 10 by 15 feet, of Hon. John Wentworth, presented by him to the Club, painted by Healy, is on the same wall. Another famous picture is the "Council of War," painted by G. P. A. Healy, and presented by the artist to Hon. E. B. McCagg, the present owner, which represents President Lincoln in consultation with Generals Grant and Sher-

man and Commodore Porter. Portraits of General Anson Stager and Edson Keith, ex-presidents of the Club; a half-length crayon of General P. H. Sheridan; an oil-portrait of the late John McCullough, as "Virginius," owned by John B. Carson; and a collection of eight handsome paintings loaned to the Club by Albert A. Munger, also adorn the walls of the reading-room. The lot and building cost \$200,000 and the furnishings an additional \$50,000.

The membership of the Calumet Club embraces a fair sprinkling of all vocations, while its chief components are the business men of the city. There are five hundred and eighty-one regular members, and twenty-eight non-resident members, scattered between Paris, France, and San Francisco.

The annual art reception of the Club has become an established institution. At the exhibit in December, 1885, ninety-six paintings were displayed. A movement has been made to organize an art association within the Club, whose duty it will be to attend to this feature. Since opening the new house there have been two art receptions, two annual receptions, two old settlers' receptions, a reception by John Wentworth, the members' annual banquet and ball, and the last reception, given by the president and directors on January 25, 1886,—all notable society events.

The officers and directors of the Club, from the first organization, have been —

1878—Anson Stager, president; Charles J. Barnes, vice-president; Frederick B. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer; Charles J. Barnes, William Chisholm, Joseph G. Coleman, Charles W. Drew, Augustus N. Eddy, Edwin F. Getchell, Samuel J. Glover, Edson Keith, Robert L. Perry, Anson Stager, Frederick B. Tuttle, directors.

1879—Anson Stager, president; Charles J. Barnes, vice-president; Frederick B. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer; Charles J. Barnes, Watson F. Blair, William Chisholm, Charles W. Drew, Augustus N. Eddy, James B. Goodman, Edson Keith, Robert L. Perry, Anson Stager, Frederick B. Tuttle, A. G. Van Schaick, directors.

1880—Anson Stager, president; Edson Keith, first vice-president; A. G. Van Schaick, second vice-president; Frederick B. Tuttle, secretary and treasurer; Watson F. Blair, Xavier L. Otis, Robert L. Perry, Anson Stager, Frederick B. Tuttle, A. G. Van Schaick, directors.

1881—Edson Keith, president; J. W. Doane, first vice-president; Frederick B. Tuttle, second vice-president; Horace Williston, secretary and treasurer; William A. Angell, *Chauncy J. Blair, *Alfred Cowles, J. W. Doane, James B. Goodman, Edson Keith, J. J. Knickerbocker, Xavier L. Otis, Robert L. Perry, George M. Pullman, †William H. Sard, †Frederick B. Tuttle, Horace Williston, directors.

1882—Edson Keith, president; J. W. Doane, first vice-president; Alfred Cowles, second vice-president; Horace Williston, secretary; Chauncy J. Blair, treasurer; A. A. Bigelow, E. E. Chandler, Alfred Cowles, J. W. Doane, William A. Fuller, Albert Hayden, *Edson Keith, William S. Knight, †J. J. Knickerbocker, H. J. Macfarland, Horace Williston, John H. Wren, directors.

1883—Edson Keith, president; J. W. Doane, first vice-president; Alfred Cowles, second vice-president; William S. Knight,

secretary; Chauncy J. Blair, treasurer; A. A. Bigelow, E. E. Chandler, Alfred Cowles, J. W. Doane, William A. Fuller, C. T. Howe, Edson Keith, J. J. Knickerbocker, William S. Knight, H. J. Macfarland, John S. Wren, directors.

1884—J. W. Doane, president; Alfred Cowles, first vice-president; H. J. Macfarland, second vice-president; T. R. Jenkins, secretary; Chauncy J. Blair, treasurer; John M. Clark, Alfred Cowles, J. W. Doane, John B. Hughes, T. R. Jenkins, W. B. Keep, H. J. Macfarland, R. B. Marten, Pliny B. Smith, W. A. Thompson, James Van Inwagen, directors.



CALUMET CLUB HOUSE.

1885—J. W. Doane, president; H. J. Macfarland, first vice-president; John M. Clark, second vice-president; T. R. Jenkins, secretary; George L. Otis, treasurer; S. B. Barker, Arthur J. Caton, John M. Clark, J. W. Doane, E. F. Henderson, John B. Hughes, T. R. Jenkins, William B. Keep, H. J. Macfarland, Ferd. W. Peck, W. A. Thompson, directors.

THOMAS R. JENKINS, secretary of the Calumet Club and ex-president of the Farragut Boat Club, is a member of the well-known dry goods commission firm of Jenkins, Kreer & Co. He was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., in November, 1848, but was reared in the West, his family removing to Wisconsin when he was a lad. He was educated at Oshkosh, graduating from the high school in 1866. After finishing his studies he apprenticed himself as a druggist's clerk, and served three years in a pharmacy at Berlin, Wisconsin. In 1868, he came to Chicago, and entered into the employ of Field, Leiter & Co. He was engaged as general utility man in the offices of that house for one year, and for the following nine years was credit man, and had general charge of the books of the retail department of Field, Leiter & Co. In 1879, he resigned his position and took a trip to Europe to recruit his health. On his return, the firm of Klapp, Jenkins & Co. was organized, and they commenced a foreign and domestic dry goods commission business, which has been carried on most successfully up to the present time. In July, 1884, Mr. Klapp retired from the firm and John J. Kreer purchased his interest, the firm name then changing to Jenkins, Kreer & Co. In 1874, Mr. Jenkins was importuned to join the

* Resigned. † Elected to fill vacancy.

Farragut Boat Club, and, with hopes of aiding his then poor health by the manual exercise of boating, he became a member of the Club, and has since occupied various prominent positions in that organization. In April, 1875, he was elected vice-president of the Club and in the following October was made its president, holding the office for five consecutive years. He has since served on several committees, among them being that of ways and means for taking measures toward the erection of the Club's present handsome home. Mr. Jenkins was an original member of the Calumet Club, and, in 1884, was elected secretary of the same, holding that office at the present time. He is also a member of the Washington Park Club and of Garden City Council, No 202, of the Royal Arcanum.

THE OLD SETTLERS.—In February, 1871, some attempt was made to organize an Old Settlers' Society, but the meetings held resulted in nothing of importance,

from the first, under the direct supervision of a committee of old settlers, which is composed of all members of the Calumet Club whose residence in Chicago antedates 1840. The original committee was composed of Silas B. Cobb, Franklin D. Gray, Mark Kimball, James H. Rees, Marcus C. Stearns, Frederick Tuttle, and Joel C. Walter; and the changes in the committee since have been through the deaths of James H. Rees and Thomas Hoyne, and the admission to membership of John M. Van Osdel, John Wentworth, A. G. Burley, Horatio G. Loomis and Jerome Beecher. The invitations to the last annual banquet numbered nearly four hundred and fifty. Each recurring occasion has served to revive



HON. AND MRS. CALVIN DE WOLF.

and the work of gathering historical facts of the early days of Chicago remained dormant, and had it not been for the careful and energetic labor of the Calumet Club this valuable work would have never been performed. In May, 1879, the Calumet Club extended an invitation for a reception to the old settlers,—those who had come to Chicago prior to the year 1840, and had at that time attained their majority. These receptions, since held once each year, have been productive of much good, and the Club has taken a special pride in conserving and invoking history on their behalf. In the club-house is an apartment devoted solely to the uses and memories of early Chicagoans, and called the "Old Settlers' Room," where may be found portraits of all of the more prominent pioneers and a number of interesting relics. Among the latter are the famous Mark Beaubien fiddle (now three-stringed and voiceless) and the historical tomahawk and peace-pipe of Captain William Wells, who was slaughtered by the Indians on August 15, 1812. Year by year, the Calumet Club adds to this collection, and its registers and records of the pioneers are gradually growing more complete.

The banquet occurring in May of each year has been

many old memories and renew old acquaintanceship, as well as awakening a new interest in, and furnishing much valuable matter for, early history.

It is the pride of the Calumet Club to foster the feature it has thus undertaken, in every way. From its records is obtained the following list of settlers, of age and resident in Chicago prior to 1840, and living at this date (December 13, 1885), with their places of residence:

Ackley Benjamin F., No. 422 West Washington Street, Chicago.
 Adams Charles, Norwalk, Conn.
 Adsit James M., No. 400 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
 Allen Edward R., Aurora, Ill.
 Ambrose Rev. Joshua E., Reedsburg, Sauk Co., Wis.
 Ament Edward G., No. 160 LaSalle Street, Chicago.
 Armstrong T. R., Central Hotel, Chicago.
 Atzel Tobias, Downer's Grove, Ill.
 Bailey Amos, Pacheco, Contra Costa Co., Cal.
 Bailey Henry, No. 355 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
 Baldwin William Anson, No. 365½ Illinois Street, Chicago.
 Balestier Joseph N., Brattleboro', Vt.
 Bartlett Charles Herbert, Diamond Lake, Lake Co., Ill.
 Bascom Rev. Flavel, Hinsdale, Ill.
 Bass J. W., St. Paul, Minn.
 Bassett George, No. 710 Hubbard Street, Chicago.
 Batchelor Ezra, No. 153 LaSalle Street, Chicago.
 Bates John, No. 275 State Street, Chicago.
 Beebe Henry T., No. 3152 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
 Beecher Jerome, No. 241 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Beggs Rev. Stephen R., Plainfield, Ill.
 Berdel Charles, No. 201 West Randolph Street, Chicago.
 Berg Anton, No. 305 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
 Berg Joseph, No. 75 Honoré Street, Chicago.
 Berry Isaac B., Paw Paw, Ill.
 Bishop James E., No. 49 Lincoln Avenue, Denver, Colo.

- Black Francis, Hampton, Ill.
 Blackman Edwin, No. 241 Erie Street, Chicago.
 Blake L. S., Racine, Wis.
 Bond William, Somanauk, DeKalb Co., Ill.
 Bosworth Increase Child, Elgin, Ill.
 Botsford Jabez Kent, No. 1704 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Boyer Valentine Anrand, No. 490 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago.
 Brackett William W., No. 259 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York.
 Bradley Asa Foster, Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill.
 Bradley David, No. 63 North Desplaines Street, Chicago.
 Bradley Sidney S., Sheldon, O'Brien Co., Iowa.
 Bridges Thomas B., Oak Park, Ill.
 Brock John S., San Francisco, Cal.
 Brookes Joshua, Galena, Ill.
 Brookes Samuel Marsden, San Francisco, Cal.
 Brown Andrew Jesse, Evanston, Ill.
 Brown Charles Everts, Glencoe, Lake Co., Ill.
 Brown Lemuel, Lemont, Ill.
 Brown Nathaniel J., Lemont, Ill.
 Brown W. H., Lake City, Cal.
 Bryan Frederick Augustus, No. 1 Bryan Place, Chicago.
 Buel James M., No. 1923 South Clark Street, Chicago.
 Buell Elijah, Lyons, Iowa.
 Burley Arthur Gilman, No. 1620 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Burley Augustus Harris, No. 254 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
 Burley Charles, Exeter, N. H.
 Burroughs Lester M., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.
 Butler John H., Park Ridge, Ill.
 Butler William H., Hobart, Ind.
- Caldwell John, Bloom, Cook Co., Ill.
 Cannack John, Evanston, Ill.
 Campbell James, No. 2634 Calumet Avenue, Chicago.
 Campbell Stephen, Racine, Wis.
 Carpenter Philo, No. 436 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.
 Carter Thomas Butler, No. 55 Twentieth Street, Chicago.
 Caster W. H., Niles, Mich.
 Caswell Sidney, No. 3738 Langley Avenue, Chicago.
 Caton John Dean, No. 1900 Calumet Avenue, Chicago.
 Caton William P., Joliet, Ill.
 Chadwick Edmund S., Beloit, Wis.
 Chamberlin Rev. Jacob Sherrill, Robin's Nest, Ill.
 Christie John, Wheaton, Ill.
 Churchill Jesse, Riverside, Ill.
 Clarke Abraham Fuller, Marietta, Ga.
 Clarke Henry W., No. 113 Adams Street, Chicago.
 Clarke Samuel Clarke, Marietta, Ga.
 Cleaver Charles, Ellis Avenue and Forty-second Street, Chicago.
 Clement Stephen, No. 281 Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Cliff James, Racine, Wis.
 Cobb Silas B., No. 3334 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Coldwell Archibald, Black Creek, Outagamie Co., Wis.
 Colvin Edwin, No. 1511 College Avenue, Racine, Wis.
 Cook Isaac, St. Louis, Mo.
 Couch James, Tremont House, Chicago.
 Crocker Hans, No. 223 Tenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Crocker Josiah D., No. 1023 Warren Avenue, Chicago.
 Culver John B., Glencoe, Lake Co., Ill.
 Cushing Nathaniel Sawyer, Lombard, Ill.
- Day General Hannibal, —
 Densmore Eleazer W., No. 2328 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 DeWolf Calvin, No. 3800 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago.
 Dexter Albert Augustus, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago.
 Delanty Michael, No. 127 West Van Buren Street, Chicago.
 Dickenson George L., Crocker, Ottawa Co., Mich.
 Dickey Hugh Thomas, No. 473 Fifth Avenue, New York.
 Dickinson Augustus, No. 660 Thirty-seventh Street, Chicago.
 Dodge Usel S., Niles, Mich.
 Dodson Christian Bowman, Geneva, Ill.
 Dousman T. C., No. 71 Thirtieth Street, Chicago.
 Drummond Thomas, Winfield, DuPage Co., Ill.
 Drury Benjamin C., Rollins, Lake Co., Ill.
 Durant James T., No. 180 Madison Street, Chicago.
 Dyer George R., Baxter Springs, Kan.
- Eddy Ira B., No. 666 Fulton Street, Chicago.
 Edwards Francis Myers, Desplaines, Ill.
 Ellis Thomas S., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Ellis Joel, No. 62 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
 Estes Elijah Stone, Hay View, Milwaukee Co., Wis.
- Fennimore Richard, No. 494 West Monroe Street, Chicago.
 Fergus Robert, No. 244 Illinois Street, Chicago.
 Filler Alanson, Racine, Wis.
 Fish Benjamin Franklin, Niles, Mich.
 Fisher Lucius George, Chicago.
 Flood Peter F., No. 92 South Sangamon Street, Chicago.
 Follansbee Charles, No. 2258 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
 Foote David P., Sodaville, Lin Co., Ore.
 Foster Edward, Lake View, Ill.
 Freeman Robert, Naperville, Ill.
 Freer Lemuel Covell Paine, No. 247 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
- Gage John, Vineland, N. J.
 Gaines William, Wilson Station, Ellsworth Co., Kan.
 Gale Abram, Oak Park, Ill.
 Gale Stephen Francis, No. 55 South Peoria Street, Chicago.
 Gates Philetus Woodworth, No. 52 South Canal Street, Chicago.
 Geble Peter, No. 311 North Franklin Street, Chicago.
 Gill Benjamin E., Geneva Lake, Wis.
 Goodrich Grant, No. 40 Rush Street, Chicago.
 Goodrich Herman B., No. 70 Adams Street, Chicago.
 Goodrich Timothy Watson, No. 544 Astor Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Gould Nathaniel, No. 2216 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
 Goss John, Geneseo, Ill.
 Granger Elihu, Kaneville, Ill.
 Granits Samuel W., No. 1033 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
 Grant James, Davenport, Iowa.
 Grant Levi, Kenosha, Wis.
 Graves Henry, No. 88 Thirty-third Street, Chicago.
 Gray Franklin D., No. 2807 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
 Gray George M., Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.
 Gray John, Jefferson, Ill.
 Gray Joseph Henry, Hyde Park, Ill.
 Green Daniel M., Lisle, DuPage Co., Ill.
 Green Walter E., Manistec, Mich.
 Guild Dr. E. C., Bartlett, Cook Co., Ill.
 Gurnee Walter Smith, No. 7 Nassau Street, New York.
- Hackett John, Beloit, Wis.
 Haines Elijah Middlebrook, Waukegan, Ill.
 Haines John Charles, Waukegan, Ill.
 Hall Benjamin, Wheaton, Ill.
 Hall Joseph, Ottawa, Ill.
 Hall Philip A., No. 4 Clark Street, Chicago.
 Hallam Rev. Isaac Williams, Stonington, Conn.
 Hallock Isaac P., Brayton, Audubon Co., Iowa.
 Hamilton Polemus D., No. 126 Clark Street, Chicago.
 Hanchett John L., No. 371 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
- Harman Daniel H., Waukegan, Ill.
 Harman William, No. 210 South Water Street, Chicago.
 Harmon Edwin R., Aurora, Ill.
 Harmon Isaac Dewey, No. 4333 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.
 Hass Lewis, Chicago.
 Hawley John S., Aurora, Ill.
 Heald Darius, O'Fallon, St. Charles Co., Mo.
 Heatt Robert, No. 615 Lumber Street, Chicago.
 Herrick Charles, Racine, Wis.
 Hubbard W. B., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Hubbard Laurin Palmer, No. 142 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
 Hinkley Samuel Taylor, Elgin, Ill.
 Hitchcock Rev. Luke, No. 3516 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Hoffman Michael, No. 457 LaSalle Avenue, Chicago.
 Holden Charles Newton, No. 542 West Monroe Street, Chicago.
 Hollinshead William, Elkhorn, Wis.
 Horton Deane Son, Chicago.
 Hosmer Charles Bingley, No. 79 Clark Street, Chicago.
 Howard Philip, Meridian, Bosque Co., Texas.
 Hubbard Gurdon Saltonstall, No. 143 Locust Street, Chicago.
 Hubbard Moses, Half Day, Lake Co., Ill.
 Hubbard Thomas R., Bank of Commerce, New York.
 Huguin James R., No. 531 LaSalle Avenue, Chicago.
 Humphrey James Oscar, Willoughby, Ohio.
 Hunt, Bela T., St. Charles, Ill.
 Hunter General David, Washington, D. C.
 Hunter George W., Wilmette, Ill.
 Hurd Dr. L., Kewanee, Ill.
 Hyatt Henry Enos, Mobile, Ala.
- Ives A. B., Bloomington, Ill.
- Jackson John William, No. 449 West Lake Street, Chicago.
 Jefferson Hiram, Desplaines, Ill.
 Jennings John Drake, Southern Hotel, Chicago.
 Johnson John B., Leland, Ill.
 Jones William, Waukegan, Ill.
 Jones Wilson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Kehoe Michael, No. 390 West Twelfth Street, Chicago.
 Kelley James, Winnetka, Ill.
 Kellogg Artemus B., No. 1224 West Madison Street, Chicago.
 Killick James E., Clybourn-avenue Bridge, Chicago.
 Kinbell Martin N., No. 187 LaSalle Street, Chicago.
 King Tutthill, No. 85 Washington Street, Chicago.
 Kingston John Labor, Needville, Juneau Co., Wis.
 Kinney Captain Elijah, Clinton, Henry Co., Mo.
 Knickerbocker H. W., Naperville, Ill.
 Kuhl John, No. 464 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago.
- Laffin Matthew, No. 6 Park Row, Chicago.
 Lampman Henry S., Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., Mich.
 Lane George W., Morris, Ill.
 Lane James, No. 12 Lane Place, Chicago.
 Lange Oscar G., No. 339 South Morgan Street, Chicago.
 Lathrop Samuel, Bristol, Ill.
 Letz Frederick, Chicago.
 Lind Sylvester, Lake Forest, Ill.
 Loomis Henry, Burlington, Vt.
 Loomis Horatio G., No. 125 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.
- McCarthy Owen, No. 192 South Sangamon Street, Chicago.
 McIntock James, Gowen, DuPage Co., Ill.
 McIntire Josiah E., No. 2120 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 McDaniel Alexander, Wilmette, Ill.
 McElowny John, Bloom, Cook Co., Ill.
 McKenzie Ezra, Peru, Ill.
 McMahon Patrick, No. 3729 Forest Avenue, Chicago.
 McMalley William, —
 Magill Julian, Paris, France.
 Manierre Edward, No. 2352 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
 Marshall James Augustus, No. 2906 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Melvin John, No. 182 East Ohio Street, Chicago.
 Merriell George, No. 24 South Sangamon Street, Chicago.
 Miguly Rudolph, No. 2430 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
 Millard Ira, Arlington Heights, Ill.
 Miller Jacob, No. 42 Clybourn Avenue, Chicago.
 Milliken Isaac Lawrence, Monee, Will Co., Ill.
 Mills John Rodney, Chicago.
 Milne Roberts, Lockport, Ill.
 Mitchell Henry, Racine, Wis.
 Mohr M., Walworth, Wis.
 Moloney Matthew S., Belvidere, Ill.
 Moore Amos M., No. 12 Union Park Place, Chicago.
 Morgan Patrick Richard, No. 705 Carroll Avenue, Chicago.
 Morrison Ezekiel, No. 125 Clark Street, Chicago.
 Murray Robert Nelson, Naperville, Ill.
 Myrick Willard F., No. 2967 Vernon Avenue, Chicago.
- Nash Frederick A., Omaha, Neb.
 Neely Alexander, Lincoln, Neb.
 Nelson Andrew, No. 248 Superior Street, Chicago.
 Northam Robert R., Aurora, Ill.
 Norton Nelson R., Alden, Minn.
- Oliver John A., No. 887 West Lake Street, Chicago.
 Osborn Andrew L., La Porte, Ind.
- Parker John, Hinsdale, Ill.
 Parry Samuel, South Bend, Ind.
 Patterson John Gibson, Half Day, Lake Co., Ill.
 Payne William H., Fremont Centre, Ill.
 Peacock Eliza, No. 98 State Street, Chicago.
 Peacock Joseph, No. 287 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Peck Charles Edwin, No. 270 Huron Street, Chicago.
 Pennoyer Henry, Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich.
 Pennoyer James Monroe, Norwood Park, Ill.
 Pennoyer Stephen, Norwood Park, Ill.
 Peters George, Newark, N. J.
 Reis Jacob Nicholas, No. 732 Bowen Avenue, Chicago.
 Pierce Smith D., Belmond, Wright Co., Iowa.
 Pimperton Joseph, Plum River, Ill.
 Plum William V., Aurora, Ill.
 Porter Abel Duncan, LaPorte, Ind.
 Porter Rev. Jeremiah, Detroit, Mich.
 Post Rev. John C., Wichita, Kan.
 Powers William C., No. 198 LaSalle Avenue, Chicago.
 Price Cornelius, No. 1826 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
- Ragan John Grover, Waukegan, Ill.
 Rand Socrates, No. 161 North Carpenter Street, Chicago.
 Reader Daniel L., Aurora, Ill.
 Reid John Adams, No. 55 North Lincoln Street, Chicago.
 Reis Jacob Nicholas, No. 292 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.
 Reynolds Silas, Sugar Grove, Kane Co., Ill.
 Rockwell James, Batavia, Ill.
 Rue John C., No. 131 South Jefferson Street, Chicago.
 Russell Jacob, East Northfield, Ill.
- Sackett Joshua S., Garden Prairie, Boone Co., Ill.

Sackrider Christian, Oakland, Cal.
 Satterlee Meritt Lawrence, No. 2704 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Sawyer Nathaniel, Lake Forest, Ill.
 Sawyer Dr. Sidney, No. 301 Ontario Street, Chicago.
 Scammon Jonathan Young, Hyde Park, Ill.
 Scott Willard, Naperville, Ill.
 Scott Willis, No. 199 West Washington Street, Chicago.
 Sears Edward H., Sterling, Ill.
 Selkirk James, South Haven, Mich.
 Senso John W., Hawkeye, Fayette Co., Iowa.
 Shapley Morgan L., Meridian, Bosque Co., Texas.
 Sherman Alton Smith, Waukegan, Ill.
 Sherman D. S., Waukegan, Ill.
 Sherman J. Sterling, East Northfield, Ill.
 Sherman Oren, No. 345 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
 Skinner Mark, No. 151 Lake Street, Chicago.
 Slater George R., Aurora, Ill.
 Smith Abial, Lockport, Ill.
 Smith Benjamin, No. 63 Aberdeen Street, Chicago.
 Smith Dr. David Shepard, No. 1255 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Smith George, Reform Club, London, Eng.
 Smith Giles W., Leroy, Mower Co., Minn.
 Smith John M., Dundee, Ill.
 Smith Joseph E., No. 83 Warren Avenue, Chicago.
 Solih John, No. 157 South Jefferson Street, Chicago.
 Spaulding S. P., Scammon, Ill.
 Stanton Daniel D., Mystic, Conn.
 Stearns Marcus Cheto, No. 475 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
 Stevens Admiral Thomas H., U. S. N., Erie, Penn.
 Stow Henry M., Chicago.
 Stuart Alexander, Brighton, N. Y.
 Sturtevant Austin D., No. 180 Warren Avenue, Chicago.
 Suterland Charles H., Delavan, Wis.
 Sundaun Samuel Johnson, No. 178 Lake Street, Chicago.
 Sweeney John, Chicago.
 Sweet Alanson, Evanston, Ill.

Talcot Edward Benton, No. 1235 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
 Tanner William Augustus, Aurora, Ill.
 Taylor Augustin Doodat, No. 398 West Taylor Street, Chicago.
 Taylor Edmund Dick, Mendota, Ill.
 Taylor Frances Horace, Niles, Mich.
 Taylor William Harit, Brookline, Mass.
 Temple Peter, Lexington, Mo.
 Thomas Gerhard Henri, Palestine, Ill.
 Towner Norman Kellogg, Upslanti, Mich.
 Trapp Dr. Robinson, No. 1408 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
 Tuller Henry L., Peru, Ill.
 Tuller J. A., Prophetstown, Whitesides Co., Ill.
 Tuller W. G., New York.
 Turner John, Ravenswood, Ill.
 Turner Leighton, Evanston, Ill.
 Tuttle Frederick, No. 3022 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Tuttle Perry Erie, Indianapolis, Ind.

Underwood John Milton, Danvers, Mass.

Vall Walter, Newburg, N. Y.
 Vandercook Charles Raney, Austin, Ill.
 Van Nortwick John, Batavia, Ill.
 Van Osdel Jesse Redder, No. 711 West Monroe Street, Chicago.
 Van Osdel John Mills, No. 41 Clark Street, Chicago.
 Vincent Aiken, No. 96 Archeson Avenue, Chicago.
 Voice John, No. 317 Laughton Street, Chicago.

Wadhams Carlton, South Bend, Ind.
 Wadhams Seth, Elmhurst, Ill.
 Wadsworth Eliza Seymour, No. 393 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
 Wadsworth Julius C., M. & St. P. R. R., New York.
 Wait Charles C., Yorkville, Racine Co., Wis.
 Walt John, Elgin, Ill.
 Walte George Washington, No. 1334 Fortieth Street, Chicago.
 Walker Hodge Ton C., Belvidere, Ill.
 Walter Joel Clark, No. 1732 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Walton Nelson C., San Francisco, Cal.
 Ward George F., Waterloo, Black Hawk Co., Iowa.
 Warner Herman, No. 739 Lake Avenue, Racine, Wis.
 Warner Seth Porter, Austin, Cook Co., Ill.
 Watkins John, Joliet, Ill.
 Wayman Samuel, No. 142 Aberdeen Street, Chicago.
 Wayman William, No. 251 Fulton Street, Chicago.
 Wear John, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Weeks Dr. Jerome F., No. 157 South Clark Street, Chicago.
 Wentworth George, Bay View, Milwaukee Co., Wis.
 Wentworth John, Sherman House, Chicago.
 Wheelock Oda Leonard, No. 3971 Ellis Avenue, Chicago.
 Wicker Joel Hoxie, St. Joseph, Mich.
 Wilcox Erasmus, Highland Park, Ill.
 Wilde George W., Belvidere, Ill.
 Willard Alonzo Joseph, No. 79 Clark Street, Chicago.
 Willard Elsha Wheeler, Newport, R. I.
 Williams Giles, New York.
 Wilson Isaac G., Geneva, Ill.
 Wilson John Lush, Revere House, Chicago.
 Wolcott Henry Huntington, Astoria, N. Y.
 Wood Alonzo Church, No. 69 Clinton Street, Chicago.
 Worthington Daniel, No. 77 Ashland Avenue, Chicago.
 Wright Truman G., Racine, Wis.

Yates Horace H., No. 19 South Peoria Street, Chicago.
 Young Florus B., Petaluma, Sonoma Co., Cal.

Names of ladies invited, residents prior to 1840, in addition to the wives of the old settlers :

Adams Mrs. Hannah, widow of Joseph S., Evanston, Ill.
 Adeock Mrs., No. 225 West Polk Street, Chicago.
 Aldrich Miss Amarel O., Downer's Grove, Ill.
 Aldrich Mrs. Julia Rogers, widow of Horace, Downer's Grove, Ill.
 Atkinson Mrs. Sarah Thomas Gray, widow of Henry, Hyde Park, Ill.
 Ballentine Mrs. Agnes Myer, widow of David, No. 64 Bellevue Place, Chicago.
 Barnes Mrs. Anna M. Fitch, widow of Hamilton, No. 152 South Sauganoun Street, Chicago.
 Beach Mrs. Sarah, widow of John, No. 974 West Madison Street, Chicago.
 Beardsley Mrs. Caroline Gurnsey, widow of Dr. Harrison Hoyt, No. 3850 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago.
 Bidwell Mrs. Maria, widow of George W., No. 1258 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Bishop Mrs. Sophronia Julia Steele, widow of Dardanus, No. 98 DeKalb Street, Chicago.
 Bolles Mrs. Sarah K., widow of Nathan Howard, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Boone Mrs. Louisa M. Smith, widow of Dr. Levi D., No. 3029 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Botsford Mrs. Frances Dolly, widow of Theodore Bennett, No. 2918 Vernon Avenue, Chicago.
 Brewster Mrs. Charlotte Rhines, widow of John, New Lisbon, Wis.
 Brinkerhoff Mrs. Septima S., widow of Dr. John, New York City.

Brown Mrs. Sarah Dunn Howe, widow of Rufus B., No. 45 South Ann Street, Chicago.
 Brown Mrs. Susan L., widow of Joseph E., No. 59 Aberdeen Street, Chicago.
 Burton Mrs. Ann W. Germann, widow of Siles, No. 229 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Butler Miss Hetsey, St. Charles, Ill.

Calhoun Mrs. Pamela C. Hathaway, widow of John, No. 78 Twelfth Street, Chicago.
 Callis Mrs. Susan, Hopkinsville, Christian Co., Ky.
 Carpenter Mrs. Sarah L. Warren, widow of Abel E., Aurora, Ill.
 Childs Mrs. Eliza Woodburn Aiken, widow of Shubael Davis, Evanston, Ill.
 Church Mrs. Rebecca Sherman (Frayne), widow of Thomas, No. 331 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Church Mrs. Roxanna Pike, widow of William Linnaeus, Hyde Park, Ill.
 Clybourn Mrs. Mary Galloway, widow of Archibald, No. 153 Seminary Avenue, Chicago.
 Coffin Mrs. Maria Rhines, widow of Frederick, Oswego, Ill.
 Coffin Mrs. Harriet Delia Dole (Richards), widow of Joseph Warren Chase, Crystal Lake, Ill.
 Connor Mrs. Clarissa Granula, widow of Francis, No. 643 West Adams Street, Chicago.
 Cook Mrs. Amanda S. Newton, widow of Charles W., No. 3241 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Cook Mrs. Thomas, Western Springs, Cook Co., Ill.
 Couch Mrs. Caroline E., widow of Ira, No. 3156 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Curtiss Mrs. Mary, widow of James, Champaign, Ill.

Davis Mrs. Eliza, No. 482 West Twelfth Street, Chicago.
 Davis Mrs. Emma, widow of William H., Highland Park, Ill.
 Davis Mrs. Myra Delia, widow of George, No. 193 South Peoria Street, Chicago.
 Dewey Mrs. Adeline S. Lincoln, widow of Dennis S., Monticello, Iowa.
 Dinock Mrs. Mary Ann Stow, widow of Edward, No. 887 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
 Dorwin Mrs. Arilla B., Berkshire, Toga Co., N. Y.
 Duck Mrs. Charles Hill, Clifton, Ill.
 Dunlap Mrs. Emeline, widow of Mathias L., Savoy, Ill.
 Dyer Mrs. Elizabeth Sebor DeKoven (Hubbard), widow of Thomas, Lake View, Ill.

Eddy Mrs. Cynthia E. King, widow of Philander, Keene, N. H.
 Egan Mrs. William B., No. 624 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
 Elston Mrs. Daniel, Lake View, Ill.

Fay Mrs. Isabelle Kiel Kingston, widow of Harrison Kellogg, Milton, Umatilla Co., Oregon.
 Filkins Mrs. Joseph, No. 373 Webster Avenue, Chicago.
 Forbes Mrs. Elvira Bates, widow of Stephen Van Benschlaer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gage Mrs. Sarah Merrill, widow of Jared, Winnetka, Ill.
 Gear Mrs. Lydia A. Jackson, Howmanville, Cook Co., Ill.
 Green Mrs. Caroline Hilliard, widow of Russell, No. 225 South Green Street, Chicago.

Hadduck Mrs. Louisa Graves, widow of Edward H., No. 2976 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Haight Miss Eliza Helen, Geneva, Ill.
 Handy Mrs. Laura W. Bellows, widow of Henry S., No. 11 Page Street, Chicago.

Hart Mrs. Caroline C., widow of David, River Forest, Cook Co., Ill.
 Heart Mrs. Jane, widow of Daniel H., No. 615 Lombard Street, Chicago.
 Hoard Mrs. Sophronia Conant, widow of Samuel, No. 205 South Morgan Street, Chicago.

Hollister Mrs. Angeline Peck, wife of L. M., Chicago.
 Hooker Mrs. John W., No. 1921 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Howe Mrs. Rose Victor Bailey, widow of Francis, Porter Station, Ind.
 Hoyne Mrs. Lenora M. Temple, widow of Thomas, No. 267 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Hubbard Mrs. Julia Elvira Smith, widow of Henry George, Hotel Bristol, Chicago.
 Hubbard Mrs. Anna Ballou, widow of Theodore, No. 46 College Place, Chicago.

Jones Mrs. Frances Maria Northam, widow of Nathaniel A., No. 1921 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Jones Mrs. Frances Maria VauZandt, widow of Daniel Andrus, No. 110 West Washington Street, Chicago.

Kennicott Mrs. Caroline Chapman, widow of William Henry, No. 90 Thirty-third Street, Chicago.
 Kercheval Mrs. Felleite Hotchkiss, widow of Gholson, No. 204½ Clark Street, Chicago.
 Kimberly Mrs. Maria Theresa Ellis, widow of Dr. Edmund Stoughton, Barrington Station, Ill.
 Kingsbury Mrs. Jane Creed Stebbins, widow of Julius J. Backus, Old Syme, Conn.
 Kinzie Mrs. Robert Allen, No. 3308 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Larrabee Mrs. Mary Margaret Haight, widow of William M., Geneva, Ill.
 Leavenworth Mrs. Elvira C., widow of Jesse H., No. 194 Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Lock Mrs. William, No. 1418 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Lovell Mrs. Madora Huguinin, No. 1042 West Harrison Street, Chicago.
 Lyman Mrs. Sarah Alexander, widow of Daniel, Mendota, Ill.

McConnell Mrs. Charlotte McGlashan, widow of Edward, No. 101 Washington Street, Chicago.
 McGlashan Mrs. Jessie Guthrie, widow of John, No. 311 West Jackson Street, Chicago.

Madette Mrs. Ann Hamilton Reid, widow of George, No. 1928 Calumet Avenue, Chicago.
 Mesner Mrs. Abramice Harmon, widow of Theodore, Bandon, Cook Co., Ill.
 Miller Mrs. Barbara (Sauter) (Claus), widow of William, Bloom, Cook Co., Ill.

Mitchell Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Yard (Talmadge), widow of John Berry, Lake View, Ill.
 Montgomery Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Loton W., No. 2816 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago.
 Moore Mrs. Henry, Yorkville, Kendall Co., Ill.
 Morrison Mrs. Lucy Paul, widow of Orasmus, No. 1510 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.
 Murphy Mrs. Harriet Austin, widow of John, No. 351 West Adams Street, Chicago.

Norton Miss Mary, No. 2022 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

O'Donohue Mrs. Margaret Maria Williams, widow of Patrick, No. 2970 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
 Outhet Mrs. Maria Sherman, widow of John C., Park Ridge, Ill.

Peck Mrs. Mary Kent Wythe, widow of Philip F. W., No. 2254 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Perry Mrs. Abijah S., care Charles G. Wicker, Chicago.

Ramond Mrs. Amella Porter, widow of Benjamin Wright, No. 55 Twentieth Street, Chicago.
 Rees Mrs. Harriet F., widow of James H., Southern Hotel, Chicago.
 Reis Mrs. Elizabeth Baumgarten, widow of Peter, No. 403 State Street, Chicago.

Rhines Mrs. Minerva, widow of Henry, No. 273 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
 Rogers Mrs. Mary B., widow of Edward Kendall, No. 359 Ontario Street, Chicago.
 Sanger Mrs. Catharine McKibben, widow of James Y., No. 2017 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Sayre Mrs. Harriet Lovett, widow of William E., Mont Clare, Cook Co., Ill.
 Schaller Mrs. Andrew, Elgin, Ill.
 Shadle Mrs. Ellen Cadmus, widow of Peter, Evanston, Ill.
 Sheppard Mrs. Samantha Dickinson, No. 510 West Jackson Street, Chicago.
 Simons Mrs. Laura Brouson Sprague, widow of Edward, Pacific, Cook Co., Ill.
 Sinclair Mrs. Jane, widow of Louis George, St. Charles, Ill.
 Sinclair Mrs. Lydia Ann Hicks, widow of James, No. 366 State Street, Chicago.
 Singer Mrs. Ann, widow of Horace M., Lemont, Ill.
 Snow Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of George W., No. 321 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
 Soden Mrs. William H., No. 86 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.
 Steel Mrs. Ashbel, Maywood, Ill.
 Steele Mrs. Rebecca Allen, widow of Jonathan William, No. 184 Goethe Street, Chicago.
 Stein Mrs. Maria A., widow of Charles, Blue Island, Ill.
 Stow Mrs. William H., No. 2326 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Strausel Mrs. Katherine Berg, widow of Martin, Elgin, Ill.
 Taylor Mrs. Mary Olin, widow of Reuben, No. 714 West Washington Street, Chicago.
 Taylor Mrs. Charles, No. 199 South Peoria Street, Chicago.
 Thatcher Mrs. Susanna, widow of David, River Forest, Ill.
 Trautman Mrs. Catherine Walter Vogt, No. 515 North Clark Street, Chicago.
 Tupper Mrs. Chester, Heno, Washoe Co., Nev.
 Tyler Mrs. Sarah M., Stoughton, widow of Elmer, No. 1 Woodlawn Park, Chicago.
 Uplike Mrs. Mary Trowbridge, widow of Peter Lewis, No. 2819 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Walker Mrs. Abigail F., widow of Dolliver, Elgin, Ill.
 Walter Mrs. Eliza Collins, widow of Ethan, West Northfield, Ill.
 Wayman Mrs. Mary Wayman Hoult, widow of James B., No. 734 Carroll Avenue, Chicago.
 Weir Mrs. Mary Catherine Ferline, widow of John B., No. 2810 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
 Wells Mrs. Henry G., No. 3208 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
 Wesenraft Mrs. William, Riverside, Ill.
 Whitehead Mrs. Henry, No. 2809 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.
 Williams Mrs. Eli B., Palmer House, Chicago.
 Williams Mrs. Agnes Spence, widow of James D., St. Paul, Minn.
 Woodbury Mrs. Sarah Emeline Clarke, widow of Judson, St. Clair, Mich.
 Woodruff Mrs. Della Gurley, widow of Ralph, No. 1906 Prairie Avenue, Chicago.
 Woodworth Mrs. Mary J., Houghton, widow of Hiram P., Evanston, Ill.
 Wynkoop Mrs. Hannah T. Lowe, widow of H. A., No. 129 Winchester Avenue, Chicago.
 Yoe Mrs. Catherine A. Gurnee, wife of Peter Lynch, No. 476 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago.

From the Calumet Club record is obtained the following names of pioneers, deceased since May, 1879:

NAME.	DATE OF DECEASE.
Hibbard Porter.....	May 30, 1879.
Ira Millmore.....	June 8, 1879.
Lucius G. Tuttle.....	July 5, 1879.
Eljah Smith.....	July 15, 1879.
Oliver C. Crocker.....	July 31, 1879.
William M. Larrabee.....	September 28, 1879.
Isaac Speer.....	September 28, 1879.
William Corrigan.....	1879.
Buckner S. Morris.....	December 16, 1879.
George M. Huntton.....	December 16, 1879.
Samuel H. Gilbert.....	December 29, 1879.
Marion D. Ogden.....	February 14, 1880.
Jared Gage.....	March 31, 1880.
Phillander Eddy.....	1880.
James Hughes.....	1880.
William Wentworth.....	May 15, 1880.
Russell Green.....	May 15, 1880.
Ephraim Morrison.....	June 15, 1880.
Hiram Hastings.....	July 15, 1880.
Peter Page.....	August 1, 1880.
James H. Rees.....	September 23, 1880.
Alexander N. Fullerton.....	September 29, 1880.
E. G. Ryan.....	October 20, 1880.
William L. Church.....	October 23, 1880.
Daniel Morrison.....	November 9, 1880.
Dr. C. H. Duck.....	November 12, 1880.
Thomas H. Allison.....	November 28, 1880.
Ezra L. Sherman.....	February 14, 1881.
Dennis S. Dewey.....	March 13, 1881.
Eli B. Williams.....	March 24, 1881.
David McKee.....	April 9, 1881.
Mark Beaublein.....	April 11, 1881.
Joseph A. Barnes.....	March 19, 1881.
Luther Nichols.....	May 2, 1881.
John P. Reis, Jr.....	January 2, 1881.
Robert M. Miller.....	March 13, 1881.
James Kirk Paul.....	1881.
Thomas Q. Gage.....	May 18, 1881.
Ebenezer Park.....	May 25, 1881.
Benjamin Waters.....	May 27, 1881.
Edward H. Haddock.....	May 30, 1881.
George F. Runsey.....	June 17, 1881.
Sextus N. Wilcox.....	June 15, 1881.
Lathrop Johnson.....	July 2, 1881.
Jacob Dewitt Merrill.....	July 24, 1881.
Benjamin Jones.....	August 11, 1881.
William Hall.....	August 1, 1881.
William H. Stow.....	August 18, 1881.
James Fish.....	August 18, 1881.
Harlow Kimball.....	August 25, 1881.
William Hickling.....	August 25, 1881.
Simon Doyle.....	September 1, 1881.
Orrin C. Moody.....	October 15, 1881.
Clemens Stokes.....	October 18, 1881.
Hennett Bailey.....	November 11, 1881.
James W. Steele.....	November 13, 1881.
Levi M. Osterhaudt.....	November 15, 1881.
Alonzo Huntington.....	November 17, 1881.
Samuel Hoard.....	November 25, 1881.
John Casey.....	December 8, 1881.
Spencer Warner.....	January 1, 1882.
Seth T. Otis.....	January 25, 1882.
Levi D. Boone.....	January 24, 1882.
Adam Schock.....	February 23, 1882.

NAME.	DATE OF DECEASE.
James Wellington Norris.....	March 3, 1882.
Henry Brookes.....	March 3, 1882.
S. A. Suits.....	March 28, 1882.
Peter Hutton.....	March 29, 1882.
Homer M. Wilmarth.....	May 5, 1882.
Daniel Lyman.....	May 5, 1882.
William B. Snowhook.....	May 5, 1882.
John Baumgarten.....	May 28, 1882.
Waldo Watt Smith.....	June 6, 1882.
William H. Adams.....	June 6, 1882.
William M. McFarran.....	June 6, 1882.
Ebenezer Higgins.....	June 26, 1882.
Walter Kimball.....	August 17, 1882.
Alfred Guthrie.....	August 17, 1882.
Charles Baumgarten.....	October 16, 1882.
Franklin Baker.....	October 24, 1882.
Darius Knights.....	October 22, 1882.
Leonard C. Hugunin.....	November 6, 1882.
Samuel Smiles.....	November 19, 1882.
George H. Germant.....	December 6, 1882.
Abel E. Carpenter.....	December 8, 1882.
Captain B. Douglas.....	December 1, 1882.
Henry Welch.....	December 26, 1882.
Mathias Mason.....	December 20, 1882.
John Davlin.....	January 16, 1883.
Captain Jasper W. Pool.....	January 24, 1883.
Peter Shadle.....	February 1, 1883.
Lemuel Barber.....	February 1, 1883.
Ebenezer J. Chapin.....	February 5, 1883.
Rev. Jonathan G. Porter.....	February 1, 1883.
Rev. John Mary Ireneus St. Cyr.....	February 21, 1883.
Cyrus Shover.....	February 21, 1883.
Nathaniel A. Jones.....	February 22, 1883.
Benjamin Wright Raymond.....	March 29, 1883.
Elias D. Watson.....	April 5, 1883.
Edward Kendall Rogers.....	May 2, 1883.
Barnhard Blasey.....	May 16, 1883.
General Hart L. Stewart.....	May 23, 1883.
Hon. Zebina Eastman.....	June 14, 1883.
Captain Charles Harding.....	July 15, 1883.
Hon. Thomas Hoyle.....	July 27, 1883.
Thomas Melvin.....	July 31, 1883.
William Lock.....	August 10, 1883.
Richard Kellogg Swift.....	September 28, 1883.
Hon. Stephen M. Edgell.....	October 8, 1883.
Joseph Kettling.....	October 17, 1883.
Horatio N. Hubbard.....	November 23, 1883.
William G. Hubbard.....	December 18, 1883.
Thomas McCabe.....	December 21, 1883.
Medore Benjamin Beaublein.....	December 26, 1883.
General Andrew A. Humphreys.....	December 27, 1883.
Lemuel Brown.....	December 30, 1883.
Dr. John Woodworth Eldredge.....	January 1, 1884.
William Osborn.....	January 2, 1884.
Joseph E. Kennicott.....	January 1, 1884.
Hugh Maher.....	January 22, 1884.
Frederick Coffin.....	January 24, 1884.
Joseph Dinet.....	February 2, 1884.
Eliza B. Lane.....	February 6, 1884.
Henry Dairum.....	March 3, 1884.
George Groff.....	March 5, 1884.
Peter Dominique Melville.....	March 8, 1884.
Hon. Isaac N. Arnold.....	April 24, 1884.
Michael Haffey.....	April 26, 1884.
Joseph Sackett Root.....	April 28, 1884.
Reuben Taylor.....	May 7, 1884.
Andrew Ferguson.....	May 14, 1884.
General James Watson Webb.....	June 7, 1884.
Charles Fennel Hoffman.....	June 7, 1884.
General Ward B. Burnett.....	June 24, 1884.
George M. Huntton.....	August 8, 1884.
Alexander Wolcott.....	August 11, 1884.
Eben F. Colby.....	August 24, 1884.
Richard Lappin.....	October 30, 1884.
James Clement Brown.....	October 30, 1884.
Henry G. R. Dearborn.....	October 30, 1884.
John M. Turner.....	November 2, 1884.
Henry Fike.....	November 27, 1884.
H. A. Wheeler.....	December 1, 1884.
Sylvester Marsh.....	December 22, 1884.
William Price.....	December 31, 1884.
John Noble.....	January 13, 1885.
Louis Elsworth.....	January 15, 1885.
Thomas Cook.....	February 1, 1885.
Joseph Willmin.....	February 9, 1885.
M. A. Powell.....	February 20, 1885.
Norman Clark.....	February 28, 1885.
J. W. Goodall.....	February 23, 1885.
Heber S. Rexford.....	March 6, 1885.
James H. Leaveworth.....	March 13, 1885.
Rev. Henry Whitehead.....	April 11, 1885.
Charles McDonnell.....	April 18, 1885.
Captain Henry Stark.....	April 30, 1885.
William Rooney.....	May 5, 1885.
Eugene Sullivan.....	May 10, 1885.
Henry Dodson.....	May 15, 1885.
Dr. James Sterling Beach.....	May 16, 1885.
Hartman Markoe.....	May 1, 1885.
Rufus Soules.....	May 1, 1885.
David Andrews.....	May 31, 1885.
Joseph Adams.....	June 9, 1885.
Theodore Doty.....	June 11, 1885.
Charles Walsh.....	July 12, 1885.
Abner R. Scarsden.....	August 4, 1885.
John Forsythe.....	September 23, 1885.
George Chackfield.....	October 1, 1885.
Charles M. Gray.....	October 18, 1885.
Colonel Ezra Taylor.....	October 24, 1885.
George W. Noble.....	November 1, 1885.

Following are given some sketches of old residents of this city:

SAMUEL WILLIS GRANNIS, a native of Marcellus, N. Y., and the son of Samuel J. and Clarissa (Ford) Grannis, was born on July 11, 1812. His father was born in Connecticut, and was a soldier of the War of 1812—in fact, was home upon a furlough, when young Grannis was ushered into the world. Mr. Grannis was a shoemaker by trade, and when his son was about three years old, removed to Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y. It happened that Morgan, who claimed to have exposed the secrets of Freemasonry, had his publishing office over Mr. Grannis's shoe-shop, and was well

known by him. After his (Morgan's) disappearance, it was believed by many that he had been foully dealt with by reckless and irresponsible members of the Fraternity, but Mr. Grannis himself often told the story to his son, that the publisher had been transferred to Vancouver's Island, where he died a natural death. The Grannis family moved from Batavia to Alexandria, and thence to Attica and Westfield, N. Y. There S. W. Grannis learned his trade as a hatter, and, in 1835, married Miss Orrissa E. Goodwin, the daughter of a physician and Methodist minister. In the fall of 1836, he started with his young wife for the West, arriving at Chicago on September 25. At that time the poor-house, a little one and a half story wooden building, was situated on the southwest corner of the court-house square. There happened to be no paupers "upon the town," and as the matron of the institution was Mrs. Eccles, of whom a Mrs. Connor rented part of the house, and who was a sister of Mr. Grannis, the young couple took advantage of a kind invitation to put up at the poor-house on the eve of their first arrival in Chicago. This was their introduction to their future home, and the first and the last time that they were inmates of the poor-house. Mr. Grannis found employment the next day with James A. Smith, the hatter, then located on Dearborn Street, later at No. 110 Lake Street, and remained with him eighteen years, being subsequently foreman of his manufactory, which included a large business in the fur trade. Mr. Grannis's father had a shoe store for many years in Jerry Price's building on Lake Street, between Clark and Wells. The first house built by Mr. Grannis was south of Van Buren, on State. He afterward bought a lot of Tuthill King, which is now a portion of the site of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island railway depot. He also purchased property on Randolph Street, near Dearborn, and on Third Avenue. In 1855, he traded the latter piece to A. Bigelow for a grocery store, on the southeast corner of Madison and Clark streets, which he ran only about six months, when he received of William F. DeWolf, in exchange for it, fifty-eight and a half acres which now includes the main portion of South Park. Mr. Grannis subsequently purchased ten acres of timber land, and, within a few years, sold the whole tract to Dr. William B. Egan for \$100 an acre. His many real-estate transactions for the past thirty years are too numerous to mention. His purchase of the large tract on Fourteenth Street, between Third and Fourth avenues, which he traded for a farm in Northfield, and upon which he resided for about eight years, was most fortunate. While a resident of Northfield he held several local offices of trust. After selling this farm, he went to Evanston to reside, where he lived for ten years. A few years ago he returned to Chicago, and now occupies a comfortable residence on West Jackson Street. Mr. Grannis originally joined Union Lodge, No. 9, I.O.O.F., the first lodge established in Chicago, and afterward Excelsior, No. 22, and is the only charter member now living of that lodge. In religious conviction, Mr. Grannis is a Methodist, being a member of the Western Avenue Church, and one of the organizers of the State-street Methodist Church, which was afterward known as the Wabash-avenue Church. He saw the old Clark-street church building, in early times, moved across the river on a scow, and placed upon the present site of the Methodist Episcopal Church Block. Mr. Grannis's mother, Clarissa C. Ford, a native of Connecticut, was born on March 2, 1790, and died on June 17, 1830. His father, Samuel Johnson Grannis, was born at New Haven, Conn., on March 3, 1785, and died in Chicago on December 14, 1864. Mr. Grannis's first wife died at Park Ridge, on January 8, 1879, and he married his present one, Mrs. Maria T. Boynton, in November, 1882. Two children are living: Rollin W., born at Westfield, on May 23, 1836, and now a resident of Oakland, Cal., and Mary E. Sweet, of Alden, Minn., born on June 15, 1841. His son is an architect and builder, and has but recently returned from Honolulu, where he constructed the mansion of King Kalakua and established a large business in his profession.

JAMES LANE, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Chicago, and who has lived in this city for more than fifty years, was born at Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, on February 15, 1803. His parents were Timothy and Elizabeth (Casey) Lane, his father being a merchant and dyer of woollen goods. There were no district schools in the neighborhood, and James attended private educational institutions until he was about nineteen years of age, when he went into business with his father. In the spring of 1833, he started for America, arriving at Quebec on April 23 of that year. Coming to Chicago on May 20, 1835, he at once entered the land office of Montgomery & Patterson, as a clerk. He remained there one year, when he established a meat market, the first one in Chicago, and situated at the old Dearborn-street bridge. According to Mr. Lane's memory, which is remarkable, his first customer was Capt. J. B. F. Russell, commander at Fort Dearborn. When Chicago became a city, in 1837, it was necessary to have the charter properly distributed among its citizens; accordingly, Mr. Lane was selected as the man to do the work. As Chicago did not then cover a great area, the job was only of about one hour's

duration. Mr. Lane continued in the meat business for two years. On September 21, 1838, he was married to Mary Higgins, who, at the time, was Ebenezer Peck's housekeeper. His marriage occurred at St. Mary's Catholic Church, southwest corner of Lake and State streets, the ceremony being performed by Father O'Meara. Mr. Lane next went into the grocery business, and afterward became proprietor of a boarding house, on the corner of Dearborn and Illinois streets, which he managed until 1868. In 1847, he had been elected alderman of the Sixth Ward, continuing thus to serve until March, 1849. In 1866, he had purchased property on the North Side, and when the land was laid out, a motion was made in the City Council that it should be called "Lane Place," in honor of one of the oldest aldermen then living in Chicago. The suggestion took at once, and the Council unanimously carried the measure. Retiring from active business in 1868, Mr. Lane has since lived quietly in his comfortable home, enjoying the reputation for honesty which half a century has not been able to mar. In the early days Mr. Lane was a member of the Hibernian Benevolent Society and of the famous Montgomery Guards. He was, in fact, one of the city's active men, and now, at over four-score years of age is as bright as most men of middle age. His wife, who had shared his fortune, good and bad, for so many years, died on March 31, 1877, at their home on Lane Place. Mr. Lane's oldest daughter, Catharine, is now the wife of Patrick Curtin, foreman of Elevators "A" and "B," of the Illinois Central Railroad; Ellen is the wife of John J. Healy, clerk of the Appellate Court; Anna, another daughter, is the widow of Colonel Ezra Taylor; Mary is the wife of Lewis Hass; William W. Lane, a son, is a railroad man; and Frank B. Lane is chief clerk of the Probate Court, under Thomas W. Sennott.

WILLARD FRANKLIN MYRICK, one of the oldest of the earlier settlers of Chicago, was born at Addison, Addison Co., Vt., on July 11, 1809, and is one of the eleven children of Zenas and Eunice Myrick. His father came from England, with a brother, in early times, and settled in Connecticut, afterward moving to Vermont, and finally located at Bridford, where he engaged in farming until his death, and was one of the most substantial and highly respected citizens of his county. When a boy, Willard attended the district schools of the neighborhood during the winter months, and in summer assisted his father in his work, until he reached his majority. In 1830, he left home for London, Canada, where he began mercantile life, by establishing a grocery and general store, which he conducted five years. At the expiration of that time he sold out, and in the fall of 1836 came, overland, to Chicago, travelling on horseback by the way of Detroit. After looking over the prospect here, he concluded to go farther, and went down on the Illinois River, not far from Joliet, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1837 he returned to Chicago, and purchased a Government claim, comprising seventy-five acres, on the lake shore south of the city, and bounded by Twenty-sixth Street on the north, by Park Avenue on the west, and by Thirty-first Street on the south, for \$500. At that time the nearest neighbor north of them was Henry B. Clark, who lived in a small frame house on the site now occupied by St. Paul's Church, and the nearest on the south was Joel Ellis, who lived at the foot of Douglas Place. Mr. Myrick improved and extended the dimensions of his dwelling so as to be suitable for keeping hotel in a small way, and during the following eighteen years made the Empire House a most popular hostelry. By the accession of material washed up by the Lake, his real estate was increased to the extent of fifteen acres, which has since proved to be valuable property. In 1854, he erected his present dwelling, at the corner of Vernon Avenue and Thirty-first Street. Ill health has prevented Mr. Myrick from taking an active part in business life outside of attending to his property interests, yet he has always been a man of public spirit and has exerted his influence and been liberal with his means in promoting the best welfare of his community. Mr. Myrick was married to Miss Jane A. Hill, daughter of David and Betsy Brownell Hill, of Colchester, Vt., on July 10, 1839. Their daughter, Mary E., is the wife of D. W. Jackson, an attorney of this city.

EDWARD C. MURPHY, one of Chicago's early settlers, has been a resident of the city for forty years, and of the United States since 1837. He was born on August 12, 1815, at Leinster, County of Carlow, Ireland, and when seventeen years of age was the first of his family to sail for America, settling first in Erie County, Penn., where for six years he was engaged on public works. He then went to Canada, and after a two years' sojourn, came to Racine, Wis., to purchase a farm, but on a visit to Chicago, in April, 1845, decided to locate here permanently. His first residence was historic, being located near old Fort Dearborn. Here he remained about two years, and the old float bridges and wooden water pipes are still fresh memories of his pioneer experience. In 1847, Mr. Murphy removed to the barren prairie, near the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Halsted Street, the house he built soon after

being his present residence. During these years he was variously employed in farming at Brighton, in the teaming and also the packing-house business, he having started the first establishment of the latter class on Blue Island Avenue. After twenty years he retired from business, a wealthy man. Mr. Murphy was married in Pennsylvania, in 1841, to Miss Sarah A. Dempsey. He has four children,—John Joseph, James, William and Frank. His daughter, Mary Ann, lately deceased, was married twice, her first husband being John J. Ryan, her second, Louis Stuart. Mr. Murphy bears his years well, and, as an old resident and successful business man, is highly esteemed and well known in the community.

ANDREW NELSON was born in Norway, on February 24, 1818, and came to Chicago on July 25, 1839. Before leaving his native land he was married to Miss Inger Nelson; they had three children, who, with their mother have deceased. When Mr. Nelson first arrived in this city his occupation was that of a day laborer. In the spring of 1840, he went to work for John Wright, and remained with him until the following spring when he worked for Matthew Laffin, continuing with the latter gentleman for about six years. Mr. Nelson states that he is under many obligations to John Wright, Matthew Laffin and Solomon A. Smith for the interest they always manifested in his welfare and the tangible methods they used to express that interest. In 1848, Mr. Nelson was elected street commissioner for the North Side, in the City of Chicago, which office he held for two years. The same year he was elected a trustee of the first Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chicago, and later he was elected treasurer of the same church, which office he held until 1869. In 1866, he was elected city assessor of the North Side, which office he retained for four years. In 1869, he was appointed one of the first Lincoln Park Commissioners, remaining as such until after the great fire of 1871. In 1845, he purchased the property on Superior Street, between Clark Street and Dearborn Avenue, where he has since continuously resided. In 1848, he and Iver Lawson bought twenty acres in Section 7 Township 39, Range 37 East. In the meantime he gradually increased his real-estate business and building operations up to the time of the great fire, by which his losses, in comparison with his means, were very heavy. Since the fire he has been engaged in re-building and managing what property he had left. Being one of the oldest Norwegian settlers in Chicago, it is but natural that Mr. Nelson should occupy the prominent position he does among his countrymen and all his fellow-citizens. In 1849, he was married the second time, to Miss Julia K. Williams; they have had seven children, three of whom are still living.

DEVOTION C. EDDY was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., on December 23, 1812. He is a son of Tisdale and Elizabeth (Button) Eddy, and was reared on the parents' farm until he attained a sufficient age to enter Kinderhook Academy, where he prepared to enter an advanced class in Union College, and there he took the full literary course, and graduated in the class of 1834. He then commenced the study of law in the office of Marcus T. Reynolds, a prominent lawyer of Albany, and, in 1837, Mr. Eddy was admitted to the New York Bar. He at once commenced the practice of his profession in the City of Troy, and continued there with splendid success until 1841, when he decided there were much greater opportunities for enriching his possessions in the Far West. He closed up his affairs in Troy, and came to Chicago in the fall of 1841, and from that time to the present he has resided in this city and watched the development of the marvelous metropolis. Mr. Eddy is one of the oldest settlers of Chicago, having about completed his forty-fifth year of residence here. Upon his arrival in Chicago he commenced the practice of law, and later on engaged in the banking and brokerage business, which proved quite successful. Mr. Eddy has been but little identified with the civil or criminal practice of law in Chicago, having devoted himself mainly to commercial law and handling of collections for Eastern houses. A few years ago he withdrew from active business life, and is now living a retired life. In politics Mr. Eddy has not been eager for distinction, but, in 1870, he was placed as a candidate on the democratic ticket for representation from the 95th district. The outcome of the election proved him popular with his party, but as it was a republican stronghold he hardly hoped for success. In 1872, he was democratic candidate for senator from the Fifth Senatorial District, but again, owing to the above mentioned fact, the party suffered a defeat. Mr. Eddy was married on July 27, 1843, at Schenectady, N. Y., to Miss Isabella Campbell, of that place. They are the parents of four daughters: Mary, now the wife of Dr. H. R. Stout, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Isabella, now Mrs. Frank C. Bishop, of Chicago; and the two other daughters are Clementine and Marie Antoinette. During his long residence in Chicago Mr. Eddy has lived quietly and unostenta-

tiously, and has ever held the respect of his friends and the esteem of members of the Bench and Bar.

SAMUEL BEERS, one of the earlier residents of Chicago, son of Simon M. and Ann E. Beers, was born at Newton, Conn., on June 13, 1833. In 1847, his parents came West and located on the prairie south of the then small town of Chicago, in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth Street, taking up four hundred and forty acres of land. He assisted his father in farming and in the cattle business, meanwhile proving himself a diligent and intelligent pupil in the public schools, until he reached his eighteenth year. At that time his father's death threw upon him the responsibility of caring for the family, and he gave up his books for an active business life. He continued the farming of a portion of the property and conducted a profitable business in raising and feeding stock until 1862, when the property was divided among the heirs, Phoebe H., George T., William, Cyrenius, and Simeon E. Mr. Beers disposed of a portion of his tract and sub-divided another for city lots, from which opera-



tions he was profitably remunerated. The greater portion, however, he retained, with the opinion that the future of Chicago would bring it within the range of city lots, and late years has fully verified the soundness of his judgment. The packing-house district lies in a portion of the old homestead, and presents quite a different aspect from that when he first beheld it. Mr. Beers took an active part in the public affairs of the city in the "fifties," and was elected commissioner of highways in 1857, to which position he was several times re-elected. In 1860, he was elected school director, the duties of which office he had the honor to fulfill satisfactorily fifteen successive years, a sufficient comment upon his citizenship and the esteem entertained for him by his friends. Mr. Beers was married on March 9, 1857, to Miss Emily Gray, daughter of Elisha Gray, of Monroe, Conn. They have five children,—Jennie, May, Emily E., Lila E., and Rissa G.

HON. WILLIAM A. HERTING is the son of John and Agnes (Schmitt) Herting, and was born in Bavaria, Germany, on April 17, 1846. His parents removed from there and settled in Chicago two years later. During his boyhood Mr. Herting attended a parish school, and, later, entered the University of St. Mary's of the Lake. He studied there until the abandonment of the school by its original founders, about 1862, and then went to Dyhrenfurth's Business

College for a short time, studying bookkeeping. He afterward became employed by J. B. Shay's Parcel Delivery Company, carrying bundles about the city. After being so occupied for some time he went back to the college and studied languages. After completing this course he assisted in his father's grain and feed store, and so continued until he became twenty years of age at which time the senior Herting gave the business to his four sons, William A. being the youngest. He continued in the business till the fire of 1871, in which he lost twenty thousand and his father a quarter of a million dollars. After the fire he took a position in Henry Greenbaum's bank, as cashier of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company. He acted in that capacity for one year, and was then transferred to the German Savings Bank, where he was employed as bookkeeper. He remained there until a short time prior to the failure of the concern in 1877, and then accepted a position as summons clerk in the office of Sheriff Charles Kern. He did not remain there long, however, until he was requested by the receiver of the defunct bank to return and assist in winding up its affairs. In company with James T. Hoyne, Mr. Herting conducted that work until the last statement was made and the receiver had finished his accounting, in 1883. Since that time Mr. Herting has withdrawn from active business life and attends to his private property, among which is the Herting Block, at the corner of Clark and Division streets. In the fall of 1872, Mr. Herting was elected by the republicans from the 5th Assembly District to the XXVIIIth General Assembly, and was one of the youngest member of that body, being at the time only twenty-six years of age. He served on the committees on finance, banks and banking, education and enrolled and engrossed bills. The work of revising the laws of Illinois under the new Constitution devolved upon the XXVIIIth Assembly, and Mr. Herting passed two busy winters at Springfield during the preparation of the same. In 1873, when the famous Helsing movement began, Mr. Herting joined hands with the democratic party, and has affiliated with it since. His father, John Herting, whose death occurred in 1881, was prominent in business and political circles, having served as alderman several years, also as county commissioner. He was of the well known distilling firm of Lynch & Herting, and at his death left quite an estate to his family. William A. Herting was married, on August 23, 1870, to Julia H., daughter of Hon. Jacob Minges, an old resident and prominent gentleman of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Herting's only child, Agnes, died at the age of two and one half years. Mr. Herting is a member of the Bavarian Verein, a social and beneficiary organization.

HORACE H. YATES may well be classed among the earliest settlers of Chicago, the date of his residence in this city extending back to 1838. Mr. Yates was born on the west bank of Geneva Lake, in the town of Burton, N. Y., on February 25, 1815, and is the son of Thomas and Olive (Rawson) Yates. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm and at the district schools, until he arrived at the age of seven years, when, by the death of his mother, the family was broken up, and he was sent to live with an uncle at Walworth, New York. When he reached the age of ten years he made a contract with his uncle to remain with him and work upon the farm until he should arrive at his majority, for which service he was to receive \$150, his board and clothes, and was to have the privilege of attending the common school during the winter. This he did, and at the age of twenty-one received the sum of money which he had so laboriously earned. Leaving Walworth, he journeyed westward to Buffalo, where he purchased two tin hand-trunks, and filling them with a peddler's wares, began a journey on foot to Niles, Mich., selling the contents of his trunks to the farmers on the way. No event marked his journey until he arrived at a point near his destination, when he met an old peddler and disposed of his entire stock, being nearly six dollars richer than when he left Buffalo and having completed the entire journey on foot. Arriving in Niles, Mich., he obtained employment with a house-builder for a short time, and soon after went to St. Joseph, Michigan, where he bought eighty acres of land, and, as the season of harvest was approaching, readily obtained work among the farmers. Remaining through the harvest, he was taken sick, which necessitated his return to his former home in New York. The following spring he came to Chicago, arriving in this city early in 1838. He obtained employment with Thomas Church, a half-brother, who, at that time, owned a grocery store at Nos. 11-13 Lake Street. After a year's service in the employ of his brother, he opened a store on his own account on Clark Street, between Lake and Randolph, where he remained six years, selling the first goods of any description ever disposed of south of Lake Street, from a permanently located store. In 1845, he moved to No. 133 Lake Street, enlarging his business so as to comprise crockery ware and nails in addition to a full line of groceries, also dealing heavily in salt. Three years later, he built a four-story brick store on the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, which was the second brick structure west of the river, and the first to be used for business

purposes. In 1850, he removed his stock to his new store, and after continuing his business for two years at that place, his health failed, and he was obliged to abandon active business entirely. He partially regained his health by hunting and fishing, which are his favorite pursuits, and, in 1853, was appointed assignee of Krimble & Fuller, who failed during the year. For the next two years, Mr. Yates was busy settling up the affairs of the firm, which he did in an eminently satisfactory manner. Later on, he was given charge of the winding up of the affairs of two business firms that had been closed out by R. K. Swift, a banker, who held mortgages against them. Hardly was that business finished, when he accepted a similar charge, and with the closing of that responsibility ended the commercial business associations of Mr. Yates. He has since that time been a prominent owner of fast horses, among them being the famous trotting mare "Kate Hazard." During the last twenty years he has dealt in real-estate to some extent, and owns landed interests within the city limits. He was married on June 6, 1839, to Miss Sabrina Robinson, of Waltsburg, Erie Co., Penn., who died on March 31, 1852, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. S. Chatterdon, of Chicago. Mr. Yates was married the second time on May 10, 1853, to Miss Eliza J. Selkregg, of Erie Co., Penn. They have two children, Edward P. and Mrs. Linnie F. Higgins, of Chicago. Mr. Yates has always attended the Old Settlers' meetings, having never missed one since their institution.

MARK B. CLANCY, so well known in Chicago as a large property owner, as an old citizen, and for his long connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Mitchellstown, County Cork, Ireland, in 1822. When about eleven years of age he immigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., to join two older brothers who had preceded him a short time before. He at once set about to earn his living, having only obtained a smattering of education in his native country. He lived in Buffalo four years, and during that period learned the printer's and painter's trades, besides attending night school. Coming to Chicago in November, 1840, he first found employment on the Gem of the Prairie. He also assisted in the work of setting up Norris's City Directory for 1845-46. His brush was busy, too, and he finally followed the painting business, entirely, for a number of years. Mr. Clancy commenced to deal in real-estate in 1845, when he took up a canal pre-emption claim on Michigan Avenue, near Jackson Street, building a house upon it and living there. A few years thereafter he bought a tract on the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets for \$1,225, his purchase including a house and barn. This is the same property which he sold to the Brooks' estate, a short time ago, for \$225,000. Mr. Clancy has also, during his residence in Chicago, purchased real-estate at corner of Adams and State streets (one-half of block); corner of Twenty-third Street and Calumet Avenue; corner of Eighteenth and Old streets (being the 200 feet upon which Mr. Pullman's house is located); southwest corner of State and Adams streets, upon which a fine business block was afterward erected; near Michigan Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, now the site of the Episcopal Church; besides other tracts in the South Division, many of which he has disposed of to good advantage, and some of which he still retains. Mr. Clancy, although well along in years, is energetically engaged in caring for his large property and in guarding the interests of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which, for over forty-three years, he has been a member. He has nearly always been connected with it in some official capacity, being at present the treasurer of its board of trustees. In this capacity he has entire charge of its property, which includes the valuable block on the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets. Mr. Clancy was married, in 1844, to Mary L. Coburn, a native of New York State. They have five children living,—William M., Merrill C., Frank B., Sarah (Mrs. George W. Shaw), and Lulu A. (Mrs. J. L. Chance).

EDWARD SIMONS (deceased) was born at Lebanon, Grafton Co., N. H., on January 30, 1811. His father's name was Cady Simons, who was a native of Enfield, Conn., whence he removed to New Hampshire about 1775. In 1818, he moved with his family into Ashtabula County, Ohio, where Edward was educated after he was seven years old. When sixteen, he entered a general store at Conneaut as a clerk, and there he remained for seven years, or until he came to Chicago, where he arrived on April 15, 1834. His first business engagement here was in a meat market, in company with Sylvester Marsh. It was known as the Boston Market, and besides selling meat to the people of the town they furnished that staple to the garrison and also to the Indians. His relations with Mr. Marsh did not continue long, however, and upon their dissolution he formed a co-partnership with Archibald Clybourn in the same business, which lasted until the spring of 1838. The business depression of 1837 to 1840, reached Chicago, and Mr. Simons concluded to open a farm in lieu of the provision business; he therefore took up a quarter-section of Government land, about five miles northwest of the present court-house square, in the town of Jefferson, and removed to it on June 7, 1838. That was a fortunate move for

both himself and his heirs—it made them all rich. The next nine years of his life was spent in quiet development of his farm property, but at the end of that period the city began to look up so brilliantly that he rented his farm and went into business again. He opened with a general stock of goods at No. 40 West Randolph Street, and moved into the city. For the next four years he prospered financially, but the city was too much for the health of his family, and he lost two of his children. After a couple of years he moved his family back to his farm, and tried to run it with hired help; this however not working well he finally sold out his store altogether, and returned to the farm life himself, realizing Ben Franklin's proverb that

"He that by the plow would thrive
Himself must either hold or drive."

From this time onward to the close of his life, on August 30, 1876, he lived quietly and unostentatiously on his farm. His hospitality was celebrated, and his farmhouse was always open to friend or stranger. It was situated just far enough for a pleasant drive from the city, and his tables and his barns were always full of his friends and their horses. In later years, especially when old memories were becoming more and more endeared to him, his home was the happy and constant resort of the old settlers of Chicago, and the memory of the good times they used to have at his hospitable board will linger long with the survivors. He became acquainted with Miss Laura B. Sprague, who was teaching school, the first one started in the then little hamlet of Joliet; she was the daughter of Hosea Sprague of Erie County, N. Y., who came West in the spring of 1835, settling first in DuPage County, but afterward removing to Vernon in Lake County. On December 17, 1837, they were married, and from the union there sprang seven children. Of these, four are still living: Junius Simons, a practicing lawyer of Washington, D. C.; Almira, the wife of Frederick A. Winkelman; Edward, residing on that part of the old estate owned by him; and Charlie B. Simons, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Winkelman. The widow, Mrs. Simons, still resides at the old homestead with abundant means at her command, the center of the affections of her family and esteemed by a large circle of warm friends. As an instance of the progress in real values in the vicinity of Chicago, it may be mentioned that the farm land, which in 1838, cost Mr. Simons the entrance fees at the Government land-office, was worth at his death not less than \$2,000 an acre. The whole is now platted, and while it lies bordered by the city corporation on three sides it saves a deal of trouble in taxation by remaining outside. The village station of Almira, on the branch of Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is built on it, and a flourishing community is springing up all over it. Mr. Simons at the time of his death was a member of the Second Universalist Church of this city, and was an excellent, honest and a charitable man. Though too far advanced in life to take active part in the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Simons contributed liberally of his means to further the good cause and sent two of his sons to the front. Junius, whose health prevented his entering the ranks, became a hospital nurse, but Edward, who was of a more robust constitution, enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery early in 1862, and served with credit during the War.

CHARLIE B. SIMONS was born at Jefferson on March 7, 1854, and received his education at the Jefferson schools, in Jefferson township, where his father resided. He began his business career in 1875, when he entered the ranks of the followers of the "Art Preservative" and adhered steadfastly to his case for eight years. He then left the printing business and entered the real-estate business.

JACOB GROSS is one of the oldest settlers of Chicago, his residence in this city dating back to 1837. He was born, on the Rhine, Germany, on July 11, 1809, and is the son of Jacob and Catherine (Schlaver) Gross. According to the customs of his native country, he was placed in the public schools at the age of six years, and was a constant attendant until he arrived at the age of thirteen. After leaving school, he worked with his father, who was a farmer, for two years, when he apprenticed himself to learn the weaver's trade, finishing his apprenticeship on the attainment of his majority. At the age of twenty-one, he entered the German army, and for three years served as a private in the militia. Obtaining a furlough of three years, he secured employment during that time as a coachman to a German nobleman. At the end of that time he received an honorable discharge from the army, and soon after came to America, arriving in New York City, in 1835. For two years he was employed in New York and its suburban towns, and, in 1837, journeyed westward, reaching Chicago on July 3, of that year. After a diligent search in quest of employment, he obtained work on the canal, then in course of construction, his pay being, as he himself expressed it, "\$12 a month and seven 'chickens' a day." Greenwood & Strale were the contractors; and after three years in their employ, he had saved enough money to buy the team he had been driving, for \$300, lacking \$50 of the purchase price, for which he gave his note as security.

Among his acquaintances was Thomas Cook, the veteran drayman of Chicago, who had been engaged in teaming from this city to Galena and Peru. Mr. Cook invited Mr. Gross to join him in carrying freight overland, to which suggestion Mr. Gross readily assented, and for fifteen years thereafter was engaged in overland freighting between Chicago and Galena. Meanwhile, in company with his brother, he had bought eighty feet of ground on Madison Street, near Canal, paying for the same \$1,200, and, leasing sixty feet of school property adjoining it, built thereon a livery stable, which afterward was purchased by Haas & Powell. Subsequently he erected, maintained and sold several other livery stables, retiring from active business in 1882. Mr. Gross was married, in 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Kiefer, of Chicago. They have five children.—Michael, Katie, Elizabeth, Jacob and Matilda. He is a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A. F. & A. M., and has always endeavored to live as instructed by the tenets of the Order. During his declining years, his mind is replete with pleasing memories of his early struggles upon the vast prairie, which is now the great West Division of the City of Chicago, and when that locality had not a habitation upon it.

NATHAN S. PECK was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., on December 3, 1828. He came with his parents to Chicago in 1836, and during the same year his father, Joseph W. Peck, bought a farm near Lockport, Ill. He remained upon his father's farm three years, and then moved with him to Riverside, Ill., and engaged with Solomon and A. B. Kellogg in the hotel business, and there attended the common school. Two years later his father came to Chicago permanently, and Nathan became a pupil at the Scammon School, afterward attending Knox College at Galesburg. Returning to Chicago at the end of the collegiate year, he entered the employ of his father, who was then proprietor of the Pavilion Hotel, at No. 528 Lake Street, at which farmers were accustomed to receive accommodations. He remained with his father until his death, in 1863, when he went to Naperville. On his return to Chicago, about one year later, he opened a bakery on North Clark Street, and later moved to Halsted Street. One year afterward he built three ovens at Nos. 275, 275½ and 277 Randolph Street, the firm being Peck & Co., a branch being established at the corner of Madison and Morgan streets. He continued business successfully until 1871, when he sold out, and retired. He was married, on April 6, 1853, to Miss Aurelia A. Forbes, a daughter of Stephen V. Forbes, the first sheriff of Cook County. They have six children: Nina E., wife of A. B. Wait; Arthur S., Joseph W., Emma F., Harry V., and Nathan S., Jr. Mr. Peck is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 65, A. F. & A. M., of Naperville.

IROQUOIS CLUB.

A desire to form a substantial society in the form of a social club that should be representative of progressive democratic principles, induced a number of leading democrats, nearly all of whom were prosperous business men, and including a large proportion of young men, to form what is now widely known as the Iroquois Club of Chicago. The first step toward a definite organization was taken at a meeting held in the Palmer House reading-room. Those present on this occasion were James P. Grund, Robert H. Patton, Thomas M. Hoyne, Dr. L. C. Waters, Edward O. Brown, James T. Hoyne, Edward Forman, Clinton C. Snowden, Walter Mattocks, J. H. S. Quick, Frank G. Hoyne, Alexander Coignard, S. S. Gregory and Emmett C. Fisher. These gentlemen, with others who speedily joined them, at once formed an association under the title of the Chicago Democratic Club. At the meeting above mentioned Thomas M. Hoyne presided, and Robert H. Patton was secretary. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, consisting of John H. S. Quick, James P. Grund, Dr. L. C. Waters, Robert H. Patton and Edward O. Brown; and a committee of three was named on permanent organization,—C. C. Snowden, James P. Grund and Edward O. Brown. Those present signed the roll as members, and adjourned to July 27, 1880. On that date the committees previously appointed reported, and the following were declared the officers for the first year:

President—Perry H. Smith, Jr.

Vice-Presidents—First Congressional District, Thomas M.

Hoyne, Edward O. Brown, J. H. S. Quick: Second Congressional District, George M. Rogers, S. P. McConnell, S. G. Swisher: Third Congressional District, Cyrus H. McCormick, John V. Le-Moyne, S. S. Gregory.

Recording Secretary—Robert H. Patton.

Corresponding Secretary—Dr. L. C. Waters.

Treasurer—Frank G. Hoyne.

At the third meeting, held on August 3 following, a committee to actively direct the work of the club in the coming presidential campaign was named, consisting of Henry M. Shepard, chairman, Emmett C. Fisher, George Mills Rogers and Louis Palmer.

One of the immediate objects of formation having been for service during the Hancock campaign, the club took an active and untiring part all through the contest, both individually and by its concerted action. Two mass-meetings were held under its auspices, of which it defrayed all expenses. As a culmination of its demonstrations, a grand parade took place on the night preceding the election, in which the club occupied the post of honor as a mounted body.

On December 14, 1880, further steps were taken towards solidifying the organization. At this meeting the following preamble and principles were adopted:

"The undersigned, believing that it is the duty of every good citizen to take not only a deep interest, but also an active part, in the political affairs of the country; and believing, further, that the welfare of the country and the continual prosperity of its institutions require for their preservation that the policy and character of the Government shall be determined and guided by the principles of the Democratic party; and in order to add to the organized strength of the Democratic party in Chicago, have formed ourselves into a club known as the Chicago Democratic Club.

" PRINCIPLES.

"First. The largest liberty of the individual consistent with public order.

"Second. Local self-government.

"Third. Opposition to centralization.

"Fourth. The separate independence of the legislative, executive and judicial departments.

"Fifth. Recognition of the Supreme Court of the United States as the proper tribunal for the final decision of all constitutional questions.

"Sixth. An indivisible union of indestructible States.

"Seventh. Strict maintenance of the public faith.

"Eighth. Public office a public trust, admission to which should depend on proved fitness.

"Ninth. Tariff for revenue only at the earliest practicable period consistent with a due regard for existing interests and the financial needs of the Government; and, immediately, such a revision of the present system as shall fairly and equally distribute its burdens."

One or two meetings for further discussion of an enlargement of the club's social functions were held, till, on July 15, 1881, a committee of four, consisting of F. G. Hoyne, H. W. Goodman, S. G. Swisher and Lawrence M. Ennis, was appointed to look up permanent quarters. All business meetings had up to this time been held in the reading-room of the Palmer House.

At an ensuing meeting, on September 6, fifty-seven new members were reported, and the committee appointed in July recommended the third floor of Haverly's Theater, on Monroe Street, for the club-rooms. The association, at its next meeting, on October 4, after a lively discussion changed the name to the Iroquois Club. Officers were then elected as follows:

President—Erskine M. Phelps.

Vice-Presidents—First Congressional District, J. H. S. Quick, T. M. Hoyne, Dr. Robert Hunter; Second Congressional District, Carter H. Harrison, S. G. Swisher, C. L. Bonney; Third Congressional District, E. J. Stokes, V. C. Turner, Malcolm Caruthers.

Recording Secretary—E. C. Fisher.

Corresponding Secretary—F. G. Hoyne.

Treasurer—J. H. McAvoy.

On the following eighth of December, the club took

formal possession of its first club-rooms, the third floor over the present Columbia Theatre, which was divided into an office, reception, reading and dining rooms. Speeches were made by Hon. S. Corning Judd, E. M. Phelps, Hon. Thomas Hoyne and others.

On March 15, 1882, after a very successful winter as an organized social and political club, a banquet was given in honor of the birthday of Andrew Jackson, at the Palmer House. Covers were laid for about four hundred on this occasion, and toasts were responded to in person by Thomas A. Hendricks, William F. Vilas, L. Q. C. Lamar, W. C. P. Breckenridge, Lyman Trumbull, Frank H. Hurd, James R. Doolittle, Henry Watterson, William J. Allen, Richard T. Merrick, John C. Black and Carter H. Harrison, nearly all statesmen of national reputation. The second and third annual banquets of the club, of April 13, 1883, and April 15, 1884,—the former commemorative of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of Democracy,—brought altogether a like distinguished assemblage, making it the just boast of the Iroquois Club that the first men of the land have partaken of its hospitalities.

With the growth of the club and the gradual gain to its ranks of the best representative element of the party in Chicago, came an added desire for activity, albeit on somewhat more conservative lines. Early in 1883, a resolution was passed restricting the action of the club as an organization in local politics. At a regular meeting on December 5, preceding, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress on behalf of the club, on the subject of the acceptance the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the completion of the Hennepin Canal by the General Government. The committee, consisting of Lyman Trumbull, Carter H. Harrison, M. W. Fuller, S. Corning Judd, W. C. Goudy and Henry Waller, Jr., duly prepared a memorial, a copy of which was sent to every delegate to Congress.

The labors of the club in the last presidential campaign began early in 1883. At a meeting held on April 3, a committee was appointed to take measures to secure the meeting of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago. This committee, composed of Erskine

M. Phelps, S. Corning Judd, Frank G. Hoyne, M. W. Fuller and Hon. Thomas Hoyne, visited the East early in the summer, and consulted with leading members of the party and the National Committee. As a result of their labors, Chicago was promised second choice by Eastern Democrats as the place of meeting, in case of first choice failing at Saratoga. The committee then addressed itself to Western and Southern members of the party, and as the result of its untiring efforts, Chicago was finally selected.

At a regular meeting held on March 4, 1884, the club emphasized its views on the tariff question by the passage of the following unanimous resolution:

"Resolved, That the members of the Iroquois Club desire to record their high appreciation of the courageous, patriotic, and intelligent services to the cause of revenue reform, rendered at the present session of Congress by the Hon. William R. Morrison, of

Illinois; and they wish further to express their conviction that the measures proposed by him for the relief of a people oppressed by the burden of a partial and unjust scheme of taxation are well calculated towards that end, and that the interests of all classes demand their speedy adoption by both Houses of Congress."

On September 9, 1884, a committee of ten was appointed to arrange for all meetings and work during the campaign. This committee consisted of E. M. Phelps, F. G. Hoyne, R. J. Smith, John H. Prentice, James T. Hoyne, Thomas E. Courtney, Charles Kern, J. E. Callahan, Asa Dow and S. S. Gregory, and continued in session till after the November election. An advisory committee, to act with the chairman of the State Central Committee, was also appointed, consisting of Julius S. Grinnell, Martin J. Russell, C. P. Kimball and Henry Waller, Jr. A fund, amounting to \$10,000, was collected and disbursed by the club during the campaign. Lexington and DeKalb, Illinois, were visited in a body, the members of the Iroquois forming an important force in large demonstrations at both places. Two general mass-meetings were held in Chicago during the campaign, and a Bayard and a Watterson meeting, on the occasion of the visits of those distinguished standard-bearers of the party, all under the management of the executive committee of the Iroquois Club. On the night of November 8, following the election, the club appropriately celebrated the victory, in which it had borne its full part, and, on March 4, participated in the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. Among minor items, the club defrayed the full expenses of the chairman and secretary of the State Central Committee in Chicago during this campaign.

After the discovery of frauds on the ballot during the election, the club took characteristic action by the appointment, on December 2, 1884, of a committee to investigate and to aid in the prosecution, consisting of Edmund Jussen, chairman, I. N. Stiles, F. H. Winston, J. K. Boyesen, T. M. Hoyne, R. J. Smith and Malcolm Caruthers. It also passed unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the members of this club demand that the local prosecuting officers, both State and Federal, share in the effort to ascertain the truth as to the dishonest and fraudulent conduct charged against the officers of the late election in the second

precinct of the Eighteenth Ward in this city, and others implicated therein, and also exert every legitimate means to bring those who are guilty to justice, irrespective of their party affiliations and of all political considerations whatever; and that this organization pledges its cordial and hearty support to these officers in all their efforts in that direction."

The club at present numbers an active membership of three hundred and seventy-five representative Chicagoans.



VIEW OF IROQUOIS CLUB HOUSE.

goans. Its growing membership is but sparsely accommodated in the Columbia Theatre building, of which it occupies the entire structure above the ground floor.

In the meeting-room stands the desk over which the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States were made at the last National Democratic Convention. The reading-room contains an early portrait of General Andrew Jackson, purchased by the club from his nephew, George M. Jackson, of Tusculum, Ala. There is also a fine two-third length portrait in oil of E. M. Phelps, the president of the club, by Phillips of Chicago; also a portrait in oil of Hon. Thomas Hoyne, one of the original and early advocates of the club. An early portrait of DeWitt Clinton is

also among the club's possessions, and chief among its treasured relics is an autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson to Edmund Pendleton of Virginia, dated at Philadelphia, March 24, 1783, announcing the receipt on that day of the first settlement of the peace preliminaries at Versailles, which resulted in the formal declaration of the United States as a free nation. This valuable autograph letter was presented by William H. Hurlbut, of New York City.

The officers of the Iroquois Club, omitting those already given, have been—

1887—President, Thomas M. Hoyne; Vice-Presidents—First Congressional District, J. H. S. Quick, Robert H. Patton, H. W. Goodman; Second Congressional District, George M. Rogers, Stephen G. Swisher, Henry Waller, Jr.; Third Congressional District, S. S. Gregory, W. M. LeMoyne, Edward J. Stokes; Recording Secretary, Emmett C. Fisher; Treasurer, Frank G. Hoyne; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. L. C. Waters.

1888—President, E. M. Phelps; Vice-Presidents—South Division, J. H. S. Quick, T. M. Hoyne, Edward Forman; West Division, Carter H. Harrison, S. G. Swisher, George M. Rogers; North Division, E. J. Stokes, S. Corning Judd, Malcolm Caruthers; Recording Secretary, B. E. Bremner; Corresponding Secretary, Frank G. Hoyne; Treasurer, John H. McAvoy.

1889—President, E. M. Phelps; Vice-Presidents—South Division, Edward Forman, John B. Knight, T. M. Hoyne; North Division, S. Corning Judd, S. S. Gregory, C. S. Warren; West Division, Carter H. Harrison, B. E. Bremner, James S. White; Recording Secretary, Walter Mattocks; Corresponding Secretary, Frank G. Hoyne; Treasurer, J. H. McAvoy.

1890—President, Erskine M. Phelps; Vice-Presidents—South Division, John H. McAvoy, George Bohner, Charles Kern; West Division, Carter H. Harrison, R. J. Smith, Charles E. Rollins; North Division, S. Corning Judd, B. M. Saunders, M. M. Boddie; Recording Secretary, Benjamin E. Bremner; Corresponding Secretary, Frank G. Hoyne; Treasurer, Edward Forman.

1891—President, Stephen S. Gregory; Vice-Presidents—South Division, B. Lowenthal, Paul Morton, Samuel D. Farling; West Division, R. J. Smith, George P. Holmes, Thomas E. Courtney; North Division, Potter Palmer, W. G. McCormick, A. P. Gilmore; Recording Secretary, A. T. Ewing; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Forman; Treasurer, D. T. S. Hoyne.

ERSKINE M. PHELPS, ex-president of the Iroquois Club, was born at Stonington, Conn., on March 31, 1839. His father, Charles H. Phelps, was a member of the largest dry-goods firm in the city of New Orleans from 1815 to 1835, the firm being Phelps & Babcock. He was making a trip on the steamer "Lexington," on Long Island Sound in the latter part of 1839, and the ship went down, Mr. Phelps being among those that were lost. The maiden name of the mother of Erskine M. Phelps was Ann R. Hammond, whose father was one of the oldest and best known merchants of Newport, R. I., having carried on business there for over sixty-five years. The son, Erskine, was educated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. After completing his studies he went into the banking house of Allen, Copp & Nesdith of St. Louis. He remained there some time, but on account of failing health returned East, and located in Boston, where he continued two years. In 1864, he came to Chicago, and with G. E. P. Dodge established the now well-known house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. Mr. Phelps was married in 1865, to Miss A. E. Wilder, of Lancaster, Mass. During his twenty-two years' residence in Chicago Mr. Phelps has been a conspicuous figure in the mercantile history of the city, and has ever shown a hearty interest in all matters pertaining to the development and growth of western trade. In social matters he has also been prominently identified, having for a long time been a member of the Calumet and Chicago Clubs, of the Washington Park Club since its organization, and of the Manhattan Club of New York. For many years he has been a trustee of Hahnemann Hospital, and a large contributor to the support of that institution. When the Iroquois Club was organized, Mr. Phelps was honored by an election to the presidency of that organization, and so highly esteemed is he by the club members that he was continued in office until 1886, and upon his retirement was presented with a series of resolutions, by the club, expressive of their regret at the loss of his valuable services as president.

GEORGE BOHNER, senior of the firm of George Bohner & Co., was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on November 20, 1845. He was brought up there, and received a first-class academical education. At the age of seventeen he entered the wholesale glassware and crockery house of W. H. Glenny & Co., of Buffalo, but only remained with them one year, coming to Chicago at the end of that time, in 1863. On arriving in this city he took a position with N.

F. Merrill, wholesale dealer in lamps and glassware. That line of trade was then in its infancy as compared with its proportions to-day, and the house of N. F. Merrill the pioneer of the West. The demands of the times required improvements in lamp-ware, and, during his leisure hours, Mr. Bohner exerted himself toward the perfection of something new and novel in that line. In 1871, he perfected his invention and placed upon sale Bohner's Patent Library Lamp, the first of the kind ever offered, and from which originated the great variety of library lamps now so largely in use. He afterward invented the double extension library lamp, the patent revolving reflector bracket and extension polished brass chandeliers. In all, Mr. Bohner has taken out eighteen or twenty patents for various devices in lamp-ware originated by him. From an employé in the pioneer lamp house of Chicago he has risen to a proprietorship of the same, and the success which has followed his efforts has been well earned. Mr. Bohner is a widower, having one son, George Hunt Bohner. Since the organization of the Iroquois Club he has been a member thereof, and is now one of the vice-presidents representing the South Division of the city, and is also chairman of the house committee. He has not been active in political matters, but takes a hearty interest in democratic institutions. He is also a member of the Douglas and Washington Park clubs.

BENJAMIN E. BREMNER, ex-recording secretary of the Iroquois Club, has been one of the most enthusiastic members of that organization and, up to a recent date, has been closely identified with the workings of the club. He was born in Bergen County, N. J., on August 18, 1854, and was reared to manhood in his native State. He was educated at private schools, and also took a two years' course of study in the New York University. He then removed to Chicago, in 1878, since which time he has been almost wholly identified with the house of Rathbone, Sard & Co. Since May 1, 1879, he has been cashier of the firm, and his reputation for integrity and general worth has been with his employers on a par with the popularity he has ever held among the members of the Iroquois Club. In the organization of the latter institution he took an active part, and, in 1882, he was elected to the office of recording secretary; in 1883, was made vice-president, representing the West Division, and, in 1884, he was tendered and again occupied the position of recording secretary, the duties of which he performed to the highest satisfaction of both officers and members. At the election of January, 1886, he was tendered and urged to retain his official position, but was obliged to decline owing to the work incumbent upon him in his commercial life.

EDWARD FORMAN, corresponding secretary of the Iroquois Club, was born in Tioga County, New York, on February 10, 1840. He was there reared and educated, attaining his elementary studies at the common schools and afterward preparing for entrance into a collegiate institution. His health failed him and he was obliged to forego the completion of his higher education, and instead decided to come West. He located in Chicago in 1863, and took a position in the house of N. Matson & Co., the well-known wholesale jewelry firm. He is now entering upon his twenty-third year of service in that house, and since the incorporation of the firm has been one of its stockholders. When the Iroquois Club was being formed, Mr. Forman took great interest in the matter, and was actively identified with the organization of the club. He was elected one of the first vice-presidents, representing the South Division of the city, and was twice re-elected to the position, serving in all three years. In January, 1884, he was made treasurer, and a year later was nominated to the office of corresponding secretary, to which he was elected by a large majority. Always a staunch democrat, he has taken great interest in National politics and has been an earnest worker in the ranks of the party, although never an aspirant to official honors in the Government service. Mr. Forman was married on June 15, 1871, to Miss Carrie Clarke, daughter of Henry B. Clarke, one of the early settlers of Chicago.

COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The first meeting for the organization of the Commercial Club was held at the Chicago Club-house, on the evening of December 27, 1877. At this meeting there were present J. W. Doane, L. Z. Leiter, J. H. Walker, A. A. Sprague, H. J. Macfarland, William T. Baker, Anson Stager, N. K. Fairbank, W. A. Fuller, George C. Clarke, Edson Keith, Murry Nelson and John J. Jones. These were enrolled as members of a club to be called the Commercial Club of Chicago, and in addition Marshall Field, C. M. Henderson, C. P. Kellogg, John Crerar, John M. Clarke,

John B. Drake, and George M. Pullman were elected members. A second meeting was held on January 19, following, at which these officers were chosen: President, L. Z. Leiter; Vice-President, J. W. Doane; Treasurer, Murry Nelson; Secretary, George C. Clarke. Application was made to the Secretary of State for a charter, the objects of the incorporation being the discussion, at stated meetings, of questions of local polity and economy from a strictly non-partisan point of view. The last Saturday of each month from October to June was chosen as the time of meeting. On these occasions, after partaking of dinner, the members proceed to the open discussion of the topic chosen for the evening, due notice of which has been previously sent to each member by the secretary.

The membership at the beginning was selected from among the leading business men of Chicago. The club has followed in its constitution and aims the plan of the Commercial Club of Boston, of which it is in some measure the offspring. Two years after its organization it gave a dinner to General Grant, as retiring president, on which occasion two hundred and twenty-eight distinguished guests from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis enjoyed its hospitalities. In like manner, President Garfield and Lieutenant-General Sheridan have been received by the club. It has been the custom of the club, since its organization, to invite any distinguished person present in the city at the time of its monthly dinner, to a seat at its board. Among other practical benefits which have followed its discussions, may be mentioned the establishment of the Manual Training School for mechanics and artisans, on Michigan Boulevard, which was built and equipped entirely from the subscription of \$100,000 contributed by the members of the Commercial Club, and has since been governed by an executive committee selected from its roll.

The club, as a body, has made four notable trips since its organization. The first of these occurred in June, 1878, when on invitation of the distinguished club of Boston bearing the same name, and the father of all like organizations in the country, they became its guests for four days. The visit was repeated in June of the present year, the sister clubs of St. Louis and Cincinnati joining in the excursion. The Chicago club was distinguished through an address by its able president, Franklin MacVeagh, on the higher aims of mercantilism, which has since been widely copied, and become in some sort the accepted exposition of the doctrines of the leaders of trade throughout the country. The club has also been entertained at St. Louis and Cincinnati by the Commercial Clubs of those cities, whom it has in turn received here.

The monthly meetings have been held from the first at one of the four leading hotels, in alternation. The membership of the club numbers sixty, and is fixed at that limit. No active part is taken in any public movement, the policy of the club being of an eminently conservative stamp, and its aim to be a beneficial factor through indirect but not less potent influences.

The officers of the club, in addition to those already given, have been—

1879—President, J. W. Doane; Vice-President, Anson Stager; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, Murry Nelson.

1880—President, J. W. Doane; Vice-President, N. K. Fairbank; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, Murry Nelson.

1881—President, O. W. Potter; Vice-President, A. A. Sprague; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, Murry Nelson.

1882—President, A. A. Sprague; Vice-President, Murry Nelson; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, Murry Nelson.

1883—President, A. A. Carpenter; Vice-President, Marvin Hughitt; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, W. T. Baker.

1884—President, John M. Clarke; Vice-President, George M. Pullman; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, A. F. Seeburger.

1885—President, Franklin MacVeagh; Vice-President, George M. Pullman; Secretary, George C. Clarke; Treasurer, John B. Drake; Executive Committee, John DeKoven, Lyman J. Gage, Thomas Murdoch.

ILLINOIS CLUB.

The Illinois Club was chartered April 26, 1878. The charter membership numbered about fifty prominent residents of the West Side, nearly all of whom were business men. The first officers of the club were—President, John G. Rogers; Vice-President, S. H. McCrea; Secretary, O. P. Dickinson; Treasurer, S. W. Rawson. The first board of trustees consisted of A. Courtney Campbell, H. Z. Culver, O. P. Dickinson, Wiley M. Egan, George Gardner, Frederick S. James, S. P. McConnell, S. H. McCrea, S. W. Rawson, John G. Rogers, A. A. Sprague, R. L. Tatham and P. B. Weare. The objects of the club were stated in its charter to be "the cultivation and promotion of literature and the fine arts, and of social intercourse." In connection with the second feature, the Illinois Art Association was formed a few years later from the members of the Illinois Club, and there is now in the gallery of the club-house a collection of notable paintings, the results of its labors.

The first home of the club was the residence on Washington Street, near the corner of Elizabeth Street, where they remained two years. Thence a removal was made to the building on the southwest corner of Ashland Avenue and Madison Street. In the spring of 1881, the club purchased of J. Russell Jones the fine residence on Ashland Avenue, between Adams and Monroe streets. The building is a handsome structure of brick, with stone front, three stories in height and was greatly enlarged two years since by the addition of a wing containing the present art-hall, library, assembly-room, billiard-room, bowling-alley, etc.

The present membership is about three hundred and fifty. Many clergymen are among the honorary members of this club, and the list includes Bishop Samuel Fallows, Rev. A. K. Parker, Rev. James Blake and Rev. Luther Pardee.

The officers of the club have been:

1879—President, John G. Rogers; Vice-President, S. H. McCrea; Treasurer, S. W. Rawson; Secretary, O. P. Dickinson.

1880—President, S. H. McCrea; Vice-President, A. A. Sprague; Treasurer, J. F. Lawrence; Secretary, O. P. Dickinson.

1881—President, Richard T. Crane; Vice-President, S. N. Wilcox; Treasurer, S. W. Rawson; Secretary, O. P. Dickinson.

1882—President, John G. Rogers; Vice-President, R. J. Smith; Treasurer, W. A. Hammond; Secretary, Marvin A. Farr.

1883—President, J. Harley Bradley; Vice-President, Simeon H. Crane; Treasurer, W. A. Hammond; Secretary, Fred K. Morrill.

1884—President, J. Harley Bradley; Vice-President, Simeon H. Crane; Treasurer, William A. Hammond; Secretary, Fred K. Morrill.

1885—President, Simeon H. Crane; Vice-President, Alson E. Clark; Treasurer, William A. Hammond; Secretary, W. E. McQuiston.

JEFFERSON L. FULTON, of the well-known firm of J. L. Fulton & Co., was born at Zanesville, Ohio, on April 1, 1840. At the age of twelve he removed to Cincinnati, and there finished his education in the common schools. His first venture in business life was at an early day, when he engaged in the hat and cap trade at Covington, Ky. He was so identified for some time, and when his attention was drawn to a new system of street-paving, he sold out and, in 1865, engaged in that vocation, with which he has since been identified. He opened business in Cincinnati and continued successfully up to 1869, when he decided to go to Europe and investigate the system of asphalt paving. He remained at Paris about

one year making observations of the matter, and while there had a volume in reference to the manufacture of asphalt translated from the French into the English language. On his return to America he removed his business to Chicago, and, in the spring of 1870, laid the first asphalt pavement ever put down in Chicago, at the intersection of Monroe and Clark streets. It proved a success, and the business has consequently increased largely from year to year. The firm of which he is a member is engaged in the manufacture of asphalt and Portland cement paving, and has its headquarters at No. 175 LaSalle Street. The business was originally established

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club of Chicago was organized late in the fall of 1879. The first call for a meeting, in October, 1879, bears the signatures of Lewis L. Coburn, Luther Laffin Mills, William Aldrich, William Penn Nixon, S. J. Hanna, Samuel J. Medill, Hiram Barker, Jr., Philip A. Hoyne, Consider H. Willett, C. S.



Permission of Inland Architect and Builder

UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.

in 1865, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and, in 1870, was removed to this city, and since coming here the management has won a high reputation for the excellence of all work performed by them. They make a specialty of asphalt paving and also largely handle Portland cement in connection therewith. The first work performed by the firm in Chicago was at the intersection of Clark and Monroe streets, in 1870; and since they have laid pavement all over Chicago, as well as surrounding cities in this and other States. Among the finest specimens of their work is the asphalt roadway and Portland cement sidewalk at Rosalie Villa, and their work on the Farwell buildings, Marshall Field's buildings, Sibley's warehouses, C. H. McCormick's estate, Adams & Westlake's new buildings, and many others attest the superiority of their work. The firm is among the largest in the West, and they have, during the past sixteen years in which they have operated in this city, laid many miles of roadway and pavement. Mr. Fulton is a member of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, and of the Union League and Illinois Clubs. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity at Covington, Ky., in 1864, and is now a member of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T. He was married on May 3, 1870, to Miss Eugenie Foulds, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children,—Lester and Gertrude. Mr. Fulton is a genial, courteous gentleman, and is highly esteemed in commercial circles for his honorable business methods and strict integrity.

Squiers, C. H. Salisbury, E. R. Bliss, E. G. Keith, and Ira W. Buell. On December 5, following, these gentlemen met in the club-room of the Sherman House, and drew up a petition for a charter, which, with a copy of the proposed by-laws, was forwarded to the Secretary of State at Springfield.

On January 20, 1880, a meeting was again held at the Sherman House, to take permanent action under the charter, which had been received, dated December 19, 1879. This document authorized the incorporation of the Chicago Club of the Union League of America, which was the name first adopted.

The articles of association stated the objects of the organization to be the following:

"The condition of membership shall be absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States.

"The primary objects of this association shall be:

"1st. To encourage and promote, by moral, social and political influence, unconditioned loyalty to the Federal Government, and to defend and protect the integrity and perpetuity of this Nation.

"2d. To inculcate a higher appreciation of the value and sacred obligations of American citizenship; to maintain the civil and political equality of all citizens in every section of our common country; and to aid in the enforcement of all laws enacted to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

"3d. To resist and expose corruption and promote economy in office, and to secure honesty and efficiency in the administration of National, State and Municipal affairs."

The officers and board of directors for the first year, appointed by the Secretary of State, were as follows:

Lewis L. Coburn, president; William H. Bradley, first vice-president; Edward A. Small, second vice-president; Abraham W. Kingsland, third vice-president; Robert S. Critchell, fourth vice-president; William Penn Nixon, treasurer; E. Raymond Bliss, secretary; O. H. Salisbury, assistant secretary. Directors—James B. Bradwell, Philip A. Hoyne, Elbridge G. Keith, John Wentworth, William Penn Nixon, John H. Kedzie, and Ira W. Buell.

In May, 1880, the club removed to quarters on the main floor of the Honoré Building; and in March, 1881, by an appropriate banquet, celebrated the inauguration of that new feature. The table of the club has since become celebrated through the important occasions on which it has dispensed its hospitality, and its receptions have been notable for their elegance.

On January 10, 1882, it was resolved to change the corporate name to the Union League Club of Chicago, the new title being approved by the Secretary of State on January 17, 1882.

On October 20, 1884, the question having been agitated at various meetings during the year, it was resolved to secure a lease of the ground at the corner of Jackson Street and Third Avenue for ninety-nine years, and proceed with the erection of a club-house. A building association had been organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and power to issue bonds to the extent of \$75,000; and at this meeting a resolution was adopted, authorizing the club to purchase, at its option, after ten years had elapsed, the bonds issued as an aid to construction, at their face value, and instituting a reserve fund for that purpose. A third resolution, recommending the purchase of the stock at par, wherever obtainable from outside parties, was adopted. The building, which it is expected will be occupied by May 1, 1886, is of red brick, six stories high, and of the Romanesque order of architecture. It will cost, complete, \$190,000.

At the annual meeting for the installation of officers for the ensuing year, held on February 24, 1885, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of the club present on this occasion, that at each quarterly meeting, as provided by the by-laws, except that occurring in the month of July, topics of public interest, to be suggested by the Committee on Political Action, and approved by the Board of Directors, should be discussed; and that, as a means for developing interest in such matters, and making an effective and united body, we recommend to the Board of Directors that this practice be hereafter adopted."

On the death of General Grant, a special meeting of the active members was held, on July 24, 1885, when the committee on resolutions, consisting of William Penn Nixon, James B. Smith, Eugene Cary, James Nevins Hyde, and Judge Thomas Dent, reported an eloquent memorial, a copy of which, elegantly engrossed and framed, now occupies a position in the parlors of the club. Speeches were made by John Young Scammon, J. B. Smith, Judge Thomas Dent, General Schofield and Major W. L. B. Jenney, and a committee of five was appointed to arrange for a public memorial meeting on the day of the funeral. On the evening of the 8th of August a mass meeting was held at the Armory Hall of Battery "D," at which nearly five thousand people were assembled.

Aside from its social features, the Union League

has always been foremost in carrying out the primary objects of its incorporation. Loyalty to the Union has been its watchword, and the guarding of the purity of the ballot one of its first missions. With this end in view, the League was active in unearthing fraudulent voting in the election of the fall of 1884, and bringing to justice all concerned in it. The present election law owes its existence to the labors then undertaken by the club, and continued unremittingly until its adoption was secured. In the Federal elections, the club has co-operated with its officers, offering rewards for the detection of illegal voting.

The club has now a membership of seven hundred, including an honorary roll which contains the names of four ex-Presidents (two deceased), three of the most distinguished living American Generals, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and several jurists and statesmen of national fame.

The officers of the club from its organization have been as follows:

1881-82—President, John C. Coonley; vice-presidents, Charles E. Culver, Silas M. Moore; treasurer, William Penn Nixon; secretary, Robert S. Critchell.

1883—President, Elbridge G. Keith; vice-presidents, Charles M. Henderson, J. McGregor Adams; treasurer, George M. Bogue; secretary, Rollin A. Keyes.

1884—President, J. McGregor Adams; vice-presidents, John L. Thompson, Byron P. Moulton; treasurer, William V. Jacobs; secretary, Sidney C. Eastman.

1885—President, J. McGregor Adams; vice-presidents, John L. Thompson, Eugene Cary; treasurer, Walter B. Mitchell; secretary, Rollin A. Keyes.

In addition to the officers, three standing committees and a board of seven directors constitute the executive staff.

• UNION CLUB

On January 17, 1878, twenty-five young men, representing the best element of the social and business life of the North Division, met at No. 308 Chicago Avenue, to discuss the formation of a social club in that part of the city. A committee was appointed, consisting of H. W. Raymond, A. W. Cobb, Arthur Ryerson, A. Davidson, J. L. Houghteling, C. N. Fessenden, O. F. Aldis, W. P. Conger and F. S. Wheeler, to report at an adjourned meeting, on January 26. This committee soon learned that the same question had been considered by a number of older men resident on the North Side, and their coöperation was invited. As a result, about sixty gentlemen met in the parlors of the Clarendon Hotel, on the evening of January 26, when a constitution was drafted, and the following officers, of an organization to be called the Union Club of Chicago, elected for one year:

President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, Henry W. Raymond; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb; Secretary, William P. Conger. Directors—George L. Dunlap, Alfred B. Mason, John T. Noyes, Thomas C. Edwards, Frank S. Wheeler.

On February 1, the committee on membership reported one hundred names enrolled. The constitution was formally adopted, and a committee appointed to take the necessary steps for incorporation. On February 7, the club received its charter. The residence on the corner of Chicago Avenue and State Street was first rented, whence the club removed, March 10, 1879, to the Ogden mansion, on LaFayette Place. Here it began a new era of life as a social organization. A leading feature of this period was a series of open-air concerts given during the summers of 1879-80-81, in the fine grounds of the club-house.

At the business meeting of March 1, 1879, the board

of directors was increased, by the addition to those already named, of John DeKoven R. Hall McCormick, V. C. Turner and James J. Hoyt. On April 8, following, the limit of membership was raised, on account of the increasing growth of the club, from two hundred to three hundred; in February, 1880, the limit was increased to four hundred. Negotiations in the summer of 1880, to buy the Ogden property, then occupied as a club-house, did not reach a consummation, and the club at once set about providing for itself a permanent home, which resulted in its removal, in December, 1883, to the club-house at present occupied. This is a stone

1870—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, Henry W. Raymond; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

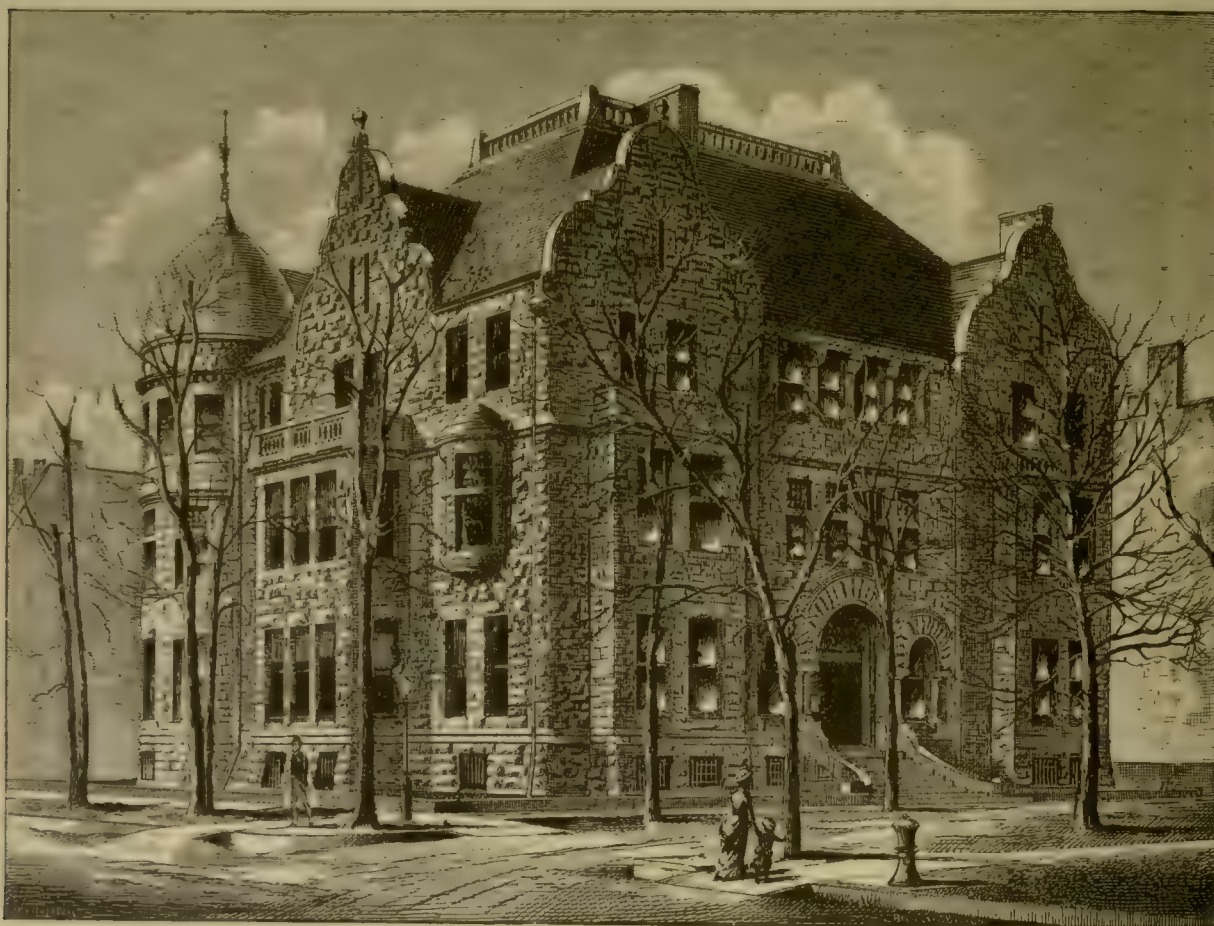
1880—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, John DeKoven; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1881—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, John N. Jewett; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1882—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, John N. Jewett; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1883—President, Henry W. Bishop; Vice-President, A. A. Carpenter; Secretary, William G. McMillan; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.

1884—President, August A. Carpenter; Vice-President, Lyman J. Gage; Secretary, Henry A. Keith; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb.



UNION CLUB HOUSE.

building, in the Tudor style, finished with an air of solidity and comfort that have been the envy of many metropolitan visitors. In the matters of taste, comfort and convenience, the house leaves little to be desired. The building is of Long Meadow (Mass.) brown stone. It was begun in the spring of 1882, under contract for completion by May, 1883. In April, 1883, it was destroyed by fire, the loss being entirely covered by insurance. It was re-built without delay, and the club established therein the following December. The interior follows the style emphasized in the exterior, the design being to reproduce, as nearly as possible, an old English manor-house. The cost was about \$100,000. The present membership of the club is four hundred and seventy-two.

The following is a complete register of its officers since 1878:

STANDARD CLUB.

The Standard is a social club composed chiefly of Jewish citizens, and numbers among its members many of our leading business men. It occupies the building erected for its accommodation in 1870, on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The club was organized early in 1869, and on April 5 received its certificate of incorporation. The officers for the first year were—President, E. Frankenthal; Vice-President, L. Wampold; Treasurer, D. Stettauer; Recording Secretary, Philip Stein; Financial Secretary, H. Goodman. The first board of directors was composed of Gerhard Foreman, Joseph Austrian, H. L. Frank, J. B. Schlossman. The objects of the club are stated in the articles of incorporation to be "the mutual improvement of members, to be effected by social gatherings,

dramatic entertainments, the establishment of a library, and the pursuit of such other purposes as are generally considered to be within the scope and object of a club."

On the New-Year day of 1870, the organization celebrated its removal to its present quarters by a ball. In October, 1871, the organization gave up the club-house to the relief work of the city. The building continued to be, for about a year, the headquarters of the Central Relief Committee, during which period the club suspended its activity.

In the fall of 1872 the club re-occupied its quarters, and a considerable sum was spent in repairing and re-furnishing the club-house.

The club has taken steps looking to the erection of a new club-house, the present quarters being inadequate to properly accommodate the growing membership. The current membership is about two hundred. The club



STANDARD CLUB HOUSE.

holds its business meetings quarterly and the election of officers and directors takes place yearly. It gives frequent receptions, an annual ball and numerous dramatic entertainments.

The present officers are—

President, Jacob Newman; Vice-President, Louis B. Kuppenheimer, Recording Secretary, A. M. Snyder; Treasurer, A. G. Becker. The board of directors is composed of B. Mergentheim, S. Adlinger, D. Wallach, Solomon Sulzbacher, Joseph Shaffner, Charles M. Leopold.

SONS OF VERMONT.

In response to a call for a meeting of native Vermonters, a number of gentlemen assembled in the club-room of the Sherman House on the evening of January 10, 1877. The meeting was called to order by Lewis Meacham; Gurdon S. Hubbard was chosen president, and Frank B. Williams, secretary. The purposes for which an organization was to be formed were set forth, in an open letter from Hon. D. K. Pearsons, read at this meeting, to be the perpetuation of the love and respect

borne to a natal State, and to revive old memories among the sons of the Green Mountain State.

The following 17th day of January being the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence by the State of Vermont, was the occasion of a large and interesting reunion, which included many residents of the city distinguished in State and local councils. A permanent organization, under the title of the Sons of Vermont, was consummated at a third meeting, held February 22, in the parlors of the Tremont House.

Quite a large membership was enrolled at this meeting, and the following officers were elected. President, D. K. Pearsons; Vice-Presidents, Charles B. Lawrence, Norman Williams, S. W. Burnham; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash; Secretary and Librarian, A. D. Hager.

An annual banquet is given on January 17, and other pleasant re-unions are held. Business meetings take place when necessary, at the call of the secretary, being usually held in the club-room of the Palmer House.

The present membership is two hundred and nineteen, of which one hundred and seventy-seven are resident in Chicago, twenty nine in the State outside of the city, and eleven in other States.

The officers of the association have been as follows:

1879—President, Charles B. Lawrence; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Keith, Ezra J. Warner, E. A. Kilbourne; Secretary and Librarian, Frank B. Williams; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.

1880—President, George N. Boardman; Vice-Presidents, E. G. Keith, O. G. A. Sprague, Eugene Canfield; Secretary and Librarian, Frank B. Williams; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.

1881—President, Norman Williams; Vice-Presidents, O. G. A. Sprague, L. L. Coburn, Eugene Canfield; Secretary and Librarian, E. B. Sherman; Treasurer, H. H. Nash.

1882—President, L. L. Coburn; Vice-Presidents, O. G. A. Sprague, E. N. Waterman, Sanford B. Perry; Secretary and Librarian, E. B. Sherman; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.

1883—President, E. G. Keith; Vice-Presidents, Silas B. Cobb, H. E. Sawyer, E. A. Kilbourne; Secretary and Librarian, E. B. Sherman; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.

1884—President, John H. Hills; Vice-Presidents, Norman Bridge, E. B. Sherman, A. D. Hager; Secretary and Librarian, Franklin Denison; Treasurer, Henry H. Nash.

1885—President, Arba N. Waterman; Vice-Presidents, E. B. Sherman, John M. Thacher, J. W. Butler; Secretary and Librarian, Franklin Denison; Treasurer, H. H. Nash.

SONS OF MAINE.

On March 12, 1880, a meeting was held in the club-room of the Gardner (now Leland) House, which was called to order by Leonard Swett, J. S. Brewer acting as secretary. Among those present at this meeting, were Abner Taylor, C. P. Kimball, J. L. Hathaway, A. A. Libby, J. J. P. Odell, and C. P. Libby. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Kimball, Odell and Taylor, was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for an organization to be known as the Sons of Maine. At an adjourned meeting on March 19, the constitution was read and adopted, and permanent officers were elected for the first year, as follows:

President, Hon. Thomas Drummond; First Vice-President, Hon. Leonard Swett; Second Vice-President, John Young Scammon; Secretary, J. S. Brewer; Treasurer, J. J. P. Odell.

In the winter of 1880-81, it was determined by the society to give its first banquet, and committees were appointed to carry out its plans. The banquet was arranged to take place at the Palmer House on June 16, 1881. Invitations were sent to the Governor and all ex-Governors of Maine, to the two United States Senators, and to many distinguished natives of the State, who were met in Boston by a member of the executive committee, Henry A. Hersey, and accompanied to

Chicago in a special car as the guests of the association. Among those present on this occasion were Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Chicago, Ex-Governor Garcelon, of Maine, Hon. Henry W. Paine, of Boston, Hon. Bion Bradbury, of Maine, and Hon. C. A. Boutelle, of Maine. The feature thus successfully inaugurated has since been continued by the Sons of Maine yearly, with but one omission.

The club, which is composed of natives of the State of Maine, includes some of our leading citizens. It is now engaged in the formation of a library.

The present officers of the association are—

President, John N. Jewett; Vice-Presidents, Melville W. Fuller, Leonard Swett, Abner Taylor; Secretary, C. H. Howard; Treasurer, William Sprague; Directors, Charles B. Kimball, James P. Smith, Jr., J. B. Hobbs, Charles M. Morse, J. V. Scammon, Benjamin V. Page and C. H. Mulliken.

IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB.

The Irish-American Club is composed of men of all creeds and parties, the only principle insisted on as a requisite to membership, being an acknowledgment of Ireland's right to be governed by and for her own people, as an independent nation. It thus includes in its ranks many Americans and one English member. The organization was effected in May, 1880, by a number of prominent Irish citizens interested in the cause of their native land. Social features were included from the inception, the club leasing a fine suite of rooms at Nos. 88 and 90 Washington Street, which it has continued to occupy. Two formal receptions are given annually, in the spring and autumn, by the members of the club to their friends, and the association appropriately celebrates, by a banquet and ball on St. Patrick's day, the anniversary of the patron saint of Ireland. The latter entertainment usually takes place at some leading hotel. They have received and entertained all distinguished Irishmen who have visited this country during the past five years, including T. M. Healy, M.P., T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Rev. Eugene Sheehy, and other notables. The membership now includes nearly every prominent Irish-American resident of Chicago, and the club is a flourishing, energetic and representative body.

The following is a list of the officers from the first organization:

1887-88—President, William J. Hynes; Vice-President, Michael Keeley; Recording Secretary, John McKeough; Financial Secretary, Henry O'Ruare; Treasurer, Peter J. Hennessy.

1888-89—President, Michael Keeley; Vice-President, P. McHugh; Recording Secretary, M. J. Keene; Financial Secretary, William Fogarty; Treasurer, Patrick Cavanagh.

1889-90—President, Travis Agnew; Vice-President, Ambrose Plamondon; Recording Secretary, F. D. Kinsella; Financial Secre-



HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

tary, J. Quinn; Treasurer, T. D. Coleman. Chairman Executive Committee, Michael Keeley.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

After the destruction of the Society's building and contents, in 1871, but few of its members gave special attention to its interests. No meeting was held until November 17, 1874, when E. H. Sheldon, who was elected president in November, 1870, occupied the chair, and Belden F. Culver was secretary. At this meeting, Mr.

Sheldon reported that the Gilpin Fund, now amounting to over \$72,000, had been secured from the estate of the late Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, of Philadelphia. He further stated that he and George F. Rumsey had sold the brick, stone and iron from the ruins of the Society's building for \$2,968, and had received from Mr. Scammon, on account, \$3,475, which amounts had been applied to the payment of interest, incidental expenses and also to paying \$4,000 of the principal of the Society's indebtedness, reducing the latter to \$13,500.

Among the contributions for the relief of those who had suffered by the great fire, were many boxes of books directed to the Chicago Historical Society. In the second great fire on July, 1874, this collection was also burned. A catalogue of the books, and copies of the letters of acknowledgment and a few portraits, were all that were saved of this collection. Owing to this last calamity, and the panic of 1873, little was done for a time, except keeping alive the organization and attending to its financial interests; very few books were received, and these were mostly Government documents. Mr. Sheldon took them in charge, and kept them till May, 1877, at his office on Clark Street.

On December 19, 1876, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold was elected president. He continued in office till the time of his death, April 24, 1884, since which time Hon. E. B. Washburne has occupied the position.

At a meeting held on January 23, 1877, George F. Rumsey, in behalf of the executive committee, solicited funds for the erection of a building and to enable the association to start again its active existence of usefulness. The following members responded to the appeal, and subscribed as follows: E. H. Sheldon, George L. Dunlap, Levi Z. Leiter, John Crerar, W. S. Johnson, Mark Skinner, Samuel M. Nickerson and William B. Ogden, each \$250. George F. Rumsey, J. S. Rumsey, J. S. Waterman and E. T. Watkins, each \$100. Charles B. Farwell, \$85 and two hundred chairs, and John F. Ryerson, \$25.* With this amount, and \$135.25 taken from membership dues which had been paid prior to December 11, 1877, the present building was erected and paid for.

In May, 1877, Albert D. Hager was elected secretary and librarian.

The nucleus of the Society's third library, consisting of about two hundred books, were removed from Mr. Sheldon's office to Room 44, Ashland Block, gratuitously provided for the Society's use by D. M. Mitchell, agent for General S. B. Buckner. On October 16, 1877, the present building was finished and the first meeting held in it. At that date, the library contained seven hundred and three bound volumes and eight hundred and thirty-four pamphlets.

The Historical Society received at the death of Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin her bequest of \$6,000; Jonathan Burr donated to the Society \$2,000. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Atwater, a former resident of Chicago, died at Buffalo, on April 11, 1878. Her collection, which she donated to the Society, is one of the finest in its possession. On January 31, 1879, occurred the death of Miss Lucretia Pond, of Petersham, Mass., a parishioner of Rev. William Barry, through whose influence she bequeathed to the Society eight lots on the southwest corner of Superior and Market streets, with all her books, maps and paintings. The income derived from the sale of these lots (which brought \$13,500) was to be used for the purchase of books, maps and paintings. The conditions of the will have been complied with, and the library is enriched

*As early as 1867, Hon. John Wentworth contributed \$500 to make himself a life member, besides giving \$300 to make himself an honorary life member at the time the endowment fund was raised.

with one thousand four hundred and twenty-seven volumes purchased with this income.

The memorial tablet, which marks the site of the old Fort Dearborn, and placed in the building on the corner of River Street and Michigan Avenue, occupied by the W. M. Hoyt Co., was unveiled, May 21, 1881, in the presence of the First Illinois Regiment and a large concourse of citizens, and under the auspices of the Society. The tablet is of marble, and upon its upper half is a bas-relief of the old block house, while beneath is the following inscription:

THIS BUILDING OCCUPIES THE SITE OF THE OLD FORT DEARBORN, WHICH EXTENDED A LITTLE ACROSS MICHIGAN AVENUE, AND SOMEWHAT INTO THE RIVER AS IT NOW IS. THE FORT WAS BUILT IN 1803 AND IN 1804,* FORMING OUR OUTMOST DEFENSE. BY ORDER OF GENERAL HULL, IT WAS EVACUATED AUGUST 15, 1812, AFTER ITS STORES AND PROVISIONS HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED AMONG THE INDIANS. VERY SOON AFTER THE INDIANS ATTACKED AND MASSACRED ABOUT FIFTY OF THE TROOPS AND A NUMBER OF CITIZENS, INCLUDING WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AND THE NEXT DAY BURNED THE FORT. IN 1816, IT WAS RE-BUILT, BUT AFTER THE BLACK HAWK WAR WENT INTO GRADUAL DISUSE, AND IN MAY, 1837, WAS ABANDONED BY THE ARMY, BUT WAS OCCUPIED BY VARIOUS GOVERNMENT OFFICERS UNTIL 1857, WHEN IT WAS TORN DOWN, EXCEPT A SINGLE BUILDING, WHICH STOOD UPON THIS SITE TILL THE GREAT FIRE OF OCTOBER 9, 1871. AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THIS TABLET WAS ERRECTED BY W. M. HOYT, NOVEMBER, 1880.

Thereat, Hon. John Wentworth made a memorable speech to the immense concourse of spectators, which appears in full in the account in the Fergus Historical Series, No. 16.

In 1881, a tablet was placed in the front of a dwelling, No. 137 DeKoven Street, under the auspices of the Society, to mark the site on which the great fire of October, 1871, originated.

The Society was burdened with a mortgage debt of \$13,500 contracted in 1858. The interest on this was a constant drain upon the treasury of the Society, and frequently an extra tax upon its most valued members. In 1882, L. Z. Leiter, a member of the executive committee, suggested that the debt should be paid, and started a subscription with \$2,500. Judge Mark Skinner, E. H. Sheldon and Henry J. Willing each gave the same amount. Daniel K. Pearsons, Samuel M. Nickerson, Albert A. Munger and Byron Laflin Smith each gave \$1,000, and Thomas Hoyne completed the sum needed to pay the debt by subscribing \$500. The Society now entered upon a period of prosperity. Twenty-five new members were added within six months. The first and second volumes of the Society's collection were published, and one year later the third volume. L. Z. Leiter paid for the first two volumes and Marshall Field for the third volume, which cost over \$1,600. The library now contains over forty-eight thousand books, bound and unbound. The collections comprise rare and valuable works, and are especially noted in certain departments, among them the following:

INDIAN HISTORY AND EARLY EXPLORATIONS.—This is considered by many the most valuable historical matter, when measured by its rarity and completeness, of any in the library. All of Schoolcraft's works are here—his "Indian Antiquities," "Source of the Mississippi," "American Lakes," "Travels in the Mississippi Valley," "Thirty years with Indian Tribes," etc. Also, Brinton's "Library of Aboriginal American Literature" and his other writings, 8 vol. Thevenot's "Recueil de Voyages," including Marquette's journal and map of 1673. Herrera's History of America, 6 vol., 1740. Parkman's "Frontenac and New France," "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," and other of his writings. Shea's works. Jeffrey's "History of the French Domin-

*See account of Fort Dearborn, Volume I, page 79.

ions in America," 1769. Loskiel's "Missions among the Indians in North America." Clark's "Campaign in Illinois" (1778-79). French's "Historical Collections of Louisiana." Guignard's "Discoveries in America by La Salle" (Paris, 1697). "Lewis and Clarke's Expedition," 2 vol., 1817. Long's "Two Expeditions." Beltram's "Discovery of the Sources of the Mississippi River" (2 vol.). Margry's splendid contribution to the early history of the Northwest (4 vol.). "The St. Clair Papers," 2 vol. Lockman's "Jesuit Travels" (London, 1743). Zeisberger's "Diary, 1797." "Relations of the Jesuits." Imlay's "Topography of the West" (1792). Shipp's "De Soto and Florida." Antonio de Solis's "Conquest of Mexico," translated by Thomas Townsend (London, 1724). "Royal Commentaries of Peru" (very rare), by Inca. Garcilasso de La Vega, and translated by Sir Paul Rycaut (London, 1688). Squier's and Davis's "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley" (profusely illustrated). Monette's "History of the Valley of the Mississippi River." Vergenne's "Louisiana" (1802). Drake's "Indian Tribes of the United States" and "Life of Black Hawk." Bancroft's "Native Races of the Pacific States." Hennepin's "Voyages" (Amsterdam, 1688). "La Salle's Discoveries," by Tonti (1697). "La Salle's Last Voyage" (London, 1714). Priest's "American Antiquities." Welby's "Visit to the English Settlements in Illinois," 1819. Bradbury's Travels (1800-11). Fearon's "Sketches of America" (London, 1818). Wood's "Two Years' Residence in the Illinois Country." "Western Annals." Champigny's "Louisiana" (Paris 1776), and Gayarriss's "History of Louisiana."

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.—In the library can be found biographies of those most prominent in local and State affairs. In addition, there is a special department containing all of the Sparks' collection (25 vol.), and the most noted tributes to the memories of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and biographies of most of the prominent men living and dead.

Among the genealogical works of great value is the New England Genealogical Register, most of which were presented by John Wentworth (1847-1885).

REBELLION DATA.—This includes such material as the Adjutant-Generals' Reports of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Iowa and Tennessee; War of the Rebellion, 20 vols.; Rebellion Records, 1860-65 (12 vols.); Army Register from 1779 to 1880; Official Records of the Union and Confederate armies (14 vols.); a complete series of the "Roll of Honor," or names of those who died in the Rebellion; Reunion of the Western Armies from 1868; Scribner's fine series of "Campaigns of the War," written by participants and military authorities; Greeley's "American Conflict"; Lossing's "Civil War"; Jefferson Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," etc.

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS.—Of great local historical value are the Chicago Magazine, also the "Western," and later the Lakeside Monthly, running from January, 1869, to June, 1873 (10 vols.). The Society has nearly a complete set of the Historical Magazine (N. Y.), 1857-75; a complete series of the Magazine of American History (N. Y.), 1876 to 1885; the North American Review, nearly complete from its founding; nearly full series of the Democratic and Whig Reviews, London Athenæum from 1833-61, and the London News (illustrated), 1842-78. The Society has also a full series of the first magazine published in Chicago—The Western Magazine,—established in October, 1845, and published by William Rounseville. Also full series of Harper, Scribner, Century, Galaxy, The Atlantic, Popular Science Monthly and Scientific American; The Monthly Review, London, 1749 to 1809, 128 vols. Bound volumes of the following papers, through the courtesy of H. T. Steele, are deposited in the library for the free use of any one who may wish to consult them,—viz. The Chicago Tribune, extending from September, 1856, up to date, with the exception of the first six months of 1865, and the years 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869; Chicago Times, six years from January, 1873; files of the New York Independent, complete from 1848 to 1880, and of the New York Observer, from 1835 to 1845. Of the city papers it may be said that full files of nearly every paper, religious, political, mechanical and agricultural, published in Chicago, since 1877, are in the library of this Society, and all the full files are bound. Among them are the Tribune, Journal, Inter Ocean, the Daily News (53 vols.), from January, 1877, to date; also the Daily Telegraph (subsequently the Daily Herald), 16 vols., from March, 1878.

As a portion of this department may also be mentioned, the Centennial collection of newspapers and magazines presented to the Society by A. N. Kellogg, of the Chicago Newspaper Union. The collection embraces a copy of each newspaper and magazine published in the United States in 1876, many of them containing local and county histories, written especially for the Centennial Exhibition. About eight thousand newspapers are included in the collection. The successful carrying out of this grand historical enterprise was due to George P. Rowell & Co., of the American Advertising Agency, New York. Six sets were collected. One set was sold to

Mr. Kellogg, which he presented to the Chicago Historical Society, another to the representative of Tasmania, another to the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, and three were retained by Messrs. Rowell & Co. Accompanying this most valuable collection is a printed catalogue of the newspapers and magazines printed in the United States at that time. All these are bound, and make 47 volumes of folio, 7 quarto and 28 octavo volumes.

LOCAL HISTORY.—Nowhere in the State is there so large, varied and valuable a collection of historical data bearing upon the events which go to make up Chicago and the lives of her prominent men as at these rooms. There are Chicago school reports complete, from 1854; the proceedings of the City Council and County Board of Commissioners from 1871; complete reports of the Board of Public Works and of the Park Commissioners; an invaluable series of city directories, nearly complete from 1844; the Fergus Historical Series, containing the directory of 1839, and valuable contributions to local and State history by those who have helped to make the events of which they speak. There are a dozen local histories and biographical dictionaries; fifteen scrap-books containing newspaper clippings from home prints, which make up an interesting history of early Chicago; three large scrap books arranged by Charles Harpel, containing obituaries of those who have died in Chicago and also of prominent persons in all parts of the world. These are all catalogued and so arranged that the date of any person's death, in either book, can be readily found. There are also reports of her benevolent and secret societies and charities; government surveys of her harbor since 1831; a very large and complete series of maps, manuscript and printed, of Chicago, indicating by their dates the rapid growth of the village into a large city; and nearly continuous files of newspapers from 1856, up to date, including the most trustworthy material extant from which to collate a history of the Great Fire.

THE ATWATER COLLECTION.—This is the most unique collection owned by the Society. It consists of five hundred and eighty-six volumes and pamphlets; over one hundred medals and metallic badges, including the political badges of 1840 and those worn at the Chicago Sanitary and Milwaukee Home fairs; over seven hundred coins and metallic business cards, including a complete set of American and Colonial pennies, except the issues of 1793 and 1804-9; and much continental and confederate money. It has also autograph albums, letters, newspaper scrap books, and eighteen volumes of rare almanacs, from 1763 to 1878. There are autograph letters of the presidents, and hundreds of newspaper slips in regard to the death of Abraham Lincoln, nicely bound into volumes, with badges worn at his obsequies. Mrs. Atwater contributed a curious collection of patriotic envelopes, comprising three thousand different specimens; relics from Shiloh, Corinth, Chancellorsville, Fort Sumter, of the Great Fire, the Arctic regions and the world generally. A large folio volume of "Scenes from Rome," printed from copperplate in 1575. She also donated a fac simile of the death warrant of Charles I. The numismatic collection consists, among other coins, of Whig tokens, about the size of a penny, stamped with political devices. There is a large volume containing samples of "shinplasters"; also numerous specimens of Confederate and "Wildcat" money. There are also English bank tokens and coins; Colonial coins and "Land Money" of Pennsylvania, including Franklin's famous pennies and paper money. There is a fine bronze copy of the gold medal presented by forty thousand French workmen to Mrs. Lincoln, in memory of her husband. The specimens of copper and paper tokens issued by different business houses in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, with the collection of fractional currency, are both unique and of historical value.

OTHER VALUABLES.—The most imposing work of art in the Society's rooms is the allegorical painting of the Chicago fire, the famous Armitage painting of Britannia and Columbia ministering to stricken Chicago. It was presented to the city shortly after the great fire by the London Graphic. There is also a large painting representing the Chicago Massacre, and portraits of John H. Kinzie, Daniel P. Cook; Governor Ninian Edwards, Edward Coles, J. B. Rice, Thomas Hoynes, William Hickling, William H. Brown, Isaac N. Arnold, John Wentworth, William B. Ogden, General Dearborn, Mr. and Mrs. George Flower, Shab-o-nee, Christopher Columbus, Americus Vesputius, Chevalier La Salle, and others. A cabinet of curiosities, mostly from Mexico and the oriental countries, is the gift of Rockwell Sayer, of the firm of Clement & Sayer.

The collection of autograph letters and other manuscripts is very large. It includes the letters and private papers of E. K. Kane, Judge J. Gillespie, Colonel Gabriel Jones, Captain H. Nevill, Horatio Hill, Zebina Eastman, David Prickett, A. P. French and those of Ninian Edwards. The latter contain autograph letters from Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster and other noted statesmen, and were presented by Ninian W. Edwards.

Among the collections may be mentioned the volumes containing the badges and original documents relating to the Grant reception of November, 1879, and the National Republican Convention of

1880, also the documents relating to the Republican and Democratic Conventions and campaign documents of 1884.

The religious literature of the Society comprises, among other rare volumes, twenty-two versions of the Bible, in different languages. All of Swedenborg's works are here, and the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) has a very complete representation.

The "Saints' Herald" of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons), from 1878 to date; The Nauvoo Neighbor, 1843-November, '45; "Times and Seasons," 1839-45; and the "Millennial Star," and a large and very rare collection of other Mormon literature, manuscript and printed, are in the library. Among the latter is the Book of Mormon in English; and also, in a peculiar phonetic style that requires a "key" for its translation, "Doctrines and Covenants," "Life of Joseph, the Prophet," and several other very rare books and manuscripts relating to the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois.

The Library contains a large number of colleges and school catalogues. The American Educational Society has its catalogue bound into volumes from 1832 to 1885. The American Colonization Society reports from 1818-85, five volumes. The American Tract Society from its organization (1825) to 1885. The Society also possesses a unique collection of school books, in the "Pond Library," dating from 1756 to those of more modern days. Of railroad reports the Society has a very large number, including nearly or quite complete series of the annual reports of every railroad that enters Chicago. It has also time tables and folded maps of the routes of all the railroads leaving the city, all of which are bound into an atlas.

The officers of the Historical Society, since 1874, have been as follows:

Presidents—Edwin H. Sheldon, 1874-75; Isaac N. Arnold, 1876-83; E. B. Washburne, 1884-85.

Vice-Presidents—Thomas Hoyne, Ezra B. McCagg, 1874-75; George F. Rumsey, Robert T. Lincoln, 1876; Thomas Hoyne, Robert T. Lincoln, 1877; Thomas Hoyne, William Hickling, 1878-80; Thomas Hoyne, E. B. Washburne, 1881-82; E. B. Washburne, John Wentworth, 1883; A. C. McClurg, George W. Smith, 1884; Edward G. Mason, A. C. McClurg, 1885.

Secretaries and Librarians—Belden F. Culver, 1874-76; resigned May 12, 1876; Albert D. Hager, 1877-85.

Albert D. Hager

Treasurers—Solomon A. Smith, 1874-78; Byron L. Smith, 1879; Henry H. Nash, 1880-85.

ELIHU B. WASHBURN was born at Livermore, Oxford Co., Me., on September 23, 1816, and is a lineal descendant of John Washburne, the first secretary of the Council of Plymouth. His father kept a general country store, where the son made himself generally useful and gathered much information from the political and social sages of the neighborhood who there congregated and discoursed. He read the newspapers, also obtained his schooling at the country establishments, and, previous to his seventeenth year, had exhausted the circulating library. He then went into the office of the Christian Intelligencer, published at Gardiner, Me. The year's experience which he obtained in the printing office was of great value to him, bringing to his notice many men of prominence who resided there, especially George Evans, then a member of Congress. It was during this period that the republican principles, which had been sown in his mind by his father, were strengthened so that they ruled his political life. The paper, however, failed, and, returning to his home, he obtained the position of teacher of a district school, at a compensation of ten dollars a month, with board. His three months' administration brought the rebellious school into submission, and he entered the office of the Kennebec Journal, the leading whig organ of the State, then edited and published by Hon. Luther Severance. He commenced his apprenticeship in May, 1835, but on account of failing health, caused by over-work, he abandoned the newspaper profession, never to return to it, and determined to study law. In the spring of 1836, he left Augusta, and commenced study at Kent's Hill Seminary. After a reasonable course of preparation, in 1838, he entered the law office of Hon. John Otis, of Hallowell, a distinguished member of his profession, a representative in Congress, and subsequently a member of the Northwestern Boundary Commission. To that gentleman's credit be it said that he afterward advanced Mr. Washburne sufficient money to enter Cambridge Law School, which he did in March, 1839. Being admitted to the Bar in 1840, he set out for the West, with no definite point in view, and, after stopping a short time at Washing-

ton, he continued on his journey and arrived at Galena, Ill., in the spring of that year, finding himself right in the midst of the exciting Harrison campaign. He entered promptly into the contest, delivering strong whig speeches and getting before the public in a most enviable light. He soon had a good legal practice. In 1844 he was made a delegate to the Whig National Convention that nominated Henry Clay. In 1848, he was an unsuccessful candidate for a congressional nomination, and, in 1852, was again a delegate to the National Whig Convention, aiding in the nomination of General Scott, opposing all pro-slavery influences, and so earning the approbation of the people of the Galena district that when it was re-appointed he was chosen its congressman, although it was supposed to be strongly democratic. In 1854, he was re-nominated by a mass convention of whigs, democrats and anti-Nebraska men, and re-elected by a majority of over 5,000 votes as against 286 two years previously. In the next Congress (1855) Mr. Washburne was honored with the chairmanship of the committee on commerce, being one of the staunchest supporters of Nathaniel P. Banks for Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was re-elected for seven successive terms, and a statement of the services which he rendered his State and country would include a mention of all the important national measures of that period. During the fearful War period, he was one of President Lincoln's most trusted friends and advisers and his most reliable lieutenant upon the floor of the House. In fact, when the president arrived in Washington for the first time, Mr. Washburne, in behalf of the House and Mr. Seward representing the Senate, were chosen as the most appropriate persons to receive him. As term after term he was sent by his constituents to represent them at Washington, he became known as the "father of the House," swearing in Schuyler Colfax, as Speaker, three times, and James G. Blaine, once, in that capacity. He was the determined and untiring enemy of all steals, lobbies, rings and ringsters, and became known and honored throughout the country as "the watch dog of the treasury." He first suggested "Colonel" Grant's name for one of the nine brigadier-generalships to which the State of Illinois was entitled, and was afterward instrumental in framing and passing the bill which made "the silent man" general of the armies of the United States. By 1869, Mr. Washburne had occupied the position of chairman of the committee on commerce for ten years, and had been chairman of the committee on appropriations during the last Congress in which he served. He had also been a member of the joint committee on the library, chairman of the committee on government contracts during the War, a position of great responsibility, and chairman of the special committee to examine into the Memphis riots, in the summer of 1866. He had been a member of the joint committee on re-construction and chairman of the committee of the whole House in the matter of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. Among the important bills introduced by him was that providing for the establishment of National Cemeteries. In 1869, President Grant appointed Mr. Washburne Secretary of State. After a short term of service, however, upon the advice of physicians, he resigned his office, but was appointed minister to France. The Franco-Prussian war, however, made the duties of that station as arduous as those which could attach to any public position, and so ably did he perform them that the American Legation was soon looked upon as the place of refuge for the people of all nationalities. After serving his country abroad for nearly nine years, Minister Washburne, at the commencement of President Hayes's term, asked to be re-called. Since that time he has lived quietly in Chicago, having withdrawn from public life, but his name has been prominently mentioned by the country at large at the Presidential Conventions of 1880 and 1884, in connection with the highest office in the gift of the people. Mr. Washburne was married, in 1845, to Adele Gratiot, of Gratiot Grove, Wisconsin. His wife was the daughter of Colonel Henry Gratiot, one of the most distinguished and enterprising pioneers of the "lead region." Mr. and Mrs. Washburne have six children. Their oldest son and child, Gratiot, resides in New York City. Hempstead is the well-known lawyer and city attorney. William Pitt Washburne resides in Maine, being the librarian of the Washburne Memorial Library, at Northerns, in Livermore, which is the family homestead. The fourth son has not completed his education. Of the two daughters, one is the wife of W. D. Bishop, Jr., of Bridgeport, Conn., and the other is living at home.

DANIEL KIMBALL PEARSONS was born at Bradford, Vt., on April 14, 1820, the son of John and Hannah (Putnam) Pearsons. His mother was a descendant of the Israel Putnam family. At sixteen, Daniel commenced teaching school, and remained in that occupation for five winters, then entering Dartmouth College, where he continued for two years. He also pursued a course of medical study at Woodstock, and, after graduating, removed to Chicopee, Mass., and engaged in medical practice. In 1857, he removed to Ogle County, Illinois, and engaged in farming, but he required a larger scope for his active mind and business ability, and shortly afterward removed to this city, engaging in the real-estate business. He sold lands for the Illinois Central Railroad, Michael Sullivan, the farmer king, and others, his sales in Illinois

alone amounting to more than one million acres. In 1860, he began loaning money, chiefly as agent, on farm lands. This soon grew into an extensive business, and for twelve years he loaned an average of \$1,000,000 annually. In 1877, Mr. Pearsons retired from the loaning business, so far as acting for other capitalists was concerned, his own affairs having assumed such extensive proportions as to require his whole attention. He is now the owner of large tracts of land and timber in Michigan, Illinois and elsewhere, a director of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Chicago City Railway Company, the Metropolitan National Bank, and other leading institutions, and a prominent stockholder in them all. He has been twice elected alderman from the First Ward, by far the most important political district of the city. While chairman of the finance committee, the financial condition of Chicago was deplorable, extravagance had so outrun income that an indebtedness largely in excess of the constitutional limit had been created, while the city had issued certificates of indebtedness, the legality of which was disputed in the courts. Meanwhile, large numbers of these certificates had been taken by eastern bankers and others, and the holders had become alarmed at the situation. Hard times were stalking gloomily through the land, and capital was averse to almost every new proffer of investment and solicitous for its securities everywhere. Chicago was soon to need more money and had particular necessity for the maintenance of its good financial name. At this juncture there appeared, among the bankers of New York, an earnest, straightforward sort of man, just in from the West; he was known, personally or by reputation, to some of them, and was not long in making himself understood by the others. He had come officially as a member of his city Common Council, and, privately, as a capitalist and man of honor, like themselves, to assure them that Chicago was going to pay its debts. He pledged his individual word and that of his city, that no matter who might be in power, no matter how courts might decide, no matter how long financial depression might brood over the Nation, Chicago was sure to meet its certificates of indebtedness, principal and interest, promptly on time, dollar for dollar. The eastern financiers believed the man, and believed in the city he represented. Their fears were allayed, and he returned home. His word to them was so well kept, and his predictions so well verified, that some time later, when Chicago needed a little ready money, the same man moved around among social capitalists, and easily raised half a million dollars. This he did, despite the fact that the courts, in the interim, had decided the much discussed certificates to be practically waste paper, illegal promises to pay, which the city might repudiate if it pleased, but which the city never did. The man who made these two memorable journeys was Daniel Kimball Pearsons, and so pronounced was their effect upon the financial standing of Chicago, that when Mr. Pearsons retired from the Council, two years later, a committee of citizens waited upon him, and, in a series of handsomely engrossed resolutions, testified their appreciation and that of the city for his effective work in this and other important matters. As the resolutions said, Mr. Pearsons held his office "with the approval and plaudits of his entire constituency, regardless of party affiliation." At the time of his retirement from political life, he began to withdraw from business, and invested largely in choice residence property, chiefly in the Northern Division of the city. He erected fine residences, and in a short time was the owner of some fifty elegant houses and flats, which he still retains. He has travelled extensively, having visited Europe twice and all the American States. His charity is of the unostentatious order, but if his right hand does not always know what the left is doing, it is not because the latter is idle. Most of the charitable institutions count him among their steady contributors, founding libraries, assisting young men and women to obtain educations, and dispensing large amounts in private. Mr. Pearsons was married many years ago to Miss Marietta Chapin, of Western Massachusetts. Mr. Pearsons has for many years attended the First Presbyterian Church, although other churches are not unfamiliar with his presence and contributions. Mr. Pearsons is unconventional in manner, his life-long personal independence manifesting itself in an absence of all affectation. Thoroughly domestic in his tastes, the society of wife and a few of the friends whom he really likes, suits him better than more diversified and mixed social enjoyments. He was among the founders of the Vermont Society of Illinois, and one of its first presidents, while he has also been an earnest and active member of the Chicago Historical Society, and a liberal giver to the Presbyterian Hospital and now its acting president.

ALBERT DAVID HAGER, son of David and Hannah (Caryl) Hager, was born at Chester, Vt., on November 1, 1817. He enjoyed but few educational advantages, and at a very early age learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and mastered it at the age of seventeen. In the summer of 1836, he entered the employment of a map publisher, and in the sale of his goods, travelled through Ohio and Kentucky. During his travels, he became much interested in fossils, many of which he collected and took with him

to Vermont, on his return there from Kentucky. When again at home he resumed his trade as a carpenter, and devoted every leisure moment to the study of geology. On April 29, 1839, he again left for Kentucky, and in a deserted school-house at Minerva, Mason Co., he opened his first school. He took his first three degrees in the Masonic order in 1840. In 1841, he became a member of the Christian Church. For five years he conducted his school, after which he returned to Vermont and married Miss Julia A. Wheeler, buying a farm, which he cultivated for five years, and then he resumed his trade. In May, 1852, he received a McCormick reaper at his home in Proctorsville, Vt., and cut the first grass with a machine in New England, at Westminster, Vt. In 1854, he entered the employment of Cyrus H. McCormick as a general agent. In 1856, he was commissioned assistant State Naturalist of Vermont, and arranged the first cabinet of natural history in the State House. Shortly afterward, the State Naturalist resigned in Mr. Hager's favor, but the latter declined the appointment, and recommended for the position the venerable professor, Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst, Mass. This father of American geology accepted the position, with the condition that Mr. Hager should be his first assistant and do most of the field work; under which arrangement the geological survey of the State was completed in 1861, and, by order of the Legislature, was published by Mr. Hager. In February, 1857, a fire at Montpelier, Vt., destroyed the State House, including the cabinets, etc., and Mr. Hager was made curator of the State cabinets, and subsequently State Geologist. In 1858, Mr. Hager helped to form the Proctorsville Library Society, of which he was for many years president, and to which he donated his own private library. In 1865, he drafted and secured the passage of the existing general law of Vermont, authorizing towns to raise money for founding and supporting public libraries. In this year also he became interested in pisciculture, and was appointed commissioner; under his direction 50,000 salmon eggs were incubated and 40,000 hatched out, the largest number then produced in the United States. In 1867, the Governor of Vermont commissioned Mr. Hager to attend the Paris International Exposition as a representative of Vermont exhibitors. In 1870, he received the appointment of State Geologist of Missouri, and there rendered efficient official service, but his anti-slavery tendencies made him personally unpopular. He thereupon resigned that position, and sought, in travel, to repair the inroads on his health caused by his exhaustive labors. While travelling in Wisconsin, he met Miss Rosa F. Blood, to whom, in 1872, he was married. They both became interested in the reformation of inebriates, and on reaching Chicago were proffered the positions of superintendent and matron, respectively, of the Washingtonian Home in this city, which positions they filled for eighteen months. In May, 1877, Mr. Hager became secretary and librarian of the Chicago Historical Society (and to assist the Society in its rehabilitation, worked gratuitously for one year), a position which he has filled until the present time. He was also for a number of years corresponding secretary of the Vermont Historical Society. He has written many articles for the public press on scientific and historical subjects; and, in 1871, he read a paper before the Academy of Science in St. Louis, suggesting that the origin of petroleum was the result of coralline life of the Devonian age; this theory is one that is generally accepted by scientists of the present age. In 1859, he received from Amherst College the honorary degree of Master of Arts; in 1862, he was elected a member of the Imperial Geological College of Vienna, and before his departure for Europe, in 1867, was commissioned by Lafayette Lodge, A.F. & A.M., of Proctorsville, Vt., its representative to the Grand and Secular lodges in Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe. He had also been for many years an officer of the Grand Lodge of Vermont.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Chicago Public Library had its origin in the sympathy felt for Chicago by England after the great fire of 1871. In addition to money subscribed for the aid of fire-sufferers by the people of Great Britain, while Chicago was still in ashes some liberal-minded English gentlemen realized that this city had been bereft of what few libraries existed previous to the conflagration, and, with Thomas Hughes and other eminent men of letters at their head, started a subscription to supply this loss, which had included the largest reading collection then in the city, that of the Young Men's Association, embracing eighteen thousand volumes. The founders of the movement made an appeal throughout England for books; and authors, societies and



D. R. B. B. B.

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D. K. Pearson,

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

libraries at once contributed something like seven thousand volumes. The British Museum sent a full line of its publications. The Master of Rolls gave the Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and the Calendar of State papers. From the University of Oxford, the publications of the University Press, consisting of two hundred and fifty elegantly-bound volumes, were received. Queen Victoria contributed "The Early Years of the Prince Consort," with her own autograph to the same, and many living authors sent copies of their own works. The inscription on the volume from the Queen read, "Presented to the City of Chicago towards the formation of a public library, after the fire of 1871, as a mark of English sympathy, by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria." When these contributions were received in Chicago, the library was at once organized.

Application was made to the State for a public library act, the library to be established by the city and supported by taxation, and the measure passed the Legislature on March 7, 1872. The books received were stored in the iron tank around which was built the temporary City Hall, at the corner of LaSalle and Adams streets, and later a librarian was appointed, who entered upon his

his duties on January 1, 1874. Meantime, generous donations of books had been made by citizens, by relatives of dead authors, among them those of Lord Macaulay and Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and by the commissioner of English patents.

The library was supported wholly by public taxation, the State allowing a tax of one-fifth of a mill on the dollar valuation, which was laid for the express purpose of the maintenance and extension of the library. Under the direction of the librarian, its operations became thoroughly systematized, and proved a vast benefit to the community. By 1885, there were 111,621 volumes in the library, and the expenses aggregated \$54,330.72, with \$121,380.24 of the fund of 1877, 1878, 1879, 1884 and 1885 to the credit of the library. With the circulating department open for the delivery of books three hundred and five days during the year, 519,691 volumes had been taken out for home use,—a daily average circulation of 1,704; \$3,088 had been received for fines; and 65,271 volumes had been issued through the six branch stations established in various portions of the city.

The table given is a summary of library statistics from 1875 to 1885:

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Books in Library.....	39,236	49,024	51,409	57,984	60,423	67,772	77,140	87,272	94,606	106,341	111,621
Total Accessions.....	21,053	10,251	3,399	7,876	4,287	8,440	11,920	11,038	9,416	12,972	6,836
Purchased.....	20,122	8,056	2,441	6,514	3,010	7,799	9,814	9,691	8,065	11,799	5,692
Donated.....	969	2,195	958	1,332	1,277	641	2,106	1,347	1,351	1,173	1,144
Expended for.....	\$28,410 68	\$10,784 19	\$ 2,504 17	\$ 9,078 06	\$ 2,907 24	\$ 7,404 52	\$10,843 72	\$10,052 62	\$10,814 52	\$12,995 86	\$ 6,899 14
Worn out.....	38	463	1,015	1,301	1,848	1,187	2,502	906	2,082	1,237	698
Unaccounted for.....	322	421	286	186	210	160	281	297	383	775	362
Pamphlets, Accession of.....	1,944	354	282	419	1,037	487	848	2,133	1,442	604	3,201
Registration of Book Borrowers.....	20,710	9,848	6,932	11,831	9,130	9,505	10,905	10,241	11,174	12,609	13,297
Circulation of Books.....	399,156	405,747	398,090	354,506	368,428	306,751	352,801	349,977	376,475	429,313	519,691
Daily Average.....	1,313	1,366	1,301	1,166	1,205	1,002	1,161	1,144	1,259	1,404	1,704
Largest Issue, one day.....	2,539	2,631	2,501	3,349	2,339	2,176	2,421	2,358	2,644	3,317	3,720
Smallest Issue, one day.....	329	698	732	572	662	613	626	676	637	694	1,007
Received for Fines.....	\$ 2,648 72	\$ 2,831 44	\$ 2,710 64	\$ 1,959 57	\$ 1,882 70	\$ 1,775 72	\$ 2,064 35	\$ 2,169 18	\$ 2,220 26	\$ 2,954 32	\$ 3,088 00
Reading Room—											
Periodicals on File.....	288	285	220	210	228	221	241	252	265	284	328
Newspapers on File.....	80	104	91	98	118	128	130	124	123	141	148
Visitors.....	236,021	228,795	199,760	181,052	186,588	189,536	302,796	366,118	543,456	603,302	623,245
Periodicals Issued.....	135,355	138,934	127,423	115,275	119,547	124,597	184,617	199,471	264,649	285,422	282,613
Sunday Readers, average.....	560	360	296	280	290	297	688	1,090	1,587	1,705	1,630
Cost of Serials.....	\$ 1,914 94	\$ 2,300 55	\$ 1,495 48	\$ 1,277 28	\$ 1,635 52	\$ 1,705 54	\$ 1,677 66	\$ 1,894 34	\$ 2,158 28	\$ 1,797 72	\$ 1,941 93
Reference Department Visitors.....	5,328	8,375	16,916	16,916	20,214	23,105	32,340	38,484	42,734	59,696	52,054
Issues.....	18,283	15,790	37,498	63,691	68,115	97,564	117,074	134,408	173,360	131,778	131,778
Binding, Cost of.....	\$ 1,991 80	\$ 4,356 57	\$ 2,993 25	\$ 2,723 55	\$ 3,981 02	\$ 2,167 01	\$ 3,364 65	\$ 3,843 32	\$ 2,814 47	\$ 3,335 61	\$ 8,618 02
Amount paid for Salaries.....	15,545 00	14,705 20	11,972 47	13,274 90	13,571 00	14,559 00	17,688 35	20,853 92	22,486 58	25,159 43	28,620 77

duties on January 1, 1874, temporary reading-rooms being occupied at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street on March 16. On May 1, the library was opened for circulation, with a list of 17,355 volumes, of which 13,000 were adapted for general circulation. Thus it was over two years after the project of the library was formed before the enterprise was fully developed.

In the inception of the movement, Joseph Medill, then mayor of the city, and other prominent citizens, took an active part; and the committee appointed at the first meeting, held on January 8, 1872, reported January 20, and drafted a free library law. Its passage based the operations of the institution on a tax-income, annually, of nearly \$60,000; and Thomas Hoyne, S. S. Hayes, R. F. Queal, J. W. Sheahan, D. L. Shorey, Herman Raster, Willard Woodard, Elliott Anthony and Julius Rosenthal, were appointed a board of directors, on April 8, with Thomas Hoyne as president. The original reading-room at the City Hall was opened on January 1, 1873, with addresses from Mayor Medill, President Hoyne and others, and was given in charge of W. B. Wickersham. In October of the same year, William F. Poole, formerly librarian of the Boston Athenæum, and then in charge of the Cincinnati Public Library, was appointed librarian here, and entered upon

WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, LL.D., librarian of the Chicago Public Library, is a descendant, in the eighth generation, of John Poole, who came from Reading, England, with the first settlers of the Massachusetts Colony, and who resided in Cambridge in 1632, and, in 1635, was the leading proprietor in the settlement of the town of Reading, Mass. The parents of William Frederick were Ward and Eliza (Wilder) Poole, and he was born in Salem, Mass., on December 24, 1821. He received his early education in Danvers (now Peabody), Mass., leaving school when twelve years old. In 1834, he resided in Keene, N. H., and learned something of the jeweler's trade. In 1835, his father's family having removed to a farm in Worcester County, Mass., he worked on the land; and then, returning to Danvers, he engaged as clerk in a mercantile house, and also learned the trade of a tanner. In 1838, he entered Leicester Academy, where he fitted for college, teaching in a district school one winter, and, later, was employed as an assistant teacher in the Academy. In 1842, he entered Yale College, and at the end of his freshman year was obliged, for financial reasons, to give up his studies temporarily. During the three years following, he was engaged in teaching and other employment. He then returned to Yale College, entered the sophomore class, and graduated in 1849. During the last term of his sophomore year, he was appointed assistant librarian of the society of Brothers in Unity, which had a library of ten thousand volumes. While occupying this position, he developed a taste for library administration, which has since been his life-work. His first step in this direction was to prepare, during his junior year, an index to the bound sets of periodicals in the library, which proved to be of immense value to the students, and was published by George P. Putnam, in New York, in 1848, with the title "Index to Periodicals to which no Indexes have been published," 154 pages, octavo. During his senior year (1848-49), he was the librarian of the Society. The edition of the "Index"

being soon exhausted, the author immediately began the preparation of a larger and more exhaustive work on the same general plan, under the title "Index to Periodical Literature," 521 pages, octavo; it was published at New York City in 1853. In 1882, a third edition of this work was issued, in which the references were brought down to January of that year. It made a royal octavo volume of 1409 pages, and is regarded by him as the crowning work of his literary life. In 1851, he became assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum, and in the following year librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library. He remained there for four years, and during that time prepared and printed a catalogue of the Library. In May, 1856, he received the appointment of librarian of the Boston Athenæum. The Athenæum Library was then the largest library in Boston. He continued in this position for thirteen consecutive years. He then engaged in the vocation of library-expert, for the organization and management of libraries. During 1860, he organized the Brown Library, at Waterbury, Conn.; rearranged and catalogued the Naval Academy Library, at Annapolis, Md.; selected and purchased the books, and was the general adviser in the management of the Newton and Easthampton (Mass.) public libraries and the Athenæum Library of St. Johnsbury, Vt. In the autumn of the same year, he was invited, as an expert, to organize and take charge of the Cincinnati Public Library, with which he continued for four years. In October, 1873, he was elected librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and entered upon his duties on the first day of January, 1874. His services as a library-expert have been constantly in demand in the organization of libraries and the construction of library buildings in all parts of the country. Besides those of which he has been the librarian, he has organized eight or ten other libraries, selecting and buying the books, cataloguing them by the aid of trained assistants, and arranging all the details of administration, without, in more than half the instances, ever visiting the localities. His paper on "The Organization and Management of Public Libraries," in the United States Bureau of Education's "Report on Public Libraries," 1876, is the standard authority on the subject. His numerous papers on "Library Construction," printed by the Bureau of Education in the *Library Journal* and the *American Architect*, and in separate forms, are accepted as the highest authority in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The *Library Journal*, for September, 1885, has a paper by him on "Small Library Buildings," in which is given a list of his earlier papers on the subject. Dr. Poole is now the president of the American Library Association, the membership being the principal librarians of the country. For thirty years he has been a constant writer, and, outside of the topics relating to his own profession, his writings have been chiefly in the direction of American history and historical criticism. In 1874-75, he edited, in Chicago, a literary monthly called *The Owl*; and since the starting of *The Dial*, in 1880, he has been a constant contributor, chiefly in historical criticisms. He received the degree of LL.D. from the Northwestern University in 1882. He is a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the American Historical Association, and the Essex Institute, and corresponding member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, and of several other States. Dr. Poole was married on November 22, 1854, to Miss Fanny M. Gleason, daughter of Dr. Ezra W. Gleason, of Boston, and of seven children, four are living—Alice (wife of Z. S. Holbrook, of Chicago), Anne (wife of C. Clarence Poole, of Chicago), Mary, and William Frederick, Jr.

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized in 1868, through the efforts of a number of public-spirited Catholics of the city. Those chiefly prominent in the work were Roger J. Brass, Albert H. Van Buren, William J. Onahan, Thomas A. Moran, William A. Amberg, J. H. O'Brien, M. J. Dunne, Thomas Brennan, William H. Naulty, Michael Keeley, C. J. Santer, Edward E. Ryan and James Goggin. The objects of the association were to found a Catholic public library and reading-room, to provide lectures on subjects of general Catholic interest, and generally to unite representative Catholics in a central society for the promotion of common welfare. The first meeting was held in the Academy of the Christian Brothers, on Van Buren Street. An organization was promptly effected, a charter obtained, and the Library Association opened in rooms in the Oriental Building, LaSalle Street. Roger J. Brass was chosen president, and William H. Naulty secretary. The first board of directors embraced most of those named above. Several

very successful lectures were given in the first season, and the society entered upon a career of usefulness which has been kept up without intermission to the present time.

All the possessions of the library perished in the great fire, and the work had to be commenced over again. The association found shelter in the school-room attached to St. Patrick's Church, and the nucleus of a new collection of books was soon gathered. The presidents of the association succeeding Mr. Brass, were Thomas A. Moran, William A. Amberg, William H. Conden, William J. Onahan (two terms), Washington Hising, Patrick J. Towle, Hugh J. Maguire, John Gaynor and Thomas S. Casey. At the time of the fire the library occupied rooms in the Kent Building, Monroe Street. The first permanent quarters following the fire were in the Pike Building, corner of State and Monroe streets, and later a change was made to the fine hall in the Honoré Building, Dearborn Street. The latest move, in May, 1885, was to rooms on LaSalle Street, adjoining the old Board of Trade, which are now occupied for the purposes of the library. Meetings of the association are held quarterly, and sociables and other entertainments are given from time to time. The membership list embraces some five hundred names, including most of the leading Catholics of the city. The association has the approbation of His Grace the Catholic Archbishop, and commands the friendly support of the principal Catholic pastors. The collection of books numbers nearly three thousand volumes, and the leading magazines and journals of Europe and the United States are to be found on the tables.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM.

The Chicago Athenæum, one of the most practical of the many beneficent institutions in this city, was the direct outcome of a disaster which awakened many noble impulses of a lasting benefit to Chicago. On October 17, 1871, but a few days after the great fire, a public meeting was held of those who had become interested in this movement, through the efforts of Rev. C. W. Wendte, of this city, and William H. Baldwin, president of the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Collyer, Rev. Robert Laird Collier was made chairman, and J. E. Gould secretary. The organization of the Young Men's Christian Union of Chicago was effected at this meeting, with David A. Gage as president; Charles Hall, vice-president; Rev. C. W. Wendte, corresponding secretary; John H. Roberts, recording secretary; and W. F. Coolbaugh, treasurer. The first board of directors consisted of George M. Pullman, Rev. L. F. Chamberlain, L. L. Coburn, Samuel Collier, George W. Montgomery and William Stanton.

Having been organized in the midst of wide-spread desolation and suffering, one of the main features of the work was, for this reason, philanthropic. The report of Rev. C. W. Wendte on May 14, 1872, showed that, through the new society, had been distributed, from the Christian Union of Boston, seven hundred and fifty cases of merchandise valued at \$150,000; through the Rev. Robert Collyer, from friends in England, one hundred cases of merchandise; and one hundred and fifty cases of merchandise from all other sources; affording relief to nearly ten thousand people.

On May 8, 1874, the name was changed, by a unanimous vote of the society, to the Chicago Athenæum. The plan followed at first was largely modeled on the workings of the Boston Union. At that period the association was unable, through lack of the requisite

means, to extend the educational features which are now the chief work of the institution. For the first three years the society was maintained almost entirely by the contributions of enterprising citizens, the only other source of income being the small membership fee of one dollar. In 1874 it inaugurated in addition to its reading-rooms and like privileges, evening classes in German, French, bookkeeping, vocal music, etc., for instruction in which a moderate fee was charged. The success of this plan was almost immediate, and to these classes others have been added, till the school now presents a complete curriculum of all the useful educational branches, in which instruction is given at very moderate rates. The report of the superintendent, Edward I. Galvin, for the current year, states that nearly a thousand pupils have received instruction during the year, who come not only from this city and its suburbs, but from other parts of the State, as well as from adjoining States.

The first rooms of the association were opened in May, 1872, at No. 758 Michigan Avenue. It was then removed to No. 114 Madison Street, and afterward to more ample quarters, at Nos. 63 and 65 Washington Street. In the spring of 1878, the Athenæum removed to the new building, at Nos. 48 to 54 Dearborn Street, which had been erected for its special accommodation. This building, ninety by eighty feet, with its neat front of pressed brick, ornamented with brown stone facings and trimmings, is four stories high. The second, third and fourth stories are occupied by the Athenæum, the second being used as the reading-room and library, in addition to which there are on this floor eight well-appointed rooms for separate class instruction. The third and fourth stories are thrown into one hall and devoted to a spacious gymnasium, twenty-six feet high, well lighted, and ventilated. The gymnasium has a full equipment of apparatus and six bath-rooms. Yearly athletic tournaments are held, and much interest is manifested in this department of the Athenæum's work.

The present corps of teachers number seventeen. Five languages, including the classics, are taught by special professors. Besides the common branches, there are separate instructors in drawing, music (vocal and instrumental), elocution, English literature, shorthand, gymnastics and sparring.

The annual membership, entitling to privileges of reading-room, etc., is one dollar, a contributing membership, adding the use of the gymnasium, costs ten dollars, life memberships one hundred dollars. The government is vested in the usual officers and a board of twelve directors elected for one, two and three years.

George M. Pullman was president from 1872 to 1874, and George N. Carpenter, secretary; Hon. Henry Booth was president from 1874 to 1881, and Ferd. W. Peck, secretary; Byron P. Moulton, now president, was elected in 1881, with John Wilkinson, secretary and treasurer. Other officers are—Ferd. W. Peck, first vice-president; John J. Glessner, second vice-president; Edward I. Galvin, superintendent; Joseph Silvers, assistant superintendent; with the following board of directors: Henry Booth, A. A. Carpenter, Eugene Cary, C. L. Hutchinson, William R. Page, William T. Baker, A. C. Bartlett, J. J. P. Odell, O. S. A. Sprague, R. T. Crane, Louis Wampold, Byron L. Smith. Charles R. Barrett is the principal of the Business and Shorthand School.

The Chicago Mechanics' Institute, organized in 1843, whose library and records were all destroyed in the great fire, has since united its interests with those of the Athenæum, and a large number of pupils have yearly received *free* instruction under the provisions of its organization. A very large part of the success of the present Athenæum is due to the efforts of the Superintendent, Edward I. Galvin; and it is a widely prevailing sentiment that this Institution, which has

labored so faithfully for the public good during the past fourteen years, is worthy of a permanent, spacious and well-equipped building, that would do honor to the enterprise and generosity of Chicago.

REV. EDWARD I. GALVIN, superintendent of the Chicago Athenæum, a Unitarian divine, is the son of Thomas P. and Martha A. Galvin, of Germantown, Penn., and was born in Calais, Maine, on April 3, 1838. After receiving his elementary education in New England, he finished his academical studies in Philadelphia, and spent one year in a special classical course under the guidance of the late Dr. Leonard Tafel. Having determined upon the ministry as his work, he entered the theological department of Harvard College, from which he graduated and was ordained in 1863. He was called to his first charge in Brookfield, Mass., and was afterward settled in Peabody and Brighton District, Boston. In 1864, he entered the army and was appointed lieutenant and acting chaplain of the 42d Massachusetts Infantry, and continued with his command until mustered out at the end of that year. In 1876, he went to Portland, Oregon, as temporary supply for Rev. T. L. Eliot, son of the well-known Rev. William G. Eliot, D.D., of St. Louis, and subsequently was active in missionary work in Washington Territory. He continued in the Northwest until 1879, when he came to Chicago, and during the succeeding two years served as pastor of the West Side Unitarian Church, which, under his leadership, was freed from a long standing debt. Upon being unanimously elected to his present position as superintendent of the Chicago Athenæum, in December, 1881, he accepted the honor and has since devoted his entire energy and attention to the advancement of the interests of that excellent institution. His education, and the ennobling experience of twenty years in the pulpit, eminently fit him for the responsibility of directing the varied affairs of the Athenæum, which, from its organization, has ever been wholly free from a sectarian spirit, and, through his influence and control, this institution has made marked progress, having not only been freed from debt, but having laid the foundation of a permanent fund, added a thousand volumes of choice literature to its library, and opened the way to still greater prosperity. Mr. Galvin was married to Miss Annie M. Stambach, of Philadelphia, on June 29, 1865. Mrs. Galvin died in South Carolina in the spring of 1872, leaving one child, Carroll D., a namesake of the eminent physician, the late Dr. Dunham, of New York. His present wife was Miss Mary E. Mack, formerly of St. Louis, to whom he was married, in Portland, Oregon, on July 2, 1879.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association, for the second time, suffered the loss of its building by fire, October 9, 1871. The lecture-room of the First Baptist church, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court, was secured for the noon-day prayer meeting, and used until the completion of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on the corner of Washington and Clark streets, where rooms were obtained for all of its meetings; a business office, No. 97 Randolph Street, having been previously occupied for the latter purpose.

The third building of the Association was completed on the lot owned by it, at No. 148 Madison Street, on November 26, 1874, and, together with Farwell Hall, cost about \$100,000. The Association had incurred a large debt in the erection of this building, but through the efforts of D. L. Moody, in 1877, \$110,000 was raised by subscription, and its pecuniary obligations were discharged. In 1882, the building was remodeled and improved at a cost of \$20,000. It now contains a gymnasium, literary and class-rooms, reading-room, members' parlor, ladies' parlor, social room, lavatory and library, besides offices and the spacious hall.

The aim of the Association is "to keep young men from evil, and win them to be Christian gentlemen, industrious workmen, good citizens, loyal to their homes and church."

In addition to the religious instruction imparted, lessons are given in German, vocal music, penmanship, bookkeeping, phonography and mechanical drawing, which every member is entitled to receive without any

other charge than the payment of the annual fee of five dollars. He is also entitled to the free use of the member's rooms, parlor, social room, library, gymnasium and bath-rooms.

The labors, usefulness and influence of the Association are increasing each year. The membership, which numbered twelve hundred and fifty-eight in 1880, on January 1, 1885 (including three hundred and seventy-three in the railroad department), had grown to be three thousand one hundred and ten. Their church preferences were as follows:

Methodist Episcopal, 445; Presbyterian, 395; Roman Catholic, 100; Independent, 157; Congregational, 396; Baptist, 327; Episcopal, 270; others, and no choice, 647.

To show the extent and variety of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, the following table is copied from the last report:

Number of devotional services held (including those in the hall, at the various charitable institutions in the city and county, and open-air meetings).....	1,189
Average attendance.....	140
Entertainments, lectures and socials.....	36
Average attendance.....	526
Lessons in the educational classes.....	251
Average attendance.....	45

General work.	No. of days.	Totals.	Average.
Attendance at reading rooms, No. 148 Madison Street, and employment office.....	365	151,290	412
Attendance at gymnasium.....	310	67,580	218
Baths taken.....	310	36,270	117
Employment for young men and boys.....	313	3,699	71
Young men furnished writing material.....	313	15,650	50
Young men referred to boarding houses.....	313	626	2
Visits to young men and the sick.....	365	5,110	14
Papers, magazines and bulletins distributed.....	---	98,800	---
Invitations to Gospel meetings.....	---	626,080	---

The work in the railroad department, which is commended by the general managers of many leading railroad companies, is growing in general favor and importance. Three buildings, or stations, are maintained for the operations of this branch of the Association, one at Forty-seventh Street, one at Kinzie and Canal streets, and one at Stewart Avenue. They are kept up at an expense of about \$8,000 per annum, which is contributed by the different railroads.

The current expenses of the Association for 1884-85 were \$31,156, the greater portion of which,—\$24,000,—was contributed.

The officers since 1872, have been—

Presidents—T. W. Harvey, 1872-73; N. S. Bouton, 1874-75; T. W. Harvey, 1876-79; E. G. Keith, 1879-81; J. L. Houghteling, 1882-83; John V. Farwell, Jr., 1884-85.

Secretaries—W. W. Vanarsdale, 1872-78; A. T. Hemingway, 1878-85.

Treasurers—S. A. Kean, 1872-77; L. J. Gage, 1878-79; J. V. Farwell, Jr., 1880-82; J. L. Whitlock, 1883-85.

The officers and managers for 1885 were—

John V. Farwell, Jr., president; Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., first vice-president; S. A. Kean, second vice-president; J. L. Whitlock, treasurer; W. H. Rice, recording secretary; A. T. Hemingway, corresponding and general secretary; A. G. Copeland, assistant general secretary; G. B. Townsend, financial secretary; J. M. Hitchcock, superintendent of employment; C. C. Helmick, office secretary; Olt Miller, superintendent of gymnasium; Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, city missionary; E. A. McLane, librarian.

Managers—John C. Grant, C. N. Fay, John Benham, E. T. Blair, C. C. Kohlsaat, Osborn Sampson, J. L. Houghteling, W. L. Midler, E. B. Smith, R. W. Hare, Charles B. Corydon, O. W. Potter.

Board of Trustees—H. E. Sargent president; George M.

High, secretary; John V. Farwell, treasurer; N. S. Boughton, E. G. Keith, E. S. Albro, C. L. Currier, B. F. Jacobs, S. M. Moore, Philip Myers, Orrington Lunt, H. Z. Culver.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Woman's Christian's Association of Chicago was organized on December 5, 1876, and incorporated on April 12, 1877. The object of the Association is to promote the moral, religious, intellectual and temporal welfare of women, especially those who are dependent upon their own exertions for support. Its first work was to assume, in December, 1876, the entire control of the employment bureau of the Woman's Aid Association. A dispensary was established at Farwell Hall, where gospel meetings were conducted. Next, a boarding-house was opened, on May 22, 1877, at Nos. 1514-16 Wabash Avenue, for the accommodation of young women, where all the comforts and privileges of a Christian home are afforded, at a very low rate. The boarders are seamstresses, teachers, students, clerks and compositors. A Sunday Bible service is maintained and daily family worship. The work of the Association is principally directed toward these three objects.

The following table, gathered from the annual reports, shows the operations from the commencement of the Association:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
No. of persons furnished places.....	1,497	1,200	444	124	174	114	79	54
No. of dispensary visits.....	900	1,000	1,919	2,185	2,249	1,369	600	40
No. of persons treated.....	250	350	538	393	553	299	228	10
No. of admissions to boarding house.....	72	120	135	150	200	200	160	160
No. of boarders at end of year.....	30	30	35	30	38	36	34	40

In 1879, the Association decided to exclude applications for domestic service, which accounts for the falling off in the number of places furnished after that year. The removal of the office of the employment bureau and dispensary to No. 242 Wabash Avenue, in 1882, and to the boarding-house in 1883, were unfortunate, as the diminished results show, a good location in a business center being essential to success.

What the Association needs to render its work more efficient is a home of its own, where its efforts may be concentrated. This the managers are endeavoring to secure. A fund has been started for this purpose, which already amounts to over \$30,000, and the hopes of the Association are in a fair way of being realized.

The annual members number about five hundred; life members, one hundred and forty; honorary life members, forty. The annual dues amount to \$764. The expenses in 1884 were \$1,867, the boarding-house being nearly self-sustaining.

The dispensary and employment office have been removed to No. 184 Dearborn Street, where the business of these bureaus is increasing, and much better results are promised.

The officers and managers have been as follows:

President—Mrs. E. G. Clark, 1877-78; Mrs. Thomas H. Hill, 1879; Mrs. Leander Stone, 1881-86.

Secretaries—Mrs. P. L. Underwood, 1877; Mrs. C. D. Hamill, 1879-80; Mrs. T. M. Eddy, Mrs. D. F. Groves, 1881-82-83; Mrs. E. B. Sherman, —; Mrs. C. D. Hamill, 1877-85; Mrs. W. W. Wilcox, 1885-86.

Treasurers—Mrs. Chester Warner, 1877; Miss Helen Kingsley,

1879-80; Mrs. J. D. Dezendorf, 1880-84; Miss S. E. Hurlbut, 1885-86.

Superintendents of Employment Bureau—Mrs. A. A. Todd, 1877; Miss Belle Stobee, 1879-85.

Medical Superintendent of Dispensary—Dr. S. F. Baker, 1879; Dr. Odell Blinn, 1878-85.

Superintendents of Boarding-house—Mrs. P. W. Frisbie, 1877; Mrs. M. H. Chisholm, 1879-83.

Auditors—J. M. Brodie, 1878; Thomas Hill, 1880; A. L. Coe, 1881-86.

Board of Managers (selected from the different churches)—Mrs. J. H. Barrows, Mrs. James Leonard, Mrs. W. W. Wilcox, Mrs. C. E. Gifford, Mrs. C. D. Hamill, Mrs. P. A. Avery, Mrs. S. J. McPherson, Mrs. William Blair, Mrs. J. G. Coleman, Mrs. H. M. Ralston, Mrs. Robert Scott, Mrs. J. P. Ketcham, Mrs. John A. Rice, Mrs. C. H. Whiting, Mrs. J. I. Eddy, Mrs. James Brodie, Miss S. E. Hurlbut, Mrs. P. G. Dodge, Mrs. W. W. Fuller, Mrs. John W. Merriman, Mrs. William Best, Mrs. U. Clarke, Mrs. John Davison, Mrs. H. P. Stimson, Mrs. Hadley, Mrs. D. F. Groves, Mrs. George F. Cook, Mrs. R. E. Haskett, Mrs. W. D. Marsh, Mrs. W. W. Vanarsdale, Mrs. L. H. Carpenter, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Lucius C. Platt, Mrs. Walter Finney, Mrs. T. G. Morris, Mrs. Chester Warner, Mrs. J. R. Dewey, Mrs. George Herbert, Mrs. J. M. Baker, Mrs. C. J. Richardson, Mrs. F. Nickerson, Mrs. H. M. Scudder, Mrs. Samuel Delamater, Mrs. Henry W. Bliss, Miss Isabel F. Temple, Mrs. J. N. Adams, Mrs. D. J. True, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. C. A. Stewart, Mrs. C. F. Pierce, Mrs. M. M. Scovil, Mrs. M. P. Hatfield, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. John E. Wilson, Mrs. E. Crane Wilson, Mrs. J. Williamson, Mrs. James Garrett, Mrs. G. B. Drake, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Miss M. E. True, Mrs. S. B. Vowell, Mrs. John Calkins, Mrs. E. Honsinger, Mrs. M. S. Mather, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Brewster, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. P. S. Henson, Mrs. Leander Stone, Mrs. Francis Larned, Mrs. L. H. Smith, Mrs. C. T. Boggs, Mrs. W. T. Burgess, Mrs. W. E. Smith, Mrs. S. M. Andrews, Mrs. A. J. Wise, Mrs. John Spry, Mrs. J. B. Storey, Mrs. A. Vaughn, Mrs. H. A. Parmelee, Mrs. F. W. Parker, Mrs. S. V. Shipman, Mrs. Moses Jones, Mrs. J. M. VanOsdel, Mrs. G. C. Lorimer, Mrs. John Tyler, Mrs. J. G. Parker, Mrs. W. F. Orcutt, Mrs. H. A. Rust, Mrs. J. L. Short, Mrs. Willard Smith, Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat, Mrs. H. H. Rice, Mrs. A. H. Tagert, Mrs. H. E. Decatur, Mrs. W. M. Tilden, Mrs. James Flower, Mrs. E. J. Douglass, Mrs. B. F. Fleetwood, Mrs. G. H. Harlow, Mrs. A. M. Waterbury, Mrs. F. H. Gardner, Mrs. S. D. Loring, Mrs. John Ela, Mrs. H. B. Ensworth, Mrs. J. D. Dezendorf, Mrs. J. W. Ware, Mrs. C. G. Hayman, Mrs. E. A. Hull, Mrs. C. R. Dennett, Mrs. N. R. Stone, Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Mrs. H. C. Hoyt, Mrs. A. V. Hartwell, Mrs. A. Brownell, Mrs. C. E. Butters.

ART.

With the growth of Chicago's material interests and the accumulation of wealth by her citizens, has come that broadening of artistic tastes which inevitably follows the possession of means for their gratification. Her wealthy citizens, from their travels in Europe, bring back treasures from the studios of France and Italy; and in their homes and private galleries are now to be found the works of the most distinguished artists in the world. That this is so, is attested by the long lists of noted painters which appear in the catalogues of the "loan exhibits" which are given from time to time.

A potent factor in the creation and dissemination of a desire for the possession of objects of art, and the growth of an artistic sense in a community, is ever the Art Association. This generally finds its first expression in the union of artists for mutual improvement and the imparting of instruction, together with the exhibition of their works. Of such a nature was the Academy of Design, which had attained to a good degree of success at the time of the fire. It was subsequently re-organized, and for several years maintained its exhibitions and instruction with varying success. But associations of this nature have never furnished to artists the stimulus which comes from a ready market for their higher productions. Even in the older countries of Europe the exhibitions of the academies, successful as they were, failed to induce that demand for the best achievements of the painter which followed the establishment of the Art Unions. So, an association of patrons of art, who,

by combination, are enabled to purchase a better class of paintings, becomes an incentive for their production. These societies result in the creation of schools of art, and cultivate an artistic taste higher than that which exists in the community for the time being. This general diffusion of culture re-acts upon the individual, who comes to see in beauty, as exemplified in works of art, a commercial value of which he had scarcely dreamed, and he pays ungrudgingly such sums for pictures as he would earlier have thought preposterous. When this sentiment possesses a community, the picture is no longer regarded as a mere adornment of the walls; it becomes the center around which the home grows, and an artistic unity prevades the dwelling with a sense of luxury and refinement.

Of such a nature is the Art Institute, which sprang from the Academy of Design. Its founding was the inevitable and natural result of that stage of culture which seeks the gratification of its instincts outside the restrictions which might be placed upon it by creative art. As everywhere else, the Institute has here made it possible for artists to realize better returns for their work, and has enhanced the appreciation of their efforts. It has given a positive and strong impetus to all forms of artistic creation, and its exhibits have served to reveal the wealth of art treasures owned in Chicago. At the loan exhibit which marked its opening, the productions of not less than one hundred of the best artists of the age were on its walls, among them being such noted names as Trayon, Bouguereau, Maurice Leleux, Ed. Yon, Rosa Bonheur, Jerome, Vernier, Detaille, Meissonier, Rico, Van Marcke, Corot, Diaz, Willet, Dennittis, Aubert, Outin, Ziem, Michetti, Merle, Schreyer, Boughton, Kate Greenaway, Bridgman, Shirland, Vedder, Meyer von Bremen, David Neale, Witt, Quarterley, and others equally famous. That such a showing should be made barely a decade after the accumulated art treasures of years had been swept away in a night, was matter at once for surprise and congratulation.

Other institutions have existed in Chicago during the period treated in this volume. In 1880, a number of young artists organized the Chicago Art League, which opened rooms on Van Buren Street, and projected an exhibition. In the course of two or three years, the society diminished in numbers, ceased to hold regular meetings, and is now practically extinct. In 1881, the Chicago Art Guild was organized, and for several years maintained rooms on Wabash Avenue. Its membership was not confined to artists in the strict sense, and the organization was largely social in its nature. Other associations have been formed from time to time, but those of any prominence all receive due mention in the pages following.

There are now nearly four hundred artists in Chicago who earn a livelihood by their profession, and probably not less than two thousand students who are earnestly engaged in making themselves proficient in art. Although there may be few institutions where instructions are given, there is scarcely an artist who has not a number of pupils. Many of these teachers, having been grounded in the principles of their art in Europe, are abundantly competent to impart the necessary preparation for foreign study, which is taken advantage of by those who wish to go abroad to obtain perfection in their profession.

THE VINCENNES GALLERY OF FINE ARTS is located in one of the most delightful residence districts in Chicago, on Vincennes Avenue, near Aldine Square. It was established in 1876, by D. Knight Carter, and, in 1880, a syndicate, comprised of Henry Arthur Elkins,

Frank C. Bromley and other artists, was formed for the purpose of establishing a permanent gallery for the exhibition and sale of oil paintings, and for the further purpose of providing a temporary home for those artists who happened to be in this city. In 1881, the present buildings were finished at a cost of \$30,000, and since that time it has been a flourishing institution. The main gallery is the finest gallery-interior west of New York, and contains hundreds of valuable paintings, conspicuous among which are Mr. Elkins's masterpiece, "Sierra Madre," valued at \$20,000. "Sunset on the Mediterranean," by Haubtman, "A Scene in the Bavarian Alps," by Schreyer, and scores of others equally artistic, both foreign and American. Above the doors, at either end of the room, are groups of imported statuary, and upon the marble-finished wainscoting are basso-relievos in bronze from European art centers. The walls are covered with pictures by various artists throughout the United States, and contributions are continually received. Twelve other rooms are devoted to oil paintings, and the storeroom contains nearly five hundred pictures, each valuable because of intrinsic merit. Mr. Elkins, the originator of the gallery, was one of the leading American artists. At the age of nineteen he painted his first great picture, "Morning in the Valley." It was exhibited at P. M. Almini's art store on Clark Street, where it was seen by Ex-Vice-President Colfax, who purchased it for \$500. No other American landscape painter has thrown upon canvas such majestic grandeur of mountain scenery, atmospheric perspective, and such bold and yet delicate handling of cloud effects. Art lost a favorite son through the death of Mr. Elkins, which occurred on July 25, 1884, at Georgetown, Colo. His works are principally owned by the Vincennes Gallery.

FRANK C. BROMLEY, a landscape and marine artist of great promise, was born at Eureka, near Oshkosh, Wis., on May 30, 1859. He received a common school education, most of his hours of recreation being passed in studying nature and transferring his vivid impressions to paper. Having determined to become an artist, he bent his endeavors toward that end with that courage and enthusiasm which have always been marked traits of his character. His means were scanty, which only spurred him on the more, and leaving his native town he came to Chicago and became a pupil of Henry A. Elkins, the great landscape painter. Spending much of his time in drawing and in sketching from nature, he turned everything that he saw into conceptions remarkably original. At length he was enabled to gather sufficient means to obtain the advantages of European study and training. Placing himself under the best of instructors in 1881, one of his paintings was admitted to the Paris Salon. At this time he was a pupil of Meissonnier. Since Mr. Bromley's return from Europe, his studio has been in the American Express Building, where he has a large class of pupils. His specialties in painting are mountain landscape scenery, marine and cattle painting—embracing both foreign and domestic examples—and his productions manifest great facility, fancy and taste. His easy and polished manners, coupled with his energy and ability, have made him hosts of friends and added to his standing before the public. Mr. Bromley is the son of Lester R. and Frances H. Bromley, being a direct descendant of William Bromley, associate engineer of the Royal Academy, who engraved the Elgin Marbles for the British Museum. He was married at Washington, on October 30, 1884, to Miss Willimene W. Peckham, of that city.

FRANK RUSSELL GREEN, one of the youngest and most promising artists in Chicago, was born in this city, on April 16, 1856. He is the son of Russell and Caroline Green, his father coming to Chicago in 1836 and engaging in the lumber business. Mr. Green died in May, 1880, his wife still surviving him. The son's mind early showed an artistic propensity, his pencil coming as naturally to his hand as a top or knife to the fingers of the average boy. In 1873, he commenced to use his brush, going to the Rocky Mountains, with Henry A. Elkins, during the same year. There he imbibed the beauties and grandeurs of the superb landscapes of that region, and transferred his vivid impressions to canvas in several works of merit. In 1880, he went abroad and, after studying in Paris a short time, returned to Chicago. He then spent about a year and a half in Boston and New York City, occupying himself prin-

cipally in illustrating for Harper Brothers, John A. Lowell & Co., and other prominent publishing houses. In the fall of 1883, he returned to Europe, prosecuting his artistic labors in Paris for about fourteen months. Among his works which attracted the most attention here may be mentioned "Francesca da Rimini," "The Death of Juliet" and the "Palace of Indolence." "The Toilers of the Sea," exhibited in London, is also one of his strongest pieces. Since returning to Chicago, he has devoted himself almost exclusively to figure-painting, in which specialty he takes high rank, his pictures meeting with a ready sale in many of the art centers of the East. Mr. Green was married on May 23, 1877, to Miss Hattie J. Collins, of Campton, Kane Co., Ill.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The academicians of the Chicago Academy of Design came together in 1873, and re-organized, choosing H. C. Ford as their president. About a dozen persons were engaged in this enterprise, including artists Volk, Spread, Brown, Bigelow, Schwerdt and Root, who were materially assisted by Belden F. Culver. J. F. Gookins was the first teacher. They rented the upper part of Volk's building, corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street, and the Academy was soon in a prosperous condition. Studios and an art-gallery were fitted up, together with a general school-room. Drawing from the antique and studies from life were taught at evening schools in the gallery proper.

The Academy was successful for two years, when, in 1875, it removed to Pike's Building, corner Monroe and State streets. The fifth floor of the building was taken out, giving the Academy a large gallery some twenty-five feet high; and it was also provided with a gallery for oil colors, another for water colors, and a third for drawing. H. F. Spread became teacher after the Academy was well under way. The patronage was encouraging, and for a year and a half things seemed to go along smoothly; then dull times came, with business depression and falling off of pupils, until the institution was no longer able to pay its heavy rental and meet other legitimate expenses. A plan was matured by which a board of twenty-five managing trustees was chosen from leading merchants. J. H. Dole was appointed president, Murry Nelson vice-president, J. D. Gage treasurer, and W. M. R. French secretary.

The affairs of the Academy moved along smoothly and prosperously for the next year, when disagreements regarding the art conduct of the school arising between the board and the academicians, the trustees withdrew from the Academy, and then the creditors foreclosed their mortgage liens, entered judgment and took out executions, and the paraphernalia, accessories and material were sold by the sheriff. Discouraged, but not entirely disheartened, the Academy started on a smaller scale, hiring a room on the third floor of the American Express Company's building, on Monroe Street, where their schools were re-established and studios opened, but no public exhibition of pictures was attempted.

J. C. Cochrane was president of the Academy in 1881-82, and Enoch Root occupied that office in 1883-84. Not making satisfactory progress, it was decided to discontinue its schools. The academicians, who are some sixty in number, keep up their organization, and at the annual election in November, 1884, chose the following officers for the ensuing year: President, D. F. Bigelow; Vice-President, Frank M. Pebbles; Secretary, John Stauffer; Treasurer, J. J. G. Burgheffer; Council, A. J. Pickering, J. R. Sloan, H. C. Schwerdt, Leonard W. Volk, James F. Gookins, J. E. Verbeck. The members propose an early re-organization and a resumption of active operations, and feel sanguine that the Chicago Academy of Design will, at no distant date, attain to more than its former prestige.

C. F. SCHWERDT, portrait painter, one of the oldest and most prosperous artists of Chicago, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, on October 18, 1836. His father was a physician, and young Schwerdt received a good preliminary education in the schools of his native place, also pursuing his art studies there. In 1852, his father being dead, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, with his mother, one of his uncles having previously located in that city. Mr. Schwerdt continued his studies in the line of portrait-painting, receiving instruction, among others, at the hand of Julius Golman. He remained in Cleveland seventeen years, painting the portraits of many leading citizens, among others those of Judge E. Hessenmueller and family. Coming to Chicago in 1869, he opened a studio, immediately connecting himself with the Chicago Academy of Design, of which he is still a member. Afterward removing to the Crosby Opera House, he was burned out in the great fire. Since that time his career has been one of prosperity, and he has painted portraits of Joseph Medill, Samuel S. Hayes, Judge Tuley, Charles H. Reed, Andrew Shuman, H. A. Cohn, Hermann Raster, George Schneider, Henry B. Bryant, Charles Kern, Conrad Seipp and John H. McAvoy. He has also painted a number of well known Milwaukee citizens. Mr. Schwerdt was also one of the originators of the Chicago Art Club, of which he is still a member. He was married in 1862, at Cleveland, to Miss Sophia Gebhard. They have two children,—Jessie, who is cultivating her musical talent in New York City; and Julius, who is attending school in Chicago.

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.—Upon the application of Marshall Field, Murry Nelson, Charles D. Hamill, Ferd. W. Peck and George E. Adams, a certificate of incorporation was issued on May 24, 1879, by the Secretary of State of Illinois, under which the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts was established; the name being afterward changed, on December 21, 1882, to The Art Institute of Chicago. The objects of the incorporation were declared to be "the founding and maintaining of schools of art and design, the promotion and exhibition of collections of objects of art, and the cultivation and extension of the arts of design by any appropriate means." The Institute succeeded to the pictures and material of the Academy of Design, which had been bought in at the sheriff's sale.

The trustees proposed to establish a museum and a school of art, embracing within their scope painting, sculpture, architectural decoration and art in its technical applications. The governing powers of the institution are vested in a board of twenty-one trustees, elected by a body of governing members, who are chosen by ballot and pay a fee of one hundred dollars. The trustees choose an executive committee, consisting of a president, vice-president and five other members. Honorary members may be chosen from among persons who have rendered eminent services to the institution, or who have meritorious claim to the rank of patrons of art. The first president of the Art Institute was George Armour, E. W. Blatchford being vice-president. The second president was Levi Z. Leiter, with Charles L. Hutchinson for vice-president. The latter was elected the third president, in June, 1882, and is the present executive officer.

From its incipency the Art Institute maintained a vigorous and healthy art school, and held occasional receptions and exhibitions in Pike's Building, at the southwest corner of State and Monroe streets, under the management of the secretary, W. M. R. French. In 1882-83, the Institute purchased the property at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Van Buren Street. On a part of the lot was soon afterward erected, at a cost of \$22,000, the building now occupied by the association, the larger building on the front of the lot being partly rented. The new galleries were formally opened to the public by a popular reception given on January 13, 1884, when a fine loan collection of paintings, gathered entirely from private galleries in Chicago, was exhibited. In 1882, N. H. Carpenter was elected secretary, and still holds that office. A series of exhibitions was held in

the galleries on Van Buren Street during years 1883-85. The foundation of a permanent collection was laid by the acquisition, through purchase or gift, of pictures and casts of antique sculpture. At this time the school numbered about two hundred students, and the property of the Institute was valued at about \$80,000.

During the summer of 1885, under the lead of C. L. Hutchinson, the president, provision was made for the purchase of additional land south of the Institute, and also for the erection of a large museum building, fronting on Michigan Avenue, to cost \$80,000. One-half this sum was donated, in sums of \$1,000 each, while the remainder was raised by the issue of bonds. The building will be in the Romanesque style, and will have a frontage of eighty-four feet, the walls being of two colors of brown stone, four stories high. There will be galleries for collections, class-rooms, school-rooms, and every appointment of a first-class Art Institute. The third and fourth stories, as soon as finished, will be occupied by the Chicago Literary Club, the Fortnightly Club, and the Women's Club. It is expected that the new building will be completed in the summer of 1886.

The art school already takes rank among the best institutions of its class in the country. It numbers about two hundred and thirty students, has ten teachers, and includes instruction in drawing from the antique, drawing and painting from the human figure, still-life painting, composition, artistic anatomy, modeling, perspective, and ornamental designing, with occasional lectures upon other subjects. There are, besides, large evening and Saturday classes, designed especially for the accommodation of teachers and pupils of the public schools. The following are the officers:

C. L. Hutchinson, president; Edson Keith, vice-president; L. J. Gage, treasurer; N. H. Carpenter, secretary; W. M. R. French, director of school and galleries. *Executive Committee:* C. L. Hutchinson, Edson Keith, J. H. Dole, Joseph M. Rogers, C. D. Hamill, W. F. Blair, W. T. Baker. *Trustees:* C. L. Hutchinson, D. W. Irwin, E. W. Blatchford, W. F. Blair, Joseph M. Rogers, W. T. Baker, N. K. Fairbank, O. S. A. Sprague, George N. Culver, H. N. Hibbard, Albert Hayden, C. D. Hamill, George E. Adams, S. M. Nickerson, L. Z. Leiter, Edson Keith, Marshall Field, Lambert Tree, Henry Field, J. H. Dole and John C. Black.

A. J. Rupert, a professor of the Art Institute and instructor of the life classes, was born at Fort Plain, N. Y., on August 19, 1854. He came to Chicago at the age of eighteen, and commenced his career as a fresco painter with Almini. Mr. Rupert also studied in the Academy of Design, and in 1876 went to Munich, where for four years he was a student of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. He then travelled extensively throughout Europe, visiting the chief points of interest in England, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, and returning in 1881. Mr. Rupert has always made a specialty of figure-painting and working from life. Besides being a leading member of the Art Institute, he is also connected with the Western Art Association and is, all in all, considered as among the most promising of the younger artists in Chicago.

J. H. Vanderpoel, one of the instructors in the Art Institute in drawing from the antique, was born in Holland in 1857. At the age of eleven years he came to Chicago with his parents, and was educated in the public schools of this city. Mr. Vanderpoel received his first instruction as a portrait artist from James F. Gookins and H. F. Spread, and soon after the organization of the Chicago Art Institute, he was appointed to his present position. He is considered as among the rising artists of the city, his special line of work being figure-painting and portraits. During 1886 it is his intention to take a European tour for study, remaining some time in Munich, Paris and Holland, and then make Chicago his permanent place of residence.

EXPOSITION ART-HALL.—In September, 1872, the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago opened an Art-Hall in the Exposition Building on the Lake Front, which continued from the first week of that month until the third week of the following month. In this hall, which contains six art galleries, were exhibited a creditable collection of oil and water-color paintings, engrav-

ings, statuary, and bronzes, under the management of an art committee. This exhibit has been continued annually, down to the present time, in connection with the State exhibition, and has uniformly been attended with success, gaining in interest and importance with each succeeding year. It is properly a loan exhibit, embracing not only works of art executed by Chicago painters and fine pictures borrowed from many of our citizens, but also, in some cases, almost entire collections from galleries in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

In 1882, the art exhibition was given under the direction of the committee, James H. Dole, Laurence C. Earle and Henry F. Spread, Miss Sarah T. Hollowell being then, as well as for a number of years previously, the secretary. The marked feature of the exhibit was a collection of prints loaned by James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, forming a sort of chronological catalogue of works of art from the year 1420 down to contemporaneous times. For variety, rarity, and excellence of impression, this has never been equaled in this country, the exhibit including examples of many of the best engravers of the different schools. The collection embraced three hundred and one representations. Other departments of the exhibit that year consisted of two hundred and ninety-seven oil paintings, one hundred and twenty-six water colors; and the casts of marble and bronze statuary and architectural fragments, which are owned by the management, and are never removed from the room of the art department. Thirty-nine Chicago artists exhibited sixty-four pictures.

For the 1883 exhibition, commencing on September 5 and continuing to October 20, the art committee was James H. Dole, Charles L. Hutchinson, Watson F. Blair, Charles D. Hamill and Harry D. Spears, Miss Hollowell continuing as secretary. The associated artists of New York made a special exhibit of embroidery, painting, and arrangement of color in art fabrics; and there were hung in the galleries three hundred and fifty-seven oil paintings and one hundred and forty-four water-color pictures. The characterizing feature, however, was the exhibition of twenty-two paintings from the Paris Salon of 1882-83, embracing works by F. A. Bridgman, George W. Chambers, Charles N. Davis, Sarah Paxton, Ball Dobson, Ruger Donohoe, Clifford P. Grayson, William H. Howe, Alexander Harrison, Charles E. Moss, Frank Moss, Henry Mosler, F. C. Penfold, F. D. Williams and L. L. Williams.

In 1884, the art committee was James H. Dole, Charles L. Hutchinson and Henry Field, with Miss Hollowell as secretary. The exhibition opened on September 3 and closed October 18. Sixteen pictures from the Paris Salon were exhibited, from the pencils of Bridgman, Dobson, Donohoe, Grayson, Alexander Harrison, Penfold, Walter F. Brown, Walter Blackman, F. M. Boggs, William M. Chase, George W. Chambers, Walter Gay, Birge Harrison and William T. Richards. The Society of American Artists (of which Abbott H. Thayer was president, with eighty-two members) exhibited seventy-four paintings. The total exhibit was three hundred and seventy-four oil and one hundred and eight water-color paintings, including sixty-five painted by forty-one Chicago artists, ten from a Chicago sales-gallery and forty-six loaned from the private galleries of the city.

The 1885 exhibition opened on September 2 and closed on October 17. The art committee was James H. Dole, Charles L. Hutchinson, Henry Field and Walter C. Larned, with Miss Hollowell as secretary. The catalogue embraced two hundred and thirty-five oil and one hundred and three water-color paintings. Nine pictures were from the Paris Salon. Thirty-six Chicago

artists placed on exhibition sixty-eight paintings. The Boston Oil Club loaned five pictures; the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, seven; the American Art Association of New York, three; thirteen were from private galleries in Chicago; and the remainder mostly from sales-galleries in Boston and New York.

Ninety-one local artists have had their pictures hung in the annual exhibitions. They are:

Mrs. E. L. S. Adams, Peter Baumgras, Mrs. P. Baumgras, Miss Lizzie Baxter, A. D. Beecher, D. F. Bigelow, Mrs. F. N.

D. F. Bigelow

Bond, Miss Byrd Bryan, Frank C. Bromley, A. F. Brooks, Paul Brown, J. J. G. Burghoffer, A. Chatairo, George E. Colby, Mrs. E. P. Cobb, Mrs. George D. Cobb, Mrs. M. A. Davenport, Miss V. E. Day, Miss Minnie E. Day, J. H. Drury, Miss Lucy Durhan, L. C. Earle, W. R. Eaton, Oscar Eschke, Miss Gertrude Estabrooks, Miss Rose Fay, Miss Emma B. Fennimore, E. L. Field, George H. Gay, Mrs. Alice T. Gardin, Mrs. Edwin L. Gillette, Miss Lillian L. Gardanier, D. D. Grover, Dennett Grover, Cyrenius Hall, E. R. Harrington, N. P. Harrison, H. W. Hayden, Miss Mary E. Harrison, C. M. Hills, Miss Ellen A. Holmes, Mrs. H. V. Holmes, Miss Annie W. Jones, A. W. Kenney, Mrs. M. A. Kennicott, Miss Ada Kennicott, Henry Koch, Miss Marie Koupal, Miss E. W. Larrabee, N. Ledochowski, Mrs. Henry W. Leman, Miss A. Byford Leonard, Mrs. M. Koupal-Lusk, Miss J. M. Meech, Frida McKerssch, Miss Anna R. Morey, Frank Moulton, Mrs. I. E. S. Noyes, Richard Pauli, H. C. Payne, Arthur J. Pickering, George W. Platt, Mrs. M. McD. Pullman, Mrs. R. B. Preussner, Miss C. E. Powers, C. P. Ream, H. M. Rosenberg, A. J. Rupert, Alexander Schilling, William Schmedtgen, Miss Elizabeth L. Shackford, Miss Annie C. Shaw, Mrs. S. Van D. Shaw, Miss Mary Shedd, Jennie R. Sloan, Gean Smith, Henry F. Spread, Albert E. Sterner, Rev. Morton Stone, Lee Sturges, Miss Lizzie H. Switzer, Mrs. O. G. Ventres, Miss Carrie D. Wade, Alexander Watts, E. E. Wilkinson, Mrs. Madalena Winn, Mrs. M. A. Wright and H. H. Zearing.

M. H. HOLMES, most favorably known in art circles, was born at Philadelphia, on December 24, 1836. He is the son of T. W. and Martha (Hayes) Holmes, both artists of standing, his father being the oldest teacher in drawing and painting now living in the country. From him the son inherited many of his characteristic talents and also received from him a most thorough training in those lines of which he is now a master himself. In 1855, Mr. Holmes removed to Minnesota, engaging in various pursuits, but devoting his best energies to art. Upon the breaking out of the War, he joined the service, and remained in it until 1866. During the same year he actively resumed his profession and, removing to St. Louis, soon became well-known as one of the most efficient instructors in the State. He introduced drawing and painting into the Washington University, in that city, and taught also in many of its leading institutions. When he left St. Louis in 1868, he carried with him the most flattering indorsements from W. G. Eliot and W. Chauvenet, respectively the president and chancellor of the University, as well as from others who were intimately acquainted with him and his methods of instruction. In 1867, Professor Holmes located at St. Paul. During his residence there he was connected with Hamline University and founded the Academy of Fine Arts. Professor Holmes came to this city in 1868, and continued to labor earnestly in his profession, being connected with the University of Chicago, in his capacity as master of drawing, for nine years. He also filled a like position at the Northwestern University, Evanston, and has been accorded the highest testimonials from J. C. Burroughs, chancellor of the University of Chicago, and Lemuel Moss, its president; C. H. Fowler, president of the Northwestern University; P. N. Haskell, superintendent of schools, Hyde Park (Professor Holmes having been instructor of drawing in the town schools for five years); and S. S. Norton, president of the Mount Vernon Military Academy, Washington Heights, Cook County. In 1875, Professor Holmes established the Chicago School of Art, which is now flourishing under his direction. Professor Holmes is the author of Holmes's Drawing Books, published by Harper Bros., and they have received the highest testimonials by the profession and the press as being the best series ever published. He has recently prepared a new and more advanced series, which is now ready for publication.

CADURCIS PLANTAGENET REAM was born at Lancaster, Ohio, on May 8, 1838, at which place, until he was twenty years of age,

he attended school. At the age of ten he began to develop a taste for drawing, taking fruit for his subjects, in which, in later years, he has become famous as an artist painting fruit subjects in oil. In the entire technique of representative qualities and modes of execution, his pieces are wonderfully realistic and tantalizing to even the most fastidious appetite of the lover of good things. The beautiful and iridescent hues of the vases, the crystalline qualities of the goblets, the bijouterie adornments of his tables, with the reflection in their polished surface, are fitting accessories. Mr. Ream has travelled all over this country, has visited all the principal galleries of Europe, and last year was at the National Exhibition in Berlin, Germany. Among the wealthy lovers of art in the principal cities of this country and of Europe, his paintings are well known and have been sold. For two years, he occupied a studio at No. 46 East Fourteenth Street, New York City. He came to Chicago in 1878, and opened a studio with Judge Freer on Clark Street, then at the Equitable Building, on Dearborn and Washington streets, whence he moved to his present location. In May, 1882, he married Miss Marie Gatzemeyer, of Hanover, Germany; they have one son, Cadurcis Plantagenet, Jr.

JOHN ANDERSON, portrait and figure painter, was born at Cincinnati, on March 27, 1856. The next year, his father removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where Mr. Anderson spent his early years. He began to seriously study his profession in 1870, John Hagney, of Newark, N. J., being his first instructor. He afterward pursued his studies under John Mulvaney, of Iowa, and subsequently of this city. In 1874, he took a course in Keokuk, under George Upp. In 1875, he went to Cincinnati and entered the School of Design under P. S. Noble. In 1877, he went to Europe, and studied a short time under Professors Barth and Wagner, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Munich. In the fall of 1879, in company with other students of the Duvenich School, he spent a season in visiting Florence, Rome, Venice, Naples, Genoa and other points of artistic interest in Italy, his headquarters being at Florence. He afterward travelled through portions of Spain, France and England, and then returned to his home in Iowa, where he opened a studio in Keokuk, and remained two years, and in the fall of 1883 took a position in the Washington University, St. Louis. In June, 1884, he came to Chicago. Mr. Anderson is one of the originators of the Western Art Association, whose first exhibition, in January, 1885, was so commendable.

ILLINOIS ART ASSOCIATION.—The Illinois Art Association was organized in 1882, by members of the Illinois Club, and it was duly chartered under the laws of the State. The capital stock was originally \$10,000, but, in 1884, it was increased to \$25,000. The objects of the Association are "to accumulate a permanent collection of paintings and other art objects; to cultivate the taste and afford pleasure to the members and their families, and to encourage and foster local art." The first exhibition was held in November, 1882, in the rooms of the Illinois Club, on Ashland Avenue; and though the Association labored under serious disadvantages in not having skylight and a properly constructed gallery, the exhibition was in every sense successful. In 1884, the Association constructed new galleries in the building of the Illinois Club, consisting of a main gallery, devoted exclusively to oil-paintings, two rooms for water-colors, and a library. The Art Association has acquired, by gift or purchase, the following oil paintings:

"La Cigale," F. A. Bridgman, from the Paris Salon, 1883; "Bright Glances," Leoncini; "Portrait" (unknown), Gilbert Stuart; "Grandfather's Present," C. Rinalde; "On the Edge of the Marsh," Alexander Schilling; "Spring-time," Richard Pauli; "Before Election," John B. Tuttini; "Disputed Property," L. C. Earle; "Ask Mama," A. Achille Glisenti; "Return from the Hunt," Philip Wouwerman; "A Hard Fate," Bruzzi; "A Fast Day," Torrini; "Preparing for the Hunt," Wouwerman; "The Pet Cat," J. Bellei; "A Good Housewife," Glisenti; "At the Opera," H. F. Spread; "Betrayed," Todaro; "Good Friends" (water-color), M. Faustini. The walls at the present time are hung with thirty-two oil paintings, including, among the loaned works, Bierstadt's "Yosemite Valley" and Charles Sprague Pearce's "Beheading of John the Baptist."

Board of Management.—Directors: O. S. A. Sprague, John J. Glessner, George N. Culver, W. J. Pope, Samuel F. McConnell, Joseph M. Rogers and Chris. Holtz. Joseph M. Rogers, president; W. J. Pope, vice-president; S. P. McConnell, secretary; and George N. Culver, treasurer.

PRIVATE GALLERIES.—Following are given some of the notable collections in this city.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—In August, 1884, a collection of thirty high-class works of art, of the modern school, was opened by the management of the Haverly Theater (since called the Columbia), the whole costing \$88,000, and embracing the following well-known paintings:

"Romeo and Juliet" and "Francesca da Rimini," Frank Russell Green; "Eternal Snows of Colorado," Frank C. Bromley; "Niagara," Bromley and Green; "Ruby Lake, Nevada," George E. Colby; "Ahoy!" Clifford P. Grayson; "The Golden Gate," John R. Key; "The Sultan's Favorite," Benjamin Constant; "At the Bal Masque," George Clairin; "Apollo and the Nine Muses," Augusto Wolf; "Perfuming after the Bath," Benjamin Constant; "A Sudden Storm," A. Schenck; "The Three Fates," Augusto Wolf; "In the Boudoir," A. Piot; "The Honeymoon," "Grandfather's Birthday," E. Toudouze; "Star of the Ballet," and "Star of the Night," Leon Comerre; "Spring," Leo Herbo; "Dressing the Bride," Hector Leroux; "Neapolitan Flower Girl," Augusto Wolf; "Engagement near St. Cloud, 1870," J. A. Walker; "A Vestal Virgin Carrying Water," "The Sacred Fire Extinguished," Hector Leroux; "After You, Sir," G. Kotschenreiter; "Autumn" (figure), Charles Bagniet; "Moonlight on the Lake," Zuener; "Sunset in Holland," Scheihuis; "Roses," Miss Mary Osthaus; "Hollyhocks," John R. Key. Marble Statuary, "Ino and Bacchus" and "Jephtha's Daughter," C. B. Ives, Rome; terra-cotta bas-relief, "Sarah Bernhardt," A. J. LeJeune; Egyptian carved ebony figures and flower stand, Japanese carvings, art furniture, etc.

CALUMET CLUB.—This club owns several excellent paintings, and for the past three years has given annual art exhibitions. The exhibition of 1885 was remarkably fine, embracing nearly one hundred oil paintings, many of which were loaned.

Special mention should be made of the imputed Raphael's "Virgin and the Book," Schreyer's "Driven from the Flames" and "To the Rescue," Diaz's "Approaching Storm," Bouguereau's "Little Knitter," Meissonier's "Vidette," Rosa Bonheur's "Scottish Highlands with Sheep," Zimmermann's "Knitting School," Thomas Le Clear's celebrated portrait of General Grant, and other well-known paintings by A. S. Church, De Neuville, Ream, Kowalski, Piot, Normand, Volmier, Peotowski, Meyer von Bremen, Le Febvre, Casanova, Koek-Koek, Detti, Delort Jacque, Phillips and Vely, foreign artists; while among the American painters represented were M. de Haas, D. Johnson, Dolph, J. M. Hart, William Hart, Swaine, Gifford, Cowell, Beckwith and James Beard.

THE BEMIS GALLERY.—On October 1, 1885, H. V. Bemis opened to the public a magnificent art collection, embracing two hundred and forty oil and water-color paintings, in the Hotel Richelieu, in two galleries, each 25 x 40 feet.

In the collection is the well-known "Venus and Adonis," by Domenichino; "Heart of the Sierras," by Thomas Hill; "On the Border of the Forest," by Jacque; "Venice from the Adriatic," Felix Ziem; "In the Court of the Harem," G. Simoni; "Morning in the Arctic Ice Fields," William Bradford; "Landscape near Amsterdam," M. A. Koek-Koek; "Lalla Rookh Listening to

the First Poem of Feramorz," Luigi Gregori; "Temptation and Reprimand," Joseph Coomans; "A Maid of Herculaneum," W. S. Coleman; "Soldiers' Quarters at Avignon," Du-pray; "Dreaming of the Past," Vibert; "Romeo and Juliet," A. Coreli; "Awaiting the Absent," Kaemmerer; "The Song of Pierrot," Baron; "The Good Sisters," LeBihan; "A Bunch of Flowers," F. Zuber Buhler; "The Young Duchess," Boutibonne; "The Portrait," Portielje; "Christmas Time in Holland," Mari Ten Kate; "The Monastery Well," Edouard Castres; "Summer,"

Leon Herbo; "The Birth of Venus," Pollett; "A Lazy Day on the Rhine," Paul Jean Clays; "Will He Come," Corcos; "Early Morning in Naples," Erni; "Ayrshire Cattle," Wintz; "Giessen Holland," Hilliard; "A Mother's Joy and Home Delights," Adolph Jourdan; "New England Landscape," Lewis; "Florentine Boy," Coelia; "After the Bath," Boutibonne; "Arab Chief at Rest," Gabani; "Hamlet and Ophelia," Ferrier; and "Faust and Marguerite," Pecatti. The collection has been carefully selected, at a cost of \$125,000.

SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART.—The Chicago Society of Decorative Art was organized in the spring of 1877, and is an offshoot of the New York Society of the same name. Its special object, in its incipiency, was to meet the distressing need of a large and increasing number of gentlewomen thrown upon their own resources for self-support, combining education in decorative art with honorable employment. Mrs. J. V. Scammon was one of the earliest and most efficient movers in the formation of the Chicago society, and was its first president. She has been succeeded in turn, in the executive chair, by Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. B. F. Ayer and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick. The Society established itself at first in modest quarters, and, after one or two moves, has found a permanent home in the Art Institute Building, where, on the completion of the new addition, it will transfer its operations to a suite of apartments occupying the whole front of the second floor facing on Michigan Avenue. The aims of the Society are to raise the standard of and create a market for woman's work. Painting, drawing and Kensington embroidery were started, and the rooms of the Society were soon filled with contributors' work. The success of the movement began to be manifest in the imitation of the Society's designs and styles by dealers in fancy goods, while many of the leading houses sought the skilled services of graduates of the institution. The Society has, besides the contributors' department, an embroidery department, where orders are taken, and every variety of art-needlework is done. It has filled orders for various clubs and churches, and also for many of the handsomest private residences of Chicago, in styles including Kensington, Moorish, Ecclesiastical and Oriental work. The membership of the Society is one hundred and fifty; and the board of directors consists of

Mrs. John N. Jewett, Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Mrs. B. F. Ayer, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mrs. John A. Yale, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mrs. J. C. Peasley, Mrs. O. W. Potter, Mrs. S. C. Griggs, Mrs. Corydon Beckwith, Mrs. Henry W. King, Mrs. A. W. Windett, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Fred Eames, Mrs. William Walker, Mrs. Walter C. Larned, Mrs. Colton, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. Chauncy J. Blair, Mrs. D. C. Bradley, Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Miss Helen Snow, Miss Frances Keep. President, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Clinton Locke, Mrs. J. Y. Scammon, Mrs. Byron Moulton, Mrs. J. J. Glessner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. G. McCormick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank Gilbert; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Flener.

THE ATHENÆUM ART CLASS.—Very early in its history, the Chicago Athenæum organized a department of free-hand, mechanical and architectural drawing, under Herman Hanstein, who has been the instructor in this institution upward of ten years. The classes are held five evenings in each week, for two hours each evening, and also every Saturday morning from the first of September till the latter part of June. The pupils are largely drawn from young men who are engaged in various mechanical pursuits, or in lithography, engraving, architecture, carpentry or designing. Many of these pupils take a course of instruction in algebra and geometry in connection with drawing. About ninety-five per cent. of the pupils in drawing (numbering three hundred to three hundred and fifty each year) are engaged daily at some trade or in some profession which demands the knowledge of the art of free-hand drawing. At the National Educational Convention, held at Madison, Wis., in the summer of 1884, the large exhibit made by Mr. Hanstein of the drawings of his pupils received high commendation from the press, and was pronounced one of the most interesting features of the art exhibit. At the Illinois State Fair, held in Chicago, in the autumn of 1884, the exhibitions of drawing submitted

by the Athenæum took the first prize. At the World's Exposition in New Orleans, in 1885, so much interest was manifested in Mr. Hanstein's pupils' exhibit of free-hand and mechanical drawing, that a request was made by the United States Commissioner of Education that they might be donated to the Federal Government and placed in the National collection at Washington. The Athenæum art department is well supplied with models in plaster, and the best French and German charts. Its library contains excellent books of reference on art and science, and it is also one of the designated depositories of the United States Patent-office reports, which are always at the service of the general public.

THURBER'S ART GALLERY was opened to the public, in a business way, in 1880. It is especially intended to amuse those interested in art, and to encourage the young in their efforts to excel in the production of the beautiful. Connected with this gallery is an additional room fitted with a sky-light, calculated to render the works of art that adorn the walls more beautiful, softening the lines and touches of the artist. This little annex has, at various times, contained some of the famous pictures of the age, and is always supplied with those that will repay the visitor. The business of art merchandize has, within a few years, developed beyond expectations, until the artists' proofs bring exceedingly good prices and offer encouragement to those devoting their time to the production of works of merit.

Winfield S. Thurber was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1848, and was educated at the common schools, afterward completing his studies at the Seminary at Gouverneur. He was the youngest child of a family of ten, and his parents died while he was yet young. After school he went to Ogdensburg in the same State, and at the age of seventeen he came to Chicago, engaged in the grocery business as a salesman, in which he continued about four years. He then entered the employ of a dealer in art goods and remained about six years, getting a practical knowledge of the business which he embarked in, opening Thurber's Art Gallery in 1880. He was married, in 1884, to Miss Martha Chord.

WILLIAM C. STEVENS was born, in 1839, at Fayette, Maine, and is the son of Rev. L. C. Stevens, who was distinguished as one of the pioneer agitators of anti-slavery in Maine fifty years ago. William C. was educated at Hebron Academy in Maine, and at the New London Literary and Scientific Institute, of New London, N. H. He first engaged in literary pursuits and teaching in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, until 1863, when he came West, and took charge of the public schools at Geneva, Kane Co., Ill., where he remained as principal five years. Upon the organization of the National Life Insurance Company of the U. S. A., he became its manager for New England and the lower British provinces, and was at that time, for several years, associated with Hon. William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy. In November, 1878, he came to Chicago, and, associated with Charles F. Haseltine, opened an art room, but in May of the following year he took a more extensive establishment, still associated with Mr. Haseltine, under the firm name of Haseltine & Co. The general business of the firm met with increasing success, and, in 1881, Mr. Stevens purchased the interest of Mr. Haseltine, and the firm name was changed to William C. Stevens & Co. Desiring to engage more extensively in the sale of original paintings of a high class, he saw the importance of establishing an Art Gallery for the better display of rare imported works of art, and, in the spring of this year, he leased a piece of ground on Adams Street for twenty years, and erected what is known as Stevens' Art Gallery. The building was opened to the public in April, 1882, and during the year he sold some of the most celebrated oil paintings owned in the West, among which may be mentioned, "The Departure," by Meissonier, for \$14,000. Since then there have been hung upon the walls of his gallery magnificent works of art from the masters of the world. Rubens's "Agnus Dei" is valued at \$100,000, and a sum approaching those figures has been offered for it. He also has a Murillo and a Correggio, "Dolce far Niente," Benjamin Constant's finest production, and "Summer on the Lower Rhine," by Clays, the greatest marine painter in Europe, bear witness to Mr. Stevens's discriminating taste and enterprise. Among other gems, some of which have been disposed of and some still gracing the walls of his galleries, are the following: "Norwegian Fiord," by Rasmussen; "Moonlight," by Donzette; "A Hare," Heimerdinger; "Cattle on the Rhine," De Haas; "Early Morning on a Holland Farm," Burnier; "In the Stable," Jacque; "The Vidette," Detaille; "Starting the Signals," Bassini; "Young Duchess," Becker; "A Rainy Day in Bavaria," Braith; "The Advancing Foe," Schreyer; "In Maiden Meditation, Fancy Free," Moreau; "A Summer Day," Van Marcke; and "Espionage," Berne-Bellecour. Among the pictures which Mr. Stevens has quite recently added to his magnificent galleries, are "In the Meadow Lands," by Emile Van Marcke, \$1,200; "A Maid of Sorrento," L. J. F. Bounat, \$1,200; "Roaming," Rosa Bonheur, \$3,000; "Reverie in an Inn," Leo Hermann, \$1,350; "Austrian Prisoners forced to Labor," E. J. Horace Vernet, \$5,000; "Accepting the Challenge," M. Munkacsy, \$3,500; "Awaiting Orders for the March," A.

M. DeNewville, \$1,500; "The Zenana of the Sultan," F. Roybet, \$3,500; "Saturday Night in Amsterdam," P. Van Scheudel, \$2,500; "The Counsel of War," Ad. Schreyer, \$5,000; "Moonlight in Amsterdam," P. J. Clays, \$3,200; "The Halt by the Well," Ad. Schreyer, \$3,000; "Perfuming after the Bath," Benjamin Constant, \$1,000. Mr. Stevens was first married on August 4, 1858, in Epping, N. H., to Miss Ada V. Sleeper, who died in May, 1871, leaving one daughter, Ada Cora. On October 28, 1874, he married Miss Hattie M. Willard, instructress of Latin and Elocution at the Morgan School, Clinton, Conn.; they have three children,—Theron F., Geneva C., and William C., Jr.

ALEXANDER HESLER, photographer, was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1823, and is of English parentage. His early boyhood was passed in Burlington, Vt., where he attended school until the age of ten years. In 1833, he came West, making the trip via the lakes, on the steamer "Illinois," and his family located at Racine, Wis. He soon afterward went to work in a hardware store, where he remained four years. In 1847, he decided to learn the art of Daguerreotyping, a process now almost obsolete. He went to Buffalo, N. Y., learned the art in ten days, and then located, in the winter of 1847-48, at Madison, Wis., where the Legislature was in session. He was kept busy there, doing a thriving business in Daguerreotype work. That art was vastly improved by Mr. Hesler, and he made his profession a thorough study. On leaving Madison he went to Galena, Ill. In 1853, he came to Chicago. Upon first arriving here he had so far advanced the art of Daguerreotyping that he made an exhibit of his work, then already famous in the West, at the Crystal Palace World's Fair in New York, where he took the highest award. That exhibition created a sensation, as nothing so perfect in the way of portraits had yet been produced. In 1856, at the Massachusetts Charitable Institute, he was awarded three medals, one for Daguerreotype, one for photography and one for colored photographic work. In 1858, at the Illinois State Fair, Mr. Hesler was awarded three silver medals—one for Daguerreotype work, another for photography and one for microscopic photography, the latter exhibit showing the photographic enlargement of minute insect specimens to a size sixteen by twenty inches. In 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition, he received the highest awards for general photographic work, especially portraits of children and the life-like expression produced in his pictures. When Mr. Hesler first located in Chicago, he occupied rooms in the old Metropolitan Block, remaining there five years, removing thence to No. 113 Lake Street. In the latter place he remained thirteen years, when he was burned out in the fire of 1871. He then had his studio at Evanston, for five years. Returning to Chicago, he opened at the corner of State and Washington streets, where he continued until 1884, when he removed to his present new and elegant quarters. He occupies a suite of ten rooms, and employs a force of six talented artists in various branches of the work. Mr. Hesler gives personal attention to all sittings, and he has ranked at the head of his profession for the past forty years. Recent years have wrought wonderful changes and improvements in the department of photography in the line of fine portraits, and Mr. Hesler has kept in the van of the progressive march. Portrait and landscape photographing, enlarging and copying old pictures, oil and crayon work are all carried on by Mr. Hesler. Recently he has made a new improvement in his art, in the way of carbon portraits, which are absolute perfection in accuracy of expression. Mr. Hesler organized the first photographic society of the West in 1862—the Northwestern Photographic Society, and is also a member of the National Photographic Society of America, of which organizations he has been the president. He was married, in 1849, to Miss Helen, daughter of Captain Dorchester, of Racine, Wis. Of their eight children, four are living,—Frederick Alexander, now a surgeon in the U. S. Navy; Arthur John, Harold Reid, and Helen Julia.

A commercial and necessary phase of art work is the supplying of requisite material, a sketch of a prominent house in this line is appended.

COFFIN, DEVOE & CO., manufacturers and importers of paints, varnishes, brushes and artists' materials, are an incorporated firm under the laws of Illinois, with F. W. Devoe, president; Gorham B. Coffin, vice-president, and J. S. Currey, secretary and treasurer. The phenomenal developments of the West and Northwest during the last five years, has created a heavy demand for the line of goods carried by this firm, and in order to meet it they have in stock every article their trade demands. The superior quality and excellence of their goods has won for them a position as one of the leading firms in the West, and, notwithstanding the fact that they were only established in 1882, they now rank with older concerns, with an unexcelled reputation.

Gorham B. Coffin was born at Newburyport, Mass., on December 18, 1840. He lived with his parents and attended school until ten years of age, when the family moved to Boston. In 1858, his parents returned to Newburyport and he entered the Putnam Free School, an institution which justly merited its reputation for

excellence. Upon terminating his studies he again went to Boston and secured a position in the paint establishment of Banker & Carpenter, and remained with them for seven years. Obeying Horace Greeley's mandate, he departed for the West in 1869, and connected himself with the firm of Heath & Milligan of this city, holding his position for fourteen years. On February 8, 1875, he was married to Miss Helen Green, of Chicago, and has four children, Percy, Helen, Grafton and Ralph. Mr. Coffin is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M.; of York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M.; and of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; and is also a member of the Illinois Club.

J. Seymour Currey was born at Peekskill, N. Y., on October 2, 1844. Until he was fifteen years of age he remained with his parents and attended the city schools. At that time he came West and secured employment in a country store at Channahon, Ill. He continued there, and in the immediate vicinity, for five years, when he came to this city and entered the employ of Bliss & Sharp, with whom he remained seven years. Giving up this position for a more lucrative one with Richards, Shaw & Winslow, he remained there seven years, when he connected himself with the firm of Heath & Milligan of this city for six years. He was married to Miss Mary E. Corell, of Evanston, Ill., in March, 1875, and has four children,—Marguerite, Harold, Frances and Rachel. During his connection with the firm of Heath & Milligan, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Coffin, his present associate in business, and in 1882, they, with F. W. Devoe of New York, organized the establishment bearing their names.

MOULDINGS AND PICTURE-FRAMES.—The manufacture of mouldings and picture-frames is closely associated with the progress of art, in a commercial sense, the demand for pictures necessitating a demand for the frame-maker's productions. This, like other interests of Chicago, has developed with wonderful rapidity, the factories now supplying not only the demands of city trade, but filling orders from all parts of the United States, and even from Mexico, China and European countries. The progress of this branch of manufacture may be learned from the following sketches, which embody the history of leading firms in Chicago:

THE BRACHVOGEL & PRESS MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized in 1884, but the business had been carried on as Brachvogel, Press & Co. since the death of the founder of the enterprise, Charles Brachvogel, in 1878. In that year the former manager of the business, Adam J. Press, the widow of Mr. Brachvogel (Mrs. Christiana Brachvogel), and his son, Charles H. Brachvogel, arranged to continue the business that had existed for nearly twenty years. The officers of the company are—Adam J. Press, president; Mrs. Christiana Brachvogel, vice-president; and John Consoer, secretary. Charles H. Brachvogel remained with the corporation but a short time, when he relinquished his interest. The extent of territory over which the company sells its goods, picture-frames, mirrors, engravings, etc., is very wide, comprising the various sections of the Union, Mexico, China, etc.

Charles Brachvogel, founder of the business referred to above, was born at Warsaw, Poland, in 1829, and died on October 16, 1878. He came to Chicago in 1855, a comparatively poor man. He had learned the machinists' trade in his native country, and for two years after his arrival in this city followed that trade, and for a time was associated with Edward Wilkowsky, a friend of his youth, in small mechanical enterprises. In 1857, Mr. Brachvogel began his first venture, in an independent business way, by manufacturing picture-frames at his home on Quincy Street, his factory consisting of one room, and his family assisting him in the founding of an establishment that, later, became large and prosperous, he doing the first wheel and lathe work in his line in the city. Soon after he removed to Clark Street, and, in 1859, to Randolph, near Franklin Street, thence to No. 48 and later to No. 52 Wells Street, then, from 1867 up to the time of the great fire, occupied No. 141 Lake Street, when his business was destroyed and the store was re-located at No. 154 West Randolph Street, and the factory continued at Nos. 22 and 24 South Jefferson Street. In 1872, Mr. Brachvogel built the structure now occupied by the company. Mr. Brachvogel was married twice; the first time in May, 1856, to Lena Schrumm, who died in 1868; and the second time to Christiana Lippert, of this city, who has now an interest in the enterprise he founded. By his first wife he had seven children,—Lena, now Mrs. Adolph Clausenius; Charles H.; Ida C., the wife of Dr. Kerber, of this city; William T., in the planing-mill business; Clara, Robert and Emma; and one child by his second wife, Frank.

Adam J. Press, president of the Brachvogel & Press Manufacturing Company, has been connected with that enterprise since its formation, and was previously associated for seventeen years with

the founder of the business from which the company grew. Mr. Press was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1846. When he was but eight years old, his parents came to America and settled in Chicago, where he received his early education, and seven years later he entered the employ of Charles Brachvogel, as errand boy. Through a business connection of nearly twenty years with Mr. Brachvogel, he established his ability and usefulness to such a degree that he won a well-merited promotion, and at the time of his patron's death, he was manager of the house. In 1884, when the present company was formed, Mr. Press was made president and general manager, and has so conducted the business that the enterprise ranks foremost in its line in the city. Mr. Press was married, in 1869, to Miss Lizzie Loehr, of this city. They have five children,—Herbert, Adam J., Martha, Louisa and Amelia.

JOSEPH BLAKEMORE, manufacturer of picture-frames, has been identified with that interest for the past quarter of a century. He is a native of England, and was born in Liverpool in 1828, and there received his early education. He came alone to America when but nineteen years of age. In 1847, he settled at Rochester, N. Y., and during a residence in that city of thirteen years, he was engaged in the nursery and picture-frame businesses alternately for seven years. In 1860, he came to Chicago, locating, in the mouldings trade, at the old Calhoun Building, on Clark Street, for two years. Then he removed to the corner of Washington and Market streets, where he was operating a large factory, employing sixty workmen, when, in 1868, a fire destroyed the establishment, causing a loss of \$11,000. Mr. Blakemore then went in business with the pioneer frame manufacturer, R. P. Appleby, investing some \$5,000 in the enterprise. They were located for nearly two years on Monroe Street. In 1869, the partnership was dissolved; and he began business in the old Morrison Building, on Clark Street, and the ensuing year removed to Nineteenth Street, where he manufactured largely for Tafton, Schawind & Co. This arrangement prevailed until 1880, when Mr. Blakemore removed to No. 62 South Canal Street, and, in 1881, to his present establishment. He employs fifteen hands now, and does work mostly for the city trade. Mr. Blakemore was married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1852, to Miss Sarah Platt, a native of England, who came to America when three years of age. They have five children,—Frank, Carrie, Harry, Mortimer and Mabel.

LOUIS HANSON, manufacturer of mouldings and picture-frames, has been identified with that interest since 1868. The story of his career embraces a varied and busy experience, culminating in a great commercial success, which is known throughout the country. Mr. Hanson is a native of Denmark, and was born in that country in the fall of 1843. In 1865, he emigrated to America, first locating at Portland, Me., where he learned the trade of picture-frame maker, and later removed to Boston, and there entered the employ of Karl Swamb, in the same line. In 1868, he became a resident of Chicago, and for nearly four years worked for the firm of Taft & Swamb. He was then employed by Goodwillie, Lebenstah & Co., and when that firm dissolved, for over a year was the partner of David Goodwillie, and later, of that gentleman's sons, in the box and picture-frame business. In 1874, the partnership expired, and Mr. Hanson associated with other partners, under the firm name of Louis Hanson & Co. In 1877, the firm was dissolved, and in June, 1880, after suffering from two conflagrations, Mr. Hanson removed to Nos. 151 to 155 West Washington Street. In May, 1883, he built the present extensive establishment, which employs seventy men, and sells its goods to wholesale firms throughout the country. Mr. Hanson was married, in 1870, to Miss Lena Mortensen, of this city. They have six children,—Mary, Martin, Eliza, John, Rosa and Louis, Jr.

OLE BERG, manufacturer of picture-frames and mouldings, has been prominently identified with his line of trade for over ten years. He is a native of Norway, and was born at Thraueheim in 1838. There he was educated and learned the cabinet-making trade, in 1861 coming to America, and locating temporarily at Packenham, near Ottawa, in Canada. In 1862, he came to Chicago, and for two years was employed at McCormick's reaper works, in 1864 entering the employ of the Government, as mechanic at Nashville, Tenn. In 1866, he went into the sash and door manufacturing business, at the corner of Nineteenth and Maxwell streets, the firm being Rasmussen & Berg. In 1865, he was employed in the Illinois Central car works. He then became a partner in the firm of John Moore & Co., remaining with that enterprise five years, when he started in business at No. 341 West Lake Street, with Aguilla Wintermute as partner. Mr. Wintermute was succeeded by Sylvester Artley, in 1879, and the firm became Berg & Artley. In 1882, Mr. Berg purchased his partner's interest, and has since operated the factories alone. He employs some eighty workmen, his business increasing from year to year. He sells his goods through travelling agents all over the country. Mr. Berg was married, in Chicago, to Miss Bettina Johnson, of Wisconsin, in 1868. They have six children,—John Lena, Henry, Anna, George and Sarah.

LEWIS SCOFIELD was born at New Canaan, Conn., on March 21, 1819, and is the son of Elijah and Hannah (Studwell) Scofield. His father was a farmer and school teacher and an old settler of Connecticut, the family being the oldest of that place for generations. General Schofield, commander of the Missouri District, with headquarters in Chicago, belongs to the same family. Mr. Scofield was educated at the schools of his native place, and after leaving school, went to New York and engaged in the grocery business as clerk for his brother, with whom he remained for four years. After that time, he returned to Connecticut and resumed the farming occupation, which he continued until 1868, when he came to Chicago. Here he became a partner in the firm of Goodwillie & Livingston, on Ontario Street, manufacturers of mouldings and picture-frames, and made a specialty of turned oval frames, at that time very extensively in demand. The firm was doing a flourishing business up to the time of the fire in 1871, which burned the establishment and stock, Mr. Scofield thereby sustaining a loss of what he had invested in the business. After the fire, he was obliged to enter the employ of the Lakeside Building as janitor, which position he retained for six years. Mr. Scofield was married in New Canaan, Conn., in 1848, to Miss Eliza A. Seely, of that place. He has a family of two daughters, Mary A. and Imogene, the latter being married to Samuel B. Miner, who is connected with the Postal Telegraph Department of this city. The other daughter has been teaching at the Hayes Public School for the past fourteen years, and is considered a very talented educator. Mr. Scofield is now retired from active life, and enjoys the comforts of a happy home in the midst of a social family and surrounded by numerous and cordial friends.

MAX WOLFARTH, manufacturer of frames and mouldings, has been identified with that interest since 1872. His business career has been marked by more than average ability and perseverance, and his personal experience has been a varied and interesting one. Mr. Wolfarth was born at Berlin, Germany, in 1838. There he received his early education, and served a thorough apprenticeship to the gilder's trade. In 1864, he joined the Prussian army in the war against Denmark, and was engaged in active service from February to October of that year, although he was with the national forces four years. He was in three battles, and was decorated for bravery by the government. In 1866, he came to America, and for two years was a resident of Texas and New Orleans, finally locating in St. Louis in the picture-frame business, where he remained two years. In 1869, Mr. Wolfarth came to Chicago, and was employed for two years by W. T. Noble, losing his home and war decorations in the great fire of 1871. The following year he began business on State, near Thirteenth Street, and, in 1873, went to Wabash Avenue, where he remained for ten years. In 1883, he removed to his present establishment, where he now employs fifteen workmen. Mr. Wolfarth was married, in this city, in the year 1871, to Miss Maria Keller. They have two children, Max and Carl. Mr. Wolfarth is a member of the United Ancient Order of Druids and the Sons of Hermann, and is a progressive and useful member of the community.

JOSEPH KLICKA, manufacturer of mouldings, has been engaged in that branch of trade since 1877. He is a native of Bohemia, and was born at Klattau, in 1855. In 1866, he accompanied his father to America, coming direct to Chicago, but returning to Bohemia two years later on a visit. The ensuing year he located permanently in this city, and after receiving a common school education, applied himself to a mechanical trade, mastering the details of the gilding art. In 1877, he borrowed \$400 from his father, and engaged in business on his own account, repaying the loan three months later. At that time he was the only manufacturer in Chicago who made a specialty of selling frames to jobbers only. The original enterprise, located at Nos. 103 and 105 South Canal, was known as Fillman & Klicka, and so continued for three years, his partner being E. C. Fillman. In 1880, Mr. Klicka sold out his interest and re-established alone the business, which, small at the start, has grown to a representative branch of the moulding industry. The factory employs some thirty-five workmen, and operates through agents and circulars, selling to jobbers and retailers.

RAUBOLD & LAMBIN, manufacturers of gilt, imitation and gold mouldings, and picture-frames, organized as a firm in 1878. Previous to that date the members, John G. Raubold and Frederick H. J. Lambin, were expert workmen in the silver-gilding business, being employed by Richter & Husche. In March, 1878, they branched out in business for themselves, and by enterprise and perseverance have made a commercial success, starting on a capital of less than \$500. They were first located at No. 59 South Canal Street, whence they removed to West Washington Street, and from 1879 to 1881, at Nos. 46-48 South Canal Street, after which they moved to their present location. From their small beginning they have grown to an extensive enterprise, selling goods through two travelling agents all over the West, and doing a business of \$40,000 a year.

John G. Raubold was born in Chicago in 1854. His father and mother were natives of Germany, and came to this city in the early "fifties." His father died in 1860; his mother is still living. Here the son received his education, and mastered the rudiments of the silver-gilding trade, finding employment in the factory of Richter & Husche. From his boyhood he was an associate of his present partner, and together they served an apprenticeship and graduated as skilled workmen. In 1878, they organized the firm which has become a representative one in the picture-frame industry. Mr. Raubold was married in 1876, to Miss Amelia Hoffman, of this city. They have two children,—John and Amelia.

Frederick H. J. Lambin has been a resident of Chicago since his early childhood, and has been identified with the interest he now represents for nearly ten years. He is the son of Peter and Anna M. Lambin. His father is of French birth, and is still living; his mother, of German birth, is also living. Mr. Lambin was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854. In 1855, his parents removed to this city, and here he received his early education, and at the age of fifteen commenced to learn his trade at the establishment of Richter & Husche. In 1878, with John G. Raubold, he organized the firm of Raubold & Lambin. Mr. Lambin is a practical man, and, with the co-operation of an intelligent and enterprising partner, has seen his business become a success. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Christiana Nachtsheim, of Chicago. They have three children,—Amelia, Charlotte and Leonard.

MATTHEW SCHAEFER, manufacturer and dealer in picture-frames, has been a resident of Chicago since 1870. He is a native of Germany, and was born at Cologne in 1822. There he received his early education, and, after serving an apprenticeship at the gilder's trade, entered the Prussian army, and served three years during the German revolution. In 1855, he came to America, and located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he was engaged in business for six years, and where he resided until 1870. During the Rebellion, Mr. Schaefer served in the Union Army, in the Department of the Mississippi, and was discharged for disability at Brownsville, Texas. In 1879, he established his present business. He was married at Cologne, in 1854, to Miss Cecilia Harpers, of Cologne. She died in 1877, leaving five children, two of whom were born in Europe, and three are natives of Milwaukee,—William J.; Clara, now wife of L. A. Babcock of Ogden; Frank; Adelia, now wife of Louis Oldrich, of Chicago; and Paulina.

JOHN SLABY, manufacturer of picture-frames, has been a resident of Chicago since 1867, and identified with the manufacturing interests of the city for three years. He is a native of Bohemia, and was born at Jung-Wozicz, in 1857. He accompanied his parents to America, in 1867, and came direct to Chicago, where he received his early education. After learning the carver's trade, he worked at the same for some time, and finally started in business on September 7, 1882, with limited capital and machinery, his factory consisting then of one small room. Since then his business has prospered, until now he employs twelve workmen. Mr. Slaby was married, in 1880, to Miss Mary Powell, of this city. They have two children,—Tonia and Victoria. Three of Mr. Slaby's brothers, Daniel, Frank and Joseph, are employed with him in business. His father is now a resident of Minnesota, and his three sisters are married and reside in this city.

THE ADLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY was incorporated in 1883, and is the outgrowth of the original founders of the enterprise, Adley, Allen & Co., a firm consisting of Henry Adley, Austin Allen and Dennis J. Sullivan. They started at No. 229 Randolph Street, in 1882, and after a year, when Mr. Allen retired, formed the present company, with Henry Adley as president, Dennis J. Sullivan treasurer, and George Corlett secretary and general business manager. In August, 1883, they removed to Nos. 208 and 210 Lake Street, and in May, 1885, to their present location. They employ some fifty men, and manufacture picture-frames and mouldings of all kinds, selling to country dealers through three travelling agents.

Henry Adley, president of the Adley Manufacturing Company, is the founder of that enterprise, and has been identified with the frame and moulding interest for some fifteen years. He is a native of New York City, where he was born in 1831. There he received his education, and at an early age learned the trade of painting. In 1869, he came to Chicago, and was engaged in the house-painting line for several years, after which he served an apprenticeship in a local picture-frame establishment. Mr. Adley was married in 1883, and has one child.

George Corlett, secretary of the Adley Manufacturing Company, has been a resident of Chicago for ten years. He was born in England in 1853, and there received his early education. For some years he was engaged in the provision business in his native land, and, in 1881, came to Chicago. He became connected with the Adley Manufacturing Company in 1883, and now has the management of its business affairs. Mr. Corlett was married, in England, in

1879, to Miss Louie Thomas. They have one child, born in England, named Marie Louise.

Dennis J. Sullivan, treasurer of the Adley Manufacturing Company, and one of the original founders and active promoters of that enterprise, was born in London, England, in 1843. In 1852, when nine years of age, Mr. Sullivan accompanied his parents to America. They settled at Waterbury, Conn., and there he was educated and entered business, remaining a citizen of that town for twenty years. In 1871, he came to Chicago, and in 1882, became one of the original partners of the firm of Adley, Allen & Co. At that time the enterprise had but \$200 capital, and employed three workmen, but the company has now become a representative institution in its line. He was married in 1866, to Miss Mary Castello, of Waterbury, Conn. They have three children,—Eugene, Etta and Edward.

JAMES K. PUMPELLY, member of the firm of Parker & Co., dealers in pictures and artistic frames, was born at Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1835. He received his early education at New Haven, graduating at Yale College, and, when twenty years of age, came West and settled in Wisconsin. From 1857, until the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Pumpelly was a resident of Fond du Lac, where he had acquired extensive land interests. On the day of his marriage he entered the Union army, having raised a company, and being first lieutenant, under Colonel James Howe, in the Army of the Tennessee. He served in the War over two years, and then returned to Fond du Lac, where he remained until 1883, when he came to Chicago and became a partner in the firm of Parker & Co. Mr. Pumpelly is an artist by profession, and for two years followed that line, as a student, in Europe. In Wisconsin he was noted for large real-estate transactions, and gained \$14,000 damages in a suit against the Fox River Improvement Company in the matter of Government lands, which had been in litigation for fifteen years. He was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, having seen Fond du Lac grow from a village to a city. Mr. Pumpelly was married, in 1862, to Miss Eliza W. Beall, daughter of Governor Beall, the gallant colonel of the 18th Wisconsin, who was severely wounded at Shiloh. His wife is a niece of James Fenimore Cooper, the noted novelist, and great grand-daughter of John Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Pumpelly is an accomplished and finely educated gentleman.

A. F. SCHULTZ & Co., manufacturers of mouldings for wall and ceiling decorations, and fancy colored and antique bronzes, gold and composition gold, natural and imitations of all kinds, was organized as a firm in January, 1884. There were five partners: August F. Schultz, Patrick Flanagan, E. Lisk, A. Wintermute and J. Patgorki. In 1885, the last three partners retired, leaving Messrs. Schultz and Flanagan sole owners of the enterprise. The business was started on a fair basis, though limited capital, employing twenty-five hands. They sell their goods throughout the country and have no travelling agents, their trade being largely secured by correspondence. The establishment now employs, in the busy season, some one hundred and fifty workmen.

August F. Schultz, founder of the firm of A. F. Schultz & Co., has been a resident of Chicago for thirty years. He was born at Drossen, near Berlin, Germany, in 1854, and when an infant came with his parents to this country, coming direct to Chicago. Here he received his early education, and learned the trade of gold and silver gilding, for ten years being the foreman of the moulding factory of John Moore. In January, 1884, he organized the firm which bears his name, and his practical ability has conducted materially to its rapid progress. Mr. Schultz was married, in Chicago, in 1878, to Miss Catherina Canniff. They have one child, George Harry. Mr. Schultz was at one time a prominent member of the Turners' Society of this city.

Patrick Flanagan, junior member of the firm of A. F. Schultz & Co., came to Chicago in 1870, and since that time has been identified with the interest he now represents. He is a native of Canada, and was born on Prince Edward's Island, in 1849. There he was educated, and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade. When twenty-one years of age he came to Chicago. Here he followed his trade for some time, and, from 1877 to 1884, was employed in the moulding factory of John Moore. Mr. Flanagan was married in 1872, to Miss Mary Burke, of Morris, Ill. They have four children: Thomas, Nora, Prudence and George W. Mr. Flanagan is a prominent member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

GEORGE W. WEIHE, manufacturer of picture-frames, has been engaged in that business since April 10, 1885, having succeeded Martin Nordgren, who was located at the same place for three years, and who is now a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Weihe was born in this city in 1863. Here he was educated, and learned his trade, that of gilding. He makes a specialty of gilding, re-gilding and manufacturing gold and bronze frames. His business, which is mostly retail, is confined to a regular local trade. He employs four workmen, and he himself worked for Mr. Nordgren before he

succeeded him. He buys mouldings and makes frames. Mr. Weihe was married, in 1885, at Kenosha, Wis., to Miss Jennie Irwin, of Chicago. His father, August Weihe, settled here in 1855. His wife's parents settled here in 1860, and then went to Kansas City, returning here in 1874.

SCIENCE.

It is a matter of extreme difficulty to give any comprehensible statement of the scientific progress made in this city. The prime reason for this is, that the advancement of science is indissolubly identified with the progressiveness of the medical profession, as with every other whose province embraces scientific research. The erection of the magnificent Board of Trade building was no less a scientific than a mechanical triumph; the tunnels under the lake are scientific and mechanical solutions of vexed problems; the telephonic, telegraphic and railway communications are all marvellous exemplifications of what can be accomplished by scientific intelligence allied to proficient craftsmanship. Hence, in every domain of commerce, manufactures, trade, art or professions are striking examples of scientific progress. The historian can, therefore, merely present some specimens of associated evolution in this province.

THE CHICAGO ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.—At the time of the great fire the Chicago Astronomical Society was practically dead, not having had a meeting for years. Hon. J. V. Scammon, the president of the Society, paid the salary of the Director of the Observatory, Truman Henry Safford, who was ex-officio Professor of Astronomy in the University of Chicago. Professor Safford had previously discovered about a hundred new nebulae by the use of the great equatorial telescope of eighteen and a half inches aperture, but did nothing with it after the fire except to observe the appulse of Mars to a star in Sagittarius, in the hope of aiding to determine the solar parallax more closely. Part of these discoveries were published in London, England, with Herschel's catalogue.

The original construction of the dome was so faulty that it had become unusable, and he devoted his efforts after the fire to work on the great star catalogue (as described in our second volume) till the inability of Mr. Scammon to pay his salary forced him to seek employment elsewhere in the spring of 1874, after a temporary absence on Government surveys in the Territories. The duties of the position were assumed by Elias Colbert, who had been for several years Emeritus Assistant Director of the Observatory. He continued in charge five years, giving to the work all the time he could spare from his daily labor on the Tribune. During his term of office, Professor Colbert re-organized the Astronomical Society, by obtaining a good many life members at one hundred dollars each, and on the re-organization, in June, 1875, was appointed secretary, succeeding Hon. Thomas Hoyne. Professor Colbert used the money thus obtained in re-building the dome of the observatory, and in paying the current expenses of the institution, which did not include a salary for him. He also recommenced the time service, which had been suspended by the fire. The signals were given automatically to the Board of Trade, the City Hall, the different lines of railroad, and the leading jewelers of the city. In July, 1878, he went to Denver, Colo., and observed the total eclipse of the sun, as chief of a party which included Professor Hough, Dr. Lewis Swift, A. C. Thomas, and a class of twenty of the citizens of Denver. Each member of the class made a sketch of the corona, and on the return to Chicago the

whole of these were combined into one sketch, which was published by the Society, and set the example of composite pictures which has since been successfully applied by the photographers to represent the average expression of the individuals of a family or profession. It was as a member of this party that Dr. Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., shared with Professor Watson the honor of making the discovery of what was claimed to be an intra-mercurial planet.

In July, 1877, Sherburne Wesley Burnham began the observation and discovery of double-stars with the 18½-inch refractor. Mr. Burnham continued his observations up to October 15, 1878, when he submitted the results of his labors to the Royal Astronomical Society of England, which, in 1883, published Mr. Burnham's second catalogue of double-stars, comprising one hundred and fifty-one new ones, with micrometrical measurements of seven hundred and seventy double-stars already known. The subjoined table gives all the principal original double-star catalogues published, and the number of pairs in each of Class I (distance from 0" to 1") and Class II (distance from 1" to 2"). The last column contains the ratio of stars of these classes to each 1,000 double-stars, catalogued by the discoverer:

	Class I.	Class II.	Total.	Ratio.
Burnham, Catalogue of 1,000 stars ..	266	254	520	520 : 1,000
O. Struve, Catalogue of 547 stars....	154	63	217	400 : 1,000
Struve, Catalogue of 2,640 stars.....	91	314	405	150 : 1,000
Herschel I, Catalogue of 812 stars ..	12	24	36	45 : 1,000
Herschel II, Catalogue of 3,429 stars	■	20	22	7 : 1,000
Alvan G. Clark	14	1	15	
All other observers	40	75	129	
			I 344	

Professor George W. Hough, formerly director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N. Y., was elected director in May, 1879.

He began to make systematic observations with the great refractor. The planet Jupiter was made a special study, in order to ascertain definite facts relating to the physical constitution of its surface, and these are the most complete of any hitherto made, and are recognized by astronomers as an important contribution to this department of Astronomy.

Two new clocks, manufactured by Messrs. Howard & Co., of Boston, were purchased by the Astronomical Society in 1880, in order the more efficiently to fulfill the contract of the Society with the city for furnishing standard time to the City Hall. The expense incurred was about \$1,000 for the clocks, and \$574 the cost of running wires and other equipments. One of the clocks was placed in the Observatory and the other in the Fire Alarm Office.

In May, 1885, time was furnished to the new clock in the Board of Trade building.

The Astronomical Society became involved in litigation, extending over the years of 1881 to 1885, consequent upon the mortgage foreclosure proceedings instituted by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company against the Chicago University, to recover the sum of \$150,000. The mortgage was executed during the Society's occupancy of its premises, and the Company had legal notice of its rights.

A bill of interpleader was filed in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in the Society's behalf, together with all the neces-

sary affidavits and papers, by Messrs. Willard & Driggs and Hon. Thomas Hoyne, under the supervision of Mr. Scammon.

The bill was demurred to by the Company, and, at the hearing before Judge Henry W. Blodgett, the case was decided against the Society, mainly on the unexpected and extraordinary testimony of Dr. Burroughs. Mr. Driggs, who presented the case to the Court in the absence of Mr. Scammon, was unable to rebut the evidence of Dr. Burroughs, from lack of personal knowledge. Mr. Scammon, who made the concluding argument, asked leave to file a bill of review, in order that the utterly erroneous statements of Dr. Burroughs might be met by the real facts. Judge Blodgett permitted Mr. Scammon to make a motion for a re-hearing, which was granted, and many affidavits by the original contributors for the purchase of the instruments and building of the Observatory, together with original and historical documents, were filed. Judge Blodgett decided that the Observatory was the property of the Society.

In 1880, the Astronomical Society published its first annual report. The officers for the year were—

Hon. J. Y. Scammon, president; W. H. Wells, vice-president; Henry C. Ranney, treasurer; and C. H. S. Mixer, secretary. The Board of Directors consisted of the following: Life Directors, J. Y. Scammon, T. B. Bryan, Frank Sturges, W. H. Wells, W. W. Farnum, C. N. Holden, D. J. Ely, J. K. Pollard, G. B. McCagg, Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, C. G. Wicker, Henry Farnum, R. E. Moss, E. Colbert, W. S. Gurnee, H. N. Hibbard, and Thomas Hoyne. Elected Directors, retired in May, 1881: P. H. Willard, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Murry Nelson.

The resignation of J. Young Scammon from the presidency of the Society in 1882, after a tenure of office of nineteen years, deprived the Society of his valuable services in an official capacity. Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson was unanimously chosen his successor.

During 1881-82, the following gentlemen became life members of the Society:

John H. Dwight, Charles A. Mair, Norman B. Ream, Peter McGeoch, and William C. Seipp. The following is a list of Elected Directors up to May, 1886: Retired in 1882—John Forsythe, Robert Warren, H. C. Ranney. Retired in 1883—Clinton Briggs, W. T. Baker, C. H. S. Mixer. Retired in 1884—P. H. Willard, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Murry Nelson. Retired in 1886—Same as 1883.

Hon. W. H. Wells, vice-president of the Astronomical Society from its organization, died in January, 1885, and, after suitable action thereon, Elias Colbert was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. At the same time C. H. S. Mixer became treasurer and Henry C. Ranney secretary.

PROFESSOR GEORGE W. HOUGH, M.A., Director of the Dearborn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Chicago, was born on October 24, 1836, in Montgomery County, N. Y. His father was William Hough, a farmer, afterward a merchant of Western New York. In 1856 he went to Rockford, Ill., and in 1871 to Riverside, Ill., where he was engaged in milling until his death in 1884. Mrs. Magdalen (Selmser) Hough was a daughter of Martin Selmser, a farmer of Fulton County, N. Y. The ancestors of the subject of this sketch, on both sides, came from Germany, at an early day, and settled in Montgomery and Fulton counties. He was educated at Seneca Falls Academy, and later at Union College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1856, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1859, he received the degree of Master of Arts. After graduating, he taught school one year in Dubuque, Iowa, and then became assistant astronomer of the Cincinnati Observatory under Prof. O. M. Mitchell. In 1860, he was appointed assistant at the Dudley Observatory, and at the death of Professor Mitchell, which occurred October 20, 1862, he was appointed director, which position he held until 1874. While thus engaged, he published the *Annals of Dudley Observatory* in two volumes, and was very prolific in valuable inventions. Among his inventions are the following: A cataloguing and charting machine, for making maps of the stars automatically; an automatic registering and printing barometer; an automatic registering and printing anemometer; an automatic printing chronograph—

the only invention of the kind in the world; a registering chronograph; an observing chair (which on account of its simplicity and cheapness has been introduced into all the leading observatories of the country); and an absolute sensitometer. While at the Dudley Observatory he made thousands of observations, his work there being mainly meridian work. After leaving this Observatory, in 1874, he was engaged in business until 1879, when he was elected director of the Dearborn Observatory and Professor of Astronomy in the University of Chicago. Here his special work has been with the equatorial on the planet Jupiter and upon difficult double-stars, of which he has discovered about two hundred. Professor Hough was married on April 20, 1870, to Miss Emma C. Shear, daughter of Jacob H. Shear, of Albany, N. Y. They have two children,—George Jacob and William Augustus.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—One of the most valuable naturalistic collections on the continent, that of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, was swept away on the second day of the great fire. Out of the valuable collections of twelve years, all that remained were a few unidentified potsherds. The Gould manuscripts on the crustacea of the world, which cost the Federal Government upwards of \$100,000, were in the Academy's building, Dr. William Stimpson, director of the Museum, having undertaken their editing. Within a year after this disaster, Dr. Stimpson, who had gone South for his health, died near Baltimore.

In less than two weeks after the fire, the board of trustees met, and took immediate steps toward a resuscitation of the Academy. The result was the erection of a new four-story fire-proof building on the old lot, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Van Buren Street. Some money was raised to defray the cost, and subscription lists were sent out, the trustees relying upon the public spirit of Chicago for the speedy liquidation of its debt. The public spirit, however, was taxed to the utmost by demands of a more pressing character, and the incumbrance of \$86,000 remained upon the building until its sale in 1883.

The first meeting of the Academy in this building was held on October 14, 1873, the library of J. Young Scammon having meanwhile served for this purpose. After the sale of this building, the Academy still occupied the premises, at a yearly rental of \$1,200, for two years. The Museum was removed in April, 1885, to the Exposition Building, where quarters had been furnished it free of rent.

After Dr. Stimpson's death, the Museum was intrusted to the care of Dr. Jacob W. Velie, who devoted himself to the task of restoring the Museum to the enviable position it occupied prior to the fire. In a few years it was again the repository of a large collection of birds, reptiles, mammals, fish, minerals, etc., and to-day it ranks fifth among the museums of the world, and is valued at about \$40,000. Roughly estimated, it contains the following specimens:

Birds (mounted), eggs, skins and nests.....	4,300
Insects.....	6,000
Mammals, reptiles and fishes—mounted.....	300
Shells (2,500 species).....	6,000
Minerals and fossils.....	6,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,500
Aggregate.....	24,100

The library contains one thousand bound volumes, nine hundred unbound volumes, and about one thousand fugitive papers and pamphlets, which comprise the reports and transactions of all the principal Natural Science Societies in the world. No portion of the library, however, is catalogued, except that which contains the transactions of foreign societies.

Very few additions have been made to the Museum since 1880, except those made by the personal efforts of

the curator, Dr. Velie, but the investigation of scientific questions is prosecuted with zeal and learning.

The only really valuable and rare specimen which the museum contains is a fossil beaver's head (*Casteroides ohioensis*). It came into the Academy's possession from the Wood Museum, but nothing is known as to its discovery. Its subsequent history is interesting. Shortly before the fire, Dr Stimpson sent it to Professor Agassiz, at Cambridge, Mass., who desired to make a plaster cast of it, he finding it impossible to procure an original specimen. It was not returned until after Professor Agassiz's death, some years after the fire. Thus escaped the only complete specimen from the old museum which is found in that of to-day.

Before the fire, The Transactions of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Vol. I., was published under the careful editorship of Dr. Stimpson. It contained original papers by various members, with lithographs of Illinois fossils and colored plates of birds never before figured, besides many new illustrations. The volume, which was the result of the very best work of several years' scientific investigation, attracted universal notice among learned men in Europe and America. The first article of the second volume, by Dr. Edmund Andrews, on the Modern Geological Changes on the Shores of Lake Michigan, with maps and engravings, was issued immediately before the fire, in which disaster the lithographic plates were all destroyed.

Since the fire the Academy has only published six bulletins, consisting of carefully prepared original scientific papers, which had been read at the regular monthly meetings. Everything but the fruit of original research has been excluded, and some of the bulletins are of great scientific value, notably the fourth of the series, by B. W. Thomas and Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, on Microscopic Organism in the Boulder Clays of Chicago and Vicinity. "This paper," remarks Dr. G. M. Dawson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, whose amplification of it appears in the sixth issue of the series, "refers principally to certain remarkable bodies first found by these gentlemen in 1865-66-67, in specimens of the clay through which the lake tunnel, which supplies the City of Chicago with water from Lake Michigan, was being constructed. On the completion of the tunnel large numbers of the same bodies were observed in the filtrate from the city water-supply, and which were subsequently proved to be identical with organisms described in 1871, by Sir J. W. Dawson, from the Devonian shales of Kettle Point, Lake Huron. They have since been observed in the Devonian rocks of a number of widely separated localities, and are now believed by Sir J. W. Dawson to be macrospores of rhizocarps. In accordance with this view, the generic name of Protosalvinia is proposed by Dawson, instead of Sporangites. Properly speaking, this term would apply to the Sporangia containing these macrospores, and which are absent in the specimens in question."

The other publications of the Academy are the following:

Glacial Workings of Unusual Forms in the Laurentian Hills, by Edmund Andrews, M.D., L.L.D.; Observations on Fluvialite Deposits in Peoria Lake, Illinois, by Rev. Joseph D. Wilson; List of Batrachia and Reptilia of Illinois, by N. S. Davis, Jr. and F. L. Rice; The Northern Pitcher-Plant, or the Side-Saddle Flower, *Sarracenia purpurea*, by W. K. Hegley; and On the Microscopic Structure of Certain Boulder Clays and the Organisms contained in them, by Dr. George M. Dawson, F.G.S., assistant director of the Geological Survey of Canada.

In 1882, an important change took place in the management of the Academy. Under the constitution, the control of the finances of the Academy, and its

property, was vested in a Board of ten trustees, appointed for life, and thus amenable in no way to the members. Vacancies occurring by death or removal were filled only by nominees of the Board. It being apparent that the interests of the Academy would be advanced by more direct responsibility, no difficulty was found in making a constitutional change which vested controlling power in the members.

The membership of the Academy is now greater than it has been at any other period, aggregating about three hundred; there are one hundred and seventy-five life members, about seventy resident members, and about fifty corresponding members.

The officers of the Academy since 1871 have been as follows:

1871-72—J. W. Foster, president; E. W. Blatchford, first vice-president; Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, second vice-president; Dr. William Stimpson, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.

1873—J. W. Foster, president; E. W. Blatchford, first vice-president; Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, second vice-president; Jacob W. Velie, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.

1874-75—Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, president; E. W. Blatchford, first vice-president; H. H. Babcock, second vice-president; J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.

1876—E. W. Blatchford, president; H. H. Babcock, first vice-president; William Bross, second vice-president; J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.

1877—E. W. Blatchford, president; H. H. Babcock, first vice-president; William Bross, second vice-president; S. H. Peabody, librarian and secretary; Dr. Norman Bridge, recorder.

1878—H. H. Babcock, president; William Bross, first vice-president; H. N. Hibbard, second vice-president; S. H. Peabody, librarian and secretary; C. N. Holden, recorder.

1879—H. H. Babcock, president; William Bross, first vice-president; H. N. Hibbard, second vice-president; Rev. A. Swazey and J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; Dr. Charles Adams, recorder.

1880-81—H. H. Babcock, president; William Bross, first vice-president; H. N. Hibbard, second vice-president; F. H. Davis and J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; Dr. Charles Adams, recorder.

1882—William Bross, president; B. W. Thomas, first vice-president; W. H. Wells, second vice-president; N. S. Davis, Jr. and J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; C. N. Higginson, recorder.

1883-84—Dr. Edmund Andrews, president; B. W. Thomas, first vice-president; W. H. Wells, second vice-president; N. S. Davis, Jr. and J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; C. N. Higginson, recorder.

1885—Dr. Edmund Andrews, president; B. W. Thomas, first vice-president; W. H. Wells, second vice-president; C. S. Fellows and J. W. Velie, librarian and secretary; N. S. Davis, Jr., recorder.

William Bross has been president of the Board of Trustees since J. Young Scammon's retirement in 1883, and Jacob W. Velie has been curator since 1878.

JACOB W. VELIE, secretary and curator of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, the son of Philip J. and Betsey (Wilbur) Velie, was born in 1829, near Amsterdam, Montgomery Co., N. Y. His paternal ancestors, several generations previously, came from Holland and settled at Albany. Dr. Velie's paternal grandfather married Catharine Boyd, a native of New York, of Gaelic ancestry. The Wilburs are natives of Vermont. Dr. Velie received his early education at Hammondsport, N. Y., where his youth was passed. At the age of twenty-one he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. S. Younglove, of Hammondsport, with whom he remained three and a half years, at the same time supplementing his medical practice with a course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College. On the removal of Dr. Younglove to Illinois, Dr. Velie assumed the former's practice at Hammondsport. In February, 1856, he moved to Dixon, Ill., and, after a few months went to Rock Island, and engaged in the practice of dentistry. The manual dexterity which made him proficient in this occupation has been greatly utilized in his position at the Academy of Sciences. In 1864, he spent five months in the Rocky Mountains with Dr. C. C. Parry, the eminent botanist. During this time he assisted in taking the height of several peaks, one of which, 13,173 feet in height, by his request, was named Mount Audubon, in memory of John James Audubon, the naturalist. Dr. Parry named Velie's Peak, 13,457 feet in height, in his honor. In 1867, Dr. Velie returned to Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., where he engaged in business as a druggist. He had married Adelia, a daughter of Leary Noble, of that town, in 1858. Mrs. Velie died on December 14, 1883, at Hyde Park, leaving

no children. In November, 1870, Dr. Velie removed to Chicago, and became the assistant of Dr. Stimpson, then secretary and curator of the Academy of Sciences, on August 1, 1871. After the destruction in the fire of the Academy's collections, which included his own private collections, extending over thirteen years, and his scientific library, he accompanied Dr. Stimpson on a scientific expedition to Florida, Cuba and Yucatan, bringing back what formed the nucleus of a new collection for the Academy. Dr. Stimpson died on the return trip, in Maryland, May 27, 1872. Dr. Velie, on his return with his collections, was placed in charge thereof and of the new Academy building. In July, 1871, for faithful services rendered, he was presented with a paid-up life membership by the Academy. He has, since his first expedition with Dr. Stimpson in 1872, made six similar ones to Florida in the interests of science and the Academy. He is an ornithologist of reputation, but of late years has given more special attention to conchology and archæology. He is a careful student, and there is no department of modern practical science which does not engage his interest. He is a corresponding member of the Davenport (Iowa) Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Biological Society of Washington, D. C., and of the National Ornithological Congress of the United States. In March, 1885, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Medical faculty of the Northwestern University.

STATE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—The State Microscopical Society of Illinois had its origin as early as 1868, and is, therefore, nearly as old an institution as the Royal Microscopical Society of England, whose charter was obtained in 1866. In the autumn of the year first named, several informal conferences were held in Chicago by those interested in the microscope, for the purpose of forming a society to promote investigations with that instrument. The Academy of Sciences proposed an organization as a section of the Academy, but an independent course was decided on, and on December 12, 1868, the Chicago Microscopical Club was formed, out of which grew the present society. Its original founders were—

Hosmer A. Johnson, James Hanky, Edmund Andrews, Samuel A. Briggs, Walter H. Bullock, George M. Higginson, W. W. Allport, Joseph W. Freer, Henry F. Munroe, Louis Boerlin, Thomas C. Duncan, William C. Hunt, Daniel T. Nelson and Walter Hay, with Dr. H. A. Johnson as chairman and S. A. Briggs, secretary.

By-laws and constitution were adopted on December 22, and W. W. Allport was appointed president, Henry F. Munroe secretary, Samuel A. Briggs curator and librarian, and Geo. M. Higginson, treasurer. Regular monthly meetings were held; a charter obtained from the State on March 31, 1869; and on April 23 of the same year, an organization was effected under the present corporate name, by-laws being adopted and officers elected on May 7.

The promotion of research in microscopy was augmented by conversazioni, in imitation of the Royal Microscopical Society, and experiments of a popular character maintained. At the first of these, held May 28, 1869, fifty instruments were used and about five hundred guests present. In March, 1870, the society adopted a constitution, amended its by-laws, divided its meetings into stated and scientific, relatively for business and experiments, and a board of trustees was appointed. At the close of the first year there was an active membership of eighty-nine, thirty-one meetings had been held, the receipts had been \$1,267, and the disbursements \$1,033. Donations of books and specimens were made and the nucleus of a library and a cabinet had been obtained. In March, 1871, a conversazione at Farwell Hall, at which some fifteen hundred guests were present, gave the society an impetus in popular favor. In October, the Academy of Sciences, containing the property of the society, was destroyed, but the records were saved. The *Lens*, the society journal, was started under the editorial management of S. A. Briggs, and in December the society was placed upon a permanent basis of operation. In 1879, the

Royal Society made the president of the State Society an ex-officio member of the former organization. In 1883, occurred a joint meeting of the American and State Societies at the Calumet Club house, the session lasting three days. This proved to be one of the largest exhibits ever held in this country, two hundred and fifty instruments being in position. During its existence of over seventeen years, the society has made marked progress, and some valuable papers have emanated from its members. The presidents have been W. Allport, Henry W. Fuller, Hosmer A. Johnson, S. A. Briggs, H. H. Babcock, B. W. Thomas and Lester Curtis. The present membership-roll shows five honorary members, twenty-two corresponding members, and eighty-five active members. The officers for 1884-85 are—

E. S. Bastin, president; E. J. Hill and W. H. Bullock, vice-presidents; William Hoskins, secretary; Charles S. Fellows, corresponding secretary; W. H. Summers, treasurer; Charles O. Boring, B. W. Thomas, B. F. Nourse, Hosmer A. Johnson and H. Gradle, trustees.

THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS was organized on May 25, 1869, as the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest, its object being to promote acquaintanceship among civil engineers in the West, particularly those residing in Chicago or having business interests centering here. The originator was Charles Paine, then chief engineer and general superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad. The fire of 1871 retarded the progress of the club, and no special efforts were made to enlarge its membership or extend its field of operations. In 1880, however, steps were taken to adopt a new constitution, and the present title was assumed when the society was incorporated, on September 1. Under the new régime regular meetings were held, papers and discussions were included in the exercises, a library of valuable engineering and scientific literature was formed, excursions to public works were made, and annual conventions held. The society, has about one hundred and fifty members, nearly one half of whom are residents of Illinois, the others being scattered through twenty-eight States, territories and foreign countries.

The presidents of the society have been as follows:

Roswell B. Mason, June 1, 1869, to June 13, 1870; Charles Paine, June 13, 1870, to June 9, 1873; Ellis S. Chesbrough, June 9, 1873, to June 9, 1877; William Sooy Smith, June 19, 1877, to August 3, 1880; Ellis S. Chesbrough, August 3, 1880, to January 2, 1882; Willard S. Pope, January 2, 1882, to January 8, 1883; DeWitt C. Cregier, since January 8, 1883. S. P. Morehouse has been secretary since the organization of the society.

BENEZETTE WILLIAMS, civil engineer, was born on November 9, 1844, in Logan County, Ohio. His father was a farmer and he was brought up in the country. After attending the local schools, he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1869, receiving the degrees of Civil Engineer and of Mining Engineer. On leaving the University he came to Chicago, and for a short time was employed in the private office of the well-known engineer, E. S. Chesbrough. He shortly afterward secured employment in the office of the city engineer of Milwaukee. After a short stay there, he spent two years on railroad engineering work in Wisconsin and Illinois. In July, 1872, he obtained a position as assistant engineer in the office of the city engineer of Chicago, being engaged in the Sewerage Department and also in the Water Works Department. While holding this office, he was in charge of the design and construction of the Fullerton-avenue conduit. He afterward became Superintendent of Sewers. On the retirement of Mr. Chesbrough, as city engineer, Mr. Williams was appointed to that important office, holding it until September, 1879. Since then he has engaged in private practice, having, among other works, built the sewerage and water works at Pullman, Illinois, which are among the most perfect in the world. He has also designed systems of water-supply and drainage for the towns of La Crosse, Wis.; Saginaw, Mich.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Decatur, Ill., and a number of places of minor importance. In 1884, Mr. Wil-

liams was associated with another civil engineer in the preparation of plans and estimates for the drainage of the Calumet region of Hyde Park. Mr. Williams is the president of the Western Society of Engineers. He was married, on September 27, 1871, in Cleveland, Ohio, to Miss Lydia J. Terrell, of that city; they have three children, Carl Benazette, born December 23, 1873; Edith Cadwallader, born May 20, 1875; and Hester Gilpin, born October 20, 1883.

COLONEL JOHN ADAIR McDOWELL, civil engineer, was born at Columbus, Ohio, on July 22, 1825. He entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, where he was graduated in August, 1846. He then studied law for two years with Judge Joseph R. Swan, at Columbus, Ohio, but, in 1848, he gave up the law and began his engineering career, being engaged on the Little Miami Railroad. In 1849, Mr. McDowell went across the plains to California, where he remained for about three years, during which time he was admitted to the Bar and practiced law; he was also, for a time, the mayor of Monterey. In December, 1852, he returned to Ohio, and, until the close of 1854, was occupied in surveying and in general engineering work in Kentucky and Ohio. In February, 1855, he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, where he built the railroad around the rapids, and surveyed the harbor. He lived there until 1861, during part of which time he was city engineer of Keokuk. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. McDowell hastened to Washington and obtained the acceptance by the Secretary of War of five independent regiments from Iowa, which were immediately raised and mustered into the United States service. These were the 4th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Granville Dodge; the 5th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel William H. Worthington; the 6th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel McDowell; the 7th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Lauman, and the 1st Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by General Fitz Henry Warren. On August 9, 1861, Colonel McDowell went to Missouri, with his regiment, reporting to Major-General John Charles Fremont, then in St. Louis, and was by him assigned to command Lafayette Square, in that city. In September, 1861, he was brigaded under General Fred. Steele, and participated in the demonstration on Springfield. Thence, he marched to Lamine Crossing, where he remained until March, 1862. Thence, he was ordered up the Tennessee River and assigned to command the 1st Brigade of General Sherman's Fifth Division of the Army of the Tennessee. He participated, with his command, in the battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862, where he was injured. He moved with the army on Memphis, and down into Northern Mississippi, and thence to Grand Junction, Tenn. Continued exposure had now so affected his health that, in March, 1863, he resigned from the army and returned to Keokuk, Iowa. Shortly afterward he was appointed special agent of the United States Treasury Department, and exercised the functions of that office in Vicksburg, Miss., and Helena, Ark., until the close of the War in 1865. Colonel McDowell then returned to Keokuk, where he again engaged in the practice of engineering until 1868, when he was elected mayor of the city. This office he held for two years, when he was elected clerk of the District Court for Lee County. In 1873, he removed to Chicago, and entered upon the practice of his profession, remaining here until 1877, when he accepted a clerkship in the Department of Agriculture in Washington, a position he held only a year, when he was appointed to take charge of the construction of the new Custom House building in Chicago. This occupied Colonel McDowell until December, 1880, when he resumed the practice of engineering in this city. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Geraldine Cowles, of Worthington, Ohio. Mrs. McDowell died in Boston, in 1873, leaving four children,—Gerald R., Malcolm H., Selden Lord and Lucy F.

GUSTAF HENRY CARLSON, civil engineer (a member of the firm of Greeley, Carlson & Co., civil engineers and surveyors), was born at the city of Malmö, Sweden, on April 16, 1848. As a child he attended the schools of his native place, but at the early age of ten years he was sent to a fine school in Christiansfeld, in Germany, where, after studying the classics, and engineering, he was graduated, in 1867, at the age of nineteen years. Returning home to Sweden he was variously engaged until 1870, when he emigrated to this country, and went into stock raising in Kansas. In 1872, however, he determined to practice his profession, so he came to Chicago, and entered the employment of the well-known engineer and surveyor, S. S. Greeley, as his assistant engineer. Two years later, in 1874, he became assistant engineer of the Village of Hyde Park, being actively engaged in getting out the atlas of that village. In 1877, Mr. Carlson returned to Mr. Greeley, and in 1882, was admitted to partnership, under the firm name and style of Greeley & Company, since Greeley, Carlson & Co. Mr. Carlson was married, in 1878, to Miss Julie Vodoz, of Hyde Park. They have one child, Gustaf Henry, Jr.

WELLAND FAIRBANKS SARGENT, civil engineer, was born at Sedgwick, Maine, in 1853. He was educated at the Institute of Technology in Boston, Mass., where he was graduated in 1875.

He was then placed in charge of certain surveys in Boston and vicinity, in connection with the annexation to that city of the towns of Dorchester, Newton, and other surrounding towns. This occupied him until 1877, when he removed to Chicago and became assistant engineer on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and on the Chicago & Western Indiana railroads, on which duty he continued until 1880. Pullman's Palace Car Company then employed Mr. Sargent as their civil engineer of grounds for the new town of Pullman, Ill., where he was occupied, until 1882, in laying out the town, locating streets and buildings, and planning and constructing the system of surface drainage. He then went to Dakota as chief engineer of the Grand Forks & Missouri Valley Railroad, being engaged in making the preliminary surveys. He finished this work in 1883, and returned to Chicago. Here, he became the superintendent and constructing engineer of the National Manufacturing and Milling Company of Chicago, a corporation engaged in planning and constructing milling and mining machinery. Mr. Sargent is a member of the Western Society of Engineers. He was married in Chicago, in 1880, to Miss Fanny Baker, of Maine. They have one child, Marjorie G., born on March 31, 1884.

LEONHARD HOLMBOE, mechanical engineer, was born in Norway, in 1859. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institution at Christina, in Norway, where he was graduated in 1879. He at once emigrated to America, coming directly to Chicago, where he was employed by the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company as assistant engineer, on duty in connection with the construction of the works for that company in South Chicago. He remained with this company until February, 1883, when he went into the office, in this city, of R. Forsyth, civil engineer (member of the American Society of Civil Engineers), as assistant to him in making general plans and estimates for the improvement of steel-works. He continued in this employment until May, 1884, when he opened an office for himself in the city of Chicago for the practice of his profession as a mechanical engineer. Since that time he has been engaged in the planning and construction of various sorts of machinery and industrial appliances, giving special attention to the preparation of patent office drawings. Mr. Holmboe was married in Chicago, in 1882, to Miss Hannah Peterson of this city. They have one child, a daughter named Astrid.

O. D. ORVIS.—Chicago is fortunate in possessing not a few men who, as inventors, have achieved a reputation little short of world wide, and the value of whose inventions have been, and are to-day, appreciated both at home and abroad. Orland D. Orvis, who has been a citizen of Chicago for the past twenty years, and whose fame as an inventor is known all over the civilized world, is one of those who has not only done credit to the city he calls his home, but to the whole country; for, by the force of his genius, he has only furnished another illustration of the truth that American inventors lead the world in producing both methods and appliances that have become milestones in marking the progressive civilization of the age. Mr. Orvis is a man yet in the prime of life, and one of the few inventors who have, in their lifetime, reaped in a measure the benefits of their skill. He is a native of the State of Michigan, born in Oakland County in 1844. His father, Andrew M. Orvis, was a farmer, and removed with his family to Wisconsin about 1848, where Orland was reared, passing his boyhood days on the farm. On leaving the common schools he entered Fox Lake College, from which institution he graduated in 1865, and coming to Chicago took a thorough course in one of the commercial colleges in this city. He then entered upon a mercantile career, founding the firm of O. D. Orvis & Co., wholesale dealers in picture-frames, mouldings, etc., at Nos. 141-43 State Street. This firm, which was one among the many others burned out in the great fire of 1871, was in existence until 1875, when failing health compelled Mr. Orvis to retire from business. He spent two years in comparative rest, when his attention was turned to the problem of doing away with the "smoke nuisance," which exists not only in Chicago but in all large cities. He then began to study carefully the chemistry of combustion, and, in 1879, invented an appliance embodying the air vacuum principle, and which, when applied to steam boiler furnaces, produced such perfect combustion that all smoke and gases arising therefrom were wholly consumed. About the same time, too, he invented his smokeless hydro-carbon furnace, and, in 1881, went abroad to introduce his invention in the larger European cities. He was everywhere received with marked cordiality, and in London, the smokiest city in the world, the triumph of his invention was of the most satisfactory character. His first public test of his smoke-consumer in that city was given on the Fourth of July, 1881, and two days later the London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune wrote his paper as follows: "At least one Yankee celebrated Independence Day here in a very characteristic manner. Mr. O. D. Orvis, of Chicago, has completed arrangements for a trial of his smoke-burner upon one of the largest batteries of boilers in use here, and on the morning of the Fourth, in the presence of a numerous crowd of manufacturers, engineers, and mechanics, the valves were opened, and

the burners set in operation. In less than one minute the plume of unconsumed carbon that darkened the sky had disappeared from the head of the tall chimney, and the eye-holes of the furnaces revealed the wonderful increased intensity of combustion, while the pointer on the steam-gauge began moving rapidly toward higher figures. Then the operation of the burners was suspended, and in another moment there rolled out from the top of the great stack clouds upon clouds of black smoke that drifted lazily away in the still summer air. And so the exhibition went on, until the most skeptical were obliged to succumb to the force of the ocular demonstration, and it was conceded on all sides that the Yankee had accomplished what the mechanic and scientific man of Europe had been working in vain for during the last fifty years." Following up his success in London, Mr. Orvis went to Paris, where, after a time, his appliances were placed on the boilers of the water works of that city, and were commended in the highest terms by the building engineers and scientists. A stock company was formed in Paris for their manufacture and sale, and is to-day doing a large and prosperous business. In fact, to-day nearly every factory in the manufacturing towns of England and France have adopted this furnace, and Mr. Orvis has received awards in the shape of medals and diplomas from England, France, Germany, Italy, and from countries as remote as China and Japan. The hydro-carbon furnace, also the

invention of Mr. Orvis, is intended to burn oil as fuel, is likewise smokeless, and is so simple and yet so perfect in its construction that it is a matter of surprise that it was not discovered sooner. After his return from Europe, Mr. Orvis formed a joint stock company in this city for manufacturing and pushing his inventions in this country. Accordingly, in 1884, the Orvis Hydro-Carbon Furnace Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and with the following gentlemen as officers: Orland D. Orvis, president; Jonathan Clark, vice-president; T. D. Hull, secretary; and G. G. Alvord, treasurer. The company's offices are in the Lakeside Building, corner of Clark and Adams streets. In concluding this brief sketch, it is only a matter of justice to say that Chicago is to be congratulated in having, as one of her citizens, a man who has been so highly honored in foreign countries as an inventor, and that, even by royalty itself, have the merits of his invention been noticed and acknowledged. In Russia, for instance, the distinction bestowed upon Mr. Orvis, gave to him a castle and servants whenever he may choose to visit the Czar's dominions. In Austria, he could, had he desired it, have been made a baron, but he preferred to return to this country, as he left it, a plain, unassuming American citizen, such as he is to-day; but his value and worth and what he has accomplished for the convenience of his fellow-men all over the world, will not soon be forgotten.

BANKING HISTORY.

In the second volume of this History has been given an account of Chicago banking, during the period when the system of finance, commonly characterized as "Wild-Cat," ruled supreme. As has been there said, the secession of the Southern States, with its attendant repudiation of State indebtedness and derangement of securities on which was based a not inconsiderable proportion of the currency, on whose fluctuating value ordinary commercial transactions were based, resulted in the deepening of the already wide-spread distrust in the then existing system. With the legal establishment of a national currency in 1862, the institutions popularly known as State Banks ceased to be banks of issue. "Wild-Cat" money disappeared from circulation, and the complications inseparable from an era of illegitimate, and sometimes irresponsible, banking, began gradually to adjust themselves. The year 1871 saw a uniform and well-established circulation and a well-managed system of finance established in Chicago, of which the banks necessarily formed the corner-stone.

Immediately before the occurrence of the fire, there were nineteen National and nine State (or private) banks established and carrying on business in this city. Their aggregate capital (not including that of the savings banks) was \$13,500,000, divided relatively as follows:

State (or private) banking institutions.....	\$6,950,000
National Banks.....	6,550,000

An idea of the volume of business then being transacted by them may be gathered from the following statement of clearing-house returns for the years 1870 and 1869, the ratio of increase during the first nine months of 1871 being presumably not less than that for the year 1870:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for 1870	\$810,676,036	\$80,910,416
Total for 1869	731,444,111	73,831,000
Increase for 1870	\$ 79,231,925	\$ 7,079,416

The conflagration exerted a serious effect upon the banks, for the time being. The estimated loss of personal property alone, including money burned up (but

not as a matter of course evidences of indebtedness), was placed at \$1,000,000. Of the nineteen National banks, all were burned except one. The other banks which stood in the track of the devouring element and suffered were as follows: Germania, Hibernian (savings), Marine, Real-Estate Loan & Trust Company, Union Insurance & Trust Company, Chicago (savings), Commercial Loan Company, German (savings), National Loan & Trust Company, Normal Company, and Illinois State Savings Institution. Their vaults were, almost without exception, buried in the ruins, and pending their recovery great anxiety prevailed. The contents of the vaults, however, as a rule, ultimately proved to be uninjured. There was but one case of serious loss. A safe belonging to the firm of L. Silverman & Co., containing \$50,000 in gold and currency, was destroyed.

As early as Wednesday, a meeting of the principal bankers was held, over which W. F. Coolbaugh, president of the Union National Bank, presided; no formal action was taken, but the immediate resumption of business was tacitly resolved. Before the close of the day, at least twelve banks had secured temporary quarters, and announced their intention to recommence operations as soon as their chosen places could be arranged. While much uncertainty was felt as to what the banks might be able to do, this action on their part inspired confidence, which was still further strengthened by a well-grounded report that the Bank of Montreal, one of the richest on the continent, had determined to open an agency in Chicago. On the following day (Thursday), the banks determined upon the immediate repayment to depositors of fifteen per cent., and this determination was publicly announced through the press on Friday. Of their own ability to pay more, they had no doubt; the arbitrary limit was fixed with a view of avoiding a general run, which might have followed the adoption of any other policy. At the same time, the savings banks declared their willingness to pay in full all depositors whose claims did not exceed twenty dollars, and to pay twenty dollars on account to those whose legal demands exceeded that sum. At the time of the adoption of this policy, many denounced it as too close, but time justified its wisdom. A considerable proportion of the assets of the banks consisted of commercial paper;

to have pressed payment of this at such a time would not only have been cruel, but would undoubtedly have precipitated a panic. Moreover, the banks desired to keep in their control funds sufficient to facilitate the transaction of business and the movement of produce. For the first several months after the fire, the principal demand for accommodation came from the grain, produce and lumber interests, and the revival of these in-

the forwarding of the mercantile movement, by an increase of credits on the East, on Europe, and on China. On October 16, Comptroller Hubbard made an official examination of the Chicago banks, and reported their condition as satisfactory, and from the date of the resumption forward, for a period of some months, money was so "flush" in this city that the banks had more money than before the fire, notwithstanding the



FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

dustries being essential to the general revival of commerce, the banks did all in their power to aid merchants and forwarders.

On the Tuesday following the fire (October 17), most of the banks resumed payment unconditionally, and coped with the emergencies of the situation without difficulty. The deposits exceeded the drafts, even with the savings banks. Among the causes of this fact may be named the circumstances that large sums of money were forwarded here for relief and millions of dollars paid by insurance companies in settlement of losses. In addition, much Eastern capital was sent here for investment in real-estate at anticipated low prices. The operation of these causes, with the action of the banks, prevented a panic, and the sequel showed that Chicago had not only the sympathy, but the confidence, of capitalists of other cities. On November 15, an agency of the Bank of Montreal was established here, resulting in

fact that immense sums were sent East in payment of mercantile indebtedness. This plethora of money lasted until the following May. Moreover, the credit of Chicago and her mercantile community was such, both at home and abroad, that loans to almost any amount were obtainable on request. Indeed, many Eastern and European capitalists formed associations for the express purpose of loaning money to aid in the rehabilitation of the city. Millions were placed here at rates of interest which may be said to have been comparatively reasonable and on favorable terms, and that the city was substantially re-built within two years may be largely attributed to the immense opportunities for investment afforded by the fire itself.

In what has been said, no mention has been made of the action of the savings banks, other than to refer to their partial resumption of payments at the same time with the other banking institutions of the city. The

announcement of this intention on their part resulted in but little demand for money except from small depositors, whose immediate needs were thus measurably relieved. The first resumption of business by these institutions occurred on Tuesday, October 19, the Hibernian and Union Insurance and Trust Company being the only exceptions, and the delay in these cases being caused by the difficulty encountered by them in removing and arranging their books and papers. On the following day (October 20), the policy of paying more than twenty dollars to small depositors who were in need was generally adopted. The demand for money from larger depositors was never clamorous, although many, who desired money to aid them in re-building, were liberally treated.

In commenting on the financial situation on October 28, a leading journal said:

"The policy of the moneyed institutions, though somewhat conservative, is fully as liberal as could be expected with business in its present disturbed condition, and until trade revives in all departments of the general market, and the present nervousness in business and monetary quarters is supplemented by a healthy feeling, a cautious and close policy is likely to be adhered to. The banks appreciate, fully, the responsibility which rests upon them in connection with the speedy restoration of business, and as soon as the condition of affairs will warrant they will unquestionably treat all their patrons in a free and liberal manner."

By the beginning of May following the fire (1872), the resumption of business had become general, and before the close of the year the material and business growth of the re-built city had justified (if it had not demanded) the formation of a number of new banks. At the end of 1872, the number of banking institutions in the city, with their capital and surplus and deposits, were as follows:

	Capital and surplus.	Deposits.
21 National banks-----	\$11,644,885	\$23,060,507
8 State banks-----	2,926,000	3,055,627
18 Savings banks*-----	-----	12,013,000

*Some of which were connected with other institutions.

In addition to those named in the foregoing table should be mentioned the Bank of Montreal's agency and several private institutions.

With the panic, in the autumn of 1873, came the discovery that values had abnormally appreciated, owing to the speculative excitement of the period. The resulting shrinkage created a demand for ready money; and some banks found themselves unable to meet the demands of depositors, owing to the depreciation of real-estate securities, in which an undue proportion of their available funds had been invested. Consequent suspension of such institutions was inevitable. When the news of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. first reached the city, however, a meeting of bankers was called at once. There was naturally a very strong and apparent feeling of uncertainty as to the outlook. From every large center came hourly reports of fresh failures. Not a few at first felt that the safest plan would be to follow the example set by many banks and bankers in other cities, and, for the time being, suspend currency payments and begin the issue to their customers of clearing-house certificates.

More conservative counsels, however, prevailed; and it was determined by the majority to continue the regular course of business, despite the threatening storm, which almost momentarily became more imminent. The wisdom of the resolution was justified by the result. Some banks, as has been said, at once succumbed;

among them was the Third National, the second in importance in the city, which, however, resumed almost as soon as an examination into its financial condition could be made. Commenting on its resumption, on October 9, 1873, the Times of that date said:

"This event may be said to mark the conclusion of the panic so far as this city is concerned, though it had virtually ended several days since. In other cities the banks are still considering the question of resuming payments in currency, but they find a pretence for not doing so, in the fact that the New York banks are still issuing loan certificates."

In concluding a review of the local effects of the crisis on the following day, the same journal remarked:

"Chicago can say 'veni, vidi, vici.' There never was a severer test than that we have just undergone, and it has more than demonstrated the substantial foundation of our business structure. Had there been any sham about Chicago, the late panic, coming when it did and how it did, would have ground us to powder. That it did not; that it has passed without leaving a mark of its passage, is a fact which we commend to our own citizens and those of other cities who need to be reminded of it."

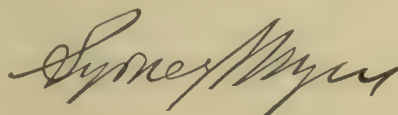
The attention of the reader should be directed to the general solvency of the State banks, as evidenced by the manner in which, as a rule, they weathered the storm. Notable illustrations were the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company and the Traders' Bank which have never known one hour's financial embarrassment.

During the five years following the panic of 1873, however, there were, in all, twenty-one failures—more or less important—of banking institutions, most, if not all, of which might be traced to this cause.*

The savings banks were rather benefited by the crisis than otherwise, as owing to the depreciation in Chicago real-estate, which began almost with the announcement of the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., they became the depositories of a large portion of the current fund which had up to that time sought investment. While their condition had been fairly easy since the fire, during which time the two leading ones, the Bee-Hive and the State Savings Institution, had grown into public confidence, they now indeed experienced a flush of money in their vaults for the first time.

The failure of the two savings banks above named attracted so much attention at the time, not only in Chicago but throughout the State, that a brief sketch of the origin, progress and downfall of each may be of interest.

The first-named—the Bee-Hive, the legal name of which was the Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank—was organized under the law of 1861. The original incorporators were M. and Sidney Myers, T.



R. Johnson, Josias Grant and G. B. Chaffee. The amount of capital stock was fixed at \$50,000, with the privilege of increase to \$500,000. The bank was opened in Galesburg, and three years later was removed to Chicago. The only change of importance in the personnel of the stockholders occurred in 1864, when an interest was bought by R. B. Westfall. The latter's investment in the concern was said to have been \$50,000, which amount (as investigation subsequent to the bank's failure in 1877 showed) he very soon drew out. He

*It is worthy of remark in this connection that no shadow of disaster has fallen over any of our regular banking institutions since the failure of the German Savings Bank in December, 1877, so thoroughly was the system purified by the panic and its results.

was president; Myers, cashier. During the absence of Myers from the city, in the fall of 1873, Westfall, who was left in absolute control, made to himself liberal advances from the bank's funds, and on the cashier's return he found the president in debt to the bank in the sum of \$80,000. This account was ultimately closed by the bank's accepting Westfall's stock in settlement, and the surrender of his obligations. The precise amount of stock thus surrendered was never known, the official investigation disclosing no record of any transfer of stock either to or from him.

As in the case of some other savings banks which failed about the same time, the management made loans largely on real-estate on which an over-valuation had been placed, receiving an exorbitant rate of interest in compensation for the risk assumed. Six per cent. was advertised as the rate to be paid depositors, and it was necessary to resort to "heroic measures" in order to redeem the pledge. In June, 1877, a "run" on St. Louis savings banks occurred, and so sensitive was the money market, that its effect was to create alarm among depositors in similar institutions in Chicago. The Bee-Hive was in no condition to meet any unusual demand for money; and Myers availed himself of the right, legally accorded to the institution, to give twenty and thirty-day notices to depositors. A sixty-day loan of \$40,000 gave him temporary relief, and his indomitable self-assurance was of even still more worth to him at this crisis. Three depositors, however, procured an injunction against the institution, and its doors were closed. Even then, Myers, in an open letter to depositors, expressed his sympathy with them, assured them that all assets were available, and announced his belief that they would be paid in full. On September 22, 1877, S. D. Ward took possession of the bank's assets, as receiver. The vaults contained exactly sixty-two cents, in cash, all that remained after a fortnight's run. Every security of value had been pledged, and the aggregate liability was \$655,000. It was at once apparent that the only hope of paying depositors anything rested in the possibility of recovering from Westfall. An injunction was obtained by the receiver, restraining that individual from disposing of his property, purchased with funds obtained from the Bee-Hive. This property ultimately passed into the receiver's hands, and ultimately—three years after the bank's failure—a dividend of ten per cent. was paid.

The State Savings Institution was organized in 1863. The original charter was granted to the Illinois Savings Institution in 1861, and subsequently transferred. Its capital stock, originally, was \$100,000, owned in equal shares by J. C. Haines, Jared Gage, E. M. Haines and C. D. Bickford. To detail the subsequent changes in the list of stockholders would be as tedious as uninteresting. The first increase in the capital stock was made on June 22, 1869.

In 1872, D. D. Spencer became a stockholder, and also, on January 7, 1873, a director. Meanwhile, Mr. Haines had retired from any active participation in the bank's affairs, and Spencer (at the mention of whose name the poorer class of savings bank depositors in this city yet turn pale) gradually obtained absolute control. The finger of suspicion had already pointed toward Spencer, owing to his connection with the Cook County National Bank, an institution organized by him, which failed badly in 1873. Space forbids more than a mere mention of the very peculiar methods of finance employed by him in the conduct of the State Savings Institution. Before February 1, 1873, Spencer, with Thomas S. Dobbins (his nominal backer), had obtained

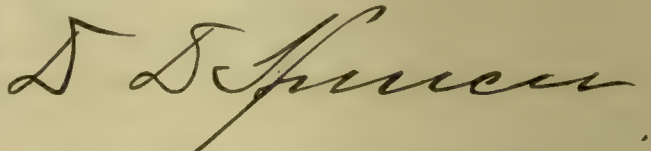
a controlling interest, owning, conjointly, eight hundred and twenty four of the entire one thousand four hundred and fifty shares of capital stock. In March following, the directory voted to increase the amount to \$500,000, by the issuance of three thousand nine hundred and fifty additional shares, of a par value of \$100 each. The actual increase of stock, however, was sufficient to raise the entire amount to \$650,000. In June, 1873, Spencer and Dobbins became, respectively, president and vice-president of the bank. Two thousand of the three thousand nine hundred and fifty shares authorized were issued to Spencer; Dobbins, shortly thereafter, withdrew from the concern, and, on February 5, 1874, Spencer owned more than four-fifths of the entire capital stock of the institution, and on September 9 of that year, in his capacity as board of directors, he transferred to himself as president four hundred and ninety additional shares; shortly after which he obtained from C. T. Bowen one hundred and twenty more. He was then sole and undisputed dictator of the bank's affairs, which still, however, nominally remained under the control of a board of trustees. The gentlemen who composed such board gradually (but as rapidly as possible) withdrew from even apparent conduct of the affairs of the concern. Enormous loans were made to Spencer on his personal notes, the obligations being discharged by the payment of bank stock, the acceptance of which in settlement was authorized by the directory. Of course, insolvency, with all the attendant horrors of a failure which involves hundreds, if not thousands, of hard-working, frugal men and women, was inevitable.

As a commentary on the causes resulting in the suspension, it is only necessary to call attention to the following copy of a promissory note, found by the assignee among the bank's assets:

\$479,177.40.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1875.

One year after date I promise to pay to the State Savings Institution, in the City of Chicago, four hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty cents, for value received, with interest at eight per cent. per annum for money borrowed.



Simultaneously with the closing of the bank's doors, Spencer disappeared from Chicago; he is now said to be living in Germany. Abner Taylor was appointed assignee of the defunct institution, and ultimately fifty per cent. was realized by depositors, the last dividend having been paid in 1884.

Close upon the failure of these two institutions, followed that of the "Fidelity." Dr. V. A. Turpin was made receiver of the latter, and careful management enabled him to pay some seventy per cent. of an indebtedness amounting to \$1,500,000.

In several instances (including, notably, the concerns mentioned above), the surplus on hand in savings banks' vaults proved too tempting, and instigated, unknown even to some of the directors, the acceptance of a line of loans on suburban property which was just beginning to be marketable, and on which a high rate of interest could be obtained. The greed of profit at the expense of security, combined with other reckless methods of management, brought on what has been commonly termed "the Savings Bank crash" in 1877. All of these institutions were holding out to customers the induce-

ment of a payment of six per cent. interest on deposits. The rates, however, at which profitable and well-secured loans could be made had been gradually decreasing since the War, and the eagerness with which money found its way here at the period of the fire and after, reduced the income of the savings institutions from such securities as could be considered of an undoubted character to a figure which, frequently, barely enabled them to exist.

It is not too much to say that public confidence in savings banks has never fully recovered from the rude shock which it sustained by the exposure of mismanagement in 1877. As a result, comparatively few new institutions of this character have been opened in Chicago since that year. To such as passed safely through the difficulties of that and other trying periods, a steady and growing patronage has been accorded, and it may be said with truth that they rank with the national and State banks in the estimation of the community.

There is one additional fact that is necessary to be stated in this connection. From the very nature of savings banks, and because depositors place their money with them as an investment, they are compelled to pay reasonably high rates of interest; hence to obtain good returns, they must make permanent, or lengthy, investments of deposits. Their funds thus being placed, renders them infinitely more susceptible than commercial banks to runs or panics, and should they be compelled to realize upon the securities, such securities must inevitably undergo a shrinkage of value, no matter how judicious or conservative the management. In this instance, a thoroughly reliable bank might be forced to suspend the payment of its depositors, just as a combination of creditors is able to compel the retirement of almost any commercial enterprise. It is an indisputable fact that, in the closing-up of many savings banks, the cause was simply a cumulative presentation of demands on the bank, which forced the diminution of their assets so as to fall below the sums necessary for the redemption of such claims; and, to the credit of Chicago's fiduciary agents be it said, it is considered that in the majority of cases the savings banks were forced out of existence by such causes, and not from inefficiency or untrustworthiness in the management.

With the close of 1879, appeared substantial signs of a permanent recovery from a comparative stagnation of business which had succeeded the panic of 1873. It should be remarked here, however, that no bank failure has occurred in this city since 1877. The advance and prosperity of the city have been marked by the constant increase of patronage of and confidence in the banks. The growth of business is best shown by the statistics of the banks and the clearing-house. In 1880, the bank deposits aggregated \$64,764,000 as against about \$47,000,000 in 1879. The clearing-house returns for the years showed an increase of nearly \$500,000,000 and of \$525,000,000 in 1881. Chicago, in 1880, gained second place in amount of deposits among the great banking centers of the Union. The year 1881 closed with a record of added prosperity. Confidence in all quarters was by this time fully restored. From the beginning of the year the financial institutions had expe-

rienced an increasing activity. A steady stream of money flowed into the banks, which they handled to their increasing gain and the best interests of all classes of the community. Several banks found it both safe and



expedient to augment their capital; the total increase of capital stock, during twelve months, among the institutions belonging to the clearing-house alone being \$3,800,000. There were, besides, large accumulations in other banks, which continued to be carried as undivided earnings.

The increase in clearing-house returns for 1882 was \$137,439,400. In the year following, nearly every bank of consequence earned, and paid to depositors, dividends ranging from 10 to 15 per cent., besides adding liberal balances to their surplus or undivided profits, and the clearing-house statistics showed an increase of \$159,086,139,—a gain of \$800,938,000.

Further signs of the growth of business were seen in the constant enlarging of commercial quarters and additions to clerical force.

The following year saw one of the banks of Chicago (a city of less than fifty years' growth) advanced to the fourth place among the great financial institutions of the country. The dividend-paying of the previous year was duplicated, and the record of the year was that of

a steady and prosperous business as reported, even down to the least of the bankers.

The clearings, for the year 1884, showed a total of \$2,259,350,386, a decrease from 1883 of \$266,272,562. This fact must not, however, be accepted as indicative of any actual diminution of the business during the year. It was largely the result of a serious shrinkage in values. The average prices, in 1884, for both grain and merchandise, were the lowest which had ruled during a period covering fifteen years.

The aggregate of bank deposits during the year increased \$449,201. The Metropolitan National was organized during the year, and paid its first dividend in less than nine months from the commencement of business. The Continental National was added to a list of dividend-paying banks, which then included nearly every National or State chartered institution. With the beginning of the year 1885, the Union National Bank increased its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and the Commercial National from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Nothing can better illustrate the steady and remarkable growth of the banking business than the figures thus presented. The causes are not difficult to discover. Apart from the rapid growth of the city, they may be found in part in the conservatism of policy and fidelity to trusts which have characterized their management, as well as in the circumstance that the enormous grain and produce business of Chicago is conducted, essentially, on a cash basis, thus increasing the proportion of ready money to the bank's capital. The large Eastern and European capital which seeks investment in the West also, to a large extent, passes through the hands of Chicago's financiers.

The city's banking facilities, at the close of 1885, included fourteen National and eight State banks, ten savings institutions, three branch banks and some thirty-two private banking firms and individuals. The aggregate capital invested is about \$17,000,000; the total deposits are estimated at \$75,000,000.

The following summary of the condition and business of the Chicago National banks is taken from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, of October 1, 1885:

Banks.	Loans.	Cash and exchange.	Deposits.	Capital and surplus.
Chicago National	\$ 1,653,064	\$ 1,389,402	\$ 2,772,778	\$ 375,000
Commercial Nat'l	4,023,018	2,852,627	6,005,665	1,200,000
Continental Nat'l	5,226,163	3,044,580	6,110,918	2,126,600
Drovers' National	329,916	120,560	298,610	160,000
First National ..	12,178,149	9,776,831	19,457,952	3,500,000
Hide and Leather National	903,070	1,016,241	1,552,485	380,000
Home National ..	391,613	436,231	760,576	350,000
Merchants' Nat'l	4,650,740	5,407,880	9,207,722	1,500,000
Metrop'lit'n Nat'l	2,502,223	1,068,465	3,005,909	550,000
National Bank of America	2,395,754	2,401,551	3,687,421	1,140,000
National Bank of Illinois	4,407,576	2,323,846	5,818,860	1,300,000
Northwest'n Nat'l	1,385,009	998,150	2,383,678	250,000
Union National ..	6,297,721	3,518,090	8,505,318	1,770,000
Union Stock Yds. National	1,156,450	927,451	1,456,766	600,000
Total	\$47,505,466	\$35,281,905	\$71,024,738	\$15,181,600
Total Sept. 30, 1884	41,362,277	28,338,396	58,024,810	14,290,000
Total Dec. 27, 1872	22,183,704	6,723,690	23,039,932	.....
Increase in twelve months	\$ 6,143,189	\$ 6,943,509	\$ 2,999,928	\$ 871,600
Since Dec., 1872.	25,321,792	28,558,215	47,984,806	.....

The Chicago Clearing-House Association, established as a private institution in 1870, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois in 1882, now includes in its membership twelve National banks, two State banks, three savings and two branch banks.

The clearances made through the Association during 1884 were \$2,259,350,386 as against 993,060,503.47 for 1872, showing an increase of \$1,266,289,882.53. Chicago to-day occupies the position of the clearing-house city for the banks of the West and Northwest, and ranks third in amount of clearings among the cities of the United States.

A. P. SMITH, manager of the Chicago Clearing-House Association, is a son of Orson Smith, one of the early and prominent citizens of Chicago. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Paul, who came to Chicago from Cooperstown, N. Y., with her husband in 1838. As early as 1842, Orson Smith was elected village marshal, holding that office for two years, and as such had general supervision of the sanitary affairs of the young town. He was also for some time the sheriff and commissioner of the county. There are seven children now living,—Mrs. J. M. Brown, of St. Joe, Mich.; Mrs. Sarah Crow, of Crystal Lake, Ill.; Mrs. Crosby, of Chicago; Mrs. Barber, of Naperville, Ill.; A. P. Smith, manager of the Clearing-House; Orson Smith, vice-president of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; and Miss May Smith, the youngest member of the family. Messrs. A. P. and Orson Smith have for many years been connected with different banking institutions of the city, the former being a clerk in F. Granger Adams's bank as early as 1861. When the Traders' National Bank succeeded that institution, he continued his connection, and, from 1870 to January, 1885, he acted as assistant cashier. At that time he was appointed to his present responsible position.

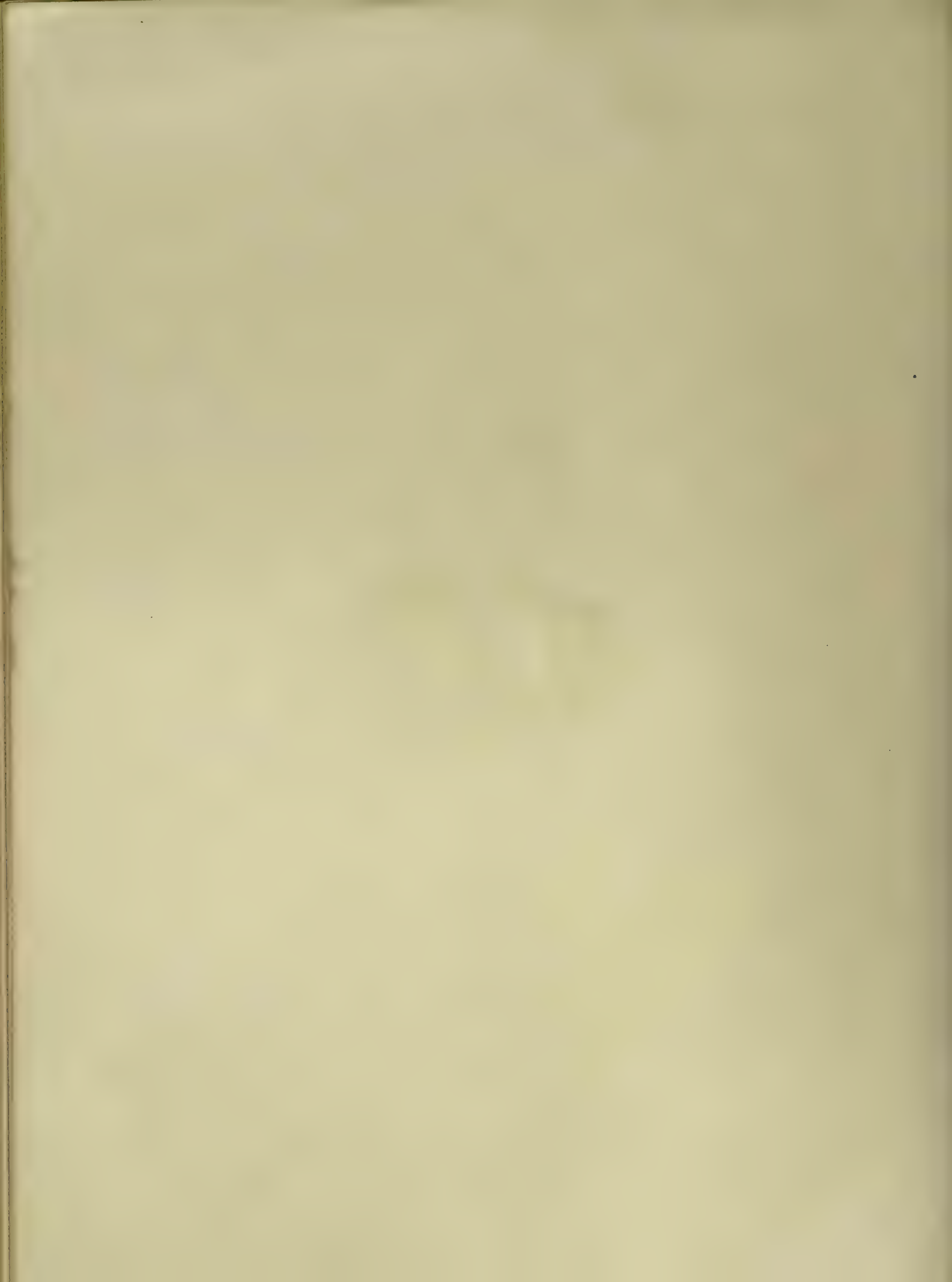
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.—When the fire of 1871 burned the building at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, then occupied by the Union National Bank, it was necessary for that institution to find some place in which to re-open its business. C. T. Wheeler, then vice-president of the Union National, tendered the use of a portion of his residence on Wabash Avenue, and for a few months business was transacted there. In the fall of 1871, Messrs. Coolbaugh, Powers and Wheeler erected the Central Union Block on Madison Street, near the river, and the business was transferred to it in December of that year. In 1873, they again removed to their present location, handsome quarters in the Union Building, at the southwest corner of Washington and LaSalle streets. While doing business at Mr. Wheeler's residence, the directors and officers were the same as before the fire, with one exception. In November, 1871, C. J. Cornell, cashier, resigned his position and was succeeded by George A. Ives. In July, 1872, the capital stock of the bank was increased from half a million to one million dollars. In January, 1874, Mr. Wheeler resigned the vice-presidency to engage actively in other business, and that office remained vacant until January 11, 1876, when he was re-elected and returned to the vice-president's chair. Upon the death of William F. Coolbaugh, which occurred November 14, 1877, and of whom a sketch is given in the preceding volume, Mr. Wheeler was elected president, and held the office until December 22, 1882, when he resigned and withdrew his connection from the bank. In January, 1878, Charles A. Munn was elected vice-president, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wheeler's election to the presidency. On March 29, 1878, the capital of the bank was reduced to \$500,000, the change being made owing to the withdrawal of Mr. Coolbaugh's large interest by his estate. In January, 1880, Mr. Munn resigned the vice-presidency, and W. C. D. Grannis was elected thereto. At that time, also, Mr. Ives was succeeded by John J. P. Odell as cashier. At the annual meeting, in January, 1883, Mr. Grannis was elected president, vice Mr. Wheeler, and Hon. Charles B. Farwell was made vice-president. In that month, also, W. O. Hipwall was made assistant cashier. On December 29, 1884, the charter of the Union National Bank of Chicago expired, and the concern went into voluntary liquidation. On the same day it was succeeded by a new charter, numbered 3278, and the business went on uninterruptedly under the same name as before. The capital stock of the bank was then increased to \$1,700,000 cash paid in, and was authorized to increase to \$5,000,000. At the annual meeting of the board of directors, in January, 1885, the following gentlemen comprised the directory of the bank: David Dows, of New York; C. B. Farwell, W. B. Howard, C. R. Cummings, David Kelley, J. H. Dwight, Nathan Corwith, W. C. D. Grannis and J. J. P. Odell. They then elected W. C. D. Grannis, president; John J. P. Odell, vice-president; W. C. Oakley, cashier; and W. O. Hipwall, assistant cashier. The last financial statement of the Union National Bank shows its liabilities to be \$10,324,211.84—figures well illustrating its condition and growth up to the present time.



Wm. H. Linsley



O. H. Blair



W. C. D. GRANNIS, president of the Union National Bank, is a native of Canada, where he was born in 1826, and is a son of William and Malinda Dustin Grannis. He there received his early education. After being engaged in various commercial positions, he came to this city in 1852. He shortly afterward became a member of the old wholesale grocery house of Grannis & Farwell, a partnership which lasted for nearly twenty-five years. In 1873, he became a director of the Union National Bank, and, in 1882, was elected its president, which position he still holds. Mr. Grannis is a sound, practical business man, is thoroughly earnest and active in everything he undertakes, and, as the executive head of one of the leading financial institutions in the West, has demonstrated that he is possessed of more than ordinary ability as a sound and able financier. During his residence in this city he has always identified himself with every movement tending to conserve its best interests and promote the cultivation of its citizens.

JOHN J. P. ODELL, vice-president of the Union National Bank, was born at Eastport, Maine, in 1847. He was brought up and educated in the high school at Eastport, residing there until he attained the age of eighteen. During the last two summer seasons while there, he accompanied the expeditions of the coast survey along the Atlantic sea-board and studied the science of surveying, but, on leaving school in 1865, he determined to leave the East and locate in Chicago. He came here in September, 1865, and took a position in the Northwestern National Bank. He only remained there until July, 1866, when he became connected with the Union National Bank, in which institution he is now serving his twentieth year. He entered the bank as a bookkeeper, and has passed through every grade of promotion until he now holds the office of vice-president. From January, 1880, to January, 1884, he acted as cashier, and for the past two years as vice-president. His record is only another of those which illustrates the success which attends faithfulness and devotion to duty. Mr. Odell is quiet and domestic in his habits, thoroughly devoted to his business, and in social organizations is only identified with the Bankers' Club. He has been twice married, the first occurring in 1868, and the latter in 1873, when he was wedded to Miss Emma A. Talbot, of Providence, R. I. They have three children,—Mabel, George and Irving.

THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK was organized in March, 1883, and, although a new institution, is one of the strongest and soundest financial concerns in the country. It has a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000 and is probably doing as safe and, at the same time, as profitable a business as any bank in Chicago. Its facilities for transacting business, domestic or foreign, are simply perfect, or as nearly so as is compatible with human infirmities. The bank first opened for business in the old Grannis Block, which was destroyed by fire on February 19, 1885. The next morning the Continental was open and ready for business in rooms at the northwest corner of LaSalle and Madison streets. It remained there until the completion of the new quarters in the Insurance Exchange Building, at the southwest corner of LaSalle and Adams streets. There are thirty-two employes in the bank. The officers of this excellent concern are Calvin T. Wheeler, president; John C. Black, cashier; and Douglas Hoyt, assistant cashier. The board of directors embraces, besides two of the gentlemen above named, Richard T. Crane, A. G. Van Schaick, Henry Botsford, James H. Dole, H. C. Durand, M. C. Stearns and William G. Hibbard. These gentlemen are among the most prominent in Chicago, and enjoy a high reputation in business circles East and West. Mr. Wheeler, the president of the Continental National Bank, is considered one of the best bank officers in the West, and his admirable management of the new concern is doubtless the cause of its pronounced success.

CALVIN T. WHEELER, the fourteenth vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade, and president of the Continental National Bank, has for the past thirty-five years been conspicuous in the financial and commercial history of this city. He is a native of the State of New York, and was there reared and educated. In 1851, he made his first advent into this city and formed a partnership with T. J. S. Flint, under the firm name of Flint & Wheeler, and commenced a general commission and grain receiving business. He then became a member of the Board of Trade and was identified with the same for over a quarter of a century. During his connection with Flint & Wheeler, the firm was among the largest receivers in the city. Their first elevator had a capacity of 160,000 bushels and, in 1856, they completed Rock Island Elevator "A," which had a capacity of seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels. In 1861, Mr. Wheeler withdrew from that firm, and with others went into the private banking business. The name of the firm was Chapin, Wheeler & Co. They were succeeded by William F. Coolbaugh & Co., who, in 1865, organized the Union National Bank of Chicago. Mr. Wheeler became vice-president and director of the same, occupying the first mentioned official position until 1873, when he engaged in other business until 1875; then went back into the Union National Bank as vice-president, and remained until the death of Mr. Coolbaugh, the president, on November 14, 1877.

The board of directors of the Union National Bank then made Mr. Wheeler president of the bank, and he occupied the chair until the latter part of 1882, when he withdrew from the Union National and organized the Continental National Bank. Of this institution he is president, director and a heavy stockholder. Mr. Wheeler, during his connection with the Board of Trade, was one of its most active and prominent members, occupying positions upon various important committees, nearly all the time, during the years 1858 to 1868, inclusive. In April, 1862, he was elected to the presidency of the Board of Trade for the term of one year and, in 1863, was on the building committee which submitted a report that finally ended in the erection of the Chamber of Commerce built before the great fire. During his career as a banker Mr. Wheeler has become recognized as one of the most able and substantial bankers in the city, and he has now surrounded himself in his present business with men who are representatives of all that is progressive and conservative. Mr. Wheeler was married to Miss Kate L. Hoyt, of Michigan, in 1867, but her death occurred in this city on May, 1883, leaving an only daughter, Kate. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Union League Club, and resides near Lincoln Park.

THE MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, from its organization, maintained the policy of making only such changes in the directory of its officers and trustees as became absolutely necessary. The resignations of officers have in every instance been unrestrained on the part of the individuals, and the vacancies in the board of trustees have only been caused by death, removal from the city, or voluntary withdrawal. The history of this monetary institution is given from its organization up to 1871 in the second volume of this work. The board of trustees, at the time of the great fire, was comprised of the following gentlemen: Solomon A. Smith, William E. Doggett, George Armour, E. K. Rogers, P. L. Yoe, A. H. Burley, C. P. Kellogg,* John Tyrrell, E. Blackman, H. H. Magie and E. T. Watkins. Of those above named, John Tyrrell, P. L. Yoe, A. H. Burley, E. Blackman and E. T. Watkins are still trustees. The following gentlemen have taken the places of the others, all of whom have died: Marshall Field, Byron L. Smith, John W. Doane, George M. Pullman, Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., and John DeKoven. The personnel of the present board of trustees of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company combines to make a most intelligent and conservative body of financiers, each individual being a representative business man and capitalist of Chicago. To them is due the honor and credit of conducting the affairs of that corporation with the same careful and wise administration that has marked its career in the past. The following gentlemen were the officers of the bank at the time of the great fire of 1871: Solomon A. Smith, president; William E. Doggett, vice-president; Charles Henrotin, cashier; H. E. Lowe, assistant cashier. Upon the death of President Smith, in 1881, John Tyrrell was elected to the office, holding the same until 1884, when he resigned, and John W. Doane, the present incumbent, was elected in his stead. In 1877, the death of William E. Doggett, vice-president, occurred. John Tyrrell was then elected to the vice-president's office, and upon his elevation to the presidency, in 1881, Byron L. Smith succeeded him. The latter resigned in 1885, and P. L. Yoe was made vice-president, which office he now holds. Charles Henrotin resigned the cashiership in 1878, and was succeeded by H. E. Lowe. The latter retained the position until 1884, when he resigned, and F. C. Osborn was elected thereto. In 1884, the office of second vice-president was created, and Orson Smith was elected to the position. The great fire of 1871 swept away millions of money, reduced hundreds of merchants to penury, and caused financial disaster to nearly every National and private banking institution in Chicago; but, notwithstanding the great depression that followed for months, the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company stood unembarrassed, staunch and solid, and in the month of January, following the conflagration, it declared its usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. and had a surplus still remaining. Such a record no other institution of the kind has attained, and it is indeed enviable. When the banks and bankers of Chicago met shortly after the fire to consult regarding the settlement with creditors, it was proposed and importuned by a majority of those present to adjust the claims of depositors in all banks for a certain discount on the dollar. President Smith, of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, firmly refused any such coalition, and announced that his bank was ready to pay dollar for dollar, and by his resolute and honorable decision maintained the unimpaired credit of his bank. In the panics of the past, the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company has always stood staunch and unwavering. When other concerns were being drawn upon heavily, the coffers of its vaults were continually filling with the collaterals and currency of depositors. The bank has continued to make its semi-annual five per cent. dividends with faithful regularity until recently, when it adopted the policy of dividing three per cent.

* Charles P. Kellogg was succeeded by his father, Palmer V. Kellogg, but the latter also died a short time after his succession.

quarterly, and during its whole career has never suspended its business nor deferred a dividend. After the declaration of quarterly dividends, its surplus has rapidly increased, until at present it amounts to \$900,000. Of this bank, John Wentworth was one of its first stockholders, in 1857, and now possesses his original certificate* for \$5,000. At that time the capital was \$500,000, and with the augmentation of capital his interest has also been added to until he now holds \$131,000 in stock. It is justly due to him to state, that it is with his advice and counsel the affairs of the bank have been so conservatively administered.

SOLOMON ALBERT SMITH, deceased, was born at Southwark, Mass., in 1815, and after a common school education became interested with his father, who was then engaged in the manufacture of powder, as his father had been before him. In those days the business was necessarily small as compared with its present proportions, and Mr. Smith was in the habit of making periodical trips through the country, disposing of cans and kegs of the explosive, and making collections. Convinced that the growing West offered greater attractions to men of push and ambition than the steady-going New England towns, Mr. Smith resolved to leave his Eastern home. In 1840, he pushed his way westward, and, after a long and tedious trip by the Erie Canal and lake steamer, reached Chicago. On arriving here he became connected with the firm of Luther and Matthew Laffin, then the largest manufacturers of powder in the United States. In 1841, Mr. Smith became interested in the business and the firm became Laffins & Smith. Eight years later, Mr. Boies was admitted to the firm. The name of Laffins & Smith was retained and continued for several years, when Matthew Laffin withdrew and the firm was reorganized as the Laffin & Rand Powder Company. In 1860, Mr. Smith, who had been one of the original incorporators of the Merchant' Loan and Trust Company, and with which his name is indissolubly connected, was called to the presidency of the concern, succeeding J. H. Dunham, then largely engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Mr. Smith, on taking the presidency, infused new life and vigor into the institution. The financial outlook was far from promising. The political complications growing out of the election of President Lincoln made capital exceedingly timid, and the bank-notes, based on Southern stocks and bonds, were gathered in and sent home for redemption. Bank suspensions became numerous, and notes at par one day were at a discount the next. The situation was an exceedingly trying one. Mr. Smith went to Springfield, Ill., where large blocks of the Southern stock were on deposit with the Auditor as security for the circulation of the banks operating under special charter. By carefully watching the course of events, and bringing to bear the shrewd common sense which was always his distinguishing characteristic, he so managed the interests intrusted to his care that his bank passed through the financial panic precipitated on the country at the breaking out of the Rebellion. At each successive annual meeting of the bank shareholders, he was re-elected to the presidency, and to its duties he gave his whole time and energy. In him they had the most perfect confidence, and it could not have been bestowed more worthily. His knowledge of men and things kept it well in hand, and not until the fire of 1871 did anything occur to break the even tenor of his way. On that eventful Sunday night all the books of the bank were destroyed, and it was not for three or four days afterward that he learned, to his intense joy (and this was shared alike equally by the stockholders and depositors), that the money vaults had proved faithful among the faithless. The greenbacks, drafts and collaterals were intact. There was enough and more to pay the debts in full. The directors and Mr. Smith would have been perfectly satisfied had their prospective losses swallowed up their entire surplus and left the capital intact. Thanks to the energy of Mr. Smith, the depositors were paid in full, and his bank at once jumped into the highway of prosperity. Two years later the Jay Cooke failure swept like a panic over the country. Banks tottered and fell, others temporarily closed their doors, millionaires dropped from affluence to poverty. But through it all came the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company unharmed and untouched. Mr. Smith was one of those men who believed in paying what he owed, his directors indorsed his action, and as much to him as to anyone else was the financial credit of the city kept unimpaired. For ten years prior to his death Mr. Smith had not been well, though promptly and faithfully attending to his business affairs. After a lingering illness for many months, he died on November 25, 1879. He was conscious to the last moment, and the evening before his death he advised his subordinates on business matters, and thus virtually controlled the direction of affairs in his bank till almost up to the hour of his death. Mr. Smith was a man of fine physique and commanding appearance. In manner he was quiet and rather reserved, but without a particle of that hauteur which is popularly supposed to be one of the ingredients of the successful bank president. He was slow to think, and, before making up his mind on any question, gave it a mature de-

* This certificate is dated September 17, 1857, and is among the earliest, if not the earliest, outstanding.

liberation. Having once arrived at a conclusion, he was immovable. Frugal and extremely plain in his habits and dress, he devoted himself exclusively to the duties set before him. Extremely methodical in his business, his private life bore the same impress. He made no effort to court public attention, and took no active part in any of the great questions of the day. With more than a father's devotion he worked for the interest of his bank, and it was only in the circle of his most intimate friends that he threw off, even for a brief respite, the cares and responsibilities of his position. He had but a passing interest in politics, just enough to understand their relations to the financial interests of the country, and with those who believed a "National debt to be a National blessing" he had no affiliation. His demise created a void in the banking circles of the country most difficult to fill. As a banker and financier, Mr. Smith was rated as one of the strongest of the strong, and to him is due the greater honor of upholding the commercial credit of our city than to almost any other one man. Mr. Smith was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mills, a sister of Messrs. M. N. and John R. Mills, by whom he had three children, all of whom are dead. His second wife was Miss Marie L. Laffin, by whom he had two sons. Byron L. Smith, is the only one now living, the present first vice-president of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, ranking among the oldest and staunchest of this class of Chicago's monetary institutions, was established in August, 1864, under its present name, and was the sixth bank in this city organized under the National Banking Act of 1863. The first officers were Stephen B. Sturges, president, and George Sturges, cashier; and the capital stock was at that time \$500,000. The bank first opened its doors in a building on Dearborn street, adjoining the Tremont House, where it remained some years, when it was removed to rooms in the old Chamber of Commerce Building, occupying these until it was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. After that event, and within ten days, business was resumed in the office of Dr. Reuben Ludlam, on Wabash Avenue, and at the same time a branch office was opened in the Lind Block on Randolph Street. In the following year, and as soon as the Chamber of Commerce was re-built, the Northwestern National again took up quarters there, and remained about five years; removing, in 1876, to the present location on the northeast corner of Clark and Washington streets. Some time afterward S. B. Sturges retired from the presidency, and shortly thereafter removed to New York, where he now resides. On his resignation he was succeeded by Mr. Hammond, who filled the position until George Sturges, who up to that time had been cashier, was elected president, which office he still holds. James D. Sturges, the present well-known bank examiner, became connected with this bank, and was its cashier until he was made examiner, which necessitated his withdrawal; since which, F. W. Gookin, assistant cashier, has performed the work of this office. In the directory of the Northwestern National Bank are to be found the following well-known gentlemen of this city: George Sturges, E. Buckingham, George Straut, M. M. Kirkman and Edward E. Ayer.

GEORGE STURGES, president of the Northwestern National Bank, is a native of Ohio, and a son of Solomon Sturges, who came with his family to this city in 1854, and engaged in the grain elevator business, being one of the early operators here in that line. In 1857, in company with George, he opened a private banking house on Clark Street, near the bridge, under the firm name of Solomon Sturges & Son. This firm continued in existence until 1864, when its senior member died. Shortly following this, George Sturges became one of the founders of the Northwestern National Bank, was its first cashier, and later became its president, which position he still occupies. As a banker and financier his sagacity is manifested by the following facts: As has already been mentioned, the capital of the Northwestern National Bank, at its organization, was \$500,000, on which of course local taxes were paid. Owing to the fact that in this city the rate of taxation had reached extortionate figures, amounting to an almost unbearable burden, Mr. Sturges determined to avoid their payment, in an honorable way, and yet leave the credit of his bank wholly unimpaired. Accordingly, through his influence, the directors of the bank voted to reduce its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$200,000, and at the same time purchased \$1,000,000 in United States 4 per cent. bonds, which are pledged as a security for the protection of its customers. Mr. Sturges was also the prime mover in, or the founder of, the present Clearing-House Association, an institution now admitted to be indispensable in a city having as many banks as has Chicago. The first clearing-house was in the rooms of the Northwestern National Bank, where for thirty days an experimental trial was made as to its workings, when it was formally organized and put into existence in practically its present form.

ROBERT S. BUCHANAN, for the past fifteen years connected with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., on September 22, 1852. During his youth he enjoyed every educational advantage, and, in 1871, came to Chicago to accept a

clerical position in the concern with which he is now engaged as accountant. For the past twelve years he has been closely identified with, and one of the most active members of, the First Regiment. In March, 1874, he joined the ranks of Co. "C" as a private. He was one of the best drilled men in the crack company, and successively filled the offices of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and finally first lieutenant of Co. "C." During the time in which he held the latter office, he was honored with an election to the captaincy of Co. "H," but did not accept, preferring to remain with his present company. He, however, was in temporary command of Co. "H" for a short time, after Colonel Diehl left. In November, 1884, he was made captain of Co. "E," and since taking command of that body has brought it up to perfection in military execution. Captain Buchanan is very proud of his command, for the reason that the ranks contain none but the best young men of the city in point of civil and military demeanor, courtesy and politeness, and as to its standing in point of military drill and execution Co. "E" is among the most proficient. Captain Buchanan has been treasurer of the regiment for three years, and no line officer in the organization stands higher in the estimation of his fellows than he. He was married on September 20, 1877, to Miss Mabel R. Buchanan, a daughter of the late John S. Buchanan, of this city. They have one son, Bertram.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS was organized in August, 1871, with George Schneider as president; W. H. Bradley, vice-president; and W. M. Scudder, cashier. Its paid-up capital was \$300,000, which inside of six months was increased to half a million dollars. There were no changes in the officers except that W. A. Hammond became cashier of the bank. From the last statement of the institution, made March 10, 1885, it is learned that the paid-up capital is \$1,000,000, the surplus \$300,000 and the undivided profits \$68,000.

THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK was organized upon the old charter of the Bank of Sterling in June, 1873. At this time the paid-up capital was \$500,000 and the deposits \$300,000. The bank passed safely through the panic of October, 1873, and, by 1875, had increased its deposits to \$1,250,000. In 1876, the savings-bank panic struck Chicago, when its depositors were paid up to about \$240,000, and in 1878 a decrease to \$100,000 capital took place. In January, 1882, the deposits were \$1,500,000 and the capital had been increased to \$500,000, and which \$500,000 was all paid up. In 1885, the deposits amount to \$3,400,000, capital \$500,000, surplus \$200,000. The uniform financial stability which has marked the history of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is in great part due to the fact that few changes have taken place in its list of reliable stockholders. Of the original stockholders the following are still with the bank: George Straut, Levi Z. Leiter, John B. Drake, William H. Mitchell, J. C. McMullen, Isaac Waixel, William H. Smith, L. B. Sidway, George Sturges, John Crerar, R. T. Crane, John McCaffery, Anson Stager, James S. Gibbs and John R. Lindgren. Its first officers were L. B. Sidway, president; H. G. Powers, first vice-president; John B. Drake, second vice-president; James S. Gibbs, cashier. In January, 1878, Mr. Powers became president; Mr. Drake, first vice-president; W. H. Mitchell, second vice-president; Mr. Gibbs, cashier, and J. J. Mitchell, assistant cashier. In 1880, Mr. Powers resigned and J. J. Mitchell was elected president. There has been no other change in the management. In conclusion, it may be stated that the bank is the only institution of the kind in Chicago which loans on a strictly cash security. Among the important interests managed by the trust department of the bank, and under the direct supervision of President Mitchell, are those of the Union Warehouse Company and the Keith and Neely elevators.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank since 1880, was at the time of his elevation to this position the youngest incumbent of such an office, connected with a metropolitan institution, in the United States. He was born at Alton, Ill., on November 3, 1853, being the son of William H. Mitchell, for many years president of the First National Bank, of that city, and a large stockholder, from its organization, of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. He, with his wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Small, located in Alton as early as 1839. After receiving a primary education, young Mitchell was sent to the Waterville (Me.) Institute, but left, in 1873, without having completed his course, to become a messenger boy in the bank of which he is now president; the

steps of his advancement were teller, assistant-cashier, and president. In addition to fulfilling the duties which attach to this post, Mr. Mitchell acts as director in the Traders' Insurance Company and Chicago Stock Exchange.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK is the successor of the Corn Exchange National Bank, which commenced operations in 1870. The officers of the concern then were Julian S. Rumsey, president; S. A. Kent, vice-president; and Orson Smith, cashier. After the great fire, the bank was opened for business in the basement of the house of B. P. Hutchinson, one of the directors. His residence was then on Wabash Avenue, just above Harrison Street. In the following December the bank was removed to Room No. 1, in Lind's Block, northwest corner of Randolph and Market streets. In October, 1872, it was located in the Chamber of Commerce building and there remained until it went out of existence as a National Bank, in March, 1881. When the bank closed its officers were, S. A. Kent, president and Mr. Smith, cashier; the capital \$1,000,000 and the surplus \$500,000. Then Messrs. B. P. and C. L. Hutchinson and S. A. Kent organized a company, and continued as the Corn Exchange Bank. Charles C. Swinborne was made assistant-cashier and took general charge of affairs. The capital of the bank is \$1,000,000 and it has a surplus of an additional million dollars. In May, 1883, the bank was located at No. 92 LaSalle Street and, on the completion of the Insurance Exchange Building, on LaSalle and Adams, it was removed to large and elegant quarters on the main floor. The operations of the Corn Exchange Bank are largely confined to the business of the Board of Trade, and it has unquestionably the



GEORGE SCHNEIDER.

largest clientage from that class of business men of any banking institution in Chicago.

CHARLES C. SWINBORNE was born at New York City in 1851, but, with his parents, came West in 1859, locating at Dixon, Ill. His education was such as is afforded in the common schools of the West. On leaving Dixon he came to Chicago in 1869. He then took a position with the banking house of George C. Smith & Bro., with whom he remained until their failure in 1874. He then became connected with the Corn Exchange National Bank, and served as teller in that concern until it went out of existence in 1881. The

Corn Exchange Bank was then organized, and Mr. Swinborne was retained by the proprietors, and placed in full charge of the bank's affairs. The owners of the bank had such confidence in Mr. Swinborne's ability and integrity that they placed him at the head of their banking department, with the title of assistant-cashier, the only titled official of that bank. Mr. Swinborne has won his present status by the faithful performance of his duties in the past, and from an under-clerk has rapidly made his way to a position where his abilities are recognized by his employers and the public. He was married on November 16, 1875, to Miss Jennie L. Wade, of this city. They have one son,—Charles W. Mr. Swinborne is a member of the Douglas Club and of the Royal Arcanum, Oakwood Council, No. 805.

FRANKLIN D. GRAY, president of the National Safe Deposit Company of Chicago, is one of the early merchants of this city and has been identified with the wholesale grocery trade for over forty consecutive years. Mr. Gray was born at Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., on May 19, 1818. His father was a farmer, and the boy worked on the farm and attended the district school until he was ten years of age. With the exception of one year spent in the high school, this was the only educational opportunity he ever enjoyed. He left his home when twelve years old, and took a position as clerk in a country grocery store at Goshen Centre, Conn. He continued employed there until he had attained the age of twenty-one, and then, in company with Messrs. Norton and Walter, of Goshen, he came to Chicago in 1840. The latter named gentlemen opened a general store on South Water Street, and Mr. Gray continued to act as clerk for them until January, 1845, when he was admitted into the house, the firm then becoming Norton, Walter & Co. This firm dissolved in 1849, and Mr. Gray formed a partnership with E. W. Densmore. In 1853, the firm became Gray, Densmore & Phelps, and five years later Mr. Gray bought out Mr. Densmore's interest, and took in his brother, Moses W. Gray, and Frederick Gaylord as partners, the new firm name becoming Gray, Phelps & Co. In January, 1869, Mr. Gaylord withdrew, and the co-partnership name of Gray Brothers & Phelps was assumed, Franklin D. Gray and George H. Phelps attending to the business here, while the other partner resided in New York and was purchaser of goods for the establishment. The firm has changed variously since, until the present style of the concern is Gray, Burt & Kingman, composed of Moses W. Gray, William Burt, Charles H. Kingman as general partners, and Franklin D. Gray as special partner. On January 1, 1880, Mr. Gray retired from active connection with the grocery trade, to devote his personal attention to the interests of the National Safe Deposit Company. In 1867, when Mr. Nickerson was elected president of the First National Bank of Chicago, Mr. Gray was elected vice-president, after having been one of the directors for two years previously. He held that official position till the organization of the National Safe Deposit Company, when he resigned the vice-presidency of the bank and accepted the office of president of the Deposit Company. Mr. Gray has always been more or less identified with the benevolent, charitable and general public movements and institutions of Chicago since he came to the city. He was a volunteer fireman in an early day, and now prizes, among his most precious relics, a certificate of ten years' faithful service in that capacity, from Charles M. Gray, mayor. He was a member of Engine Company No. 1, acting as secretary and treasurer thereof during the entire ten years. He was one of the founders of the Firemen's Insurance Company. He was vice-president of the Chicago Home for the Friendless in 1865, president of the same institution for a number of years thereafter, and is now vice-president. He has been a liberal and cheerful contributor to many of the charitable and benevolent institutions of the city, and it is his peculiar fate to be chosen as an officer of almost every company or institution in which he manifests a personal interest. Mr. Gray is a prominent member of the Calumet Club. Mr. Gray was married on July 4, 1843, at Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn., to Miss Ann O. Phelps, daughter of Jeremiah W. Phelps, of that place. They have only one child, Isabella C. Gray. This is the brief history of one of Chicago's most successful business men. His career has been marked with an energetic administration of his business affairs, and though he is now approaching the allotted three-score-and-ten years, he is yet very active and energetic, and personally attends to the management of the large and important interests confided to his care.

JOHN CHAMBERLAIN NEELY, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, son of Alexander and Mary Jane Neely, was born at Belvidere, Ill., on August 28, 1840. After finishing his studies at Westfield, Mass., and Yonkers, N. Y., he became infected with the Pike's Peak gold fever, and started, in April, 1859, to seek his fortune in the Far West. He spent the greater part of three years in the Rocky Mountain region, in and about Denver, returning in January, 1862. On February 10, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Battery "I," 1st Regiment Light Artillery, Illinois Volunteers, then organizing at Camp Douglas. The battery was soon ordered to St. Louis, to com-

plete its organization and equipment, when he received a commission from the Governor as junior second lieutenant. About April 1, the battery was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there late Saturday night, and participating in the memorable battle of Shiloh the following Sunday and Monday; soon after which he was appointed ordnance officer on the staff of Major General W. T. Sherman, serving with him in the siege of Corinth, the march to Memphis, and in the siege and battles about Vicksburg. At Memphis he organized a general depot of ordnance supplies, constructing extensive repair shops and warehouses for the storage of arms and munitions of war, this being the only supply and repair depot between St. Louis and New Orleans. During the siege and until after the capitulation of Vicksburg, he was in the field with General Sherman, and supplied the greater part of the ammunition used by General Grant's army, having headquarters, during the siege, on a steamboat on the Yazoo River, where the ordnance supplies from the northern arsenals and supply depots were consigned to him. After the surrender of Vicksburg, broken in health, he returned to Memphis, remaining there until the fall of 1864, when he was promoted to the captaincy of his battery, joining it at Nashville, Tenn. During the battle of Nashville, he was inspector of artillery, having under his supervision a park of forty batteries of artillery. He again rejoined his command at Eastport, Miss., remaining there and at Iuka, Miss., until July, 1865, when the War being over, he returned with his command to Chicago, and was honorably mustered out of service July 26, 1865. He engaged in banking in the First National Bank of Belvidere, Ill., the president of the bank being General Allen C. Fuller, who, during the War, was adjutant-general of Illinois. After a year at Belvidere, he came to Chicago, and entered the service of the Commercial National Bank as bookkeeper, and afterward was corresponding and discount clerk. He entered the Merchants' National Bank in December, 1870, as a bookkeeper, serving through every grade to assistant cashier, which position he held for ten years, succeeding John DeKoven as cashier on January 13, 1883. Mr. Neely is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of Landmark Lodge, Chicago Chapter, and was commander, for two terms, of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, Knights Templar. He was married on May 26, 1871, to Mary E. Crosby, and has two children,—John Crosby and Carrie Blair.

FREDERICK E. ACKER, the assistant managing bookkeeper of the First National Bank, was born on March 7, 1862, at Tomah, Wis., the son of J. H. Acker, a commission dealer. He attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he entered the bank of Tomah as bookkeeper and teller, remaining there for two years. At the end of that time he went to Milwaukee, accepting the position of chief cashier in the retail dry goods house of Rich & Silber. Two years later, he became the cashier and bookkeeper of the Anchor Line Transportation Company, at Milwaukee, and, at the end of the season of 1882, came to Chicago and entered the First National Bank, taking a position in the clearing-house department. He was afterwards promoted to the registering department, and now holds the responsible post of assistant general bookkeeper. Mr. Acker, although but twenty-two years of age, has reached his present standing in the commercial world entirely through his own exertions, and maintains it by honest merit and industry.

EDWARD LESTER BREWSTER, son of Frederick W. and Jeanette (Downs) Brewster, was born at Brockport, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1842. His grandfather was Judge Henry Brewster, of Genesee County, N. Y. He attended the Brockport Collegiate Institute until he was about fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in a dry goods store in that place, and remained there a little over a year. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y., and obtained a position as clerk in one of the largest insurance agencies, remaining there until November, 1860, when he came to Chicago. While in the service of an insurance agency at Buffalo, he devoted his leisure time to study at a commercial college, and, thus equipped, he found no difficulty in securing employment on his arrival here. He first became connected with the banking house of Messrs. Edward I. Tinkham & Co., at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and from that time to the present he has been either directly or indirectly identified with the banking interests of Chicago. In January, 1868, in connection with Samuel P. Farrington, he established the wholesale grocery house of Farrington & Brewster, at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. Though a heavy loser by the great fire, he was able to pay dollar for dollar, and successfully continued in the grocery business until July 1, 1872, when he retired from the firm to engage in a general banking and brokerage business, associating himself with John H. Wrenn, under the firm name of Wrenn & Brewster. Their place of business was at first on Wabash Avenue, in the vicinity of Congress Street, but in the spring of 1873, they moved to No. 96 Washington Street. The firm successfully weathered the financial panic of 1873, and remained in existence until January, 1876, when it was dissolved. Mr. Brewster continued alone, in the same line of business, at No.

101 Washington Street, but finding himself cramped for room, soon moved to more commodious quarters, across the street, at No. 104. In July, 1883, he arranged a consolidation of his house with that of Messrs. Gwynne & Day (successors to A. O. Slaughter), bankers, No. 111-13 Dearborn Street (Grannis Block), and removed to that place. At this time he associated with him Daniel Ullmann and Charles C. Yoe, under the firm name of Edward L. Brewster & Co. They remained in the Grannis Block until it was destroyed by fire on the evening of February 19, 1885, and then moved to their present quarters, at the corner of Dearborn and Washington Streets. As evidence of Mr. Brewster's business energy and quickness of action, it may be stated that, while the fire was driving him from his old place of business, he secured the new one, and was ready to proceed with business without embarrassment or delay. When the new Board of Trade building was completed, Mr. Brewster, recognizing the change in business center, established a branch office in that building, and connected it with his main office by private wire, thus securing a means of instantaneous and absolutely private communication between the two offices. Mr. Brewster has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1873, and of the New York Stock Exchange since 1881. He was married to Mary, daughter of Hiram Niles, of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1866; and though five children have resulted from the union, but two survive, a boy of thirteen years and a girl of seven years.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The American Bankers' Association was organized at Philadelphia, on October 4, 1876, and consists of the leading bankers and financiers throughout the country. As might be expected of the greatest grain, lumber, live-stock and packing market in the world, Chicago has been active and prominent in the affairs of this organization. Lyman J. Gage, of the First National Bank, has been three times elected president of the body, and now holds the office. George Schneider, John J. P. Odell, and other Chicago bankers have been active members.

FELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER.—This banking-house was established here in January, 1884, succeeding the firm of Felsenthal & Kozmfski, which was originally founded in 1870. The members of the firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, at the date when it was established, were Herman Felsenthal, Jacob Gross, Frederick Miller, and Adam Miller. Frederick Miller, who was an old and honored citizen of Chicago, died on January 18, 1885, his estate, however, still retaining an interest in the business of the firm of which he in his lifetime was a member. The location of this house is now, as it has been from the first, at Nos. 80-82 Fifth Avenue. In addition to a general banking business, the firm also acts as financial agents for prominent capitalists in this and other countries, and do a general discount business, making a specialty of real-estate loans. All the members of this firm are old and well-known citizens of Chicago, and, as such, brief sketches of them can not fail to be of interest.

H. Felsenthal is a native of Germany, born at Offenbach, in the Prussian province of the Rhine, in 1834. His parents, Benjamin and Agatha Felsenthal, immigrated in 1861, and his father died in New York City, while en route to his children in this city; Mrs. Agatha Felsenthal, a most estimable lady, arrived here safely, and resided with her children until her demise on November 29, 1882. His father, Benjamin, was a prominent teacher at Offenbach, and it is therefore needless to say that the son of whom we write received a careful training in the schools of his native place. In 1854, and when only twenty years of age, Mr. Felsenthal decided to come to America. He spent two years in New York City, Rochester, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, and then came West and located in Chicago, which has since been his home. He first sought, and obtained, employment as a bookkeeper with the old firm of Greenebaum's Sons, with which house he remained one year. He then embarked in the retail grocery business on Milwau-

kee Avenue. Four years later, he engaged in the produce commission business until 1865, when he was seriously injured by an explosion, which necessitated his retirement from business for nearly two years. In 1867, he established himself in the real-estate and loan business at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, and, in April, 1870, formed a partnership with Charles Kozminski, which continued until January, 1884, when the present firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, was founded. In 1864, Mr. Felsenthal



Joseph O. Putney

was elected a member of the Board of Education, proving himself a most efficient member of that body for two years. At the end of that time, though still taking the warmest interest in educational matters, he found it impossible, owing to the demands of his business, to longer retain his membership, and accordingly resigned his position, much to the regret of his many friends. For years Mr. Felsenthal has also taken a prominent part in the social as well as the business walks of life. He is a prominent and leading member of the Sinai Congregation, and of the I.O.B.B. and Masonic fraternities. Mr. Felsenthal married, in 1857, Miss Gertrude Hyman, daughter of Elijah Hyman, of Germany. They have nine children, two sons and seven daughters. Eli B., the eldest, was reared and educated in this city, and is now a practicing attorney and a member of the law firm of Thompson & Felsenthal. Leah, the eldest daughter, is now the wife of Benjamin Bissinger, a well-known real-estate dealer in this city. Judith, the second daughter, is married to Samuel J. Cline, also of Chicago, and who is credit-man with the firm of Beifeld Bros. The other children are Flora, Hannah, Rosa, Emily M., Matilda E. and Herbert C.

Jacob Gross, State Treasurer of Illinois, and for the past twelve years clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, has justly earned all his honors by a life of industry and faithful performance of whatever trust was imposed upon him; but, whether as a brave soldier or an able, conscientious public servant, he has ever con-

ducted himself with the courtesy of a gentleman, which has so thoroughly established him in the hearts of the people. He was born on February 11, 1840, in Jacobsweller, Rheinpfalz, Germany, where his father, Henry Gross, lived as a farmer in moderate circumstances. Jacob received a common school education, his father dying when he was only thirteen years of age. Three of his uncles had previously immigrated to the United States and established themselves in business in Chicago. Two years after the loss of his father (in 1855), he came to this city and joined his relatives. For one year after his arrival he was a pupil in the old Brown School, or "District No. 8," after which he learned the tin-smith's trade and clerked in a store owned by his brother-in-law, at Richton, Cook County. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he became anxious to serve his adopted country in the defense of its unity, and, in August, 1862, joined Co. "B," 82d Illinois Regiment, better known as the "Second Hecker Regiment." As a private, he participated in all its stirring events, being with his command at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, etc. On May 25, 1864, while in the thickest of the fight at the battle of Dallas, Ga., he had his right leg shattered above the knee. Until November he lay in the hospital at Chattanooga and Nashville, and, gangrene having set in, the surgeons were obliged to make four amputations in order to save his life. After being convalescent he was transported to the Marine Hospital, at Chicago, and in February 1865, he was honorably discharged from service. Upon his return to Chicago, he passed through a course in a commercial college and next served as deputy clerk in the Police Court. In 1867, he was chosen collector of the West Town of Chicago, and was twice re-elected. Commencing his long term of service as clerk of the Circuit Court in 1872, he continued in that responsible position until nominated by the republicans as State Treasurer in 1884. His popularity throughout the State was shown by the fact that he polled a vote which placed him second upon the ticket. Mr. Gross assumed the duties of his present position on the second Monday of January. He has also been a partner in the substantial German banking house of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, since December, 1883. Mr. Gross joined Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A.F. & A.M., in 1868, and is a member of the G.A.R. Post No. 28, of the Veteran Post and Veteran Union League. He was married, on October 19, 1870, to Miss Emma Schade, by whom he has three children.

Frederick Miller was born at Kaiser Lautern, Germany, on June 28, 1826. After completing his course at the Latin and industrial schools of his native town, he attended the Polytechnic Institute at Munich. Shortly after leaving this institution he, in 1848, became identified with the revolutionists, in whose affairs he took so prominent a part that he was soon forced to become an exile from his native country. Accordingly, in that year, in company with his brother Adam, he set sail for America, and, at once coming West, arrived in Chicago in August, 1848. Their first business venture here was in the grocery trade on West Madison Street, between Canal and Clinton streets. A few years later, they purchased property on Clark Street, between Randolph and Lake streets, and established themselves there until 1855. In that year they dissolved partnership; Adam removing with his parents to a farm near Richland, in Cook County, and Frederick remaining in Chicago as a member of the grocery firm of D. A. Cray & Co. In April, 1857, he severed his connection with this house, and, removing to Richton, again joined his brother in the business of general merchandising, where they continued together for over twenty-five years; during that time they were honored with nearly every office in the gift of the people of that community. In 1884, both brothers became members of the present banking firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller. Mr. Miller remained a member of that firm until his death, which occurred on January 18, 1885. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Kathrina Gross, daughter of Henry Gross, and by whom he has had four children—two sons and two daughters,—Charlie, Katie (now Mrs. Charles Smith), George and Henrietta (now Mrs. Charles Marker).

Adam Miller is a native of Germany, born on January 22, 1831. He was given a liberal education in the Latin and industrial schools until his seventeenth year, at which time he accompanied his brother to this country, arriving in Chicago in 1848. From that time until the date of his brother's death, which has already been given, he was associated with him in his business career and shared with him the labors and successes of a long and busy life. Mr. Miller married, in 1856, Miss Gertrude Gross, daughter of Henry Gross. They have two children,—Fred and Henry.

PETERSON & BAY.—Among the leading of Chicago's private banking institutions is this well-known house, a brief history of which, and its founders, is here given. In 1873, Andrew Peterson and George P. Bay associated themselves, under their present firm name of Peterson & Bay, and opened a private banking office at No. 36 South Clark Street. They remained there five years, when they removed to No. 164 Randolph Street, and five years later to

their present location, No. 163 on the same thoroughfare. While ranking as one of the principal private banking-houses of Chicago, the firm also does a large business in real-estate, having been identified with many of the leading transactions in Chicago realty since the great fire. In addition to conducting a bank of deposit they do a general loan and discount business, dealing extensively in local stocks and securities. As bankers they enjoy the confidence and esteem of the business public, and as sound, safe and conservative financiers they deservedly take a leading rank among the bankers of the West.

Andrew Peterson, the senior member of the firm, was born at the town of Kolding, Denmark. He was reared and educated in that country, until he had reached his nineteenth year. He then concluded to make a visit to this country, and shortly after coming was induced to remain and engage in business at Watertown, Wis., with a friend of his. He there stayed in business as a general merchant until 1868, when, disposing of a portion of his interests, he came to Chicago, not locating permanently here however until 1872. Mr. Peterson married Miss Josephine E. Niles, daughter of John Niles, of Mishawaka, Ind. She died on March 9, 1884.

George P. Bay is also a native of Denmark, and was born at the town of Wiborg, on July 9, 1830. His father, Soren Bay, was an officer of the town where the son of whom we write was born, and of which the latter's grandfather was also, in his day, a burgomaster. George was given a liberal education, and on attaining his majority apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a wood turner. In 1852, and when only twenty-two years of age, he left Denmark and came to America, locating at once in Chicago where he has since lived. Here he engaged for a time in the furniture business; then in the retail grocery trade from 1861 until 1873; at which time, in company with A. Peterson, he founded the business the history of which has already been given. Mr. Bay married, in 1855, Miss Clara T. Buck, daughter of R. Buck of McHenry County, Ill. They had eleven children, five sons and six daughters; of these, two, a son and daughter, are deceased. Those living are,—Clara H., now the wife of Rudolph Miller, of Washington Territory; Alice B., married to Frank D. Blish, of Englewood; Charles P., now of the firm of Bay & Buttler, wagon manufacturers; Agnes G., wife of William Spinks, of Englewood. The younger are Hiram H., Effie L., Henry M., Irene Jeanette and George P., Jr.

E. S. DREYER & Co.—The greatest bankers and financial agents that the world has known have been members of the great German nation, and among the prominent fiduciary agents and repositories of public funds and trust in our own city, the large majority are Germans. In this category must be included E. S. Dreyer & Co., which firm was established on February 1, 1873, by E. S. Dreyer, under his own name. In 1876, Edward Koch became a partner, and the firm name was changed to E. S. Dreyer & Co., which name has since remained the same. On January 1, 1879, Robert Berger was also admitted into the partnership. This firm transacts a general banking, real-estate, and mortgage business, and therein takes rank with the first of these establishments in the city. To quote the terse but expressive language of the head of the firm: "We pay our debts, usually have a little over, and desire to make no special exhibit of our business. If it was poor, it would excite the pity of others; if it was good, it would create their envy; and we covet neither pity nor envy. You can say our business well satisfies us." It may well do so, being prosperous, flourishing and continually increasing.

E. S. Dreyer was born on August 5, 1844, at Buckeburg, Schaumburg Lippe, Germany. He received a liberal education and spent several years at school in his native city and in the City of Hameln, Hanover. His studies included the classical, mathematical and scientific, as well as general literature. He lost his mother at four years of age and his father at eleven, and, up to fifteen, lived with different relatives, in the meantime attending school, his schooling being defrayed by the Government, as his father, and his ancestors, for many generations, had held the Government office of Forester. This office was an inherited office, which he could have had if he had so chosen, but he preferred to cast it aside and choose an occupation for himself. At fifteen years, he left his studies and learned carriage-trimming. In this employment he engaged until he was nearly twenty-one years of age and was about to be drafted into the Army. He concluded to come to America and visit his aunt, his mother's sister, who was living in Chicago. After coming to this city, he attended Dyhrenfurth's business college for fourteen months and Bryant & Stratton's for six months. He soon after was employed by the Knauer Brothers, a real-estate firm, where he remained for seven and one-half years, commencing his engagement on June, 1864. In February, 1872, he started in the business of real-estate and loans for himself at No. 72 Dearborn Street, and in about three years after he removed to No. 90 Dearborn, and, after remaining there for a few months, he came to his present quarters. During Mr. Dreyer's residence of twenty years in Chicago he has made many friends, and his ability was formally recognized by the

public in December, 1884. At this time he was chosen tax collector of North Chicago, and his popularity was strikingly shown by the fact that out of thirty-two candidates for the position he was unanimously elected. The election was called to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. J. Niebling, and the responsibility of the trust is evident from the fact that he was obliged to give bonds in the sum of \$2,180,000. Mr. Dreyer was married on August 26, 1876, to Augusta Billigmann whose father, F. W. Billigmann, died on September 26, 1873, at the age of fifty-eight years, and whose mother, at the age of sixty-one, is living with Mr. Dreyer. Mr. Billigmann was among the early settlers in this city, and died leaving a large estate. Mr. Dreyer has three children,—Charlotte S., born June 12, 1877; Edward S., born November 24, 1880; and Florence S., born September 4, 1883.

HENRY J. CHRISTOPH.—This private banking-house was established by Mr. Christoph in 1872, the place of business being located on Wabash Avenue, near Twelfth Street. Shortly afterward he removed to No. 75 Clark Street, and, in 1875, to his present location, at the northeast corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets. Here, he occupies the entire lower floor of the premises, and transacts a general banking and brokerage business.

Henry Jacob Christoph is the son of Henry and Christina (Kaege) Christoph, and was born near Worms, Duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt, on June 24, 1849. His father was a landed proprietor in easy circumstances, and the son received his education at the public schools and Gymnasium of Worms. When about seventeen years of age, he connected himself with a silk house at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in order to learn the business, remaining there two years, when he abandoned the country of his birth to avoid conscription into the army, this being against his religion, that of a Mennonite. After travelling for a short time upon the Continent and through England, he sailed for America with the intention of making Chicago his future home. He arrived here in September, 1868, and soon secured a position as clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Greenebaum & Co., who then carried on business at the corner of LaSalle and Lake streets. Here he remained until 1871, when he revisited his early home. On his return, six months later, he opened a loan and real-estate office at No. 511 Wabash Avenue, but soon moved to No. 71 Clark Street, and then engaged in a general banking business. In 1875, he again changed his place of business to the corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, and soon after to the Grannis Block, on Dearborn Street, but, in 1883, returned to the corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, where he now is. Mr. Christoph was married, in 1878, to Harriet, daughter of Conrad Seipp, of Chicago, and has two children, a girl six and one-half years old, and a boy fifteen months younger. He has been a member of the Board of Trade for some three years, but is not active on the Board.

WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMAN.—This firm was formed on January 1, 1872, by Otto Wasmansdorff and William Heineman, for the purpose of carrying on a general banking, real-estate, loan, brokerage, foreign exchange and steamship-passage business, and since their advent in financial circles have conducted a successful and prosperous concern. Their first office was located on the second floor of No. 161 West Lake Street, but they only remained there a short time. The firm was one of the very first to remove to the re-built business district after the conflagration of October, 1871, and they secured the first office in the Metropolitan Block, locating in the basement at No. 165 Randolph Street. They then carried on a general banking business and represented the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, the Hamburg-American Packet Company, besides several Liverpool steamship companies. From the very foundation of their business they have prospered, and, in February, 1882, were obliged to remove to more commodious quarters. They now occupy the roomy basement in the Yates Building, on the southwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. In 1884, Wasmansdorff & Heineman were appointed general western passenger agents of the Red Star Line (Royal Belgian Mail steamers), between Antwerp and New York and Philadelphia. They deal in all kinds of negotiable paper securities, negotiate real-estate mortgage loans, receive deposits and issue foreign and domestic exchange. Wasmansdorff & Heineman successfully rode the financial storm of 1873, and have exhibited themselves as careful, conservative and trustworthy busi-

ness men. They receive a large clientage from the German-speaking population, and their annual transactions are constantly increasing.

William Heineman was born on January 10, 1843, at New-Strelitz, capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. His father was a merchant of that place, Carl Friedrich Heineman, and his mother's maiden name was Auguste Pittius. The son, William, was educated at New-Strelitz, but, shortly after entering the high school there, removed with his parents to Woldegk, where he entered the highest class in the splendid schools of that town, and finished his education by taking private lessons in languages and other branches. In July, 1861, the family emigrated to America, coming directly to this city. The senior Heineman died here in 1867, and his widow is still living in this city. William Heineman, on coming here, possessed such an education that he was at once enabled to secure a situation, and he took a position with the firm of Greenebaum & Foreman, real-estate and loan brokers. He remained with them about two years, and then took the position of bookkeeper in the lithographing establishment of Charles Shober. In 1865, he entered the employ of the Western Bank Note Engraving Company, which was organized in Chicago by Messrs. Charles Knickerbocker and Clarence C. Cheney, both of Albany, New York. After two years connection with them, he went into partnership with his former employer, Charles Shober, but, in 1870, returned to the Western Bank Note Company, with whom he remained until after the great fire of October, 1871. Mr. Heineman had by that time secured sufficient means to enable him to go into business, and, on January 1, 1872, formed business relations with his present partner, Mr. Wasmansdorff. Mr. Heineman is an active, energetic business man, and his record as an upright, honorable gentleman has been free from tarnish. The firm of which he is a member enjoys a large patronage, and, since embarking into business on his own account, he has been very successful. He was married on November 25, 1868, to Miss Katie M. Gross, eldest daughter of Jacob Gross, who came to this city in 1837. At the request of Mr. Heineman's affianced, the ceremony was performed on the site of the old family homestead, upon which now stands a Masonic Hall. This hall is where Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A.F. & A.M., is located, and of which lodge Mr. Gross and Mr. Heineman are members. Special dispensation of the Grand Master of the Order of the State of Illinois, was secured, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph Hurtman, pastor of First German Evangelical Lutheran Reformed Church. This wedding ceremony was the first and only one ever performed in a Masonic Lodge Hall in the State of Illinois, and probably in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Heineman have been blessed with five children,—Clara Auguste Elizabeth, Willie, Alfred, Katie May and George. Mr. Heineman became a member of Lessing Lodge in 1868, and served as Worshipful Master of the same three years—from 1877 to 1880. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the North Western Masonic Aid Association of Chicago since 1875, and at present occupies the position.

H. SCHAFFNER & Co.—This private banking business was established here, in 1878, by H. Schaffner and A. G. Becker, under their present firm name. Their first place of business was at No. 123 LaSalle Street, where they remained until 1881, when they removed to their present quarters at No. 125 on the same thoroughfare. This firm does a general banking and brokerage business, including also note-brokerage and local bonds. Mr. Schaffner, senior member of the firm, is a native of Germany, born in Hessen-Darmstadt, in 1845. When only eighteen years of age he came to this country and located in Chicago, which has since been his home. Here he obtained employment with Henry Greenebaum, whose bank was afterward merged in the German National Bank, of which institution he became cashier at its organization, and so remained until in 1878, when he became the founder of the business in which he is still engaged.

A. G. Becker, of the firm of H. Schaffner & Co., bankers, was born in Ohio, where his parents resided. They located in Chicago, in 1862, where A. G. was reared and educated. He entered the service of the German National Bank as bookkeeper, and remained there in that capacity until 1878, when, in company with Mr. Schaffner, he engaged in business on his own account.

REAL-ESTATE INTERESTS.

The fire of 1871 caused less of a shock to the real-estate interests of Chicago than was at first anticipated. After the momentary bewilderment consequent upon so great a disaster, a renewed buoyancy was imparted to the market, and, within a week, capitalists from New York, Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis had invested over a million dollars in the burned district. Between March and October of the succeeding year, the sales of city real-estate amounted to over forty-five million dollars, while suburban property valued at upward of five million dollars changed hands. So far from being paralyzed, the trade, during the two years immediately succeeding the fire, was unsurpassed in the history of Chicago. The era is still spoken of among dealers as the "great speculation years." Aside from the large investments of outside parties, it is notable that since 1870, the accumulations that formerly went into savings banks have sought real-estate investments, and at the present time hundreds of safe and profitable building and loan associations exist, and operate upon these savings, to the advantage of small investors.

The transactions since the fire show that the number of sales and amounts of consideration were about equal for the years 1871 and 1872. The losses of the fire had not yet been repaired, when the disastrous set-back caused by the financial crash of 1873 occurred, producing, in 1874, a falling-off in sales of over \$11,000,000, and, in 1875, of \$25,000,000, from those of 1873. In comparing the total sales for fourteen years, it will be seen that, as between 1873 and 1877, the decrease was over \$40,000,000 in the latter year. In 1876, the total sales fell to \$42,000,000, and the backward tendency continued during 1877, when the total amount was but \$38,000,000. In 1878, there was an improvement in the volume of business, but the signs of an expected "boom" failed, and the recorded transfers have never since reached the figures of 1872-73.

From 1871 to 1879, many owners of valuable real-estate, who previously had been leaders in all improvements, were hampered by the necessity of providing for the payment of mortgages which they had negotiated just after the fire. In most cases, it was confidence in a future great advance in value which induced owners to incumber their real-estate instead of selling it. Many succeeded in paying their indebtedness, saving their property, and reaping the benefits to which their foresight and courage entitled them; but in other cases owners failed to meet their heavy obligations, and money-lenders and mortgage companies secured the property.

In 1880, the spring sales were heavy, and evidences of a continuance of the buoyant tendency of business inducing confidence, considerable speculation set in. For the year the total of sales showed an increase of upward of \$5,000,000 over the preceding year. During 1881, the aggregate was \$11,000,000 greater, with about the same increase in 1882, bringing the total for that year up to \$65,735,185. The fire debt by this time had been very generally liquidated, and the values, unsettled by the panic, restored. The year was noted for the almost total absence of speculation. In no other year had so large a percentage of purchase money been paid down. Aside from the transactions in realty, extensive building enterprises were inaugurated, which alone in-

volved an outlay of over \$20,000,000, and included, besides many large commercial buildings, numerous flats and apartment-houses, which sprang into great favor with those seeking investment for renting purposes, to the exclusion of single dwellings. These building operations continued during 1883 and 1884, many of the structures requiring over a million dollars for their completion. In 1882, a traveller, corresponding for a foreign journal, wrote:

"The architecture of the finer structures is imposing and refined, with a look of permanence and elegance entirely absent from the majority of structures erected in the early days of new Chicago."

Reference was made, by this, to the flimsy brick-and-plaster structures put up in haste immediately after the fire, some of which had fallen to pieces, one, Dake's bakery, collapsing as late as October, 1885. In the business district the more conspicuous of these buildings, the "Exchange Building" and the "Old Rookery," have been torn down to make room for more worthy and enduring successors.

The causes of the steady increase in land values are to be found in the vast and diversified commerce of Chicago, and the phenomenal growth of its population. The vigorous recuperative power shown after the fire, and the stability of our business men, secured the confidence of outside investors; and other influences, such as street improvements, the parks, boulevards, and public works of every description, while improving property, have also promoted investments. The subject of taxation, which is intimately related to that of the real-estate, is discussed in the Corporate History; and it is only necessary here to say that, despite occasional eras of improvident government, the State laws limiting taxation and governing assessments are of such a character as to offer ample protection to landholders, and the rate of taxation will compare favorably with that of any other great city in America. The stability of Chicago land values has never been permanently disturbed, and the increase is natural, as it is the manifest destiny of the city to enlarge and grow more prosperous and wealthy year by year.

The tendency of business, and its demand for building accommodations, is well marked in given directions. In December, 1880, a few interested parties predicted that the removal of the Board of Trade to its present location would ruin the property adjacent to Washington and La Salle streets. When it was proposed to vacate the south end of La Salle Street to provide a site for the new structure, the cry of "jobbery" was raised, and it was charged that it was a move on the part of a "real-estate pool" and would seriously disturb values. A temporary cheapening of rents around the old site was the only serious result; while the new building, with its many stately companions, formed the center of a fresh district, and induced immense investments, with a corresponding increase of values and toning up of the real-estate market throughout the South Division.

In 1883, there was a slight re-action from the selling and building "boom" of the previous year, the total sales amounting to \$54,000,000, a decrease of \$11,000,000. This condition may be well compared to

the decrease of \$11,000,000, in 1874, following the two great speculation years, although in each of these years the sales exceeded those of 1882 by nearly \$16,000,000. While the building investments in 1882 exceeded \$20,000,000, and probably reached nearer \$25,000,000, in 1883, they dropped to less than \$17,000,000.

The year 1884 was an active one in the real-estate market, but the sales at the close fell short of those of the preceding year by nearly \$13,000,000, and showed a decrease from the total of 1882 of about \$24,000,000. Values were not disturbed in any wise by this showing, but the market was not stimulated, and some of the more easily agitated dealers began to predict a long season of stagnation. Building operations were extensive, however, exceeding \$20,000,000, and had a direct influence upon the real-estate market, serving to encourage many, and promote more or less activity. Brokers endeavored, by a variety of reasons, to explain why there had been a falling off in the volume of business while other matters incidental to the trade were in such a promising condition.

The records of the Department of Building are of interest in this connection, as showing a decrease of nearly six hundred permits for the erection of buildings, but an increase of \$3,472,083 in value. In 1883, three thousand three hundred and ten permits were issued for buildings to cost \$16,634,382; while, in 1884, two thousand two hundred and seventeen permits were issued, with an estimated value for buildings of \$20,106,470. In March, 1884, permits were issued for buildings representing a cost of \$4,900,570, which included several large and costly office-buildings in the Board of Trade district, to be completed the following spring, while the permits issued for the corresponding month in 1885, represented a value of but \$1,141,880,—a difference in favor of the preceding year of \$3,758,690 for this one month alone. The value of buildings for the first nine months of 1884 was \$16,887,870, and for the first nine months of 1885, \$13,770,130, showing an increase of ninety three permits issued, and a decrease of \$3,117,740 in value. Of the total amount, \$762,400 was expended for cottages, \$2,681,600 for flats, \$5,133,100 for dwellings, and \$5,193,000 for other buildings. While the building season started in more slowly in 1885 than in 1884, the brokers seemed to see nothing but bright prospects,—increased inquiry for good property, plenty of money seeking investment, and a flourishing market generally.

The following table shows the total annual amounts of sales for fourteen years:

Year.	Amount.
1871, October 9 to December 31.....	\$19,260,641
1872.....	78,183,458
1873.....	78,427,931
1874.....	67,871,662
1875.....	53,149,856
1876.....	42,153,596
1877.....	38,123,291
1878.....	42,126,821
1879.....	38,123,801
1880.....	43,682,922
1881.....	54,859,186
1882.....	65,735,185
1883.....	54,275,989
1884.....	41,668,536
1885.....	47,688,945
Total.....	\$765,331,880

Real-estate statisticians estimated that, during the first year after the fire, loans were made on real-estate to the amount of \$10,000,000. By October 9, 1872, the first anniversary of the fire, \$40,133,600 had been expended in new buildings. No account was taken, in

this estimate, of the hundreds of frame and cheap brick structures that came up like a growth of mushrooms immediately after the great disaster.

The tenth anniversary of the fire showed that the allied real-estate and building interests had kept march at relative distances, as the following statement will show:

Year.	No. of permits.	Feet frontage.	Cost of construction.
1873.....	1,000	42,300	\$25,500,000
1874.....	757	33,065	5,785,541
1875.....	875	55,479	9,775,080
1876.....	1,636	43,222	8,270,300
1877.....	2,698	35,033	9,071,850
1878.....	2,709	31,118	7,419,100
1879.....	1,624	33,000	6,745,000
1880.....	3,868	35,200	9,071,850
1881.....	3,493	40,096	8,832,305
Totals.....	18,760	348,513	\$88,954,825

To the above must be added the \$40,133,600 expended from October 9, 1871, to October 9, 1872, and the amounts expended to the close of 1881, on the Court House, City Hall, and Custom House, which were as follows:

Court House.....	\$2,295,176
City Hall.....	826,674
Custom House.....	4,426,375
Total.....	\$7,548,225

Thus, we have the enormous total of \$136,536,650 expended in the construction of new buildings within the first ten years after the fire; and the estimate is a low one, for the reason that, on account of the license fee, builders in taking out permits are apt to give an under statement, rather than a correct estimate of the cost.

In September and October preceding the fire, there were many extensive real-estate schemes on foot. The most important auction-sale of the year was advertised to take place on Tuesday, October 10, the property to be sold being lots owned by M. C. Stearns at the north-east corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, "on every side of which were being erected the finest buildings in the city," as the bill-read. The sale did not occur, and these fine buildings in process of construction were heaps of smoldering ashes on the day set for the sale.

For several years after the fire, A. J. Averill had in his office a neatly framed trophy, which told an interesting story, and which he proudly exhibited to his friends. It was a note which ran as follows:

"A. J. AVERILL:

"We will give for the Catholic Church property and the Hale property, in all 240 feet on Wabash Avenue, \$425,000.

"F. & L."

The property referred to was the St. Mary's Church site, now occupied by the St. Mary's Block, at the southwest corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue. The note was written by Field & Leiter about two weeks before the fire. On the Saturday preceding the fire, Mr. Averill began the work of raising a subscription among the property owners on Wabash Avenue, in the vicinity of Madison Street, to make up \$55,000, the sum needed to be added to what Field & Leiter were willing to give, in order to complete the purchase of the property. One-third of this amount was raised by Mr. Averill without much effort, several merchants giving \$5,000 each; and in another week the entire amount would have been secured, and Field & Leiter would

have been located at the corner of Madison Street and Wabash Avenue. In 1881, good judges estimated the value of this realty at \$1,500 a front foot, or \$360,000 in all.

Before the fire, Wabash Avenue was a fine residence street, handsome homes extending to Washington Street, and a fine row, tenanted by leading citizens, fronting Dearborn Park on the latter thoroughfare, while the residences on Michigan Avenue extended northward to the same point. Subsequently to the fire, business property on Wabash Avenue advanced from \$300 to \$1,200 a front foot. The residence district was located further south, on Michigan, Indiana, Prairie and Calumet avenues. Residence property on Michigan Avenue steadily appreciated, and in 1881, when the street was turned over to the Park Commissioners and became a boulevard, many sales were made at from \$700 to \$800 a front foot.

The increased price of property to the south and east created the new wholesale district on Market, Wells, Franklin and lower LaSalle streets. The wholesale firms found they could get deeper lots on Franklin Street for \$350 a front foot than on Wabash Avenue for \$1,200 and \$1,500; and when such firms as Field & Leiter, J. V. Farwell & Co., and others located in the new district, it occasioned a rush of wholesale houses that prevented the occupation of this locality by the cheap structures and low resorts with which it had been infested.

The fire made other changes no less noticeable. From forty to fifty thousand more people located on the West Side, and while re-building was in progress on the South Side, West Madison was the main retail street, and the corner of Halsted and Madison streets was considered the great center. Prices of property rapidly advanced, and many permanent improvements were undertaken.

For over a year after the fire, the North Side gave no evidences of recuperation, but the building "boom" finally crossed the river, and business blocks took the places of vacant lots along North Clark Street, and fine residences began to spring up on LaSalle, Dearborn and the cross streets. In 1881, business property was worth from \$500 to \$600 a front foot. It is only necessary to advert to the present magnificence of the select residence district east of Wells Street and north of Superior Street.

The fire of July, 1874, which destroyed one thousand houses and swept clear fifteen blocks, on the South Side, below Van Buren Street, and between South Clark Street and Wabash Avenue, did not have any immediate effect upon the tendency of business to follow lines already marked out, but perhaps it prepared the way for the building operations which, in 1880, began to make the large structures put up in this section immediately after

Walter M. Wood

the fire look less isolated. This fire was a benefit, in that it cleared out a large area of wooden shells, which had been a constant menace to the re-built district. They were replaced by a more durable and less inflammable class of structures along South Clark and State streets and Wabash, Third and Fourth avenues. F. A. Stearns began, the day after the fire, on Thursday, July 16, the erection of the first building in the burned district, a block of six three-story and basement brick

stores, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Jackson Street.

The following table shows the valuation of real-estate and personal property in Chicago from 1871 to 1885, inclusive; and the ratio of increase and total valuation may be learned by reference to tables for previous years, on pages 183, Vol. I., and 572, Vol. II., of this History:

Year.	Real-estate.	Personal property.	Total.
1871.....	\$236,898,650	\$52,847,820	\$289,746,470
1872.....	239,154,890	45,042,440	284,197,330
1873.....	262,969,820	49,103,175	312,072,995
1874.....	258,549,310	45,155,830	303,705,140
1875.....	127,900,975	45,863,271	173,764,246
1876.....	131,222,460	36,815,718	168,037,178
1877.....	116,082,533	32,317,623	148,400,148
1878.....	104,420,053	27,561,375	131,981,436
1879.....	91,152,229	26,817,806	117,970,035
1880.....	89,031,955	28,101,688	117,133,643
1881.....	90,099,045	26,240,401	116,339,446
1882.....	95,880,000	29,478,537	125,358,537
1883.....	101,596,787	31,633,717	133,230,504
1884.....	105,286,987	31,720,537	137,007,524
1885.....	110,554,911	29,403,377	139,958,288

The almost phenomenal growth in the values of Chicago real-estate, may be judged from a few transactions subjoined:

In 1864, a twenty-acre tract in Section 33, Township 39, Range 14, brought \$250 an acre, and a few months afterward sold at the rate of \$10,000 an acre. The sub-divided sixty acres, corner of Reuben Street and Archer Avenue, which sold in 1870 for \$50,000, are now selling at the rate of \$250,000 for the tract.

In 1869, Asahel Pierce bought eighty acres in the neighborhood of Humboldt Park for \$20,000, and, in 1873, was offered \$160,000 for it, which he declined; and sub-dividing it, he realized \$500,000 for his investment. In 1842, Mr. Pierce secured a quarter-section near the same plat for two dollars an acre, which is now worth \$300,000.

In 1869, seventy-five acres in the east one-half of the north-west quarter of Section 2, Township 39, Range 14, was bought for \$208 an acre. In 1872, it sold in lots for \$110,500, and in 1885 was worth \$170,000.

The sub-division running from Loomis to Laffin streets, south of Monroe, comprising eighty acres, was bought in 1869, for \$24,000. In 1881, building lots sold for \$60 a front foot, and are now worth \$100 a foot, making an aggregate value of \$2,500,000 for the tract.

Twenty acres on Central Boulevard, which sold in 1872, for \$50,000, and in 1873, for \$58,000, in 1884, were worth \$100,000.

One hundred acres near the northwest corner of Humboldt Park, which sold in 1873 for \$35,000, are now worth \$75,000.

In 1875, a sale of the "Long John" engine-house lot on La Salle Street, near the Chamber of Commerce, was made by order of the City Council to D. J. Small for \$52,800 and was vetoed by the Mayor. In 1877, the lot was sold to George Watson for \$44,000 cash,—about \$1,000 a front foot,—and it is now worth more than double the amount.

The amount of real-estate transfers since 1873, have been—

1874.....	\$67,871,662
1875.....	53,149,856
1876.....	42,153,596
1877.....	38,123,291
1878.....	42,126,821
1879.....	38,123,891
1880.....	43,682,922
1881.....	54,859,186
1882.....	65,735,185
1883.....	54,275,989
1884.....	41,668,536
1885.....	47,688,945

REAL-ESTATE BOARD.—In 1883, Edmund A. Cummings, William L. Pierce, and William A. Merigold proposed an association of those interested in the protection or promotion of real-estate interests, and it speedily became formulated under the foregoing title.

During 1883-84, Henry C. Morey was president; in 1885, Lyman Baird. The present (1886) officers are as follows: Edmund A. Cummings, president; Bryan Lathrop, vice-president; Edgar M. Snow, secretary; Edward S. Dreyer, treasurer. Its membership already includes most of the leading real-estate men in the city, as will be recognized by this list:

Pleasant Amick, Lyman Baird, W. W. Baird, M. R. Barnard, F. A. Barnes, J. A. Bartlett, George P. Bay, George Birkhoff, Jr., G. M. Bogue, H. B. Bogue, William A. Bond, Charles L. Boyd, F. A. Bragg, W. H. Bryan, C. R. Calkins, F. R. Chandler, P. R. Chandler, Charles C. Chase, A. L. Coe, H. J. Christoph, E. A. Cummings, B. R. De Young, T. G. Dickinson, E. S. Dreyer, F. M. Elliott, D. W. Elred, D. M. Erskine, Jr., J. W. Farnon, James M. Gamble, N. T. Gassette, Samuel Gehr, E. F. Getchell, F. C. Gibbs, L. R. Giddings, R. C. Givens, H. A. Goodrich, E. Goodridge, S. E. Gross, John V. Hair, C. L. Hammond, E. S. Harvey, H. C. Harvey, F. Hatheway, W. Hansbrough, F. A. Henshaw, Henry L. Hill, H. W. Hoyt, A. D. Hyde, R. W. Hyman, Jr., L. Ingledew, W. G. Jackson, B. F. Jacobs, John Johnston, Jr., W. D. Kerfoot, John B. Knight, Bryan Lathrop, J. L. Lombard, D. R. McAuley, John McConnell, J. C. Magill, James M. Marshall, A. B. Mead, D. W. Mitchell, W. A. Merigold, S. M. Moore, H. C. Morey, C. H. Mulliken, R. M. Outhet, S. M. Parish, T. E. Patterson, Benjamin L. Pease, George D. Pease, C. W. Pierce, W. L. Pierce, E. S. Pike, Samuel Polkey, Sartell Prentice, Ernst Prussing, J. R. Putnam, Henry Ricke, Frank Riedler, Godfrey Schmidt, W. L. Schraeder, George A. Searl, E. H. Sheldon, C. P. Silva, E. M. Snow, W. N. Springer, A. J. Stone, D. O. Strong, L. J. Swift, B. W. Thomas, N. Thomasson, W. H. Thompson, T. H. Traver, J. H. Trumbull, H. L. Turner, J. H. Van Vlissingen, F. C. Vierling, E. C. Ware, G. L. Warner, B. F. Weber, S. Wilder, James Wilmott, J. A. Wilson, E. W. Zander.

Its transactions, in sales alone, counting two parties to each transfer, has reached \$80,000,000 a year. An enthusiastic member and worker anticipates the time when real-estate exchanges, under the fostering care and through the operations of the Board, will amount to millions of dollars in a day. Real-estate interests, in all their details, are taken cognizance of, such as abstracts, transfers, rentals, protection of property in the form of improvements, etc. It is endeavoring to reduce the cost of abstracts and to simplify transfers, and has taken the lead in the effort for revenue reform in Illinois.

Shortly after its organization, the Board began to hold annual re-unions and banquets, which were occasions of great social enjoyment and of importance in a material sense to interests of the members. The first banquet was held in February, 1884, and each succeeding one was more replete in interest to those in attendance. The most notable gathering was that of Thursday evening, February 4, 1886, at the Palmer House; at which over two hundred gentlemen real-estate dealers and their guests sat down to the festive spread. Nearly all the more important real-estate men were present, and among the number were gray-haired men who had seen Chicago attain a magic growth out of the swamp and prairie, until the valuation of its lands and buildings reached far into the hundreds of millions of dollars, and representatives of the younger generation of dealers who have adopted real-estate speculation as a permanent business and hope to see the field of their operations make as wonderful strides in the future as in the past. The decorations were characteristic of the city and suggestive of the occasion. There were floral representations of the first hotel ever erected in Chicago, the old "Bull's Inn"; Fort Dearborn, and the "Vacant Lot," of course bearing the familiar legend "For Sale." The menu, too, was indicative of the pursuit of the banqueters, and the cover was artistic in design and wonderfully well executed showing the "Beautiful Country Residence," a house founded on submerged

land, swimming in a waste of waters, representing a swamp—the beginning of Chicago—emerging from which was a mighty bullfrog, with eyes bulging with wonder at the strange legend: "These premises will be occupied by a first-class thirty-six story, fire-proof, building, for office and store purposes," and a significant margin to the whole was a rent-roll, the perspective of which extended into the millions.

The invited guests present represented the capital and invested wealth of the city. The president of the Board and chairman of the feast, Edmund A. Cummings, welcomed the assembly.

Appropriate toasts were fittingly responded to by Thomas B. Bryan, Willis G. Jackson, W. W. Baird, Ferd. W. Peck, Mayor Carter H. Harrison, General I. N. Stiles, Norman T. Gassette and Rev. G. C. Lorimer.

CHARLES HENRY MULLIKEN, who, since 1874, has been prominently and actively identified among Chicago's leading real-estate dealers, was born at Hallowell, Maine, on March 18, 1831. His father, John Mulliken, was a merchant of that place, but removed with his family to Augusta when Charles was quite young, and there he was reared and educated until he had attained his eighteenth year. He then went to Boston, where he secured a situation in a merchandise broker's office, in which he spent three years. Returning to Augusta, he started in business on his own account, as a member of the firm of Davis & Mulliken, and was thus engaged for seven years. His next venture was in the Southern commission trade, founding the house of Means & Mulliken, with headquarters at Boston. They established a line of packets between that city and Indianola, Texas, having also a store at San Antonio, where a brother of Mr. Mulliken was located in charge. The firm did a thriving and prosperous trade until the breaking out of the late Civil War, which brought, as a rule, speedy ruin upon all Northern men who had business enterprises in the South. Their stock of goods, valued at nearly \$50,000, was seized by the Confederate government and confiscated. Mr. Means, on hearing of the calamity which had befallen them, went South to see what could be done toward retrieving their losses. He was at once arrested at San Antonio, and sent to Matamoras under a guard, where he escaped to Mexico, and afterward got to New Orleans, whence, by the help of General Butler, he came North. Their losses amounted to about \$50,000, and as Mr. Mulliken had his all invested in the enterprise, this misfortune of course left him a ruined and penniless man. At the same time too his health failed him, which for some years compelled him to retire from anything like an active business life. The sudden and disastrous termination of his business affairs, also, left him deeply in debt, but these obligations he afterward liquidated by paying one hundred cents on the dollar to his creditors. He then made up his mind to come West, and, in August, 1865, came to this city which has since been his home. Here he first entered the employ of Page & Sprague, wholesale dealers in paints, oils and glass, on Dearborn Street, as confidential man. He continued with them until 1872, meantime losing all he had in the fire. He then became cashier in a savings bank until 1874, when he entered the real-estate business, in which he has remained until the present time. Mr. Mulliken is an elder and active member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. He is particularly active in mission work, and is assistant superintendent of the Howe-street Mission, with a Sunday-school numbering six hundred, and a very prosperous industrial school attached. He is also a member of the Citizens' Association, Chicago Club, Union Club, Real-Estate Board, and is on the Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Social Union. As a real-estate dealer Mr. Mulliken has from the first taken a leading position and, since 1874, has been connected with many of the important changes in Chicago realty. Mr. Mulliken married, on December 3, 1851, Miss Sarah E. Hallett. They have had four children. One is now living; A. Henry Mulliken, of the firm of Pettibone & Mulliken, dealers in railway supplies, in this city.

FRANK C. VIERLING has been in Chicago twenty-nine years, fourteen of which he has been engaged in the real-estate business. His predilection for this business may have received a bias from the vocation he pursued while attending the High School—collecting bills for lawyers and doctors, from the proceeds of which collections he paid his expenses while a student. Immediately after leaving school, in 1870, he opened an office and furnished it by means of the commission derived from its first sale—a two-story frame-house on Dearborn Street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. The office was not furnished in a style of lavish expenditure; an eight-dollar desk, some second-hand chairs, at seventy-five cents apiece, and some matting that cost about seventeen dollars, comprising the outfit. But in this office he laid the foundation for decided prominence in his chosen profession. In 1875, the City

Council appointed Mr. Vierling as appraiser of the school-fund property, at which time the valuation of the property was increased by the appraisal of \$169,000, and upon which basis rents were promptly paid. In July, 1877, business being dull in real-estate, Mr. Vierling opened a packing-house on Twelfth Street, near State, still retaining his real-estate business. He conducted his packing-house for two years and was then bought out, in the fall of 1879, by the Western Indiana Railroad, on Twelfth Street, and by the Grand Trunk Railroad, on State Street. In the course of their transactions with Mr. Vierling, the Western Indiana Railroad conceived such a favorable impression of him that the directors appointed him their agent, for the railroad, to buy and sell real-estate. This position he occupied from October 1, 1879, to August 1, 1883, and averaged purchases for that road of property amounting to about one million dollars per annum. From the time Mr. Vierling entered the business, he made a specialty of the collection of rents and the renting of buildings, and had a large list of both classes of business. In this branch, in 1882, he made large transactions for the National Life of the United States of America, of Washington, D. C., renting the Hale, National Life, City National Bank, and Fidelity buildings, as well as their various large properties on Jackson Street. From this brief resumé, it will be understood that Mr. Vierling has been very successful in his business, not alone for himself but for those whose interests he has watched and guarded.

GUSTAVUS ANDERSON, known as Gust Anderson, is the only exclusive Scandinavian real-estate dealer in the city; and not alone pays especial attention to that class of National customers, but also devotes all his commercial ability to the transaction of their real-estate business, and thus is enabled to give more time and attention to this matter than others who have a multitude of varied demands upon their time. He maintains a flourishing trade and does a great deal in the sale of suburban property, especially in Evanston and the northern suburbs; at Evanston he recently sold twelve lots in one day. He has lived in Chicago for sixteen years, and has been in the general real-estate business since September 1, 1883. Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden, on November 3, 1847, and, after receiving a good education, learned the trade of book-binder at Stockholm. He emigrated to America in 1868, locating in Chicago on the third day of May of that year. For some years he was employed at his trade in various large establishments, including the well-known houses of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., J. M. W. Jones & Co., and was also for a time in New York City. On September 20, 1880, he embarked in business, in partnership with C. F. W. Hellberg, with whom he continued until January 1, 1881, when he bought out his partner's interest, and carried on the business alone, building up a large and extensive trade. On July 1, 1882, he associated with him M. and H. D. Hansen, establishing the well-known firm of book-binders, Anderson, Hansen & Co. Mr. Anderson sold out his interest in the concern, and engaged in the real-estate business. He is an active, enterprising man, and has won an enviable reputation for business capacity, integrity, and close attention to the interests of his clients. He is extending his trade rapidly, strict honesty being his motto. For the past sixteen years, Mr. Anderson has been actively identified with the Swedish Methodist Church.

WILLIAM D. BABBITT, the retired real-estate dealer, was born in Honeyoye, Ontario Co., N. Y., on February 23, 1824. He is a son of Osmond Babbitt, of Taunton, Mass. He was educated at the common schools of Ontario County, and when quite young assumed the position of financial agent for the Anti-Slavery Association of New York, and labored for the same with such men as Garrett Smith, William L. Champlain, William Goodell, and others. In 1850, he moved to Moline, Ill., and followed mercantile pursuits for four years, when he located at Minneapolis, Minn., which was at that time a portion of the Government reservation. He remained there in the real-estate business until 1864, when he came to Chicago, and engaged in the insurance business with the United States and Continental Life Insurance companies, with which he continued some years, and then returned to the real-estate business. He was married, at Glen Haven, N. Y., on January 30, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Holt, the daughter of Rev. F. Holt of Bloomfield, Maine, and has four children,—George A., Edward H., Grace E. and Ella C. Mr. Babbitt's efforts in the interests of anti-slavery brought him into prominence in the Northwest prior to the Rebellion, especially during 1859-60. Mrs. Babbitt has been identified with the Girls' Industrial School at Evanston, as a member of the executive committee, in the interest of which she has labored for a number of years.

B. R. DE YOUNG & Co.—This firm is composed of B. R. De Young and John Farnon, who control a real-estate and loan agency, and are among the most energetic and pushing of that branch of Chicago's business men. Although they have only been established in the city since 1878, they have already transacted some of the largest real-estate trades and sales and negotiated many heavy and safe loans. It is an infallible rule that those who

pay strict attention to their business and carefully watch the interests of their customers are sure to succeed, and B. R. De Young & Co. are merely an exemplification of the truth of this statement, the constant augmentation of their deals manifesting the appreciation of the public for their method of transacting business.

B. R. De Young is a native of New York City, having been born there in 1843. He was reared in Philadelphia, Penn., where he was employed in the printing business at the outbreak of the War. Although in the City of Brotherly Love, he deemed it his duty to enlist for the Union, and did so on August 3, 1862, in Co. "C," 114th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, participating in all the battles in which the regiment was engaged, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and receiving several promotions. He served with that regiment until it was mustered out of service in June, 1865. He came to Chicago in that year, and became connected with the fire and life insurance business, being correspondent in the office of the Travelers' of Hartford, Conn., cashier for six years with the Chicago agency of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and several years local agent for the New York Life Insurance Company. In 1877, he organized the 6th regiment, Illinois National Guard and was captain of Co. "A." In October, 1878, he was elected major, and resigned in 1881. He is now a member of Post No. 28, G. A. R., also of the Union Veteran Club and of the Western Union League, and is an active worker in the republican party. Mr. De Young has been recently mentioned, in connection with an elective office of trust and responsibility in the municipal government, on the ticket of that party.

BELDEN F. CULVER was born in the State of New York, in 1829. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated with the class of 1852. Coming to this city in 1855, he was one of two who established the grain commission firm of Culver & Co., which consisted of his brother Charles E. Culver and himself. The commission house is still in existence, of which his brother Charles is now the senior member. Belden F. Culver continued in the commission business for fifteen years, but in 1870 he retired. He joined the Board of Trade, in 1855, of which he was an honored member for twenty-four years. Upon retiring from the commission house which he had established, he at once engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has continued and is still engaged. Mr. Culver's life has been an active one, crowded full of important events, and though he has met with some reverses and losses, he to-day stands high in the estimation of the people of Chicago, who have known him for so many years as one of the pioneers who have, by the use of their wealth and their own personal efforts, made Chicago the great metropolis of the prairies. Mr. Culver is fully worthy of the honor and high esteem in which he is held by the thousands who know him. He was for several years president of the Lincoln Park Board; also president of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake View for two years. He held the office of State Warehouse registrar for three years. On December 31, 1860, he was married to Miss Julia D. Barry, of Chicago.

A. J. COOPER was born at Burlington, Iowa, on December 20, 1837. He was reared in his native place, and during his youth attended the common schools. At the age of twenty, he went to Cincinnati, where shortly afterward he commenced handling real-estate on a small scale. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Cooper was the owner of a steamboat plying on the Mississippi River. This, the Government bought of him, and he immediately purchased two more steamers, and subsequently another. During the War he ran the three boats on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Red River in Arkansas, and carried on a general transportation business, principally engaged in delivering supplies to troops. During those years he also opened general merchandising stores at Nashville, Little Rock and Memphis, and was purveyor for the Seventh Army Corps at Little Rock. After the War had closed, he disposed of his large interests in the States, and, owing to the decline of his health, which was entailed by his arduous toil in the service, went to Mexico, where he resided until 1868. As with most men, Mr. Cooper met with misfortune financially, and on locating in Chicago, in the summer of 1868, had not too great an abundance of the world's goods. But being a man of keen perceptions and great energy, he quickly foresaw the great opportunities for enriching himself by investing in real-estate. His first ventures were in accordance with his means, but his judgment was such that what he bought he again sold at a handsome profit. Thus, by persistent effort, combined with sound judgment, he has succeeded in accumulating much property that returns a handsome revenue. He now confines himself to the handling of large tracts of real-estate and business blocks. He has made some of the largest sales in the city, all on private account, and among them may be mentioned the transfer of the Dore Building, the Arcade, the Burlington Warehouse and the Langham Hotel, recently burned, besides hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of acre-property, located

in the city and the adjoining suburbs. During the years of 1882-83-84, the real-estate history of the city was illustrated by the erection of one of the handsomest buildings ever built in Chicago, and whose architectural beauty, stability and elegance enabled it to vie with any edifices constructed for business purposes in the world. Such a typically handsome structure is the Adams Express Building, near the southeast corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets. This was erected by A. J. Cooper and James D. Carson. In 1855, Mr. Cooper, in company with Stephen D. Hatch, of New York, commenced the construction of a ten-story, fire-proof building on the corner of Fourth and Olive streets, in St. Louis, Mo. Thus will Chicago largely contribute to the real-estate interests of St. Louis, the expenditure necessitating the use of a half-million of dollars. Mr. Cooper is a typical Western man; full of energy, replete with the keen, quick appreciation of the salient points of a proffered transaction, possessed of indomitable perseverance—it is such men that most contribute to the welfare and prosperity of a city. Mr. Cooper was married, on September 14, 1881, to Miss Annie Abercrombie, of Chicago. He is a member of the Washington Park Club.

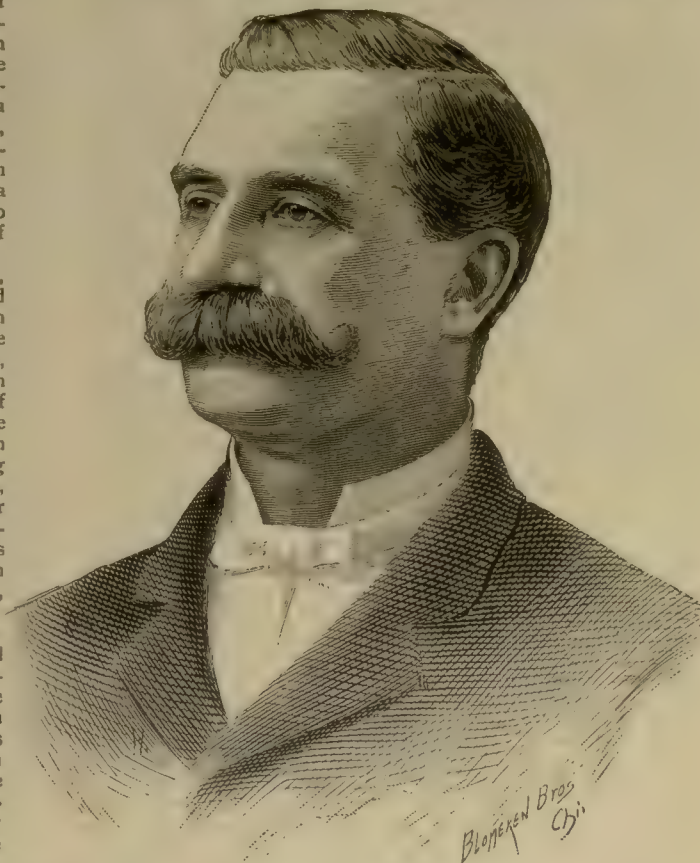
CHARLES J. SHIELDS was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1841. He was partially educated in his native place, and left Germany in 1857, coming to Cleveland, Ohio. He soon went to Oberlin, in that State, and entered the college, where he engaged in his studies until the breaking out of the War, when he received a first lieutenant's commission in the 106th Ohio Volunteers. He remained in the Army till the close of the War, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. He spent some time after the War in travel, finally locating in Chicago, in 1868, and engaging in the drug trade. Giving up that branch of business, he embarked in fire insurance, which he continued up to the time of the fire of 1871. After the fire he engaged in the real-estate business and has continued in the same, mainly engrossed at present in managing his own property. He was married in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1865, to Miss Mary Boyer, and has three children,—Nelson, Julia and Lillie.

P. E. STANLEY is a prominent operator in the real-estate loan and tax business. He is a native of Toledo, Ohio, and was reared at London, Ontario, coming to Chicago on December 29, 1873. He subsequently became employed in the office of the treasurer of Cook County—H. B. Miller—with whom he remained for one year and was afterward two years with his successor, Louis C. Huck. In 1877, he embarked in business as a tax-agent, etc., and, in 1881, added thereto the real-estate and loan departments; he has built up a large interest in these various branches, and can negotiate loans of any magnitude. Mr. Stanley was one of the originators of the Chicago Opera House Company.

SAMUEL E. GROSS commenced the real-estate business in 1867, in Chicago; and, after an experience of twelve years, determined on inaugurating the plan of purchasing large pieces of property, subdividing them, and erecting neat and commodious dwellings thereon, which could be sold to persons of moderate means upon monthly payments. In this, Mr. Gross has been eminently successful, hundreds of houses having been built and sold by him within the last two years. He does not claim to be a philanthropist exclusively, but has elaborated a system whereby good profits accrue to the inventor, and the person possessed of moderate means can secure a domicile that would be impracticable to him under ordinary circumstances. Mr. Gross was born near Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Penn., in November, 1843. When he was quite young, his parents moved to Bureau County, Ill., where he spent the greater part of his youth, returning East to complete his education. In 1863, he enlisted as a private in the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and shortly thereafter was promoted to the rank of captain of Co. "K" of that regiment, at the age of nineteen, being one of the youngest captains in the volunteer service. He served until the close of the War, and after being mustered out came to Chicago and commenced the study of the law, which he continued until he entered the real-estate business in 1867. The distinction that Mr. Gross gained in military life, he has achieved in business, and, although a young man, is acknowledged to be one of the most energetic of the real-estate fraternity.

CHARLES HARPEL, an old and influential resident of Chicago, commenced dealing in real-estate about 1879, exclusively on his own account; and, while not as actively identified with this business as some others, yet he has been engaged in many important transactions, notably the sale and transfer of large portions of real-estate on the North Side. At the present time, Mr. Harpel has practically retired from active participation in real-estate business, devoting the greater portion of his time to the management of his private affairs. He has been an inhabitant of this city since early in the "forties," and has been an eye-witness of its growth from a small town to the metropolis of the West.

THOMAS BURROWS, capitalist, deceased, was born in the north of Ireland, on March 16, 1826, and was the son of Thomas and Anna (Calvert) Burrows. He spent his boyhood at home, and at the age of twenty-two years, having in the meantime acquired a liberal education, came to this country, landing at New York. Without friends or money, he resolutely went to work to lay the foundation of his fortune. With the assistance of a friend, he was able to take a contract to build a small house, from the sale of



Thomas Burrows

which he realized considerable profit. With the rare judgment which marked his career as a practical and sagacious business man, he foresaw handsome returns from improved real-estate, and he continued that business. Success attended every investment, and a few years' work placed a competency in his hands. In 1872, he came to this city with the view of investing some capital in realty; and as soon as the future of Chicago was a certainty, upon its recovery from the great fire of 1871, he purchased more extensively and erected many valuable buildings. During the last ten years of his life he retired from active business and devoted his entire attention to his own interests. Mr. Burrows was a devout worshiper, an Episcopalian, as was his father, and was a member of St. James's Church. He was a man of high principles, unswerving integrity in all affairs of life, and, withal, of rare generosity and benevolence. He contributed largely and took an active part in the welfare of various benevolent and charitable organizations of our city, and made their success a matter of personal interest. A man of the kindest heart and noblest impulses, he was always ready to do good, and his many kindnesses won him an unusually large circle of warm and sympathetic friends. Mr. Burrows departed this life on August 26, 1884.

Mrs. Thomas Burrows, his widow, is widely known as an active philanthropist, and a lady of extraordinary executive ability, culture and accomplishments. The Chicago Training School for Nurses, the Woman's Art Exchange, and the Woman's Club are greatly indebted to her for efforts in their behalf.

JAMES B. GOODMAN established his real-estate office in 1868, since which time the transactions made by him have amounted to millions of dollars. A large portion of the land occupied by the vast packing-houses at the Union Stock-Yards was sold by Mr. Goodman, and he has disposed of an immense quantity of property west of Garfield Park and of the North-Western Railway car-

shops. Mr. Goodman stated that his firm made no specialty of any particular class of real-estate, but circumstances had forced it to attend largely to property in the West Division and in the Town of Lake—the circumstances, it may be remarked, being the opportunities for achieving large trades with correspondingly large remuneration. The firm at present is James B. Goodman & Co., and comprises Mr. Goodman and M. A. Farr. Their personal capital is largely invested in timber lands in Wisconsin, and they have handled large quantities of farming lands in Kansas and Iowa, and, in fact, all over the country. The firm is enterprising, yet conservative, and is known for the safety of its investments and the uprightness of its transactions; the pleasure derived from business intercourse with courteous gentlemen being enhanced by the fact that the interests of the client are intrusted to competent and careful direction. Mr. Goodman has been a resident of Chicago since 1867, and has, together with his other business, been identified with the lumber business, having been a member of the firm of Sawyer, Goodman & Co. since 1877, also was a member of the firm of Goodman, Bogue & Co.

GEORGE A. SPRINGER was born at Hollowell, Me., on May 15, 1815. At the age of eighteen he left home and began life for himself. In 1836, he went to Bermuda, where he spent one year, but, not liking it, returned to New York, and entered the service of the Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society as clerk. In 1838, he came West and taught school for a year and a half in Dearborn County, Ind., and in Boone County, Ky. In 1840, he went to Cairo, Ill., expecting to make it his home, but found it under the waters of a great flood, and went on to St. Louis. After this he spent some time in travel, visiting Prairie du Chien, Wis., Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri. He was taken sick in Keokuk, Iowa, and, being homesick as well, started for Boone County, Ky., but reaching St. Louis made up his mind to stay. Forming a partnership with a Canadian by the name of Starms, they went into the retail grocery trade on the levee in a small way. They did a prosperous and growing business, which finally developed into a fine wholesale trade, but in 1843 they were burned out. Resuming business, however, in 1844, they were joined by one Captain William P. La Moth, and built the first successful passenger steamer that ran between St. Louis and Alton. She was called the "Luella," and had no successful competitor for three years. During this time the great flood of 1844 came, and the boat made money rapidly for a couple of months as the only ferry between St. Louis and the east shore. The steamboat business offering a brilliant future, Starms & Springer disposed of their grocery business, and bought another steamer, the "Mendota," which they put in the passenger and freight traffic between St. Louis and Cairo. They had in the meantime parted company with Captain La Moth and sold him the "Luella," but immediately replaced her with another fine boat called the "Clarmont," with which they completed a semi-weekly line between St. Louis and Cairo. In the spring of 1848, they came to Chicago. The real-estate business here at that time being very promising, the partners engaged in it at once. They were successful, but Mr. Starms was seized with the California gold fever in 1849, and went to the coast. He returned in 1852, and sold out his interest to Mr. Springer and Colonel J. L. James, who formed a co-partnership and did business as James & Springer until 1870 when they dissolved. H. C. Morey, during these years, was in their office and received his business education there, and after Colonel James withdrew, Mr. Springer took him into partnership. They remained together but one year, when Mr. Morey gave place to F. W. Springer, the nephew of George A. Springer. In two years more they dissolved, and Mr. Springer has done business in that line principally alone ever since. The fire of 1871 destroyed about \$50,000 worth of Mr. Springer's property, on which he received but \$15,000 insurance. Mr. Springer has been married three times. His first wife was Anne Gray, of Gardiner, Me.; they had five children, two of whom are now living. His second wife was Miss Nena Arvilla Green, a native of Orleans County, N. Y., and second cousin to Horace Greeley. His present wife was Carrie C. Pierce, of Watertown, Wis. By the last marriage there have been nine children. Mr. Springer is a member of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

COLONEL JOSIAH L. JAMES was an Eastern man. He went into the hardware business in New York City, in 1830, remaining so engaged about ten years. He then moved to Tremont, Sangamon Co., Ill. In 1848, he entered into a partnership with Mr. Hammond, a lumber-dealer of St. Louis, and, in the same year, upon the opening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, came to Chicago as a representative of that firm, for the purpose of starting a house in the latter city as James & Hammond. He opened a lumber-yard on the corner of Adams and Canal streets. His trade was considerable for a number of years, especially in shingles. The partnership of James & Hammond lasted five years, when it was dissolved, and Colonel James entered into partnership with J.

H. Pearson, and remained with him one year. After this he formed a partnership with Mr. Hannah (brother of Perry Hannah) and Mr. Rockwell, remaining with this firm until 1856 or 1857. He then formed a partnership with George A. Springer, under the firm name of James & Springer, and dealt in real-estate. They afterward dissolved partnership and each continued in the real-estate business on his own account. Mr. James died in 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-four.

S. B. LINGLE is one of the energetic real-estate men of Chicago, and has been identified with that portion of its business interests since 1872. He makes a specialty of the property near the junction of Michigan Boulevard and Twenty-second Street, in the disposition of which property he is meeting with great success. He also sells very largely in the southern suburban district, in the vicinity of Forty-fifth Street, in the towns of Lake and Hyde Park. He came to this city in 1867, and has been associated with real-estate interests since that time.

ABRAM H. COVERT.—Among the few remaining pioneers who stood by the cradle of this pre-ent great city, and whose enterprise and personal character laid the firm foundations upon which they and others have builded so grandly, and who are at the present time actively engaged in business, the name of Abram H. Covert stands prominent, and merits more than passing notice in this connection. Mr. Covert was born in New York State, in 1821. His boyhood, up to the age of fourteen, was spent upon the farm and attending district school. In 1835, he and his brother-in-law emigrated to Michigan, settling in Owosso, and four years later they moved to Grand Rapids, where his brother-in-law was extensively interested in the mercantile and steamboat transportation business. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, gaining a thorough business education in his brother-in-law's extensive establishment. Upon arriving at his majority, he engaged in the lumber business for himself at Muskegon, Mich., which he carried on until the spring of 1845, when he came to Chicago, embarking in the same line of trade here, connecting with it the vessel transportation interest. These he carried on extensively until 1860, when he disposed of his lumber interests, but continued his vessel transportation lines until 1868, when he also disposed of his vessels and retired from the business in which he had been so actively engaged for nearly thirty years. Very soon after he engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has continued ever since, and has made of it a success. His losses in the great fire of 1871 were quite heavy. He was married in Chicago, in 1859, to Miss Ellen Todd; they have three children. During his long life Mr. Covert has been unpretentious in manner, but has, in the midst of his marked success, prominently shown those traits of character which endear men to their friends and neighbors—modesty, fidelity to friendships, and consideration of the feelings and rights of others. In his private life he has been exemplary, and, as he looks back upon his useful career and considers the esteem in which he is held, his life must appear eminently satisfactory to him.

A. S. MALTMAN, of the firm of A. S. Maltman & Co., was born at Glasgow, Scotland, on January 5, 1837. He came to Chicago in 1865, and engaged in the commission business in the firm of Wilcox & Maltman, which continued until 1869, when Mr. Wilcox retired. Subsequently Mr. Maltman continued business under his own name until 1874, when the existing firm of A. S. Maltman & Co. was formed; the present business being principally real-estate and financial agency, wherein the firm is very successful. Mr. Maltman is eulogistic of Chicago real-estate, its present cheapness and its future prospects, and deems no investment more eligible and steadily remunerative.

WILLIS DRUMMOND, Jr., real estate dealer, was born at Guttenburg, Clayton Co., Iowa, in 1853. He was reared in McGregor, Iowa, and received a common school education. In 1871, he was appointed to a position in the General Land Office, at Washington, D. C., where he remained for nine years. During the last four years of the time he was chief of the Railway Land-Grant Division. In the spring of 1880, he resigned to become land commissioner of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. On January 1, 1883, he resigned, came to Chicago and opened an office for the purchase and sale of Western lands. He also makes a specialty of attending to land cases before the Department at Washington and its several branches and land offices, for which his experience there peculiarly fits him. Mr. Drummond was married on January 1, 1873, to Miss Ella Cotton, daughter of the Hon. A. R. Cotton, member of Congress for several years from the Lyons District, Iowa. He has three children,—Minnie Louise, Besse Jean and Noble.

ASA D. HYDE, engaged in the real-estate and renting business, is one of the best illustrations to be found among the business men of Chicago of the power of indomitable will and perseverance to conquer adverse circumstances and enable a man to cheerfully and faithfully perform his duties whatever fortune betide

him. Though born near Montreal, Canada, on September 16, 1826, he comes of good New England ancestry on both sides. His mother was Eunice Sawyer, daughter of Captain Sawyer, of Vermont, an old Revolutionary hero. His father was Alexander Hyde, also a native of the Green Mountain State, who moved with his wife into Canada about the year 1800. He first settled near Montreal, and some years later—when Asa was six years old—he moved his family into the unbroken forest, ten miles from London, in the town of Oxford, to clear off a farm and make a home. The woods did not frighten those sturdy Vermonters, but when Asa was fourteen years old his father was taken sick and, after three years of suffering, died at the age of sixty-three, leaving \$800 of indebtedness, the little farm not paid for and not yet cleared of timber. Upon the sickness of his father the boy became the man, and by the time he was twenty-one he had canceled his father's debts, paid for the farm and had the deed of it, besides caring for his widowed mother and two sisters. In 1848, he came to Chicago to seek his fortune; not, however, succeeding to his liking, he returned, after two and a half years, to his Canadian home and the little farm. There he remained until 1855, when he rented the farm and returned to Chicago to stay. In 1861, he began the manufacture of lard oil, in which he prospered and laid up money, but the great fire came and \$50,000 went up in smoke. He rallied, and with great skill and determination proceeded to repair his fortunes, when the fire of 1874 swept away every vestige of his property. In 1872, he began to deal in real-estate, and finding himself bare-handed and at the bottom in 1874, he turned his attention more completely into that channel and has made it his sole business ever since. After the fire, although himself nearly a ruined man, he took charge of the distribution of supplies in the household store and furniture department of the Relief and Aid Society, and rendered most efficient help in the good but arduous work. When only thirteen years old (in 1839), Mr. Hyde became a member of the Methodist Church, in Canada. He was always particularly active in church and Sunday-school work, and has repeatedly held every office in the societies where he has belonged, except that of preacher-in-charge. He is now a member of the Wabash Avenue Church. He is also a member of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A.F. & A.M. On December 16, 1857, Mr. Hyde married Miss Eliza Vaughn. Having no children of his own, he adopted three girls,—Martha Washington Lee, in New York, in 1865; Hattie, in 1869; and Fannie, in 1884. The first two are happily married and settled in life. This fact is mentioned as giving an unerring index to the character of the man whose sketch is here written.

GEORGE W. COOPER, an extensive dealer in real-estate, bonds, and mortgages, was born at New Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1828. His parents removed to Clifton Park, Saratoga County, soon after his birth, and there George W. Cooper was brought up. When only a lad he became interested in a saddlery and harness establishment, and also in a hotel in that place. He aided in carrying on these enterprises until 1854, when, catching the Western fever, he came to Illinois and settled in the town of Polo, Ogle County. He there carried on an extensive mercantile business, in the line of farming implements, machinery, harnesses, etc., for nineteen years. He also invested largely in real-estate, building extensively. He moved to Chicago in the fall of 1873, and has since been engaged in his present business, never having had a partner. In 1851, Mr. Cooper was married to Miss Mary M. Briggs, of Utica, Oneida, Co., N. Y. They have four children, three boys, and a daughter, Kate. The eldest son, Charles, resides at Portland, Oregon, and is agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad & Express Company at that place. Another son, Burt, is in the wholesale house of Marshall Field, of this city, and the youngest, his father's namesake, is at school.

J. S. RANNEY & Co.—This firm comprises John S. Ranney and was established in 1880. It transacts a general real-estate business, but makes a specialty of ranches, cattle-ranches and timber-lands. At the time of writing, J. S. Ranney & Co. have two large negotiations in course of completion; one of a large stock and cattle-ranch in Oregon valued at about \$1,000,000, and another cattle-ranch and range in Colorado, whose value is about \$1,100,000, also a horse-ranch in Colorado of the value of \$800,000. The firm has had large experience, and is doing a thriving business and constantly augmenting its list of clients.

J. S. Ranney was born at Batavia, N. Y., in 1844. He was educated at Cary College, N. Y., and moved to Charlotte, Mich., in 1859, where he was employed in the drug business. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a member of the band of the 2d Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, and served with that regiment nearly two years, being mustered out in 1863, on account of sickness. After his return to Charlotte, Mich., he was, in 1864, appointed accountant to Emil Anneke, auditor-general of the State of Michigan, which position he occupied about eighteen months. In October, 1865, he engaged in the drug business at St. John's,

Clinton Co., Mich., which business he disposed of to come to Chicago. He came here in 1869, and became a member of the Board of Trade during the same year, following the grain commission business as a member of the firm of Harper, Ranney & Co. up to the time of the fire of 1871, and subsequently thereto as the principal of the firm of J. S. Ranney & Co. for some five years. He embarked in the real-estate and building business in 1876, and always has operated in land more or less in connection with the other business wherein he has been engaged. He is a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T., and of course of the subordinate bodies; he is also a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R.

JULIUS C. D. ROSS, a well-known real estate agent, was born at Holstein, Germany, on November 7, 1849. In the public schools of his native place, he began and completed his education. At the age of fifteen he was employed by a rectifier of spirits, at Holstein. The business in which he was engaged not proving congenial, he began to consider the advisability of tempting fortune in the New World, and at the age of eighteen he emigrated to this country. On locating in Chicago he turned his attention to house, sign and carriage painting, an industry in which he met with considerable success during the sixteen years that he followed it. Acquiring the ownership of considerable property, which necessitated much of his attention, he eventually concluded to retire from his trade as a painter and open an office devoted to a general real-estate and insurance business. Accordingly, in January, 1885, he established himself at his present location. To the buying, selling and insuring of property, in connection with the loaning of money, he confines his attention. Mr. Ross is a gentleman of exceptional business ability, who has imbibed, during his residence here, the characteristics of the thorough Chicagoan. With all matters appertaining to the real-estate interests of the city, he is thoroughly conversant. On November 26, 1875, in this city, he was married to Mrs. Marguerite Berlin.

GODFREY SCHMID was born at Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on March 5, 1853. His parents were George and Carolina (Melecker) Schmid, natives of Bavaria, who came to America in 1850. The elder Schmid was a contractor and builder and settled in Chicago in 1855. He accumulated a fine property which was all swept away by the great fire and left him to begin life anew. Godfrey Schmid was carefully educated and reared in this city. In 1865, he entered Dyhrenfurth's College, from which he graduated in 1869. Shortly afterward he began the study of law with Nissen & Barnum—the latter of whom became judge of the Circuit Court,—but was compelled to abandon it for a time on account of an attack of pleurisy, which made him an invalid for four years. During this time he travelled South for his health, and afterward engaged in business with his father, who at that time was handling Georgia yellow pine in this market. In 1880, he entered into partnership with B. F. Weber in the real-estate business, under the firm name of Weber & Schmid. This firm continued until February, 1884, when it was dissolved and Mr. Schmid remained alone. He makes a specialty of North Side property, both vacant and improved. He is an active member of the Real-Estate Board and a shrewd and successful dealer. On October 2, 1878, Mr. Schmid was married to Miss Bertha J. Fontaine, of Toledo, Ohio, and has had two children: George Fontaine and Louis Godfrey. Though genial and sociable in his disposition, Mr. Schmid has avoided so-called social clubs, and only belongs to one society of any kind, and that is a mutual benefit insurance society of this city, the Bon Accord Council, No. 450, of the Royal Arcanum.

WESLEY MORRILL was born at Starksborough, Vt., in 1821, and obtained his education at the academies of Poultney and Williston, of that State. He was first employed by John Liscum, a merchant at Huntington, with whom he afterward started a branch store at Starksborough, and was in partnership with him in general merchandising for about one year; when he disposed of his interest and went to Brandon, Vt. There he purchased an interest in the jewelry establishment of Philander B. Hatch, which he subsequently sold, and went into general merchandising again as clerk with his former partner, Mr. Liscum, who had also moved to Brandon. Mr. Morrill subsequently bought out Mr. Liscum, and this stock he sold afterward to his brother, Charles Morrill, and Philip Olin. At the death of Mr. Hatch, with whom he had formerly been engaged, he was appointed administrator of his estate, which was large and demanded the most of his time and attention; but, after getting it into good running order, he formed a partnership with G. N. Briggs, a son of Hon. E. M. Briggs, an eminent lawyer of Vermont, who had purchased the stock of the Hatch estate, and engaged in the jewelry business. He afterward purchased the interest of Mr. Briggs, but ultimately sold out to Mr. Kingsley and purchased a hardware and tin store, in which enterprise he continued until 1868, when he disposed of it and came West, in 1870, with his family, making Chicago his home. He entered into the real-estate business at once and, in 1870, purchased, with three other gentlemen, four hundred acres of land in South Chicago, now known as the

Iron Workers' Addition, for which they were to pay \$100,000, paying \$10,000 down and having long time on the balance. This property at the present time is worth nearly, if not quite, \$2,000,000, illustrating the increase in value in about fifteen years. In overconfidence in the honesty of humanity, after paying \$5,000, Mr. Morrill was denied the rights of title and interest in this property, which was not fully determined until a decision was reached in the Supreme Court. Before the fire, and while the property was only recently transferred to these four purchasers, they were offered \$50,000 bonus for their purchase. Mr. Morrill now does a general real-estate business. He was married at Brandon, Vt., in 1846, to Miss Helen M. Kingsley, and has three children living,—Jane E., John W., and Frederick K. His eldest son, John W., was married at Barrington, Vt., and is engaged with the Pacific Elevator Company of this city as bookkeeper and is also private secretary of Taylor, Babcock & Co., contractors for the erection of the new Texas State House; and the youngest son is engaged with William T. Baker & Co., a grain and commission house in this city, and was lately married to Lulu, daughter of Mr. Simmons, cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago.

JAMES F. KEENEY is one of the best-known of thousands of successful business men of Chicago. He is essentially a self-made man, having "paddled his own canoe" through schools and college into successful business life and social and political prominence, in the three States of New York, Illinois and Kansas. He is a native of Indiana, but originally of Scotch ancestry. His father, Charles Keeney, was a native of Virginia and his mother was a North Carolina woman—her maiden name was Mary Beck. Both came very early into Indiana, married and settled near Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, where James was born on September 15, 1840. In 1845, the family moved to Iowa, and settled near Des Moines. His father was an active and ambitious business man, and while in Indiana owned considerable land, mills, brick yards, etc., and was able, when he went to Iowa, to purchase a large tract of land in Polk County. He laid out the village of Avon, on the Des Moines River, about six miles southeast of the City of Des Moines. It was located on his own land and became a prosperous town. James's schooling was at first confined to the usual winter terms given to farmer's sons, but as he grew older the thirst for knowledge increased, and he attended Forest Home Seminary at Des Moines during 1856-59, paying his own way. As soon as he was able, he began teaching school and preparing for college meanwhile. He received much assistance in this, from Rev. J. A. Nash, president of the Forest Home Seminary, whose services he secured as private tutor until 1860, when he went to Brockport, N. Y., to finish his preparatory studies. At the age of twenty-two he entered Rochester University, graduating with high honors in July, 1866, after four years of study. While at college he secured the handling of a large amount of Iowa lands, which he sold to Eastern parties wanting to go West and settle, and his real-estate business was so successful that, during the last year of his course at the University, he cleared over \$10,000 by it. In the fall of 1866, after graduating, he was married to Mary Josephine, only daughter of Elijah and Caroline C. Warren; bought and elegantly furnished a residence on East Avenue, Rochester, and "set up his household gods." A native of the great West, however, he found it difficult to confine his ambition to the narrow bounds of the real-estate business in Rochester, and, after following it two years, he sold out everything and came to Chicago in the fall of 1868. His wife's father and family accompanied him, and they went into the real-estate business here together, under the name and style of Warren, Keeney & Co. The new firm prospered exceedingly. Mr. Keeney took an active and leading part in establishing for Chicago the park system; together, he and Paul Cornell spoke in nearly every precinct of all the wards of Chicago. They bought the land and founded the towns of Ravenswood and South Evanston, and, in four years, had accumulated a fortune of over half a million. But the panic of 1873 caught them with too much land, too many equities, too much faith in suburban property, and not cash enough to weather the storm. So their bark went down before the gale and they were compelled to commence anew in 1876. Everything was lost but honor; everything depressed but resolution and grit; and Kansas offering an inviting field, they went to Trego County, and began anew. Mr. Keeney had the fortune to secure two townships of land from the Kansas Pacific Railroad at \$1.25 an acre, with an option for three years of all the land the company possessed in that county, amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand acres. They incorporated the county, laid out the county-seat, and named it Wa Keeney. Mr. Keeney went to Washington, and by extraordinary effort and good fortune got the United States Land Office changed from Hays City, then the county-seat of Trego County, to Wa Keeney. He did this in the face of the opposition of all the inhabitants of the locality whence the United States Land Office was removed, and it was justly considered a great triumph. In 1879, he was elected to the Kansas Legislature from Trego County, on the republican ticket, and served during the session of 1880-81. While in the Legislature, he suc-

ceeded in securing for Northwestern Kansas the Seventeenth Judicial District, and at once took a leading position as an able legislator and was prominently mentioned by the Kansas press for governor. He was elected president of the Kansas State Fair for 1880, and was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Keeney returned to Chicago to permanently reside—although he has always had an office in this city—and since that time has devoted his time and attention in business exclusively to real-estate. He laid out the town of Garfield in 1881, and is still a large owner of that site. For the last four years he has been actively engaged in developing his property adjoining the city northwest of Humboldt Park, and several large factories are indebted to him for their location in this section. He has also built several fine structures in this city. Mr. Keeney's first wife died on April 5, 1877, at South Evanston, and on November 16, 1882, he was married to Miss Hattie Hannah, daughter of Hon. Perry Hannah, of Traverse City, Mich.

CHARLES P. KEENEY, an enterprising young real-estate dealer of Chicago, is a native of Des Moines, Iowa. His father, Charles Keeney, was a farmer and a brick-maker, and owned a portion of the original town-site of Des Moines. Charles P. Keeney was educated in the primary branches at Des Moines, and, in September, 1871, came to Chicago to prepare himself for college. His brother, however, offered him so many inducements to join with him in the real-estate business, that he left the Chicago University in the junior year, before he had completed the course. In 1876, the brothers went to Kansas, and J. F. Keeney laid out a town in Trego County, called Wa Keeney. There the younger brother remained two years, carrying on a grain business and agricultural implement depot, lumber yard and general store. They returned in 1879, and have since continued in the real-estate business, although they have formed no regular partnership. Since their return, they have purchased one hundred and sixty acres northwest of the city, have platted it and are rapidly improving it. The tract is known as Garfield Subdivision. Since that time they have added about one hundred and sixty acres more in other additions. Mr. Keeney was married, in 1875, to Miss Viola P. Barton, of Saratoga, N. Y. Her parents settled here in 1857. They have two children,—Viola F. and Glennie I.

CHARLES GOODMAN, of Camp Douglas fame, is a native of Hartford, Conn., but he was reared and educated in Ohio, his father removing to Cincinnati when he was but a boy. Mr. Goodman was educated at the Woodward High School of Cincinnati and at Miami University at Oxford. He subsequently engaged in the banking business in Cincinnati, and upon the breaking out of the War was a resident of that city. He volunteered his services, and was appointed assistant quartermaster of the United States Army, the Senate confirming his appointment on the day which it was made, and he entered the service with the rank of captain. He was at once ordered to Parkersburg as assistant to General McCleary, chief quartermaster of the Department of Virginia. He afterward was ordered to the post at Winchester, Va., to relieve Captain Ransom, and took charge of that Department. In October, 1862, Captain Goodman was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, but was soon after paroled, and in the same month was ordered to Camp Douglas, and subsequently to Chicago, where most of the time he was chief quartermaster of the Department, until several months after the close of the War. When Captain Goodman arrived at Camp Douglas, he found everything in a deplorable condition, the troops and prisoners wading around in mud ankle-deep, and the barracks entirely insufficient for the accommodation of the number then occupying the same and the addition of four thousand Federal troops, which had just arrived. He secured temporary shelter and relief for the large camp, and at once commenced the erection of barracks, hospitals and other auxiliary buildings for the accommodation and comfort of the Confederate prisoners. He also perfected a plan and constructed a drainage system in Camp Douglas, and erected a parapet fence, sixteen feet in height, five feet across on the top, around the entire camp. This was for the protection and safe care of the eighteen thousand Confederate prisoners, who were guarded by four thousand Union troops. Mr. Goodman performed a grand work. Ex-Governor Bross, of Illinois, in an address before the Historical Society of this State, pays him the following high tribute: "It is the highest possible compliment to Captain Goodman that between forty and fifty millions of money and property passed through his hands, and not a single mistake was found in his accounts." After the close of the War, Mr. Goodman permanently located in Chicago in the real-estate business, and, in 1868, W. S. Johnston selected him to take entire charge of his interests, which consisted of nearly two millions of dollars in property and over six hundred tenants. Mr. Goodman still holds that position, displaying the same great executive ability which characterized his work at Camp Douglas. He is held in the highest esteem in financial and social circles for his unswerving honor and integrity.

NIELS C. FREDERIKSEN was born on the Island of Lolland,

on March 23, 1840, a son of Johan D. F., a prominent farmer in Denmark, and of Marie F., sister of M. Mörk Hansen, a well-known member of parliament in Denmark and Sleswick. He was educated at the University of Copenhagen, and soon after his graduation was appointed professor of political economy at the same institution, which position he held for twelve years. At the same time he was heavily interested in lumber business and manufacturing in Sweden and connected with the introduction of sugar-beet culture in Denmark. All his economical enterprises went down, however, at the collapse of the sugar-factory "Lolland," and he himself lost his whole fortune. This misfortune brought him to the States. In the fall of 1877, he came to Chicago, and for four years following was connected with the publication of Scandinavian papers. In 1881, he opened a land office in Milwaukee, and for a time was working in the interest of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, disposing of their lands to settlers. In 1882, he moved his office to this city, recognizing Chicago as the center of the great West, and has since that time been speculating in Western lands, especially colonizing large tracts in Iowa and Minnesota. He was married in Denmark, in May, 1865, to Miss Ada Monrad, daughter of Bishop Monrad, late prime minister of Denmark. They have three children,—Ditlev G. M., John D., both students at Harvard, and Mary M. Mr. Frederiksen was a member of the Danish Parliament for eleven years, and during this time he was a leader in the party of center of his country. In 1871, he introduced the German mortgage-banking system in Denmark, and, together with German capitalists, established the Danish Landmands Bank at Copenhagen, with \$3,000,000 capital. In his native country Mr. Frederiksen was a valued contributor to the columns of the public journals; was the editor of the *Monthly Review of Political Economy*, the leading journal of that class in Denmark; published several standard books about political economy and taxation; and was for years president of the Danish Society of Political Economy. He is an honorary member of the Cobden Club of England, and of the Society of Political Economy of Austria. He is at present proprietor of the *Scandinavia*, a monthly journal published at Chicago in the English language, in which, from time to time, there appears an article from the pen of Mr. Frederiksen which truly discloses the great love he still bears his native country and his sincere concern for its political welfare.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS was born at Winchester, Scott Co., Ill., on December 27, 1842. His father was Thomas Collins, who traced his ancestry back to one of a family of seven brothers who fought with General Marion in the War of the Revolution. His mother, who died when he was eleven months old was Elizabeth (Flynn) Collins, a sister of Colonel Thomas H. Flynn, of the 129th Illinois Infantry, and who was a lieutenant in Colonel Hardin's regiment in the Mexican War. W. T. Collins, on account of his mother's death, was left to the care of his grandmother and uncle Flynn. On April 19, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 8th Illinois Regiment, three months' soldiers, and afterward re-enlisted in the 68th Illinois. In the meantime and at intervals, he obtained his education at and graduated from the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., taking his degree in June, 1863. He entered the Law Department of the University of Chicago, and, having previously read law extensively as a private student, graduated from the University in 1864. He then entered upon the practice of the law in Winchester, Ill., and also identified himself with journalism by becoming the proprietor and editor of the *Scott County Union*, published at Winchester. In this place, he carried on both professions, law and journalism, from 1867 to 1879, and in the latter year desiring a wider field moved to Chicago and became principal proprietor and editor of the *Chicago Daily Telegraph*, a paper which rapidly rose to a circulation of over twenty thousand. He was president of the company owning the paper, and his uncle, Colonel Thomas H. Flynn, was the second principal stockholder. He continued with this paper as editor until the spring of 1881, when it passed into other hands and the name was changed to the *Chicago Herald*. Since this time Mr. Collins has been engaged in the real-estate business in Chicago. Mr. Collins was at one time county superintendent of schools in Scott County. He was also city attorney of Winchester. He has been largely engaged in politics, and has written and delivered numerous addresses and poems on special occasions. Among the latter productions are the following: "The Fire at Chicago;" "Decoration Day;" "The Old Settlers," read at Winchester; also a "Centennial Poem," read at Bloomington, on June 14, 1876. He was the founder of the Munsellian Literary Society, of the Illinois Wesleyan University, in 1863, and, in 1880, he was one of the organizers and first vice-presidents of the Chicago Press Club. Mr. Collins was married on May 4, 1868, to Miss Martha Frances Cheseldine, daughter of James Cheseldine, deceased, formerly a prominent and wealthy merchant of Winchester, and of Mrs. Emily (Coons) Cheseldine. Mrs. Collins is a graduate of the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have one son, James T.

J. A. CRAWLEY was born at Rogersville, Tenn., in 1832. At an early age he removed to Greencastle, Ind., where he was educated and finally graduated from the law department of Asbury University, having previously taken the full literary course. In 1854, immediately after graduating, he commenced the practice of his profession in Greencastle. In 1854, he was elected district attorney of Putnam and Hendricks counties, serving out his term of two years. Mr. Crawley subsequently removed to LaPorte, Ind., where, when the War broke out, he was enjoying a large and lucrative practice. The bombardment of Sumter fired his enthusiasm, and he promptly entered the field as captain of Co. "I," 87th Indiana Infantry, serving until the War was virtually over, both in that capacity and as post quartermaster and post treasurer at Louisville, Ky. Returning to LaPorte, in the fall of 1864, he resumed practice, and, in 1874, was chosen prosecuting attorney of LaPorte and St. Joseph counties. His legal business took him often to Chicago, where he practiced in the United States courts, and also invested in real-estate. He still is a large owner, especially in the South Division. He also is proprietor of the Chicago Block & Novelty Manufactory, and owns a large farm near Crown Point, Ind., where he resides at present. He has a real-estate office in Chicago, which he conducts in addition to other important interests.

MUNSON D. DEAN was born at Volney, Oswego Co., N. Y., in April, 1826, and when five years of age moved to Oswego, in the same county, where his father was engaged in the lumber business. He was educated in Oswego, where he lived until he was sixteen. At that age he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and remained until he was twenty-one, when he left his employer, and gave his attention to contracting and building. He removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and remained there from 1850 to 1855, when he came to Chicago. He at first commenced contracting and building, which he continued for nearly five years, when he entered the employment of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, as master builder, remaining in this capacity until 1865. He again located in Chicago, and commenced contracting and building, which he steadily followed until 1871, when he opened a real-estate office, and is still engaged in that branch of the business. His mother, Mrs. Sallie Dean, is still living, and on February 18, 1884, passed her eighty-ninth birthday, which was celebrated by a large concourse of her descendants and friends, which constituted quite an event in Berdette, N. Y., eliciting interesting and flattering notices from the local press. She had living, at that time, seven children, twenty-seven grand-children, and sixteen great-grand-children. Mr. Dean was married at Fulton, N. Y., in 1848, to Miss Amelia De Long, who died in 1866, leaving three children, who are still living: Charles C., William E., and Harriet A. In 1868, he married Miss Elizabeth D. Lockwood, of Ashtabula, Ohio; they have five children living: Elizabeth M., Samuel L., Cordelia A., George L. and Edward Garfield.

LEONARD HODGES was born on a farm near Williston, Chittenden Co., Vt., in 1819. During his boyhood he attended the country school and also studied at an academy presided over by the father of Ex-president Arthur, the latter being among the school-mates of Mr. Hodges. He was reared on the farm and remained in Vermont until 1852, when he went to Ohio and purchased a stock-farm, which he carried on successfully for four years. In 1856, he removed to Champaign County, Ill., and located on the site where the city of Champaign now stands. He invested in town lots and farms and carried on a general real-estate business. To him is attributed the prompt advancement of Champaign to a town of considerable size, for he was among the largest builders there and was ever prompt to promote the interests of the young city. In 1863, he became a resident of Chicago, and continued in the real-estate business. Since coming here, he has bought and sold on private account about twelve hundred acres of land within the city limits and suburbs, and this has all been disposed of in single lots or at a price per foot. He has been remarkably successful in all his ventures and has amassed a handsome fortune from the fruits of his good judgment. In 1868, in company with others, Mr. Hodges purchased one hundred and ninety-four acres in the township of Lake View, and laid out the village now called Ravenswood. He was largely interested in the development of the real-estate interests of Park Ridge, Desplaines and Norwood Park, making subdivisions to each of the former villages. In 1882, he erected the handsome building known as the Hodges Flats, at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-second Street. This structure is one hundred and seventy-five feet square, five stories in height, and contains apartments for about thirty-five families, besides several elegant stores and large livery stable on the ground floor. Mr. Hodges was married in 1856, at Newark, Ohio, to Miss Almeda Murphy. They have three children: Leonard M., a rising young attorney of this city; and two daughters, Grace and Almeda. Mr. Hodges is a member of the Calumet Club. Until recently his residence has been in this city, but having purchased

the famous "Glen Flora" farm at Waukegan, he now resides at his country house.

E. R. HURLBUT, dealer in real-estate and Western lands, was born at Milan, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on February 10, 1820. When he was twelve years of age, his parents moved to Mercer County, Penn., where partly in that county and partly in Trumbull County, Ohio, his father carried on a large farm. This life he himself followed until he was twenty years of age, when the Western fever seized him, and he went to Grant County, Wis., where he entered the lead mines. At this time there was only one house between Galena, Ill., the great center of lead mining, and Plattville, Wis. Mr. Hurlbut was engaged in mining and farming within the borders of Grant County for ten years. He then started for the gold regions of California. With his ox-team, he finally reached what is now Council Bluffs, where a party of twenty-seven was formed to undertake the long journey across the plains. They went by the Fort Laramie route, and were one hundred and nine days on the way. Mr. Hurlbut stopped at Hangtown, Eastern California, and had the good fortune, during his two years' stay in the gold region, to save a few thousand dollars, which he brought back with him to the East. Renting his farm in Wisconsin, which he afterward sold, he removed with his family to Marshall County, Ill., where he bought a farm and managed it for a number of years. The panic of 1857 fell heavily upon him, but he rallied and for about ten years conducted a large grain, lumber, stock and general merchandising business. In 1868, he removed to Iroquois County, Ill., and in partnership with another gentleman established an office for the sale of lands. He continued in this line until he removed to Chicago in 1873. During the War, Mr. Hurlbut was an uncompromising and influential Union man and remained a firm republican until Grant's second term. He then became an independent voter, and is to this day. His removal to this city occurred just as the panic of 1873 was pressing most sorely upon the business community, and, of course, suffered with others. But since then he has been engaged in his present line with good success, having also promising mining interests in Colorado. Mr. Hurlbut was married, in 1844, to Miss Annie Fell, of Mercer County, Penn. She died in 1870, leaving four children, one of whom is now living, Egbert, Jr. He married a second time, in 1873, Miss Harriet Thomson, of Lacon, Ill.

MAURITZON BROS.—Among the leading real-estate firms who make a specialty of West Side property, the house of Mauritzon Bros. stands prominent. Although only established in January, 1885, both members of the firm had, prior to the founding of the above house, been identified with the real-estate interest of the city for quite a number of years, and were well initiated into all the intricacies of the same. Comparatively in its infancy, the house already enjoys a fine run of business. Prompt and energetic treatment is bestowed upon every interest intrusted to their care, and persons who consign their real-estate business into the hands of the firm, can do so with the assurance that it will receive immediate attention, and also be handled in the most satisfactory manner possible. The firm is composed of M. Josephus and Hakon A. Mauritzon, both natives of this city, sons of Hans T. and Gurnia (Enochson) Mauritzon, who came here from Norway, in 1850.

M. Josephus Mauritzon was born in 1856. His early education was received in the public schools, and his business education in H. B. Bryant's business college. He commenced work for himself, in his fifteenth year, in a wholesale jewelry-manufacturing house, where he was employed for nine years. His services were next engaged by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. Afterward he was engaged in a mercantile house in the city as a bookkeeper. In 1884, he became identified with the real-estate trade, and a year later embarked in the business with his brother.

Hakon A. Mauritzon was born in 1860, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of fifteen, he commenced to learn the printer's trade, at which he worked for three years, and then for a time was engaged in a carriage factory. In 1880, he entered the real estate office of C. F. Hatterman, with whom he continued until his entry into the present firm, in 1885.

J. E. BURCHELL, real-estate dealer, is the son of George and Martha (Attwood) Burchell, farmers, near Bath, England, where he was born on February 1, 1845. He left school at the age of fourteen with the intention of seeking his fortune in New Zealand, but his companion backed out at the last moment on account of the Maori War, at that time raging there, and he gave it up, although he had paid a portion of the passage money. He began life for himself by trading in the neighborhood of Bath, buying and selling cattle and whatever he could make a profit on, doing remarkably well for a boy until 1865, when he came to Chicago. He was then twenty years old and had already a considerable experience, but the close of the War had pricked the inflated bubble of business and sent an army into the walks of private life to find employment, and every occupation seemed filled to surfeit. However, he found temporary employment in the wholesale hardware store of Austin Boles & Co.,

and then went to St. Louis. There he met a son of Senator Bates, took from him a letter of introduction to David Hickman, banker (Hickman & Price), at Columbia, Mo., and was placed by him in charge of his farm. The climate did not agree with him, and he very soon fell sick, and was confined to his bed for ten weeks. When but partially recovered, he arranged to go with General Gordon to Texas, for the purpose of trading in cattle, but missed the wagon-train in consequence of their taking a different direction. He overtook them on horseback, but was unable to get his baggage back, the train having crossed the Missouri River, and he therefore returned to Chicago, arriving here with but \$5 in his pocket. After some time he found employment canvassing, and subsequently was in the hardware store of E. A. Mears, on Lake Street. He commenced his business career without assistance, and has, by dint of his energy and perseverance, kept increasing his commercial operations until he now has a large and remunerative business. He has made many extensive suburban improvements and has a large business connection in the State of New York. He could only command at first a salary of six dollars a week, but instead of stealing or gambling to make up the deficiency between that munificent sum and decent wages, he fixed himself up a price list, canvassed his acquaintances for trade in the evenings, and so well did he succeed that, in ninety days, his employer made him a salesman at \$800 a year. Still improving, he asked an advance to \$1,500 a year. He was at first refused and then was allowed it, but rejected the offer and went into the real-estate business, on the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, in 1867. He boarded at a restaurant and slept on a lounge in his office, worked hard, lived poor, and made money from the start. In the fall of 1868, he formed a partnership with B. F. Jacobs, which lasted with profit and satisfaction to both for a period of ten years, during which time, for about two years, he maintained a branch real-estate office in New York City. After closing his agreement with Mr. Jacobs, he took a trip to England, and while there married Miss Sophia A. Taylor, by whom he has had nine children, only four of whom are now living,—William, Edith, Fanny and Mary. In the fall of 1878, he dissolved with Mr. Jacobs, and has since done a profitable business alone, having made extensive sales to parties in most of the eastern and western states and cities. He is member of the First Baptist Church and of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A. F. & A. M. He is fond of society and of travel, and since his first trip to Europe for his wife has been there some six times. Handsomely established, with a private residence on Lake Avenue in Hyde Park, he has been identified with many large transactions in that village and in the Town of Lake in the vicinity of the Union Stock-Yards.

JOHN CONANT LONG, who is engaged in the real-estate and loan business, may be said to have seen about all there is or ever was of Chicago, although a man only forty-six years old. He was born on a farm lying along the Aux Plaines River, near Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill., on February 25, 1838. The Methodist campground is now located on a part of the same farm. His parents were from Brandon, Vt., and in the second year of their married life—in 1832—came the entire distance to Chicago, with their own carriage and horses, and settled on the Aux Plaines River, where John C. Long was born. James Long, his father, was of the same family as Governor Long of Massachusetts; was a shrewd and active business man, amassed a considerable fortune, being worth at one time \$200,000, and after passing through many vicissitudes and suffering great financial lapses, died in Paris, France, in 1876. His mother's maiden name was Cerusa Conant, and she was descended from Roger Conant, the first governor of Massachusetts. She was a sister of Hon. John A. Conant, ex-member of Congress from Brandon, Vt., and of Rev. T. J. Conant, the eminent professor, author, and member of the committee on Bible revision. Mr. Long was educated in the common schools of Chicago and entered the Marine Bank in 1855, at the age of seventeen, remaining with it until the War of 1861. He was a member of the Chicago Zouaves and an expert in drill, so that he entered heartily into the work of raising men for the Army. He was one of the most active motors in raising Co. "A," 19th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, the first company raised and ready for duty in Chicago, and joined it with a commission as second lieutenant. After six months' service in the 19th at the front, he was promoted to the 9th Infantry of the United States Army (regulars), and returned to Chicago as drill-master at Camp Douglas on October 24, 1861. About a year later, he was ordered to report to General Grant at Fort Donelson, and after that engagement was instructed by him to report to the late General Stephen A. Hurlbut, whom he accompanied to Pittsburg Landing. He acted as General Hurlbut's aid in that battle, ranking as assistant adjutant-general, and took a very active and prominent part in it. It was his duty to place nearly all the men of his division—having previously gone over the ground—which he did most admirably. Of his conduct on that bloody field, General Hurlbut thus speaks in his official report: "Lieutenant J. C. Long, 9th Regiment Infantry, my aid, was peculiarly active, ener-

getic, and daring in conveying my orders under heavy fire. He was fortunate in receiving no wound, although one bullet passed through his cap and one through his sleeve." He remained with General Hurlburt through all that series of battles, ending with the second battle of Corinth. At this time he was ordered to report to his regiment, the 9th Regulars, to which he then belonged, they being on the Pacific Coast; and wishing to see more active service, he obtained through President Lincoln a recommendation to the governor of Illinois for active service; accordingly he was commissioned adjutant of the 147th Illinois Infantry Volunteers by Governor Oglesby, and ranked as first lieutenant from February, 1865. He was subsequently brevetted captain by Governor Oglesby for gallant service, and was mustered out on January 20, 1866. It may be well to mention that his skill as drill-master was constantly recognized by General Grant, who, quick to discern the right man for the right place, was always detailing him to perform such duty, greatly to the discomfiture of Lieutenant Long, whose ambition aspired to scenes of greater danger and possible promotion. After the War, Mr. Long returned to Chicago and went into the grocery business. On January, 1868, he married Miss Mary Clara Banks, the only daughter of the well-known Dr. James N. Banks, of this city. In 1872, he engaged in the real-estate and loaning business, which he has successfully followed for over twelve years. Mr. Long was at one time a member of Bishop Cheney's Church, but later found himself a Unitarian, and is now a member of the Church of the Messiah, of which Rev. Dr. Utter is pastor. He is a contributor to the press and is a clear and interesting writer.

COLE & Co.—David Cole began investing in Chicago real-estate in 1866, at which time he also commenced Cole's Block, at the southwest corner of Halsted and West Madison streets. In 1867, this building was completed, and in it an office was occupied by Mr. Cole, who, in that year, took his son, Charles David Cole, as bookkeeper. In 1870, Mr. Cole admitted his son into partnership, and the title of the firm was D. Cole & Son, which continued until about 1876; after which the senior partner relinquished business, and C. D. Cole continued the care thereof until 1879, when he entered into partnership with his uncle, M. T. Cole; and the firm became Cole & Co., under which title and with the same members it has since remained. The block built by David Cole in 1866-67, was for some time termed Cole's Folly; and he was derided for erecting such an edifice, so utterly disproportionate to the then needs of the West Side, and so very unlikely to be occupied within a reasonable number of years. But it was only a few years when blocks far exceeding in size and value Cole's Block were erected on Madison Street west of Halsted, and Cole's Block became dwarfed by comparison. It has proved a profitable investment, however, as has the fine stone-front block occupying No. 189 West Madison Street; Cole's Block is now valued at \$250,000 and the latter is worth \$40,000. Both are owned and managed by Cole & Co. This firm has always made West Side property a specialty, and has continued therewith the loaning of money on mortgage. The firm is enterprising, and has made the property in which it deals a particular study; it is, therefore, thoroughly posted in values and a careful and competent judge of realties.

Moses T. Cole is a native of Saratoga, N. Y., and was born on September 23, 1831. He learned the trade of iron founder and of stone cutting, and followed that business first as a journeyman, and afterward as contractor in the Eastern States, and also for a year in Canada. He came to Chicago in 1864, and entered into business of contracting for foundry work. About 1869, he commenced taking contracts and supervising work on the public parks of Chicago, and for about nine years was engaged in superintending the work on Humboldt, Central and Douglas parks. He subsequently entered the real-estate business with his nephew, as cited.

ALEXANDER WHITE, JR., the elder son of the late Alexander and Ann White, who came to Chicago, from Scotland, in the spring of 1837, was born in the original town of Chicago, on September 4, 1851, in the old family residence at No. 83 Wells Street, now known as Fifth Avenue, between Washington and Randolph streets, on which site the White estate has erected one of Chicago's stately business structures. Mr. White, Jr., received his early education at the Northwestern University, in Evanston, and the Lind University in Lake Forest, the two well known suburbs of Chicago; and, after preparatory courses at the Otis Bisbee Military Academy in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the Reid & Hoffman School in Stockbridge, Mass., two old established and noted Eastern schools, he entered Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in 1866, from which he graduated in 1870, receiving in due course, therefrom, the degrees of A.B. and A.M. In the fall of 1871, he entered the law department of Columbia College, New York City, but, in consequence of the death of his father in 1872, he returned to Chicago to take charge of his estates. In 1879, he resumed his law course at Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1881, with the degree of LL.B., and in the summer of 1881, he was admitted as a member of the Bar of New York. In

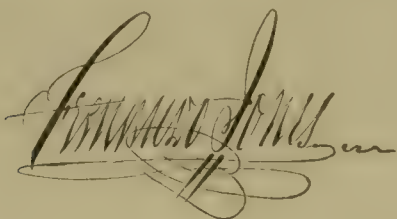
the fall of 1881, he became a partner of Isaac Van Winkle, one of New York's oldest and most accomplished lawyers, with whom he made a specialty of the law of corporations and estates. Upon the death of Mr. Van Winkle, he relinquished the general practice of the law, returning to Chicago to devote his entire attention and energies to the management and development of the real-estate and corporate interests left by his father. In this charge he is associated with his younger brother, James B. White, who was born in New York City, on December 30, 1861, receiving his early education at the Lake Forest University, preparatory to his entry into the well-known Adams Academy, at Quincy, Mass.

THE COLORADO LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of Denver, Colo., consists of a syndicate who purchased from the State of Colorado one hundred and fifty thousand acres of school land, donated by the General Government to that State on its admission to the Union; the company agreeing to construct irrigating canals, with sufficient capacity to irrigate the lands purchased, as well as a large area of Government lands which are open to entry under the pre-emption and homestead acts. As an adjunct to this company there was organized, under the laws of the State of Colorado, the Colorado Colonization Company, having for its object the colonization of these lands, both State and Government.

CYRUS N. PRATT is the representative of the Colorado Colonization Company in this city. He was born at Brattleboro', Vt., on August 8, 1822, the son of Hosea and Gracia (Briggs) Pratt. His grandfathers, on both sides, served in the Revolutionary War with the patriots. In his childhood, his father moved to Western New York, and thence to Fitchburg, Mass. Soon after taking up his residence at the latter place, his father died and the son was thrown upon his own resources, and consequently received but little education in the public schools. He worked on a farm and occupied his evenings with study, until he arrived at the age of sixteen, when he apprenticed himself to the printing business; but after four years of close application, was prostrated with severe illness, which rendered him an invalid for four years. Upon regaining his health, he went to Concord, N. H., and was engaged in manufacturing machinery for two years, when he went to Boston and connected himself with the Fitchburg Railway, and for four years was an employé in the machinery department. Resigning his position with that corporation, he came to Chicago in 1854, and received the appointment of assistant general passenger agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. After six months' service with that company, he was promoted to the position of general passenger agent, and while serving in that capacity, had charge of the military transportation during the Civil War, receiving the highest compliments from the General Government for the rapidity with which he transported the troops over the line, without loss of property or life. In 1855, and during the time he held his position, the settlement of Kansas began, under the New England Emigrant Aid Society, and Mr. Pratt was made the agent at Chicago, having charge of the transportation of the emigrants and accompanying them to their destination; and, while thus engaged, he received his first impression as to the eligibility of settling new countries by colonization. At the close of the War, he was appointed passenger and land agent for the Kansas Pacific Railway, which corporation had a grant of nearly ten million acres from the Government. At that time he organized what was known as the National Land Company, in 1868, and the next year established a Chicago enterprise known as the Oriental Laundry, which was then a novel undertaking, selling it to A. B. Pullman and others five years later. The National Land Company, was organized under the auspices of John D. Perry, the first president of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and agencies were established throughout America and Europe, and by this means the company made wonderful progress in the sale and settlement of lands. The progress was so great, that the individual members of the company obtained a controlling interest in the stock, and virtually stopped the working of the enterprise. Severing his connection with the Kansas Pacific Railway, Mr. Pratt engaged with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, and, under instructions, went to Boston and organized a colony, locating it in Western Kansas, on the line of the road, naming the settlement Kinsley, after Colonel E. W. Kinsley, of Boston, who raised for the colony \$8,000, with which to erect public buildings. Although this town has been twice devastated by fire, it is still one of the most thriving villages on the line of the road. Mr. Pratt, wishing to push his enterprise farther, bought forty-two thousand acres of land in Dickinson County, Kans., intending to found another colony, when the grasshopper plague came on, and he was financially unable to complete the enterprise at that time. Having been connected with the interests of Colorado for a number of years, he has drifted into the mining business in that State, and at present owns valuable property among the mines. He has organized and located thirteen colonies in Kansas and Colorado, and is satisfied with seeing them all in a prosperous condition. Mr. Pratt was married, in 1845, to Miss Martha A. Ashworth, of Fitchburg, Mass. They have two daughters: Carrie L. and Annie B.

THE ABSTRACT BUSINESS.

At the time of the fire there were three firms engaged in the abstract business, Chase Bros. & Co., Shortall & Hoard, and Jones & Sellers, who controlled the various sets of books and indexes. After each firm had discovered the exact extent of their losses in the conflagration, it was found that while the most valuable portions of the records had been preserved, not one of the sets was entire, and great apprehension ensued on the part of property owners lest there might be some difficulty in establishing the connected chain of title necessary to the unhampered transfer of realty. A consultation was held by the proprietors of the various records, and it was decided that the public interests would be best subserved by a consolidation of all the evidences of title extant, of any value, under one common proprietorship. This was done, and firms of Chase Bros. & Co., and Jones &



Sellers opened offices at No. 240 West Randolph Street, and Shortall & Hoard at No. 493 Wabash Avenue.

The work of re-building the city and perfecting titles began under the auspices of these consolidated firms. Although all of the Cook County land records had been destroyed, the millions of dollars necessary to the re-building of Chicago were furnished by capitalists upon the reliability of these abstracts.

Besides the firms mentioned in a previous volume as having conducted an abstract business in Chicago, that of Wilmanns & Pasdeloup, comprising A. D. Wilmanns and Francis Pasdeloup, was instituted in 1867, and endured until the fire, after which A. D. Wilmanns opened an office, with the few books saved, at No. 107 West Madison Street. William H. Haase had an abstract office in 1865. From 1869, till the fire of 1871, William Brackett and Charles B. Waite conducted an abstract office under the firm name of Brackett & Waite.

HANDY & CO.—In the legislative session of 1872-73, the bill known as the "Burnt-Record Act" was passed, which, in some of its phases, was objected to by the firms mentioned, as unnecessary and without warrant of constitutional authority, and as assuming to determine the method of the conduct of their business. They therefore, on December 1, 1872, when the Act went into effect, retired, and the firm of Handy, Simmons & Co. assumed charge, under a lease from the original proprietors. The methods of conducting the business had met with public confidence and approval, and it was carried on in the same manner and form by the firm mentioned.

On December 1, 1878, Charles E. Simmons retired to become land commissioner of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and the firm became Handy & Co., being composed of Henry H. Handy, Nicholas J. Neary, Charles D. Martin and Fillmore Weigley. This firm owns the only complete copies of ante-fire records.

Henry H. Handy, the senior member of the abstract firm of Handy & Co., is a native of Chicago, born on March 31, 1838. He was educated here, first entered business life here, and here he has remained in business to the present time. After leaving school, he entered the employ of Francis Clark, a wholesale and retail dry goods merchant, where he remained for about two years. In 1855, he clerked for Fletcher & Clark, storage and forwarding merchants, on South Water Street, near Clark. In 1856, he entered the employ of Bryan & Borden, who had purchased the abstract indexes from J. Mason Parker, by whom they were originally prepared. In April, 1861, upon the breaking out of the War, Mr. Handy was


one of the first to enlist, and did service with the Chicago Battery at Cairo for three months—the time of the first enlistment—when he returned to resume his abstract business. His further connection with this interest is related in the firm history and in the history of the abstract business given in the second volume of this work. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Handy was married to Miss Sarah C. Wright, daughter of Robert C. Wright, of Wright & Tyrrell, Chicago.

Fillmore Weigley, of the firm of Handy & Co., is the son of Hon. Wellington Weigley, the well-known lawyer of Galena, Ill., with whom he read law and was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1867, but, before entering upon the general practice of his profession, came to Chicago and entered the abstract office of Jones & Sellers. In 1870, he returned to Galena, and formed a partnership with his father, and, as W. Weigley & Son, did a successful business. His previous experience in the abstract business caused him to turn his attention more especially to real-estate, entering the abstract office of Handy, Simmons & Co., where he gave his attention to real-estate law in connection with the abstract business. In 1881, he became one of the present firm of Handy & Co., taking charge of the legal department. The skillful manner in which the abstracts furnished by this firm are made is due to the fact that the members of the firm are all practical abstract-makers, each one taking charge of a department. On account of the large amount of money invested in Chicago real-estate, the title to which is passed or rejected by lawyers on the abstract of title furnished, there is no place where a thorough real-estate lawyer is more required than in the abstract business, and Mr. Weigley's reputation as such in the profession, adds much to the popularity of the abstracts furnished by his firm.

Between 1871 and 1881, the abstract business augmented over fifty per cent.,—the increase in the latter year alone exceeding fifteen per cent. This great increase naturally induced competition.

All abstracts of title in Chicago and Cook County may be properly divided into two classes: original abstracts, and copies of such. The firms engaged in abstract-making before the fire may be similarly divided. Some did and some did not own abstract indexes. The owners of indexes have already been mentioned. Among the number of persons engaged in making abstracts before the fire, who neither owned books nor used those belonging to other firms, but who worked from the general indexes and the records found in and kept up in the public offices, was A. F. C. Mueller, who made many valuable abstracts, and who afterward associated himself with Uriah R. Hawley, a lawyer, and clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, now the Superior Court, under the firm name of Mueller & Hawley. Mr. Mueller has not done any abstract work since the fire. Mr. Hawley died some years ago. A. D. Wilmanns was also an independent maker of abstracts prior to the time of associating himself with Francis Pasdeloup. There were a few other persons, employes of the recorder's office, who made many abstracts of title in their overtime. William Haase, who was styled a "conveyancer," and Charles Drandorff, employed in the real-estate department of the banking house of F. A. Hoffman; and later, a firm known as Alexander Dixon & Co.,—made some few abstracts from general records.

After the fire of 1871, the county authorities ordered the recorder to record free of charge original abstracts, and then at a fixed reasonable rate furnish copies from these records. When the three old abstract firms consolidated, as already related, the public, unaware of the



true condition of affairs, made a great outcry against what was believed to be a dangerous monopoly. Immediately after the fire A. D. Wilmanns re-associated himself with

Francis Padeloup under the old firm name, and they carried on business until Mr. Padeloup's death, which soon occurred. Mr. Wilmanns then joined Harry Thielcke, an ante-fire clerk in Chase Bros.' office, and under the firm name of Wilmanns & Thielcke, they began laying out a set of books from October 9, 1871, onward. This firm continued in business until the summer of 1875, when their books were sold to the county and placed in the recorder's office, where they have remained ever since and where abstracts are now made from them by the recorder.

The County Recorder, in 1878, by direction of the County Board, began to copy the books bought, in 1875, from Wilmanns & Thielcke, in order to have a complete set, conforming to the requirements of the statute. Up to November 1, 1885, upward of \$70,000 had been expended in carrying out this work. In response to the inquiry of the County Board, Colonel Wiley S. Scribner, who was elected recorder to succeed Mr. Brockway, said he would complete the copying within three years from December 1, 1885, at an expense to the county of \$50,000 additional.

HADDOCK, VALLETTE & RICKCORDS.—This firm was started immediately after the fire of 1871, by Charles G. Haddock, Edward D. Coxé and Frank H. Vallette, under style of Haddock, Coxé & Co. Mr. Haddock had been for some years with Jones & Sellers, as also had F. H. Vallette, while Mr. Coxé had served an equal apprenticeship with Shortall & Hoard; so that the new company, which sprang out of the ashes, as it were, of the great fire, was fully equipped in point of skill and experience, and at once commanded the confidence of the public. On October 1, 1881, George E. Rickcords purchased the interest of Mr. Coxé, and this changed the name of the firm to its present form, and gave it the benefit of the skill and experience of another practical and experienced man. The office was removed to the corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Street, and subsequently to the present location. The books of this firm show nearly eighty thousand orders from their organization to date. In 1881, their business increased about one-third over that of any other year, and has since made steady gains. At present Mr. Vallette is not active in the affairs of the firm, being an invalid in Dakota, but both Mr. Haddock and Mr. Rickcords devote their whole time to the business, with a corps of well-trained assistants. Their motto is "Accuracy and Despatch."

Charles G. Haddock is the eldest son of Dr. Charles C. Haddock, physician and surgeon, of Buffalo, N. Y., and was born at Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, on August 7, 1835. Dr. Haddock was an old resident of Buffalo. Prior to the war of 1812, he had become a successful physician, and in the cholera scourge of 1832 acquired much skill in combating that disease. In 1840, he was made post-master of Buffalo by President Harrison, and had given up practice and engaged largely in the grocery business; but upon the re-appearance of cholera in 1849, he went boldly into the thickest of the fight, for the love of humanity, and lost his life on July 12, 1849, as truly and noble a martyr as ever laid down his life for his fellows. Buffalo and the surrounding country honored him with magnificent funeral obsequies, and will retain his memory fresh and green to the latest generation. Charles G. Haddock, though born in Canton, Ohio, where his parents lived for a short time, and where his mother died while he was but a babe fourteen days old, received his education in Buffalo, and came West in 1856. He first went to Manitowoc, Wis., where he studied law with General J. B. Sweet, and was admitted to the Wisconsin Bar in 1859. In January of that year, he came to Chicago and went into the law office of E. S. Smith, but upon the breaking out of the War in 1861, he was the nineteenth man that enlisted for the three months' call in the Chicago Dragoons. They were assigned to duty as General McClellan's body-guard in Virginia, and he served out his time there. After a turn of typhoid fever contracted in the service, he became Government store-keeper at Camp Douglas for a couple of years, and then resigned to go into the abstract business with Jones & Sellers, in 1866. In 1871, soon after the fire, he joined Edward D. Coxé and Frank H. Vallette in a new office, and has built up a very fine business in that line. In 1863, Mr. Haddock was married to Miss Sarah M. King, the daughter of Eusebius King. He is a member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Citizens' Association, and a member, and for many years treasurer, of the Second Baptist Church, Chicago.

George E. Rickcords is a native of New York City, and came to Chicago in 1867. He at once found employment in the office

of Chase Bros. in the abstract business, and remained with them until after the fire of 1871. He afterward worked for Handy, Simmons & Co., when they leased the books of the consolidated firms after the fire, and remained with them, and their successors, Handy & Co., until October 1, 1881, when the present firm was formed. Mr. Rickcords has been in the abstract business continuously for eighteen years, and is justly regarded as one of the most accurate and expeditious of workmen in that field. He is a typical Chicago man, in that he has arisen to his present position through merit and his persevering application.

GILMORE, POLLOCK & Co.—After the retirement from business of Wilmanns & Thielcke, Christopher C. Gilmore and M. Pollock, two of their late employés, combined to make abstracts under the firm name of Gilmore, Pollock & Co., using the index books in the recorder's office.

OTTO PELTZER & Co.—This firm was organized in April, 1878, and through the energy and experience of the founder has achieved a large and creditable business. Mr. Peltzer's labors since 1853 had been entirely in connection with the public land records of Chicago and Cook County. He was one of those who believed the abstract business subsequent to the fire was becoming too much of a monopoly, and he set out to break it up. He began in the spring of 1875, while a member of the Legislature, by introducing a bill, which was passed, providing that every county recorder should keep an entry book and grantors' index, and should keep in such books, in alphabetical order, the name of each grantor and grantee, showing, by tracts, every conveyance or incumbrance recorded, date of the instrument, time of filing the same, and book and page where recorded. Mr. Peltzer subsequently became deputy recorder of Cook County, and superintendent of the abstract department of the recorder's office, which place he resigned in April, 1878, to go into the business of abstract-making. He entered into a contract with Haddock, Coxé & Co., for the use of their books, and, surrounding himself with a number of experts, began to perfect the books and records at his command. Since the expiration of his contract with Haddock, Coxé & Co., his firm has used the abstract books belonging to Cook County. In December, 1881, the books of the firm showed nine thousand five hundred orders; and in November, 1885, the abstracts issued by them numbered sixteen thousand five hundred and ninety-seven.

Otto Peltzer is a native of Germany, born on November 29, 1836, at Stollberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle, in Rhenish Prussia. His forefathers were Huguenots, and were among those who left France after the wars under the Prince de Condé and Henri of Navarre against Louis XIV., about 1685. His father's name was Charles Eugene Peltzer, and his mother's maiden name was Maria Agnes Heynen. The latter died on November 30, 1844, at Kempen, the family country-seat, situated near the Eifel Mountains. The father of our subject was educated for mercantile pursuits, but being fond of rural life, shortly after his marriage left the business of his father, which he represented at Verviers, in Belgium, purchasing a large country-seat, to the management of which he devoted himself until he departed for America in 1849, with his second wife and five children—four sons and one daughter—settling on a farm near Burlington, Racine Co., Wis. Otto Peltzer, scarcely thirteen years of age, left the farm in the spring of 1850. Coming to Chicago in April of that year, he entered a book-bindery as an apprentice. With this establishment was connected a small circulating library and German bookstore, situated on Wells Street, near Washington Street, which Mr. Peltzer attended in the evening as clerk. Here he took every opportunity of studying the English language, with which, up to that time, he was unfamiliar. In 1852, he left this business, entering the real-estate office of Horatio O. Stone as a clerk. Showing some ability as a draughtsman of maps in this connection, it opened the way for him into the recorder's office of Chicago, in 1853, as recording draughtsman under the régime of Louis D. Hoard, then clerk of the Circuit Court and ex-officio recorder. Here, Mr. Peltzer remained until the spring of 1857, when he left for St. Paul, Minn., taking a similar position in the recorder's office in that city. He left there in the fall of the same year, returning to Chicago. After serving a few months in the Custom House, he entered the law office of Henry S. Monroe & Spencer, where he remained some eighteen months in the study of the law. Finding this avenue to greatness and success dry and dusty, he abandoned Blackstone, Greenleaf, and Monroe & Spencer, taking another trip to New Orleans, remaining there during the winter of 1860-61. The War of the Rebellion breaking out, he was driven from Louisiana on account of his strong anti-slavery sentiments, coming up the river on the last steamer that was permitted to pass Fort Pillow. His father died shortly after his return to Chicago. In the position of chief draughtsman in charge of the map department of the Board of Public Works, which he took in 1862 and held until 1876, he was, among other important duties, intrusted with the examination and approval or rejection of all new subdivisions throughout the city, thus providing a more uniform system

of streets, so far as this was possible at this late date. Here he also continued the compilation of the city atlases and the supervision of the river and dock surveys. In 1869, Mr. Peltzer was elected collector of taxes of North Chicago, taking an active part in the "People's movement," which made that year so eventful in the political history of Chicago. Then came the fire of 1871, with its destruction of all the city and county records. Having subsequently restored, for the City Public Works Department, the maps and records in the form of atlases, he published in 1872, from copies of his own, his now well-known "Atlas of Chicago." The importance, immensity and usefulness of this work may be judged from the fact that he sold one hundred copies at \$4.00 each. It is the standard work in use in the city and county offices and in all real-estate agencies of this city, Chicago being the only city in the world that can boast of such a work, on such a large scale, in printed form. Mr. Peltzer also took an active part as a republican in the "Greeley movement." He was the only republican that was elected on the Greeley ticket from the Chicago districts to the XXVIIIth State Assembly of 1872-3-4. He was the first to introduce a bill for compulsory education; another for a State Board of Health, and a bill for the general licensing of physicians and druggists, and another for surveyors. He also introduced many reforms in the laws for recording in the county records the routes and locations of new roads, streets and railroads, all of which were adopted. In 1875, Mr. Peltzer sold to the County of Cook a set of abstract books, in which he held a controlling interest, and this against the most labored opposition of the entire Chicago press. The acquisition under the provisions of the statutes of these valuable books by the county was intended as a partial relief from the monopoly theretofore existing in the abstract business. These books are now in use in the abstract department of the recorder's office. In December, 1876, he left the Board of Public Works, having been appointed deputy recorder of the county—a position which he held until April, 1878, when he resigned and opened his present abstract and title office. Mr. Peltzer was married in 1861, at New Orleans, to Miss Annie Langdon, of Carrollton, near that city. By this union he has four children living,—three daughters and one son. Mr. Peltzer is a gentleman of many fine social qualities, with a fondness for literary work in leisure hours. This is evidenced by several dramatic productions. One of these, "Uriel Acosta," a tragedy in five acts, was played at Crosby's Opera House in 1868, for several weeks; a second, a local burlesque, was brought out about the same time at Aiken's Dearborn-street Theater; a third, a dramatic ballad from the Swedish, was produced under the direction of Professor Ziegfeld, at Farwell Hall, just previous to the great fire; and a fourth, a drama of domestic life, was brought out at McVicker's Theater only a few years ago.

THE COOK COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY, the latest abstract firm established, was organized on February 5, 1885, and commenced business on May 4, following. The incorporators and stockholders were Chalkley J. Hambleton, George D. Broomell, Jerome J. Danforth, William J. Wilcox, Chester C. Broomell, Joseph W. Hambleton, Herbert C. Harvey and Jewett Wilcox. J. J. Danforth is president, W. J. Wilcox, secretary, George D. Broomell, treasurer, and C. J. Hambleton managing director. J. J. Danforth was connected for twelve years with Handy & Co.; C. J. Hambleton was in the real-estate business for thirty years; George D. Broomell was for twenty years connected with the city schools, and once assistant superintendent; W. Jewett Wilcox was manager, respectively, of the Tremont and Matteson Houses; and Herbert C. Harvey was a young and rising real-estate man. The company procured indexes from 1871 up to date, that were copied from the records of Cook County during the term of Recorder Brockway.

JEROME J. DANFORTH, president of the Cook County Abstract Company, was born at Boston, on November 1, 1849. He attended the public schools of Boston until he attained the age of thirteen, when he took a position in a wholesale book concern on Cornhill, where he continued until March, 1866. Believing he could better his prospects in the West, he came to Chicago in the latter year. Upon arriving, he took a position as bill-clerk in the book-store of S. C. Griggs & Co., where he continued until the spring of 1869. He then entered the office of Augustus Jacobson, clerk of the Superior Court, where he was employed as copyist until in the fall of the same year, when he was promoted to the post of law-record writer in the same court. In the spring of 1870, he was appointed chancery-record writer in the Superior Court, and that position he retained until 1872. The firm of Handy, Simmons & Co. then offered Mr. Danforth a responsible as well as remunerative position on the clerical force in their abstract business, and he accepted, continuing with that firm until 1882. In January, of that year, James W. Brockway, county recorder, tendered Mr. Danforth a place in the Abstract Department, and this he retained until October, 1884, when he resigned in order to engage in business on his own account, shortly after organizing the Cook County Abstract Com-

pany, and becoming president of the same. Mr. Danforth has had years of experience in the peculiar work which abstract-making demands, and devotes all his time and energies towards promoting the business in which he is so heartily interested. Mr. Danforth was married to Miss Frances W. McKinney, of Chicago, on January 6, 1881, and they have two children,—Ray V. and Monroe J. He is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M.

CARNE & DRURY.—This firm is made up of John Carne, Jr., and Edwin Drury, both experts at clerical work, and, through several years' experience in the various county and city offices, made familiar with the best methods in practice in keeping public records and the means of securing unclouded titles to landed property. The business of tracing unpaid taxes, removing the cloud from the title, and furnishing a clear tax-abstract of property, is original with them and still mainly in their hands, although they have a few feeble imitators. Their abstracts have become a necessity to real-estate purchasers, and save them a good deal of money otherwise spent in removing liens. The firm was organized in June, 1875, both members being at the time in the county clerk's office, and Mr. Drury chief-clerk under Herman Lieb, both resigning their positions to establish themselves in the new business. They have prospered from the start, and by arduous labor have succeeded in removing doubt from a great number of pieces of property in Chicago, resulting from unpaid taxes.

John Carne, Jr., is the son of John and Betsey (Rowe) Carne, and was born in Parish Maker, County of Devon, England, on February 21, 1837. He spent thirty-five years of his life in his native country, coming to Chicago in the early part of 1872. His entire business life has been passed in clerical work of various kinds. After leaving school at the age of fourteen, he was first a clerk in the under-sheriff's office in Liskeard, Cornwall, for four years, then a law clerk in Plymouth for two years, and afterward clerk for Little, Woolcombe & Venning, for twelve years; ending in 1869. The latter firm was an important law firm, and held simultaneously several important offices. They were the stewards for Sir William Molesworth, Bart., Lord Wharnclyffe and others, Town Clerk and Treasurer of the Borough of Devonport, etc.; and Mr. Carne was also special clerk for Thomas Woolcombe, a member of the firm, who was also chairman of the South Devon Railway. Reaching Chicago the year after the great fire, he obtained employment in the county recorder's office for a short time, and then in the county commissioner's office as rebate clerk—his business being to attend to the matter of rebates for taxes rendered necessary by the fire. His next position was in the county clerk's office, first under George W. Wheeler, then under Joe Pollock, and finally under Herman Lieb. In June, 1875, he commenced the abstract business, and during the same year formed a copartnership with Edwin Drury, then chief clerk in the county clerk's office, and opened an office in the Ashland Block, for the prosecution of the business which they have successfully followed ever since. Mr. Carne has been married twice and is the father of ten children; seven of whom are still living. His first wife was Ellen Faith Cross, daughter of Thomas Cross, of Parish Hatherleigh, North Lew, England. His marriage took place on March 24, 1865, at St. George's Episcopal Church, Stonehouse, Devon. Seven children were born to them,—Bessie, Blanche, Edgar, Reginald, Caroline, Hiram and Charles, all of whom, except Hiram, are still living. In 1879, he became a widower, and the year following, took a part of his family back to England, and was married to Lucy G. Cross, the sister of his deceased wife. They have three children,—Marion, Laura and Oliver, of whom the first named alone survives. In 1882, he made another visit to Europe with his wife and a portion of his family. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in June, 1864, and belongs to Meridian Lodge, No. 893, Cornwall, England.

Edwin Drury, the junior member of the firm of Carne & Drury, was born at Gage's Lake, Lake Co., Ill., on November 12, 1842. He is the eldest son of George Albert Drury, who went, in 1836, from Lorain County, Ohio, to Gage's Lake, and there married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Persis (Howard) Heald, on January 13, 1842. He was the father of six children, and died on July 12, 1871. On his father's side, Mr. Drury traces his descent to one Hugh Drury, who first appeared in Boston in 1640. He was a captain of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," which still maintains its organization and holds its annual banquets. He married Lydia Rice, became the father of three children, and died in 1689. Through his mother, Mr. Drury traces his ancestry back to John Heald, of Concord, Mass., who came from Berwick-on-Tweed, and was admitted freeman of Massachusetts, on June 2, 1641. His wife's name was Dorothy, and he was the father of thirteen children, and died on May 24, 1662. Edwin Drury received a common school education, at Gage's Lake, Ill., and enlisted in the Army on August 9, 1862. He belonged to Co. "G," 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served with his regiment in the Department of the Cumberland for three

years lacking three months, and was mustered out at Camp Harker, Tenn., on June 10, 1865. His company was disbanded at Chicago, and he entered into the service of his uncle, A. H. Heald, then city collector. He remained in his office for four years, and then was one year with his successor, W. J. Onahan. The winter of 1870-71, was spent in the office of Henry Spear, South Town collector, one year with Heber S. Rexford, in the county treasurer's office, and he then went into the county clerk's office under John G. Gindele, and became chief-clerk under Mr. Wheeler, his successor, and remained such under the succeeding administrations of

Joe Pollock and Hermann Lieb. In June, 1875, he resigned his position under Mr. Lieb to establish the business of making tax-abstracts, in partnership with John Carne, Jr., in which he has been very successful and continues to the present time. Mr. Drury was married on April 19, 1871, to Miss Hannah Augusta Howard, daughter of William C. and Hannah J. (Roberts) Howard of Town of Grant, Lake Co., Ill., and has had two children,—Fred Howard (deceased), and Gertrude, who is still living. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The history of fire insurance in Chicago, so far as great risks and heavy losses are concerned, properly begins with the wooden era, or that expensive period of frame construction just ante-dating the great fire of 1871. The city area then embraced nearly thirty-six square miles, or 22,497 acres; the number of buildings was estimated at 59,500, the majority being of pine; and the property within the city was valued at \$620,000,000. It was the largest wooden-built city in the world. Certain parts of it, like the bamboo cities of China, were always catching fire and constantly menacing the more solidly-built and valuable portions. These conditions, coupled with the remarkable dryness of the air for three months prior to the great fire, gave that sweeping conflagration a chance to wipe out nearly our entire material property interests and to cripple and ruin many insurance companies.

The area burned over and the number of buildings destroyed are given in the fire history. The total loss it would be impossible to reckon accurately. It was ascertained from outside records that two hundred and one fire insurance companies had at risk, in the burned district, \$100,225,780, but it is as difficult to obtain the exact amount paid to claimants as it is to ascertain the losses, many companies having had "underground" insurance. A score or more of companies were forced into bankruptcy or discontinued business on account of their great losses. The value of property destroyed was estimated at \$185,510,000, and the total amount paid by the insurance companies was \$50,178,925, leaving an unliquidated loss to property owners of \$135,331,075. The distribution of losses among companies, named by States, and the number of companies placed in liquidation, are given in the preceding volume.

After this disastrous experience, the fire limits were made equal in area with the city limits. A distant precinct was set apart for the inflammable and dangerous lumber district. Frame shells could not be built within the fire limits, and after the conflagration of July, 1874, had destroyed most of the remaining fire-traps on the South Side, Chicago became the safest insurance field in the world. For a long time her fire reputation militated against her in insurance circles; but what with a perfectly re-arranged fire department, the changed character of her buildings, and the caution born of sad experience, together with close competition in insurance rates, the "fire fright" no longer redounds to the benefit of the insurance companies.

After the ravages of the great fire had become somewhat repaired, the Chicago Board of Underwriters was re-organized and went into active operation. The constitution and by-laws were prepared on January 4, 1872, and adopted under the new organization April 22, 1872.

The officers and members at this time were—

Officers—S. M. Moore, president; A. C. Ducat, vice-president; H. L. Pasco, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary. *Committee on Fire Patrol*—S. M. Moore, C. W. Drew, R. S. Critchell. *Fire Commissioner*—Lewis H. Davis. *Members*—George C. Clarke & Co., Miller & Drew, S. M. Moore & Co., Teall & Fisher, Henry Greenebaum & Co., James Van Inwagen, E. K. Bruce, Arthur C. Ducat, O. W. Barrett & Co., R. W. Hosmer, Treadway & Jewell, Goodwin & Pasco, William Warren, James B. Floyd, William E. Rollo, Walker & Lowell, Thomas Goodman, I. J. Lewis, H. H. Brown, Davis & Requa, R. S. Critchell, Thomas W. Blaney, Gregg & Ayars, E. E. Ryan & Co., James L. Ross, Charles H. Chase, L. Frank.

Several agents withdrew from the Board of Underwriters in 1879, and on January 27, 1880, organized the Underwriters' Exchange.

The office of Fire Commissioner was successively filled by James Ayars, Lewis H. Davis and S. M. Moore, after which it was abolished. The original membership was composed as follows:

O. W. Barrett, John Cameron, Fisher Brothers, Hammond & Fry, Hopkins & Hasbrouck, George W. Montgomery & Co., J. K. Murphy, John Naghten & Co., O. B. Pellet, H. W. Rice & Co., W. E. Rollo & Son, E. E. Ryan & Co., Granger Smith & Co., R. J. Smith, E. M. Teall & Co., R. A. Waller & Co., C. K. Nichols.

While Chicago has had many isolated fires involving extensive insurance losses, no conflagration since that of 1871, which could be attributed to lack of precautions, inflammable construction or inadequate fire service, has occurred, except the fire of July 14, 1874. At that time, the Chicago Fire Department was, upon the whole, as well organized and serviceable as any in the country; but unfortunately it was also a political machine, in which places were found by aldermen and minor officials for friends who had no particular fitness or training for the service. There was at the same time a contest between rival political factions to gain possession of the Fire Department by the appointment of their favorite as chief, in order to make it still more of a political machine in their respective interests, and consequently less serviceable to property owners and the insurance companies. The strife engendered went abroad in reports that reflected upon the serviceability of the Chicago Fire Department. It was thought strange, too, by the Eastern press, that a fire of such magnitude should happen in a city just recovering from a disastrous experience. The fact that a large and dangerous area of pine tinder-boxes had been left by the fire of 1871, upon the South Side, was not generally known outside. Immediately after the great fire, many temporary frame structures, coming within the restrictions of the fire-limits act, but serving as connections between the old and inflammable fire-traps, had been built. When the July fire once got started, therefore, it did not stop until it had made a clean sweep of the structures described and came up against the new and solidly built portion of the South Side, where it was readily gotten under control. The starting point was a low shanty in the rear of No. 527 South Clark

Street, occupied by a rag peddler as a storehouse. It is thought it may have been caused by the spontaneous ignition of oiled rags or waste, but the incendiary theory had many advocates, for the reason that fire had been discovered in the same place, two weeks before, which was of incendiary origin. The first estimate of the loss was \$4,025,000, but this was subsequently reduced to \$3,845,000. The loss to the insurance companies was about \$2,200,000, leaving a loss to property owners of between \$1,600,000 and \$2,000,000. The fire lasted from 4:30 p. m. on the 14th until 3:30 a. m. on the 15th, and at one time it looked as if the city was menaced by another sweeping conflagration. At an early hour in the evening the apprehension was so great in the business district that many firms began carting their valuable goods to the West Side, guests left the hotels, and people on the North Side began to prepare for another visitation by packing up their chattels.

At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters, held on July 15, L. H. Davis, of Davis & Requa, addressed the Board by request. Mr. Davis announced himself in favor of a re-organization of the Fire Department, and the vesting of absolute authority in the hands of the chief; the rigid enforcement of the fire-limits regulation against frame structures; the enlargement of the city water-mains; prohibition of the storing of combustibles in the city; and the tearing down of wooden awnings, cornices and cupolas. The Board appointed a committee to see that these propositions were carried out, consisting of L. H. Davis, R. J. Smith, George M. Lyon, C. H. Case, George C. Clarke and Mr. Walker, the latter representing non-Board companies having risks in the city. All the reforms and improvements suggested were eventually accomplished.

The National Board of Underwriters adopted a resolution, on October 1, 1874, calling upon all insurance companies to withdraw from the city, and a general exodus ensued. In his message to the City Council, on December 7, 1874, Mayor Colvin adverted to this action, declaring it uncalled for, the result of ignorance of our condition and unnecessary fright, and enumerating the improvements under way; referring to the benefits to be derived from the July fire, by which many squares to the south of the business center were cleared of dangerous structures and the general security proportionately increased. The message concluded:

"Fortunately, the lapse of time has brought better counsels. The insurance companies have returned to Chicago. The money [for improvements] will only be expended as it is needed. With the assistance of a good soldier's brain, and capacity for organizing, instructing and drilling men, the Fire Department will be brought to the highest state of efficiency, and a winter's careful study will reveal the best and most economical mode of expending such an amount of money for fire purposes as may be needed for our protection, and within our means."

General William H. Shaler, of New York, was brought to Chicago through the efforts of the Citizens' Association and the Board of Underwriters, the former making an appropriation of \$5,000 to re-imburse him for his services. Through his co-operation with Chief Benner, the Fire Department was re-organized and placed upon a more efficient and satisfactory footing.

Fire insurance, like other commercial interests, has vastly increased and improved in Chicago within the past ten years. The Underwriters' Association have paid special attention to improvements in the character of the buildings; managers have profited by the experience of years and new methods have been adopted; and owners of property have been educated to a point of intelligent co-operation never known before.

On August 27, 1881, the Board of Underwriters ap-

pointed a special committee, consisting of Fred S. James, Charles W. Drew, T. S. Cunningham, John Cameron and Eugene Cary to investigate the condition of the packing-houses at the Union Stock-Yards, and ascertain what should be done to render that district reasonably safe from fire, many disastrous packing-house fires having occurred. The committee recommended the adoption of a special schedule of rates for packing-houses, which was adopted by the Board of Underwriters and the Underwriters' Exchange. In compliance with the recommendations of the committee, the packers of the Town of Lake expended \$524,553.11, in order to more effectually guard against the possibility of a general conflagration. A chemical engine was procured as an adjunct of the fire-patrol system at the Stock-Yards; the capacity of the Town of Lake pumping works was increased from 3,500,000 gallons per diem to 20,000,000 gallons; reservoirs were constructed at the Stock-Yards, containing 20,145,000 gallons of water, to be used for fire purposes only; the packing-houses were connected, by the watch alarm-signal system, with the Fire Insurance Patrol, and were protected by iron shutters and doors; the roads in the district were repaired and many frame structures torn down. During 1884, another chemical engine for service at the Stock-Yards was procured; three hundred and ninety-six inspections and one hundred and thirty-nine re-inspections were made, and five hundred and twelve defects were repaired.

FIRE PATROL SERVICE.—In the spring of 1871, the question of organizing a local salvage corps was discussed by various members of the Board of Underwriters, and meetings were held to consider the formation of a fire insurance patrol. General C. W. Drew was appointed a commissioner to inquire into the cost and report at a subsequent meeting. On receipt of his report, A. C. Ducat, C. W. Drew and Thomas Buckley were appointed a committee to perfect such an organization as had been considered, and under the auspices of this committee the Chicago Fire Patrol was organized and made its appearance on October 2, 1871. It was located for the time being in a barn on the alley between Monroe and Adams, Dearborn and Clark streets. Ben. B. Bullwinkle, a member of the celebrated "Long John" engine company of the city Fire Department, had been selected, and was virtually appointed captain of the patrol in July, and the energy, spirit and efficiency then and since displayed by Captain Bullwinkle have made the Chicago patrol and himself well known. Seven days only elapsed from the first appearance of the patrol until the unparalleled conflagration swept the city. Many of the companies contributing to the organization of the service became insolvent, and for a time the future of the patrol was not encouraging. Temporary quarters were found in "America" hose-house, on Blue Island Avenue, and soon afterward a frame building on Michigan Avenue near Jackson Street was completed for patrol headquarters.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters erected, at No. 113 Franklin Street, a spacious brick building, expressly for the patrol, of which the corps took possession on April 30, 1872.

The second patrol company was organized on August 3, 1875, with a captain and four men, for duty on the West Side, and a brick building was erected for its accommodation on Peoria Street, near Congress.

Captain Bullwinkle's company formally opened and occupied the headquarters at No. 176 Monroe Street, on February 16, 1878. This building was erected by L. Z. Leiter, but the entire interior finishing and arrangements were done by the members of the patrol.

In the fall of 1881, the packers at the Stock-Yards furnished a building and entire equipment for a patrol, and guaranteed one-half of the expenses of maintaining the same. This patrol has entire charge of the watch-clocks of the various packing-houses.

Fire patrol No. 1, since its organization in 1871, up

and thirty-four fires and spread three thousand five hundred and forty-eight covers.

Patrol house No. 1 is a model of its kind, and the corps can not be excelled anywhere for "time, speed and execution"—the motto of the superintendent. A description of the appliances and conveniences of this house



Permission of Inland Architect and Builder.

HOME INSURANCE BUILDING.

to October 1, 1885, extinguished three hundred and fifty-three fires, involving an insurance of \$17,182,299.02, and entailing a loss of \$20,364.88; attended three thousand one hundred and twenty-two fires and spread ten thousand three hundred and eighty-seven covers.

Patrol No. 2, since its organization in 1875, up to October 1, 1885, extinguished one hundred and fifty-four fires, involving an insurance of \$519,500, and entailing a loss of \$7,884.70; attended two thousand four hundred

will apply to all in the city. The first floor of the building is 95 by 100 feet, and sixteen feet and eight inches high, with black walnut and maple wainscoting. In the front of the room are two flights of stairs, one on each side, under which are the horses' stalls; between them is the patrol wagon, the pole of which is ten feet from the front doors. These open outward in a vestibule, by means of electricity, and are held by weights. On the right of the room, as you enter, are all the telegraphic

instruments connected with the Patrol, with no wires visible. A raised panel of black walnut, on the wall, contains the Electric Mercurial Fire Alarm, which is connected with numerous business buildings, and which gives an alarm automatically, that also supplies the exact location of the fire in any building. Over this annunciator is a large clock, presented to the Patrol by the American Clock Company. On panels, on the right and left of the above, are two gongs, one giving the fire

receipt of a still-alarm in any one house, it is communicated to all. The same instrument can be used with a code of signals and the alphabet. All engine-houses are also connected by telephone. On a shelf above the instrument is an automatic printer, connecting the Fire-alarm office and Patrols Nos. 1 and 2 together; and a telephone connects the two Patrols, so that in case a watchman sees anything which looks like a fire in his district, he can communicate with No. 1, by either the "printer" or telephone.



INSURANCE EXCHANGE.

alarms from the city, the other connected with the mercurial fire-alarm annunciator. Under one gong is a small gong, connected with a line running to all insurance offices; under the other are three smaller gongs, one connecting directly with the Western Union Telegraph office, one with Marshall Field's retail store, and the other with a Barrett "joker," which gives the alarm directly from the street-boxes to the Patrol quarters. In another panel are the American District Telegraph connections. Attached to the "joker" is a telegraph instrument connecting the headquarters of the Fire Department, all engine-houses, and the Patrol, so that on

nearly two thousand buildings were inspected and one thousand and ninety-seven re-inspected. In 1881, the record was — Inspections, 1,392; re-inspections, 1,677; defects found, 3,964; dangerous defects removed, 1,293. In 1884, the total inspections were 18,275.

On July 26, 1874, the Underwriters, at the request of the National Board, directed Superintendent Bullwinkle to engage twenty additional men for night duty, and these watchmen were kept employed for three months.

In 1879, the Board instructed the Patrol to print and deliver bulletins of fires. The first year, four hundred of these reports were sent to companies interested and

REPORTS OF FIRES, ETC.—In September, 1873, the fire-patrol committee of the Board of Underwriters detailed W. H. Sloan to be stationed at the city fire-alarm office, for the purpose of making reports of fires, investigating their origin, and obtaining information in regard to losses, of value to companies interested. In obedience to a special order of the Board, he compiled the following information in regard to special hazards:

132 Buildings used as hotels, valued with contents at	\$12,267,000
219 Buildings used as churches, valued with contents at	6,156,300
10 Buildings used as theaters, valued with contents at	637,500
22 Buildings used as breweries, valued with contents at	1,658,000
Lumber yards, average value of stock kept on hand	5,156,300
Total	\$25,875,100
Losses since January 1, 1870:	
Hotels (re-built on same lot only)	\$ 2,300,000
Churches (re-built on same lot only)	1,868,000
Theaters (re-built on same lot only)	180,000
Breweries (re-built on same lot only)	725,000
On lumber yards in existence at this date	1,318,000
Total	\$6,191,000

Since January 1, 1870, the valuation on special hazards has increased threefold, but the losses have been much smaller proportionately.

In 1874, four hundred and seventy-six buildings were inspected and two hundred and fifty-three re-inspected in the business district. This inspection was kept up from year to year. In 1879,

delivered to city subscribers, and the number has largely increased year by year.

On January 1, 1879, Superintendent Bullwinkle began to keep a system of reports based upon the total fire losses in the city. The following table is made up from these reports:

Years.	Insurance interested.	Insurance loss paid.	Loss over insurance paid.
1879 ----	\$ 429,972	\$ 510,014 23	\$ 85,576 35
1880 ----	657,645	1,087,537 90	78,013 81
1881 ----	7,415,375	794,799 23	105,565 58
1882 ----	10,045,100	581,610 38	202,201 80
1883 ----	14,889,156	1,559,661 98	58,736 00
1884 ----	9,096,441	1,243,434 05	73,533 70
Total..	\$52,302,289	\$5,777,057 77	\$603,627 24

On October 16, 1885, Superintendent Bullwinkle resigned the position which he had so ably filled. The selection of his successor was left to the Patrol Committee of the Board of Underwriters, and they recommended Captain Edward T. Shepherd, who succeeded to the command on November 1st. He is held responsible for the practical working of the service, the committee having decided to take upon itself some of the duties which have hitherto been performed by the superintendent.

EDWARD T. SHEPHERD was born in New York City, on May 7, 1850. He came to Chicago in November, 1856. By trade he is a painter and decorator. He joined Patrol No. 1, on November 1, 1875, and his faithful services were acknowledged by transferring him to No. 2, of which he became lieutenant and then captain. In August, 1881, he was made captain of No. 1.

The following is the latest City Fire Department statement, showing the number of fires, losses, insurance, etc., for the past twenty-two years and nine months:

Years.	No. of fires.	No. of false alarms.	Amount of total loss.	Amount of total insurance.	Loss for each fire.	Population.	Population to each fire.	Loss per capita of population
1863-64-----	186	16	\$ 335,660	\$ 272,500	\$1,912	153,769	827	\$ 2 30
1864-65-----	193	32	651,798	585,300	3,403	169,353	877	3 85
1865-66-----	243	21	1,216,466	941,602	5,006	178,539	792	6 81
1866-67-----	315	26	2,487,973	1,043,445	7,898	189,434	603	13 13
1867-68-----	315	57	4,315,332	3,417,288	8,185	200,328	389	21 04
1868-69-----	405	67	560,169	463,248	1,383	252,000	622	2 22
1869-70-----	600	45	871,905	600,061	1,453	300,000	500	2 90
1870-71-----	669	35	2,447,845	2,183,498	3,658	330,000	493	7 75
1871-72-----	*489	44	972,800	745,000	1,989	350,000	716	2 77
1872-73-----	441	44	680,099	3,763,275	1,542	367,396	831	1 58
1873-74-----	466	68	1,013,246	3,641,735	2,174	395,408	848	2 56
1874-75-----	†473	83	2,345,684	6,789,300	4,959	395,408	836	5 93
1875-----	‡332	67	127,014	2,328,150	383	395,408	1,191	32
1876-----	477	123	387,951	3,780,060	811	407,661	855	95
1877-----	445	132	1,044,997	6,173,575	2,340	407,661	918	2 56
1878-----	478	88	306,317	3,327,348	641	436,731	914	71
1879-----	638	135	572,082	5,112,631	896	436,731	669	1 31
1880-----	804	154	1,135,816	5,409,480	1,411	491,516	611	2 31
1881-----	895	89	921,495	9,662,326	1,029	491,516	549	1 87
1882-----	981	107	569,885	12,587,090	581	560,693	572	1 02
1883-----	1,158	74	1,379,736	21,790,767	1,196	606,000	525	2 27
1884-----	1,278	104	968,229	12,048,683	756	629,985	493	1 53
1885-----	1,309	198	2,225,134	22,407,225	1,047	730,000	557	3 05

* The great fire of 1871 not included.

† The July fire of 1874 included.

‡ Nine months ending December 31, 1875.

During 1884-85, the insurance companies met with many heavy losses through the frequent conflagrations which destroyed costly stocks of goods in business houses. In nearly every instance where costly buildings and valuable stocks were destroyed the fires started from some defect in the heating apparatus, improperly secured lights, or spontaneous combustion, and the destruction

was caused by the facility with which the flames spread up elevator hatchways or open courts. A few of the more serious fires during 1884-85, were as follows:

January 19, 1884—Grannis block, Dearborn Street, \$150,000.
 March 21—Langham Hotel, Wabash Avenue and Adams Street, \$250,000.
 March 30—National Printing Company, and Bradner, Smith & Co., Monroe Street, \$400,000.
 April 14—Leander Reed building, Wabash Avenue, \$130,000.
 Michael Brand & Co.'s brewery, Fullerton Avenue, \$300,000.
 August 21—Oberne, Hosick & Co., Michigan Street, \$90,000.
 September 11—Pitkin, Vaughn & Cruver, Calhoun Place, \$100,000.
 November 6—Old Farwell block, \$100,000.
 November 28—George A. Seaverns's elevator, \$160,000.
 December 6—Cribben, Sexton & Co.'s foundry, \$200,000.
 December 6—C. M. Henderson & Co.'s shoe factory, etc., \$200,000.
 December 21—Link-Belt Machinery Company, Jefferson Street, \$50,000.
 January 12, 1885—Vehmeyer's warehouse, \$200,000.

There were, besides, two great fires in the lumber district during 1884, which entailed a loss of over \$1,000,000, that probably might have been averted by proper inspection.

On February 2, 1886, the Underwriters appointed a special committee, composed of E. W. Lyman, W. R. Kerr, P. A. Waller, J. J. James and W. S. Warren, to consider and investigate the subject of continuous inspection. The plan favored by the Underwriters was to have the department of inspection in charge of the separate committee named above, assisted by a corps of regularly employed inspectors whose duty it would be to inspect the buildings in their respective districts and if defects were found to report the same to the committee. If at the end of twenty-four hours the defect was not reme-

died, all of the Underwriters of the city would be notified, and by the rules of the association each Underwriter holding a risk on the defective property would be compelled to cancel it. Many merchants, manufacturers and owners of leased property were consulted and all favored the plan, and steps were at once taken to put it in execution. During the first month, upward of one

thousand inspections were made; innumerable defects discovered and remedied; and the new plan of inspection, under the direction of the committee, was found to work satisfactorily and to be of immense value to insurance interests.

UNDERWRITERS' EXCHANGE.—During 1879 the non-board companies found that close competition outside of the board was bringing rates too low for any profits to accrue to the contestants for insurance business. The non-board companies were not ready to coalesce with the Board at that time, nor was the Board willing to make overtures. Frequent consultations were held between representatives of the non-board companies during the year, and on January 27, 1880, an agreement was reached to form the Chicago Insurance Underwriters' Exchange. Twenty-two non-board companies signified their willingness to enter into the Exchange project, and did so, to their subsequent mutual advantage. The first meeting for organization, and the election of officers, was held on January 27, 1880, and the officers elected for the year were—President, R. J. Smith; Vice-president, T. S. Cunningham; Treasurer, O. W. Barrett; Secretary, B. F. Kent.

The first year's operations of the Exchange were gratifying to the members, and the business transacted highly satisfactory. The Exchange continued to prosper, and agents doing business for the Exchange companies pronounced the organization a great success. In January, 1881, and again in 1882, the same officers were re-elected. On May 1, 1882, Mr. Kent resigned, and R. N. Trimmingham was elected secretary of the Exchange.

In January, 1883, the officers elected were—President, E. M. Teall; Vice-president, R. A. Waller; Treasurer, O. W. Barrett; Secretary, R. N. Trimmingham.

In 1884, President Teall, Treasurer Barrett and Secretary Trimmingham were re-elected, and George W. Montgomery was elected vice-president.

CHICAGO FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—In January, 1885, George W. Montgomery was elected president, C. R. Hopkins, vice-president, and Treasurer Barrett and Secretary Trimmingham were re-elected. These officers continue to serve, although, on June 9, 1885, the Exchange consolidated with the old Board of Underwriters, and the name of the joint organization was changed to the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association. The agencies that brought about this consolidation were, in the first place, a general feeling on the part of members of both associations that there should not be two distinct bodies, with the same general objects in view, in existence, and, secondly, a knowledge that despite the efforts of both sides, bad practices had crept into the methods of doing business, that unless remedied would work serious injury to insurance interests. While the Exchange sustained rates to a certain extent, owing to close competition and depression, rates had been going to pieces, and it was believed the fusion of the two organizations would remedy this condition. It is gratifying to the members of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association to be able to say that their expectations as to the improvement of business and the correction of the evils growing out of sharp competition and the cutting of rates, were fully realized, and that a healthier tone has marked the business since the consolidation. The officers of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association elected on June 9, 1885, were Charles W. Drew, president; E. M. Teall, vice-president; O. W. Barrett, treasurer; R. N. Trimmingham, secretary; T. A. Bowden, superintendent of surveys. These officers were

re-elected by the association on January 25, 1886, to serve for the ensuing year.

Both the Chicago Board of Underwriters and the Chicago Underwriters' Exchange keep up their original organizations for the protection of their charters, and elect officers regularly. The Exchange re-elected its officers of 1885, for the year 1886.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.—The destruction of the records of the Board of Underwriters in the great fire has already been adverted to. Since 1871, the Board has elected officers as follows:

January 4, 1872.—S. M. Moore, president; A. C. Ducat, vice-president; H. L. Pasco, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary. S. M. Moore resigned on May 9, and George C. Clarke was elected.

January 2, 1873.—George C. Clarke, president; C. H. Case, vice-president; H. L. Pasco, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.

January 7, 1875.—J. Goodwin, Jr., president; E. M. Teall, vice-president; C. W. Drew, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.

January 6, 1876.—C. H. Case, president; C. W. Drew, vice-president; Conrad Witkowsky, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.

January 4, 1877.—Thomas Goodman, president; R. W. Hosmer, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.

January 3, 1878.—L. H. Davis, president; R. W. Hosmer, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.

January 2, 1879.—J. Goodwin, Jr., president; R. W. Hosmer, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.

January 6, 1880.—Above officers re-elected.

January 6, 1881.—Arthur C. Ducat, president; James L. Ross, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Alfred Wright, secretary.

January 5, 1882.—Above officers re-elected.

May 12, 1882.—Thomas A. Bowden was elected assistant secretary.

January 4, 1883.—Thomas Goodman, president; Thomas S. Cunningham, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Thomas A. Bowden, secretary.

January 3, 1884.—J. Goodwin, Jr., president; R. W. Hosmer, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; Thomas A. Bowden, secretary.

January 17, 1884.—Mr. Goodwin sent a letter to the Board, announcing that his duties would not allow him to accept the office of president, and declining to serve. On this date, R. W. Hosmer was elected president, vice Goodwin, and Fred S. James, vice-president, vice Hosmer.

January 8, 1885.—R. W. Hosmer, president; Fred S. James, vice-president; J. H. Moore, treasurer; T. A. Bowden, secretary; P. F. Barrington, assistant secretary.

Above officers were re-elected in January, 1886.

CHARLES H. HUNT, deceased, was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1830. His father, Solomon Hunt, was a native of Strafford, Vt., and an uncle of the present United States Senator, Justice S. Morrill, whose mother was a sister of Solomon Hunt. The maiden name of the mother of Charles H. Hunt was Miss Harriet Hopkins, of Bath, N. Y. At the early age of fourteen years, Mr. Hunt came to Chicago to visit his cousin, James Rochester, of Rochester, N. Y., then a leading commission merchant in this busy frontier town, and he was induced to become a resident here by Mr. Rochester. Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was then a prominent packer, had his office in the same building with Mr. Rochester, by whom Mr. Hunt was then employed. The health of Mr. Rochester began to fail him, and he was compelled within the year to close his business and return East. Mr. Hubbard, attracted by the boy's bright face and intelligent curiosity, offered him inducements to remain with him. Mr. Hubbard had, in 1835, taken the agency of the Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, the first company to do business in Chicago, and into this department young Hunt was duly initiated. Here he served with marked fidelity and ability in various capacities until 1848, when he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper. In that capacity he exhibited the same qualities which had so rapidly won the confidence of his employer, and discharged his duties so well that he was promoted to a special partner in the insurance business, receiving one-fourth of the profits. This arrangement continued until 1858, when he was given an equal interest in both the packing and insurance business, the former of which has grown into considerable magnitude. The firms were then G. S. Hubbard & Co. and Hubbard & Hunt, the latter style of firm name being adopted for the insurance branch of their interests. In 1867, Mr. Hunt retired from the packing business and purchased Mr. Hubbard's interest in the insurance

agency. Several years afterward, Mr. Hunt sold a one-half interest of the insurance business to Jonathan Goodwin, Jr., and from that time the firm of Hunt & Goodwin was one of the leading fire insurance firms of the city. Their office was first at the corner of South Water and Clark streets, but was afterward removed to No. 86 LaSalle Street. The Security, of New York; the Roger Williams, of Providence; and a number of other companies were added to the Aetna, and represented by that firm until Mr. Hunt's death, which occurred on June 9, 1870. Mr. Hunt was appointed city treasurer on December 24, 1860, and held that office until April 1, 1861. A quotation from a leading insurance journal, written at the time of his death, speaks of him as an "underwriter of rare skill, conspicuous for his entire reliability and intimate knowledge of his business. He pursued his ends by no unworthy means and descended to no unseemly rivalry. He lived in the most cordial relations with his competitors in the business, and his memory calls up none but the most kindly and pleasant associations. Personally, he was a Christian gentleman, whose every act bespoke a pure mind and a good heart." In 1860, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Eleonora Shaw, of Madison, Ind. Close and literally uninterupted application to his business during so many years had seriously impaired Mr. Hunt's eyesight, but not his energy, for, during the four years of this severe ordeal, he was never found away from his post of duty, where he encouraged those who were in his employ to a faithful service. On the evening of June 9, 1870, Mr. Hunt was returning from his office to his home on Rush Street, and the bridge being open he accidentally stepped from the bank and fell into the river. His body was not recovered until life was extinct, and thus the impenetrable curtain fell upon him in the prime of his manhood, leaving his widow and two daughters,—Jennie C. (deceased, February, 1875) and Lizzie S., to cherish his memory as their choicest heritage.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL was organized in 1858, and immediately took its rank among the prominent insurance companies of the world. In 1866, it established a branch office in New York, which grew to such proportions that in January, 1881, it was found necessary to divide up the American field, and as a consequence the Western Department fell to Chicago; and the management of which department was placed in charge of Joseph M. Rogers. This department has grown from a premium income of about \$200,000 in 1880, to about \$600,000 in 1884, and it bids fair to be one of the largest branch offices of the company. The last statement made by the home office of the company shows as follows:

Subscribed capital	£2,000,000.0.0
Paid-up capital	180,035.0.0
Assets	1,094,024.6.4

The United States Branch is located in the company's own building, at Nos. 37 and 39 Wall Street, New York. The company has an American Board of Directors, composed of W. W. Astor, Robert Lenox Kennedy and David Bingham; and a Board of Trustees, composed of George L. Talman, Roswell G. Ralston and Samuel Sloan, who have charge of the American assets of the company, and hold the same for greater security of its American clients, though the foreign assets are available for all its losses. The statement of the United States Branch, made on December 31, 1883, shows assets in this country of \$1,728,902, with actual liabilities of only \$130,939.12. The company reserves \$834,610.53 as unearned premiums, making the net surplus \$753,352.96. The company has received in the United States, since its establishment here, \$14,924,171, and has disbursed \$13,275,360.

JOSEPH M. ROGERS, manager of the Queen Insurance Company, was born at Lexington, Ky., on July 14, 1839. He was educated at Union College, New York, and subsequently graduated in law from the Louisville, Ky., and Albany, N. Y., law schools. While a practicing attorney at Columbus, Ind., in 1863, he received the appointment of local agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which was the date of his induction into the insurance business. In 1866, he was appointed special agent of the Hartford for the South, with headquarters at Louisville. This position he held for two years, when he entered into the local business, in which he continued until 1870. He then received the appointment of general agent of the Imperial Insurance Company of England for the South, which position he filled until the retirement of the Imperial from the field, in 1873. A short time afterward he became the general adjuster for the Northwest of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia. In 1875, he became connected with the Phenix Insurance Company of New York, as special and local representative at Louisville; and on January 1, 1876, he was called to the position of assistant general agent of the Phenix at Chicago, in connection with the Western Department, which position he filled until January 1, 1881, when he was placed in charge of the management of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool, which position he now fills. In 1882, a number of gentlemen connected with the Illinois Club conceived the idea of organizing an art association, for the purpose of

encouraging art in Chicago and building up a permanent collection of paintings; Mr. Rogers was immediately chosen president of this organization, which is known as the Illinois Art Association, and continues to fill this office.

HOLGER DE ROODE, Western manager of the Clinton Fire Insurance Company of New York and the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Rhode Island, commenced his insurance career in Cincinnati in 1869, and located in Chicago in 1873, as a partner of the late Edmund E. Ryan. Mr. de Roode was born at Rotterdam, Holland, on October 22, 1853, and is thus the youngest of the prominent underwriters of the country, having recently retired from the local agency business in this city, in order to give his entire attention to the large field covered by the Western Department of the above named companies. The Providence Washington is the second oldest American company now engaged in a general agency business, having been organized in 1799, and is one of the fifteen great companies that practically control the fire insurance situation in the United States. The Clinton was organized in 1850, and is also in high repute among financial men, having realized the rare experience of earning about as much in dividends during the past thirty years as was paid out for losses. The losses sustained in the great Chicago and Boston fires were promptly met in full, and a record thereby established which has since given these companies national prominence. Mr. de Roode has contributed largely to the literature and thought of the profession, and is a gentleman whose character and qualifications have earned for him a high position among the successful underwriters of the West, as well as among the rising young men of Chicago.

ABRAM WILLIAMS is one of the most competent and successful insurance men in Chicago, and on October 1, 1884, was appointed general manager of the Western Department of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, he being the first manager to represent it in this city. This company had assets of \$1,837,729.20, on January 1, 1884, and a net surplus to policy-holders on the same date of \$1,282,417.88, and is a thriving, carefully managed corporation, having a life of thirty-four years to demonstrate its prosperity. Of the appointment of Mr. Williams to his position, an insurance journal thus speaks: "This recent movement on the part of the Connecticut means increasing, sure and persistent success in its most important field, embracing Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and all States north and west of these as far as the Rockies. Mr. Williams has had a long, eventful and prosperous career as a business man and underwriter. In 1855, he was a successful though young merchant in New York City, where he carried on an important business in connection with a branch house he had previously established in the City of Paris, France, but, on account of failing health, he that year retired from active business, removed West and settled in Dubuque, Iowa. At the breaking out of the War, he was among the first to volunteer his services to the Union Army, in which he served faithfully until the War closed, when he established a local fire insurance agency in Dubuque. Mr. Williams's agency soon became one of the very best among the well managed agencies of that prosperous city. He was selected in 1866, as the general agent of the Yonkers and New York Insurance Company, and his field embraced all the territory west of the Mississippi River. His success in that field led to the enlargement of his department, and his removal to Chicago as Western manager of the company in 1869, became a necessity. The Chicago fire terminated the company, and the same fire laid Mr. Williams up a cripple for nearly two years. In 1874, the Continental Insurance Company gave Mr. Williams the superintendency of its Western Farm Department, which, under his management, has proved a wonderful success. During his ten years' service with the Continental, the growth of his department has been rapid and prosperous, until it has attained the highest point of its success at the present time. The desire of Mr. Williams to return to the business of general underwriting must alone account for the change he has made and for which he is so well fitted by many years' experience and careful education in all the duties of the manager."

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited, of London, England, is one of the most popular companies doing business in this country, as is shown by the rapid increase in its receipts. The United States Branch was established less than four years ago, and the premiums now amount to about \$1,000,000 annually. Among the prominent gentlemen connected with the company may be mentioned the chairman, Colonel Kingscote, C. B., M. P., Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin, Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M. P., R. N. Fowler, Esq., M. P. and Lord Mayor of London, also William P. Clirehugh, Esq., the general manager of the company. Joseph H. Wellman is special agent for the company for the United States, with headquarters in New York City, and the following well-known business men are United States trustees: Benjamin Borden Sherman, president Mechanics' National Bank, New York; Thomas Reid, of Pupke, Reid & Phelps, New York; Jacob D. Vermilye, president Merchants' National Bank, New York. The capital of the company is \$5,000,000, and it has invested in this country about \$1,000,000 in government bonds and other first-class securities.

Notwithstanding the fearful loss ratio of 1883, the company was enabled to add \$100,000 to its reserve, which is certainly very creditable to the management. The Western Department of the company is located at Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle Street, Chicago, and includes the following States and territories: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado.

THEODORE W. LEFTON, the manager of the company in this department has had a great many years' experience as an underwriter and is thoroughly familiar with the business in his field. The handsome gain in receipts each month shows the popularity of his management, as well as the confidence which the agents and insuring public have in the company.

THE CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., has been represented in Chicago for about eighteen years, and had, on January 1, 1884, assets amounting to \$1,430,395.42, and a surplus, according to the New York standard, of \$382,811.92. This company, in the proportion of its assets to \$100 reserve, as required by law, has \$137.34, which makes it rank third on a list composed of the leading companies of the country. It is at present represented in Chicago by W. J. Davis, general agent for Illinois and Iowa.

W. J. DAVIS was born at Billerica, Middlesex Co., Mass., on November 25, 1820. He spent several years of his boyhood in Maine, returning to Massachusetts, where he attended school with a view of preparing for a profession, but impaired health led him to give up a course of study and to embark in country trade at Shelburne Falls, Franklin Co., Mass., where he held the office of postmaster as well as that of deacon in the Congregational Church, of which he was an active and consistent member. Removing to the adjoining town of Colerain, he was chosen, at the age of twenty-seven, to represent the town in the State Legislature of 1848, taking an active and influential part in its proceedings and gaining encomiums for his activity and discretion as so young a member. In 1850, Mr. Davis removed to Chicago and engaged in the retail and jobbing trade at No. 112 Dearborn Street. He subsequently embarked in the real-estate and life insurance business, and for the last twenty years has devoted himself to these interests, representing the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., also the Charter Oak and Connecticut General of Hartford, Conn. In common with most Chicago real-estate men, after the fire Mr. Davis engaged largely in building, and was one of the first to develop the region of the city opposite Lincoln Park. He has been connected with the Lincoln Park Congregational Church many years, serving it continuously as one of its trustees and as superintendent of its Sabbath-school for several years. He has been twice married; the first time to Miss Harriet Griswold, of Buckland, Mass., two of whose children, Mrs. Willis McQuigg and W. L. Davis, of this city, survive her; the second time to Mrs. Mary B. Clark, of Rockford, Ill. Although having seen over forty years of intensely active business life, Mr. Davis is still vigorous and energetically employed.

WILLIAM L. DAVIS, son of William J. Davis, was born in Franklin County, Mass., on September 29, 1856, and came with his parents to Chicago in that year. He received his education at the Chicago grammar and high schools and at Yale College, which institutions he attended for three years. He has been connected with the real-estate business for the past ten years, and has transacted business therein on his own account since March, 1884. He read law in the Union College of Law, Chicago, and was admitted to practice in 1881; doing this to facilitate his real-estate business. Although but a young operator in this branch of Chicago's interests, he has already made an enviable record for his energy and discretion, and the pertinacious industry with which he watches the interests of his patrons and his attention to their requirements, result in a constant augmentation of their number.

LARRABEE BROTHERS.—This firm, general Western managers of the Accident Insurance Company of North America, is made up of William D. and Charles D. Larrabee. They are successors of Larrabee & Mead in the same business. The latter firm was organized in January, 1882, and was succeeded by the present concern in July, 1883, William H. Mead giving place to Charles D. Larrabee. The company they represent is of Canadian origin and has headquarters at Montreal. It was organized in May, 1872, and has been successful from the start. Larrabee Bros. represent the States of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, each with a general and increasing corps of local agents recognizing their management.

Charles D. Larrabee, the senior member of the firm of Larrabee Bros., was born in Chicago, on November 10, 1844. At the opening of the War, he was attending the University of Chicago, but, in 1862, the war-spirit ran so high that he entered the service as a three-months' man in Co. "C," 69th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was placed with his regiment on guard duty at Camp Douglas. When his time was out, he entered the store of Larra-

bee & North, and clerked for them about eight months. He then helped to raise Co. "H," of the 17th Illinois Cavalry, of which John L. Beveridge was the colonel, and secured a commission as second lieutenant. The severe and disagreeable but valuable service of the 17th Illinois Cavalry, brigaded with the "Kansas Jayhawkers," and in relieving the loyal people of Missouri from the depredations of Quantrell, Anderson, Price and Thompson, will not be soon forgotten. After the War closed, Mr. Larrabee re-entered the employ of Larrabee & North as salesman for three years, and then took charge of their books for fifteen years more—or until July, 1883—when he took the place of W. H. Mead in the company of which he is now a member. He is a member of the G. A. R. Kilpatrick Post, No. 276, at Austin, Ill., where he resides. He was married, on October 8, 1872, to Miss Julia S. Trimmingham, a Baltimore lady and a sister of Ralph N. Trimmingham, the secretary of the Underwriters' Exchange. He has three children,—Ralph T., Margaret and Louise J.

William D. Larrabee, the junior member of the firm of Larrabee Bros., is the son of William M. and Mary Margaret (Haight) Larrabee. The father was one of the earliest of Chicago's railroad men. He was secretary of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and afterward secretary and treasurer of the Chicago & Alton. Having resided in Chicago for some time, he moved to Horicon, Wis., where William D. was born on February 21, 1849. His railroading, however, brought him back to Chicago, and he subsequently settled in Geneva on the Fox River, where William still resides in the old family mansion. William left school at the age of sixteen, and entered the employ of the Chicago branch of the Bank of Montreal, then called "The Chicago Agency," as messenger boy; but when, in 1868, the "Agency" was closed out and the business transferred to George C. Smith & Bro., young Larrabee went with it and remained in their employ for one year. He then took a clerkship for a couple of years under his father, who was at that time secretary and treasurer of the Chicago & Alton Railway; then, after three years of work for Calkins & Fisher, lumber dealers, he returned to the Chicago & Alton and took the responsible position of paymaster. He remained in this position for eight years, on until the first of January, 1882, when he resigned and, forming a partnership with William H. Mead, took charge of the Accident Insurance Company of North America. Mr. Larrabee was married on July 21, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Bemis, daughter of the well-known H. V. Bemis, and has had three children, two of whom are now living, Mary W. and John L. In politics he is republican, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Royal Council, No. 869. The firm of Larrabee Bros. are active members of the Citizens' Association.

MITCHELL, WATSON & CO. are insurance brokers, the firm having been organized and incorporated under the Illinois State laws some years ago, and is the successor of R. A. Waller's outside brokerage business. The firm makes a specialty of the insuring of large manufacturing properties throughout the West and taking charge of large lines of fire insurance. Their field of operations is located principally in the Western States and territories and they do an immense brokerage business.

Charles P. Mitchell, manager of the insurance brokerage office of Mitchell, Watson & Co., was born at Liverpool, England, on March 17, 1855. He resided in his native town until he was eleven years old, and there obtained a greater part of his school education. In 1866, his family came to America and located in this city. At the age of twelve, he commenced business life by entering the house of P. L. Hanscom & Co., printers, and becoming city solicitor and travelling salesman. He was with that firm for some time, and then engaged with the abstract firm of Brackett & Waite as clerk. He was thus employed for a brief period, and then went into the printing house of Mitchell, Lawrence & Fordham, the senior member of the firm being his father. He remained with that concern until the great fire, after which he went into the office of Ducat & Lyon, insurance agents. He was afterward connected for many years with Daniel M. Bowmar, insurance agent, and then with his successors, Bowmar & Waller and R. A. Waller. When in the employ of the latter firm, Mr. Mitchell was cashier and confidential clerk. His abilities proved of such value to the firm that when they decided to divide their business into departments, they selected Mr. Mitchell to represent them in the country brokerage business, and the firm of Mitchell, Watson & Co. was incorporated, and Mr. Mitchell duly installed as manager. Mr. Mitchell was married on February 1, 1875, to Miss Clara M. Hanson, of Janesville, Wis. They with their children, Louisa, Clara Edith, Dot and Charles D., reside at Evanston. Mr. Mitchell is a democrat in politics and a member of the Iroquois Club.

THOMAS SCOTT CUNNINGHAM, the well-known fire-underwriter was born on March 25, 1835, at Harrisburg, Penn. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and had his first business training in the locomotive works of Richard Norris & Son, at Philadelphia, where he received a thorough course in

practical and theoretical mechanics, and was engaged in the designing and construction of locomotives from 1851 to 1859, at which time he withdrew, to enter the naval service of the United States, as third assistant engineer. Admission was by examination, and the fact that he emerged from the ordeal at the head of a class of twenty-six young men, serves to illustrate how devoted and earnest he had been in the study of his profession. His first assignment was to the steam sloop-of-war "Lancaster," which was made the flag-ship of the Pacific Squadron, and in which vessel he doubled Cape Horn, and cruised from Valparaiso to San Francisco, visiting, meanwhile, the Marquesas and Sandwich Islands in the South Pacific Ocean, until 1861, when, having been advanced to the grade of second assistant engineer, he was ordered home to participate in the crushing of the Rebellion, and was detailed in charge of the engineering department of the gunboat "Wissahickon." In that famous war-ship, Mr. Cunningham served one year as senior engineer in the squadron of Admiral David G. Farragut. He participated in the blockade of the Southern ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the engagements with the forts below New Orleans, at Grand Gulf, Vicksburg, and other points along the Mississippi River. Returning North in September, 1862, to repair damages sustained by vessel and machinery in that arduous campaign, he was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to the staff of Rear Admiral Francis H. Gregory, then in supervision of a bureau of construction of monitors, iron-clads, gunboats, and their machinery, at New York. The work of this bureau ceasing with the close of the Rebellion, Mr. Cunningham resigned from the service in November, 1866, and returned to civil life, holding President Johnson's commission as a first assistant engineer, with the relative rank of lieutenant, to which grade he was advanced in July, 1866. He afterward took the general management of the New York branch of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and was so identified until the spring of 1873. On March 12, of that year, he came to Chicago as a member of the insurance firm of W. H. Cunningham & Co., the senior member of which was his brother. Their business connection continued until October, 1884, when Mr. Cunningham withdrew, and established himself alone. He is a thorough business man, of ample experience in his profession, and is an expert underwriter. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Union League Club, the Farragut Veteran Association, and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. Mr. Cunningham has two children—a son, William Secor, and a daughter.

A. W. SPALDING was born at Montpelier, Vt., on May 29, 1837, and is a son of Azel Spalding, who was a prominent lawyer of his native city. His maternal grandfather, Jonathan Wainright, was well known throughout the State as proprietor of an iron foundry in Middlebury, at which place he manufactured stoves, sending them over New England. Mr. Spalding has had a large and successful insurance experience, commencing with the Phoenix of Hartford in 1868, and the Franklin of Philadelphia in 1870, and being on January 1, 1881, appointed manager of the Standard of London, from which position he advanced to his present position as general manager of the Home Mutual Company. The Home Mutual Insurance Company of California—a purely stock company notwithstanding the name—was organized in 1864, and, in point of fire premiums is the leading insurance corporation, American or foreign, on the Pacific coast. In February, 1884, the company determined upon establishing a Western Department, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa,

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the territory of Dakota, with headquarters at Chicago, and selected, as their Western manager, A. W. Spalding. The career of the Home Mutual has been one of continued success. Its record is filled with annual accumulations, during a period which has witnessed the downfall of hundreds of fire insurance companies. Its establishment of the Western Department



ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING.

is so recent that nothing can yet be written of the past. It has a cash capital of \$300,000; cash assets, \$856,658.22, and a net surplus of \$250,806.61.

EDWIN A. SIMONDS, general manager of the Western Department of the City of London Fire Insurance Company (Limited), was born in Boston, Mass., on December 4, 1834. He was educated there, attending the common schools and studying for a short time at Amherst College. At an early age he entered the employ of the Old Colony Railroad Company, and was engaged in various capacities for about six years. He then took a position as messenger in the Freeman's National Bank, and worked through the various grades of promotion until appointed paying teller. He resigned

that office and entered the city treasury, where he served until the breaking out of the War. He was loyal to his country and shouldered his musket for the "thirty days' service." At the end of the time he entered the navy and became a sailing master, attached to the Charlestown Navy Yards. After the War he re-located in Boston, becoming identified with the Firemen's Insurance Company. Being thoroughly acquainted with marine service and ships, he was adjuster for about two years. At the end of that period he became connected with the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, serving them for over sixteen years in various responsible positions. On February 1, 1882, he was appointed to his present position, with headquarters in this city. His long experience, as an insurance man, extending over a period of twenty years, was brought into requisition on the establishment of this Western Branch, with the result that it is now doing a flourishing business, and which is constantly augmenting. Its exhibit of December 31, 1883, showed its assets in the United States to be \$769,147.28, and its net surplus \$401,612.84. Mr. Simonds was married at Boston, on January 7, 1859, to Miss Adelaide Wheeler. They have two daughters, Mary Adelaide and Alice Isabel. Mr. Simonds is a member of the Masonic Order, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias, and of the Union League Club of Chicago.

W. W. CALDWELL is general manager for the New Orleans Insurance Company, to which position he was appointed on January 1, 1884, and was associated with the company for eighteen months previously. In 1875, he was appointed general agent for the People's Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., and, in 1876, general agent of the New Hampshire Insurance Company of Manchester, N. H. Colonel Caldwell began his insurance career in Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1865, removing therefrom to Indianapolis in 1869, where he engaged in local, and subsequently in general, business until his removal to Chicago in 1877. He was born at Louisville, Ky., on August 3, 1835, but was reared in Jeffersonville, Ind., his parents having removed to that town while he was quite young. There the Colonel received his education, and in Southern Indiana he raised the first company that was enrolled for the defense of the Union. The company was mustered in as Co. "B," 23d Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and Mr. Caldwell was mustered in as captain of that company. After the battles of Fort Henry, Donaldsonville and Shiloh, Captain Caldwell was authorized to raise a regiment, which he did. This regiment was mustered into service as the 81st Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Captain Caldwell was commissioned its colonel, when not twenty-five years of age, in July, 1862.

CHARLES W. ELPHICKE commenced his insurance experience with the Traders' Insurance Company in 1872. In 1876, he went into partnership with Elisha C. Hibbard and David Vance, who came here from Milwaukee, under the firm name of Hibbard, Elphicke & Co., continuing with them until 1878, when they returned to Milwaukee, and he accepted the agency for the Marine Department of the Northwestern Insurance Company. In 1884, James A. Myers, who was also with the Traders' Insurance Company in 1874, and who had had an interest with Mr. Elphicke as silent partner since 1882, became an open partner, under the firm name of C. W. Elphicke & Co. Mr. Elphicke came to Chicago in 1862, and was formerly a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and for eighteen years sailed the Lakes, having been for many years captain of various vessels. He has been a member of the Board of Trade since 1873.

WILLIAM E. SMITH came to Chicago in 1866, and was identified, from the year 1868, with the real-estate, building and insurance interests. Immediately after the fire, he paid particular attention to contracting for erecting buildings, in which he built up a large business and in which department he was very successful. His insurance agency was established in September, 1882. Although of so recent introduction he has already taken no insignificant place among the insurance men of the city, and the companies he represents have had their interests carefully watched and vigorously promoted since they have been in his hands. He is manager of the Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, of Rock Island, Ill., and is secretary of the Mutual Mill Insurance Company of Cook County, Ill., both of which companies are represented at his agency. They are comparatively young companies, but are constantly increasing in business and the favor of the community.

MRS. MARIANDA R. SMITH, the only lady insurance broker in the United States that is doing the same class of business, is a na-

tive of the State of New York, where she resided during her childhood. She was brought up to womanhood in Cincinnati and educated at Greenmount College, a noted Quaker school of that city. In April, 1882, Mrs. Smith made her home in Chicago, and solicited for the Traders' Insurance Company. In July of the same year, she embarked in business for herself. Notwithstanding her limited experience in the insurance business, she has made a wonderful success in her chosen calling. Starting in with no patronage whatever, she has secured a patronage that pays her a handsome income and gives employment to three office clerks, two travelling representatives and a number of solicitors. From one premium, her business has grown in the brief space of three years to over one hundred and fifty thousand premiums per annum. She handles only the largest lines of insurance, her customers extend all over the country, and she is constantly sending and taking insurance to and from European companies as well as those of America. Mrs. Smith was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1842. She is ambitious and energetic, and solely by her own efforts has built up a splendid business and by her rare qualities of heart and mind has won the esteem and highest regards of business and insurance men generally.

BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE INFORMATION.—The late Horace Greeley once said: "The man who discovers a real public want has the sure conditions of success." Every person insured, or about to apply for insurance, has forcibly felt the want of some accessible source of unpartisan information on the subject of Life Insurance. A "public want" certainly exists; hence the organization of this Bureau, and its remarkable success. The Bureau was organized on March 1, 1881, by Mervin Tabor, its present manager. The following are some of its specialties: (1) The placing of new insurance in the most reliable companies; (2) The examination of claims; (3) The adjusting of complicated matters; (4) Making out proofs of death losses; (5) Furnishing abstracts of net cash values; (6) Calculating the values of annuities and life-estates; (7) Assisting in knotty technicalities sometimes arising in life-insurance litigation; (8) Reconciling differences between companies and policy-holders, on the basis of equity to both; (9) Assisting in making desirable changes as to existing policies; (10) Assisting policy-holders in procuring from their companies equitable cash-surrender values. The Bureau is supplied with everything that could possibly add to its efficiency. In addition to the customary forms and blanks, it has on file the charters and by-laws and the blank policy contracts of the most prominent companies in the United States. Its actuarial department contains all the mathematical tables necessary in the valuation of policies according to the legal standards of the different states. These tables are voluminous and very expensive. The Insurance Departments of but few states, if any, possess the facilities for actuarial work that are found in this office. We noticed on file, also, the official reports of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts, New York and other leading states, including Illinois, from first issues up to the present year. These reports are a valuable encyclopedia of insurance literature. From these reports, Mr. Tabor has prepared a complete financial history, from January 1, 1872, to the present time, of every life company doing business in Illinois, embracing assets, liabilities, surplus, expenses, interest earned, real-estate owned, volume of business, death-losses and matured endowments, together with other valuable information, and these are classified and tabulated with special reference to rapid and thorough comparison of each company with all the others. The following is from the Commercial World and M. S. Exporter, New York City, of October 5, 1882: "Mervin Tabor, No. 115 Dearborn Street, Chicago, is in the fullest sense of the words what he styles himself, an 'Insurance Expert.' Mr. Tabor has become such, not only by study, thought and observation; but by many long years of experience in placing and handling policies of insurance. Mr. Tabor has no connection or interest in any insurance company, nor has any other member of the Bureau. Any one wishing to insure his life, any one having done so who seeks to make a change of any kind, or wishes any difficulty solved in connection with life-insurance matters, can gain more satisfactory information from Mr. Tabor than from any other source in Chicago. Such is the judgment of more than a score of the best legal, scientific and literary minds of Illinois." In the early part of 1885, the merits of Mr. Tabor received public recognition by his being appointed Actuary of the Insurance Department of Illinois by the State Auditor.

THE IRON TRADE.

The history of the growth of the manufacture of iron in its various forms in Chicago, if told in detail, would be read with almost the same degree of interest which attaches to a romance. It was conceded at an early period of the city's history, even by commercial rivals, that Nature had chosen her site, and that a quiescent waiting on the part of her citizens would ensure for the city a geographical prominence as a center for the distribution of breadstuffs. Her ultimate control of the grain trade of the Northwest was an admitted possibility. But not even the most sanguine prophet, however biased in his predilections, would have dared to foretell her eminence as a center of manufacture.

And yet, despite all adverse predictions, and in excess of the fondest expectations of Chicago's most ardent friends, the manufacture of iron ore into its various commercial forms—utilitarian and ornamental—has assumed such proportions in this city that the Northwestern metropolis at present ranks third among the manufacturing centers of the country, having attained this prominence within the short space of ten years, its relative position in 1870 having been unimportant.

The accuracy of the foregoing statements can be best shown by the following tables, in which are given the figures (gathered from the United States Census reports) relating to the manufacture of iron and steel in the United States in 1870 and 1880, which show the rapid rise of Illinois in the list of iron-producing States. Their perusal is necessary in order to a just appreciation of Chicago's relative importance among the "iron-centers" of the United States.

TABLES RELATING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

I. The production of each branch in 1870 and 1880, with the percentage of increase or decrease during the latter year.

Iron and steel products.	1870.	1880.	Percentage of increase in 1880.	Percentage of decrease in 1880.
	Tons.	Tons.		
Pig iron and castings from furnace	2,052,821	3,781,021	84	--
All products of iron rolling-mills	1,441,829	2,353,248	63	--
Bessemer steel; finished products	19,403	889,896	4,581	--
Open-hearth steel; finished products	---	93,143	---	--
Crucible steel; finished products	28,069	70,319	151	--
Blister and other steel	2,285	4,956	117	--
Products of forges and bloomeries	110,808	72,557	---	35
Total	3,655,215	7,265,140		

II. Production of iron and steel in 1880, in the four States leading in this branch of industry.

States.	Production.
Pennsylvania	3,616,668 tons.
Ohio	930,141 tons.
New York	598,300 tons.
Illinois	417,967 tons.

The fourth rank among the States, in 1880, was occupied by Illinois, which, in 1870, was fifteenth in order of production, having made only 25,751 tons, as against 417,967 tons in 1880. The increase in ten years was

one thousand five hundred and twenty-two per cent—the most marvelous in the history of the country.

III. Production of iron and steel, in the five counties of the United States leading in this branch of manufacture.

Allegheny County, Penn.	848,146 tons.
Cambria County, Penn.	260,140 tons.
Lehigh County, Penn.	324,875 tons.
Northampton County, Penn.	322,882 tons.
Cook County, Ill.	248,479 tons.

In the production of rails, Illinois ranked next to Pennsylvania, having produced 273,988 tons of all kinds, as against 509,912 tons manufactured in the latter State. Of the total production of rails Pennsylvania made forty-seven per cent., and Illinois twenty-three per cent., the next State in rank being Ohio, which produced but nine per cent.

The causes which have combined to bring about this result have been outlined in the second volume of this History, and need not again be alluded to here. The main feature of the almost phenomenal progress of the iron industry since 1871, however, may be briefly sketched.

The year 1874—following close upon the panic of 1873—was one of depression among manufacturers. The value of the pig iron sold in Chicago during the year was, in round numbers, \$4,830,000; the receipts having been about 115,000 tons, and the average price \$42 per ton, or about \$10 less than the ruling rate for 1873. In comparison with other iron-markets of the country, however, Chicago held its own surprisingly well. The causes of the falling-off in the sales of the year, which amounted to nearly \$1,000,000, are to be found in over-production and a decreased demand for manufactured iron. The fever for railroad-building was at its height in 1872, and the development of the manufacture of pig-iron was abnormal; as a result, the prices of iron and steel declined nearly fifty per cent. in two years.

In manufactured iron, the decrease was not so marked, except in the case of car-wheels and steel rails, the production of both of which fell off fifty per cent. The cause of this decrease is to be found in the fact that the panic of 1873 caused a cessation in railroad extension, and had it not been for the adoption of a policy of replacing iron rails with those made of Bessemer steel, the decrease in the latter branch of manufacture would have been even still more marked. The total value of the rolling-mill product of Chicago (including the mill at Joliet, owned and controlled by Chicago capitalists), during 1874, was about \$14,000,000, as against \$16,000,000 in 1873.

The following statement shows the percentage of increase or decrease in the value of product in some of the leading varieties of iron manufacture in 1874, as compared with the preceding year:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Car wheels	--	50
Steel rails	--	50
Rolling mill products (generally)	--	7½
Foundries (generally)	--	7
Stove works	12½	--
Mill machinery	43	--
Galvanized iron-works	--	40
Steam-engine works	33	--
Iron manufactures (generally)	--	8

The following table shows the number of establishments devoted to iron work in its various branches, in 1874; the capital invested; the number of employes; and the total value of the production. It should be remarked, by way of commentary, that of the entire one hundred and fifty-nine establishments, only twenty-six were in existence prior to 1860.

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling mills and furnaces	3	\$6,800,000	3,300	\$14,000,000
Foundries	10	1,350,000	1,520	3,500,200
Boiler works	8	295,000	212	840,000
Car-wheel works	3	205,000	130	315,000
Stove works	2	500,000	400	450,000
Bolts, screws, etc.	4	60,000	49	115,000
File works	4	110,000	55	95,000
Mill machinery	1	300,000	125	500,000
Safe manufacturers	2	125,000	120	320,000
Cutlery works	1	105,000	45	140,000
Galvanized iron works	13	315,000	448	840,000
Steam-fittings	4	40,000	60	240,000
Steam-heating apparatus	3	550,000	750	2,350,000
Machinery manufacturers	10	850,000	420	450,000
Tin ware	7	375,000	85	750,000
Miscellaneous iron works	10	350,000	275	775,000
Iron bedsteads	1	25,000	30	40,000
Ranges and furnaces	4	90,000	43	115,000
Iron works	9	480,000	408	1,003,000
Steam engine works	20	292,000	298	400,000
Printing presses	4	300,000	40	135,000
Saws	2	95,000	20	160,000
Thimble-skein works	1	90,000	140	400,000
Chain manufactories	3	58,000	65	128,000
Wire manufactories	12	374,600	81	238,000
Scale works	1	50,000	30	78,000
Horseshoe nails	1	80,000	95	350,000
Totals	159	\$14,264,600	9,244	\$29,727,200
Totals for 1873	127	13,545,800	9,623	32,103,000

The year 1875 was a more prosperous one in the history of the iron trade in general, although unfavorable to the dealers in pig iron. The production of the latter was but 115,000 tons as against 117,000 tons in 1874; while a reduction in prices caused a diminution in value of \$830,000. Although a constant re-curtailment of production had been in progress since 1872, the aggregate stocks on hand were still far in excess of the consumptive demand. The average decline in prices during 1874 was about \$10 a ton, and during 1875 it was \$11, making an average shrinkage in values in two years of \$21, or more than forty per cent. The total number of stocks in the United States in 1875 was six hundred and seventy-six, with an annual capacity of 4,500,000 tons; more than one-half of all the stocks in the country were out of blast. During one week in November, seventeen furnaces in the "Hanging Rock" region in Ohio stopped work, because of their inability to make iron and realize the cost of production. Of the thirty-six charcoal furnaces in the Lake Superior region, in Michigan and Wisconsin, only twelve were in blast. The decrease in the production of pig iron throughout the United States, however, is best shown by the following table:

Production in 1872	2,854,558 tons.
Production in 1873	2,878,268 tons.
Production in 1874	1,900,000 tons.
Production in 1875	1,400,000 tons.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, of iron ore and pig iron from the Lake Superior region for the seasons of 1874 and 1875:

IRON ORE.

	1874.	1875.
From Marquette	427,009	459,425
From Escambia	285,307	263,944
From L'Anse	87,193	70,003
Total	799,509	793,372

PIG IRON.

	1874.	1875.
From Marquette	29,515	39,608
From Escambia	12,745	17,085
From Grand Island	13,679	18,641
Total	55,939	61,034
Total ore and pig iron	855,454	854,406

The value of the aggregate yield of the Lake Superior mines for 1873 was \$11,325,837; for 1874, it was \$7,592,812.

As has been said, in manufactured iron the year 1875 was a more prosperous one than its predecessor. The two branches which showed the most marked decrease in the value of the product in 1874—car-wheels and steel rails—showed an advance in 1875 of six and one-half and three per cent. respectively. A comparison of the following table with that heretofore given, for 1874, will best show the relative volume of business. The figures following relate to 1875.

Description of manufacture.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Number of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling mills and furnaces	3	\$7,000,000	3,400	\$14,500,000
Foundries	20	1,500,000	1,580	3,600,000
Boiler-works	10	300,000	200	850,000
Car-wheels	4	250,000	175	325,000
Stove-works	1	500,000	400	460,000
Bolts and screws	6	50,000	75	140,000
File-works	5	100,000	50	90,000
Mill machinery	1	350,000	150	550,000
Safe manufacturers	1	125,000	130	370,000
Cutlery	2	100,000	50	140,000
Galvanized iron	15	350,000	490	875,000
Steam-fittings	4	50,000	67	425,000
Steam-heating apparatus	4	600,000	700	2,300,000
Machinery	10	900,000	476	500,000
Tinware	6	350,000	93	750,000
Miscellaneous iron-w'ks	22	375,000	290	780,000
Iron bedsteads	1	25,000	30	45,000
Ranges and furnaces	5	100,000	42	87,000
Iron-works	10	500,000	423	1,010,000
Steam engines	19	215,000	275	390,000
Printing presses	4	300,000	45	140,000
Saws	1	100,000	19	150,000
Thimble skeins	1	90,000	150	450,000
Chain manufacturers	3	60,000	60	123,000
Scale-works	1	50,000	40	85,000
Horseshoe nails	1	80,000	125	400,000
Wire manufacturers	15	375,000	90	240,000
Totals	178	\$14,855,000	9,625	\$29,775,000

Before the close of 1876, many of the mills and furnaces which had been called into existence by the

speculative demand of 1872 (which, as has been said, had its origin in a prevailing mania for railroad-building) were idle, and some of them were destined never again to kindle their fires. Looking upon the trade of the country as a whole, however, it may be said that the period had passed when iron was regarded as a legitimate Eastern product. As a manufacturing center for iron and steel, Chicago had assumed a leading position. Of the 290,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails manufactured in the United States during the year, 85,000 tons (or nearly one-third) were the product of Chicago mills. The annual pay-roll of the Chicago mills (including those at South Chicago and Joliet) was \$2,300,000 as against \$2,700,000 during 1875, and over 1,100 tons of coke and coal were daily consumed in the manufacture of pig iron and rails. Less iron was manufactured here during the latter year than in 1876, although the market value of the total product exhibits a decrease of about eight per cent. The diminution, however, was more apparent than real, a ruinously low scale of prices having prevailed. The decrease in the value of iron manufacture was more perceptible, also, in minor wares than in the products of the rolling-mills.

The following table contains a summary of the amount of iron manufactured in this city during 1876, arranged in a form similar to those above given:

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling mills and furnaces	4	\$7,000,000	3,410	\$13,600,000
Foundries	20	1,500,000	1,437	3,000,000
Boiler-works	10	300,000	190	795,000
Car-wheel works	4	250,000	169	400,000
Stove-works	2	500,000	400	400,000
Bolts and screws	6	50,000	69	130,000
File-works	5	100,000	47	87,000
Mill machinery	1	350,000	142	500,000
Safe manufacturers	1	125,000	122	376,000
Cutlery	2	100,000	40	137,000
Galvanized-iron works	15	350,000	420	775,000
Steam-fittings	4	50,000	60	225,000
Steam-heating apparatus	4	600,000	650	2,000,000
Machinery man'factories	11	880,000	449	470,000
Tinware	5	600,000	79	710,000
Miscellaneous iron-w'rks	20	350,000	263	700,000
Iron bedsteads	1	25,000	28	47,000
Ranges and furnaces	5	100,000	40	70,000
Iron-works	9	490,000	400	900,000
Steam engines	17	260,000	247	300,000
Printing presses	4	400,000	47	175,000
Saws	2	100,000	16	142,000
Thimble-skeins	1	90,000	140	420,000
Chain manufactories	3	60,000	61	127,000
Wire manufactories	14	350,000	80	220,000
Scale-works	1	50,000	40	90,000
Horseshoe-nail works	1	80,000	132	430,000
Totals	173	\$14,800,000	9,178	\$27,226,000

In 1877, the sales of pig iron were about 125,000 tons—a slight decrease from 1876—and the average price showed a decline of nearly \$3 a ton. The effect of the panic (added to the results of over-production) may be understood when it is stated that the price of pig iron at the opening of 1873 was \$52 a ton, and that before the close of 1877 it had fallen to \$22, an average annual shrinkage of \$7.50. Nor was 1877 a prosperous year for iron manufacturers. The decrease in the manufacture of steel rails was about sixteen per cent.; the average for all branches of iron manufacture about eight per cent. No shipments of Bessemer steel rails

were made to Canada, but the greater proportion of Chicago's trade was with the West and Northwest. Pennsylvania's railroad interests came to the support of Pennsylvania iron manufacturers, and low rates of transportation were established between manufacturing centers in Pennsylvania and Western points. Considering the business of the year in all its aspects, however, it shows a general advance; more establishments were in operation, more capital was invested, a larger number of hands was employed, and the value of the manufactured product was increased. A comparison may be best instituted by an examination of the following table with that in which were given the figures for 1876:

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling mills and furnaces	3	\$5,500,000	2,670	\$11,700,000
Foundries	24	2,300,000	1,618	3,900,000
Boiler-works	14	380,000	315	850,000
Car-wheels	6	325,000	220	470,000
Stove-works	2	560,000	350	550,000
Bolts and screws	7	50,000	125	160,000
File-works	6	90,000	50	75,000
Mill machinery	4	550,000	150	600,000
Safe manufactories	2	150,000	100	400,000
Cutlery	4	175,000	130	250,000
Galvanized-iron works	21	425,000	600	850,000
Steam-fittings	6	40,000	50	250,000
Steam-heating apparatus	3	450,000	500	2,500,000
Machinery man'factories	20	1,550,000	600	700,000
Tinware	5	700,000	150	800,000
Miscellaneous iron w'rks	35	375,000	325	825,000
Iron bedsteads	1	40,000	20	60,000
Ranges and furnaces	5	80,000	30	50,000
Iron-works	12	660,000	375	850,000
Steam engines	12	300,000	200	340,000
Printing presses	9	600,000	120	260,000
Saws	8	300,000	75	375,000
Thimble skeins	1	75,000	100	355,000
Chain manufacturers	3	50,000	50	100,000
Wire manufacturers	22	400,000	175	270,000
Scale-works	3	200,000	100	400,000
Horse-shoe nails	1	80,000	140	500,000
Totals	239	\$16,455,000	9,328	\$28,440,000

The year 1878, while not one of remarkable prosperity among dealers in pig iron, was favorable to iron and steel manufacturers. The amount of the former commodity handled in Chicago exceeded that of 1877, but low prices and the sluggishness of trade affected profits disastrously. During the latter part of the year, however, began to appear symptoms of a general revival of business. Railroad and car building were resumed; the demand was stimulated; prices advanced, and the business outlook became more hopeful. Sales for the year aggregated about 150,000 tons, at an average price of \$21.50. In iron and steel manufactures, however, the value of the product showed a gain of nearly four per cent., as will appear from a comparison of the following table with that preceding. The aggregate sales of steel rails increased about six per cent.; the Chicago and Union Rolling Mills in this city were in active operation during 1878, while the works in South Chicago resumed business, running to their utmost capacity—turning out about 20,000 tons of iron and 1,600 kegs of nails per day. The aggregate movement in iron foundries was considerably larger than in 1877. Boiler, bolt and screw, file, and galvanized-iron works were fairly active at unchanged prices. Several Chicago steam-fitting and heating firms filled contracts in South-

ern cities, and two galvanized-iron cornice firms secured large contracts in Texas and Nebraska. Shipments of horseshoe nails were made to England, Russia and Havana.

The following table presents a summary of the amount of iron and steel manufactures in Chicago during 1878:

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling-mills and furnaces	3	\$6,219,000	2,811	\$12,341,000
Foundries	27	2,429,000	1,727	4,226,000
Boiler-works	16	413,617	556	936,802
Car-wheels	5	361,407	206	509,201
Stove-works	2	539,111	316	586,614
Bolts and screws	7	61,000	214	174,612
File-works	6	116,000	140	102,480
Mill machinery	5	592,400	196	616,406
Safe manufactories	2	141,000	82	427,000
Cutlery	5	187,206	161	262,800
Galvanized-iron works	24	490,000	810	982,100
Steam-fittings	8	52,900	97	287,500
Steam-heating apparatus	5	460,000	475	230,000
Machinery manufacturers	22	1,608,781	780	874,000
Tinware	6	777,406	305	860,000
Miscellaneous iron-wrks	41	425,000	460	76,700
Iron bedsteads	3	49,000	67	70,000
Ranges and furnaces	5	85,600	62	649,000
Iron-works	15	807,608	431	1,300,000
Steam engines	14	420,600	235	378,200
Printing presses				
Saws	7	300,000	60	355,500
Thimble skeins	1	100,000	125	380,000
Chain manufacturers	3	84,000	80	161,400
Wire manufacturers	27	511,700	281	333,300
Scale-works	3	220,000	115	470,500
Horse-shoe nails	1	80,000	150	525,600
Totals	263	\$18,412,336	10,852	\$28,116,715

The year 1879 witnessed the long looked-for reaction in the trade in pig iron. For the six years following 1872, the iron industries of the country had been depressed. Railroad-building and manufactures had languished, and at the beginning of 1879, out of seven hundred blast furnaces in the United States, four hundred and forty were out of blast, and only a portion of the remainder were required to run on full time. Meanwhile prices had declined from \$54 in October, 1873, to \$20.50 in October, 1878, and the path of decline was strewn with the wrecks of shattered fortunes. But having been among the first to feel the blight of financial depression, the iron industry was among the first to reap the benefits of returning prosperity. During the first six months of 1879, the consumptive demand had so increased that the surplus stocks of the country (amounting, at the close of 1878, to about 516,000 tons) had been nearly all disposed of, and, by midsummer, supplies had been reduced to smaller limits than had been known since American pig iron first assumed importance. Short stocks and increased demand stimulated prices, which, during August and September, advanced from four to five dollars per ton, and continued to appreciate during the remainder of the year, until \$45.00 per ton (for No. 1 Lake Superior) had been reached—an advance of over one hundred per cent. from the highest prices of 1878. The year's sales amounted to 350,000 tons,—a decided increase over those of 1878. In iron and steel manufactures, the advance was almost equally remarkable. Both the rolling-mills in this city were in active operation during the year and the product of steel rails increased nearly

six per cent., while the shipment of Bessemer steel rails to Canada was larger than for several years preceding. Among foundry-men the year was about the same as 1878; prices appreciated, but an increase in the cost of labor resulted in about equal profits to manufacturers. Boiler, stove, bolt and screw, galvanized, range and furnace and wire works were fairly active during the greater portion of the year. That manufacture in general was prosperous, is sufficiently shown by the fact that the prices of machinists' supplies advanced from forty to fifty per cent. over those of 1878, and that the aggregate sales amounted to nearly \$300,000.

There can be no doubt that the increase in railroad building exerted an enormous influence upon the iron trade. The progress is shown, approximately, in the following statement:

Year.	Miles built.	Year.	Miles built.
1872	6,000	1876	1,970
1873	3,276	1877	1,892
1874	1,664	1878	1,840
1875	1,150	1879	3,738

TABLE OF IRON MANUFACTURE, IN CHICAGO, IN 1879.

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling-mills and furnaces	3	\$6,781,000	3,000	\$14,000,000
Foundries	29	2,426,000	1,800	4,785,000
Boiler-works	22	450,000	600	935,000
Car-wheels	5	390,000	190	515,000
Stove-works	2	540,000	280	580,000
Bolts and screws	10	61,000	200	200,000
File-works	9	120,000	165	125,000
Mill machinery	5	600,000	175	616,000
Safe manufacturers	2	150,000	70	450,000
Cutlery	8	206,000	160	285,000
Galvanized-iron works	27	530,000	860	1,500,000
Steam-fittings	9	78,000	85	317,000
Steam-heating apparatus	5	490,000	450	272,000
Machinery manufacturers	20	1,550,000	694	873,000
Tinware	7	800,000	300	860,000
Miscellaneous iron-works	52	454,000	445	957,000
Iron bedsteads	3	37,000	50	65,000
Ranges and furnaces	7	80,000	60	673,000
Iron-works	19	830,000	390	1,310,000
Steam engines	14	437,000	260	385,000
Printing presses	10	700,000	195	1,210,000
Saws	7	275,000	54	345,000
Thimble skeins	1	100,000	125	375,000
Chain manufacturers	5	75,000	64	160,000
Wire manufacturers	31	530,000	265	366,000
Scale-works	3	260,000	100	515,000
Horseshoe nails	1	85,000	175	541,000
Totals	316	\$19,035,000	11,212	\$33,215,000

The prosperity in the pig iron trade, which began in 1879, continued until March, 1880; the prices of Nos. 1 and 2 Lake Superior rising, in February, to \$55 a ton. But during January and February, 1880, the imports from Great Britain amounted to 264,948 tons, as against 26,929 tons during the corresponding months of 1879. Scores of furnaces which had been out of blast for several years lighted their fires, and the sanguine prophets who had predicted a continuance of the high prices of February had the mortification of seeing Lake Superior sell for \$25 in August. The shrinkage in values, however, did not exert so disastrous an influence upon Chicago dealers as might be supposed, owing to the fact

that most of them (aided by the renewed activity in railroad-building, which greatly stimulated the consumptive demand) made sales on contracts for future delivery, during the latter months of 1879 and the early months of 1880, thus securing the benefit of the "flood-tide." The amount of pig iron handled by Chicago dealers during 1880 was 600,000 tons, the value of \$18,000,000—an increase of about seventy per cent. over the business of 1879.

The manufacture of iron and steel in this city during 1880 materially advanced, as appears from a comparison of the last preceding table with that given below, which is compiled from the U. S. census reports and covers the year ending May 31, 1880. The reader will doubtless notice the different grouping of the industries.

The changes in the iron ore mining industry throughout the country during the decade ending June 1, 1880, expressed in percentages computed on the returns of the census of 1870, are as follows:

	Per cent.
Gain in number of establishments	90
Gain in total number of employés.....	100
Gain in total horse-power of steam engines.....	189
Increase in amount of wages paid	38
Increase in amount paid for material	120
Increase in total capital	249
Loss in value, per ton, of product.....	25
Gain in value of total product.....	74
Gain in tonnage of total product.....	136
Gain in product of regular establishments	106
Loss in yearly income.....	31.28
Decrease in per cent. of value of product paid for labor.....	5.21

Description of manufacture	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employés.	Wages paid.	Value of product.
Iron works—rolled, cast and wrought.....	51	\$7,289,617	6,378	\$3,059,030	\$15,673,624
Steam engines and boilers.....	14	514,700	833	414,940	1,617,073
Miscellaneous machinery.....	64	940,100	1,098	589,076	2,160,074
Galvanized and corrugated iron	15	86,600	222	125,215	475,400
Brass and copper works.....	14	445,600	530	236,585	751,700
Carriage, wagon and car springs	5	45,500	65	36,740	222,500
Cutlery, edge tools, and grinding same	6	105,650	117	59,800	150,900
Steam-heating apparatus	4	78,000	203	98,000	533,230
Hot air furnaces	9	118,000	60	29,762	110,200
Scales and scale repairing	4	51,400	75	36,740	222,500
Saws and saw repairing.....	6	44,800	26	18,283	43,500
Miscellaneous hardware.....	12	140,600	187	76,033	272,133
Bridges and railroad rolling stock and repairing	16	4,320,662	4,391	2,187,135	8,030,398
Tin and sheet iron work	98	940,375	1,615	596,264	2,946,842
Wire goods and barbed wire fence	34	399,872	423	154,789	1,341,860
Plumbing and gas and steam fitting	92	123,701	379	206,894	594,812
Gas fixtures, machines and motors.....	5	32,100	60	26,323	130,800
Iron shutters and doors and vault doors	4	27,500	38	19,270	60,810
Miscellaneous tools, fixtures and supplies	10	30,650	71	26,705	89,524
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	147	110,975	383	204,592	484,619
Vault and sidewalk lights, iron railing, grating and ornamental iron work	7	19,000	60	33,462	116,485
Totals	617	\$15,865,402	17,214	\$8,235,638	\$36,028,984

The number of tons of pig iron handled in Chicago during 1881 was about the same as that of the previous year—600,000 tons, but, owing to a fall in prices, its aggregate value did not exceed \$16,000,000, or about nine per cent. less than in the preceding year. The policy of the trade during the year was a conservative one; the speculative mania had exhausted itself, and there were consequently no sharp fluctuations in values. The demand may be said to have been continuously good, at times even exceeding the supply. The quotations at the close of the year were \$31 to \$35 for Lake Superior and \$30 to \$32 for Scotch iron. The relatively high price of the latter was due to an advance in ocean freights and to a decrease in importations, the falling off in which constituted the noteworthy feature of the year's business.

In this connection, the figures given below are of interest, as showing the growth of the iron industry in the United States, in which this city was an important factor:

Total amount of iron ore mined in the United States (in twenty-three iron producing States) as shown by the U. S. census report for 1880.....	7,971,076 tons.
Production in Lake Superior region alone during 1881.....	2,250,000 tons.

Increase in per cent. of value of product paid for material	4.20
Increase in per cent. of value of product retained for royalty, interest, etc.....	1.01

The volume of business in iron and steel manufactures during 1881 increased from 10 to 15 per cent., nearly every department sharing in the improved general activity. Not alone, however, was the augmentation noticeable in the amount of transactions and in the imports and manufactures, but the quotations ruled more steadily and the prices obtained were firmer and more remunerative. The raw material received, being obtainable at a lower price, also contributed to the general prosperity of the manufacturers, enabling them to make a greater proportionate profit from the sale of their product. It is difficult to assign the especial reason for this improvement outside of the general prosperity that attended all branches of trade and commerce. The rolling mills found it necessary to run to their full capacity. Four blast furnaces of the mills then in process of erection at South Chicago were in operation during the year, and it was expected that by March 1, 1882, that establishment would be fully at work, its capacity being about 150,000 tons of steel rails annually. The following table shows the business of the year 1881:

Description of manufacture	No. of establishments	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling mills and furnaces	4	\$5,500,000	4,500	\$16,000,000
Foundries	38	750,000	1,400	2,500,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc.	65	1,200,000	1,600	3,500,000
Boiler-shops, etc.	19	550,000	750	1,900,000
Car wheels	4	625,000	550	1,700,000
Stove manufacturers	4	650,000	500	1,600,000
Steam heating and fitting	7	100,000	250	800,000
Galvanized iron	15	125,000	280	600,000
Printing presses, etc.	5	65,000	70	250,000
Furnaces and ranges	9	100,000	87	200,000
Barbed wire	5	300,000	275	1,500,000
Wire works	14	75,000	140	225,000
File manufacturers	1	7,000	21	40,000
Bolts and screws	2	65,000	175	300,000
Cutlery	1	150,000	200	200,000
Iron pipe	2	225,000	210	900,000
Horseshoe nails	2	140,000	175	550,000
Chains	2	25,000	26	78,000
Scale manufacturers	3	100,000	150	500,000
Totals	202	\$10,752,000	11,359	\$33,343,000

The year 1882 was a reasonably prosperous one in the trade of pig iron. The tonnage handled reached 750,000, an increase of about twenty-five per cent. over the volume of business transacted during 1881. Prices somewhat depreciated and profits were not so large as those of the preceding year. Imports were less, most of the iron consumed being American. The trade in manufactured iron was more or less hampered by a strike, which, commencing in June, continued until September, and whose effects were more marked upon the manufacturers of sheet-iron and nails than upon any other department. Despite this drawback, however, the trade in manufactured iron and steel was prosperous, and the number of establishments increased, as did also their capacity. The result of the year's operations may be best learned from inspection of the following table:

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling mills and furnaces	4	\$6,850,000	7,500	\$19,850,000
Foundries	44	800,000	1,600	3,000,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc.	68	1,320,000	2,000	3,700,000
Boiler shops, etc.	20	475,000	730	1,700,000
Car wheels	4	685,000	516	1,650,000
Stove manufacturers	4	450,000	800	1,100,000
Steam-heating and fitting	10	300,000	275	1,250,000
Galvanized iron, tin and slate roofing	15	150,000	300	600,000
Printing presses, etc.	1	20,000	75	50,000
Furnaces and ranges	9	100,000	100	265,000
Barbed wire	8	600,000	600	2,785,000
Wire works	14	80,000	140	225,000
File manufacturers	1	7,000	21	40,000
Bolts and screws	3	105,000	205	380,000
Cutlery	2	75,000	140	175,000
Iron pipe and fittings	2	385,000	250	1,250,000
Horseshoe nails	2	170,000	180	550,000
Chains	2	34,000	38	94,000
Scale manufacturers	4	100,000	150	300,000
Totals	217	\$12,706,000	15,629	\$38,970,000

Great depression characterized the pig iron trade during 1883. The causes were threefold,—over-production at home, excessive importations from abroad, and a decline in railroad building. During the latter half of the year there was a great curtailment of production, as is shown by the fact that of the four hundred and seventeen furnaces in blast on January 1, 1883, only three hundred and twenty-five were in operation at the close of the year. The imports for 1882 had been 589,655 tons, and this amount was not greatly reduced in 1883,—importation being stimulated by the extremely low ocean freights. The year was, however, more disastrous to producers than to dealers. The fall in prices was so gradual that the latter were, as a rule, able to avoid loss. The sales of pig iron in Chicago during 1883 did not greatly exceed 500,000 tons, a marked falling off from those of 1882. It is an interesting fact, that while much less Lake Superior ore was received here, the receipts of Southern iron increased fifty per cent.

In manufactured iron, the trade during 1883 was more generally satisfactory than that of the previous year, when the long strike of the iron workers seriously hampered business. The demand, however, fell below manufacturers' expectations, and long stocks and lower prices were the result. The shrinkage in value was more marked in the case of iron than of steel, the former selling, at the close of the year, for but little more than the latter. The characteristics of the year's business may be said to have been an increase in tonnage, unaccompanied by an augmentation of profits. The rolling-mills, of which there were five (counting the North Chicago Mills and the works at South Chicago as one) suffered. In February, the Union Iron & Steel Works shut down altogether, and went into liquidation. The North Chicago Mills shut down temporarily about November 1, with the intention of resuming operations early in 1884. The Chicago Steel Works did an average business, but at lower prices. The following table shows approximately, the amount of iron and steel manufactures of the city during 1883:

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling mills and furnaces	5	\$7,445,000	3,575	\$8,460,000
Foundries	45	3,621,000	3,388	9,848,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc.	69	2,735,000	2,623	6,855,000
Boiler-shops, etc.	17	566,000	730	1,615,000
Car wheels	6	1,525,000	1,650	3,505,000
Stove manufacturers	12	1,285,500	1,140	2,600,000
Steam-heating and fitting	8	410,000	370	1,130,000
Galvanized iron, tin and slate roofing	14	369,000	466	1,573,000
Printing presses, etc.	3	90,000	85	275,000
Furnaces and ranges	11	131,000	152	330,000
Barbed wire	7	910,000	602	3,165,000
Wire works	18	444,000	291	616,000
File manufacturers	3	34,000	63	85,000
Bolts and screws	3	130,000	215	375,000
Cutlery	2	97,000	182	189,000
Iron pipe and fittings	4	315,000	187	665,000
Horseshoe nails	2	300,000	180	650,000
Chains	3	45,000	93	295,000
Scale manufacturers	1	100,000	125	500,000
Pumps	7	221,000	178	505,000
Saws	2	120,000	30	42,000
Safes and iron doors	3	65,000	45	20,000
Railroad frogs, crossings, etc.	4	335,000	172	795,000
Totals	249	\$21,293,500	17,542	\$44,293,000

During 1884, the prices of pig iron declined from \$1 to \$2 per ton in every variety, and sales fell off nearly twenty-five per cent. Disastrous as this decline was, however, it did not keep pace with the shrinkage in the value of steel rails, which, in two years, dropped \$29.50 a ton. Only as far back as 1880, steel rails were sold at \$85 a ton, while at the close of 1884 the same goods were quoted at about \$28 a ton. Notwithstanding this depression, the rolling mills did not greatly suffer. The North Chicago Mills, after running about six months, shut down on October 1; and the works at South Chicago closed for sixty days on November 22, after having been in operation for nearly eleven months. The volume of business done by the rolling mills in general has been estimated by competent authority to have exceeded that for 1883. A depreciation of prices caused the collapse of some of the smaller iron foundries, although the larger establishments were enabled to counterbalance losses in one direction by gains in another. Among boiler manufacturers trade was almost stagnant, and among machinery manufacturers generally the year's business hardly justified the characterization of prosperous. To multiply illustrations of depression is unnecessary; it is enough to say that the year's business fell far below that of 1883. The reader may best learn the details from a comparison of the following table, which relates to 1884, with that which has reference to 1883:

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling mills.....	5	\$9,350,000	6,945	\$8,568,000
Foundries.....	41	2,867,000	3,866	8,196,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc.....	56	1,956,000	2,450	5,784,260
Boiler shops.....	16	400,000	540	1,200,000
Car-wheel works.....	4	750,000	780	2,155,000
Stove manufacturers.....	11	1,133,500	1,028	2,180,000
Steam heating and fitting.....	8	200,000	380	1,200,000
Galvanized iron.....	28	350,000	440	1,250,000
Furnaces and ranges.....	10	75,000	130	240,000
Barbed wire.....	2	400,000	300	1,560,000
Wire works.....	18	210,000	240	400,000
Miscellaneous.....	36	1,556,700	1,422	3,713,500
Totals.....	235	\$19,248,200	18,521	\$36,446,760

The first three-fourths of 1885 constituted a critical era for American dealers in iron. The demoralizing depression of 1884 repeated itself. The prices of farm products were low; manufacturing proved unprofitable; traffic generally declined; and the construction of new railroad lines was practically at a standstill. The manufacture of pig iron, however, continued to an extent far exceeding the demand. As a natural sequence, prices fell faster than the cost of production could be reduced, and the manufacturer was confronted with two alternatives—failure, or “shutting down” until business could be conducted at remunerative rates. The total production of pig iron for 1885, throughout the country, was about the same as for 1884, though the tonnage of the Northwest was materially reduced. In steel rails, there was an equal depression. A glutted market, consequent upon over-production, kept prices so low that on August 25, 1885, a meeting of manufacturers was held at which it was agreed materially to reduce production. The rolling mills of the city did not feel warranted in running to their full capacity during the year, and at

the North Chicago Mills a strike in the rail mill occurred in June, and a large number of hands were consequently thrown out of employment during the remainder of the year. The total rolling-mill product of the city was about the same, in tonnage, as that of 1884, though the value was somewhat less. The general course of business among iron and steel manufacturers in Chicago, during 1885, may be best learned from the following table:

Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
Rolling-mills.....	5	\$9,450,000	6,930	\$7,763,000
Foundries.....	40	2,825,000	3,820	8,000,000
Machinery, malleable iron, etc.....	56	2,000,000	2,600	6,350,000
Boiler-shops.....	20	500,000	580	1,350,000
Car-wheels.....	4	1,000,000	1,220	3,480,000
Stoves.....	11	1,333,500	1,940	2,400,000
Steam-heating and fitting.....	8	200,000	500	1,600,000
Galvanized-iron, tin and slate roofing.....	30	350,000	420	1,150,000
Furnaces and ranges.....	10	150,000	130	250,000
Barbed wire.....	6	300,000	250	1,900,000
Wire-works.....	18	210,000	240	350,000
Miscellaneous.....	38	1,800,000	1,450	3,800,000
Totals.....	246	\$21,918,500	19,180	\$38,393,000

Following are presented sketches of various houses and of individuals, representatives of the different integral industries composing the vast iron interests.

PIG IRON.

PICKANDS, BROWN & CO.—Among the largest and most extensive dealers in pig iron in this city is this firm, which is located at No. 95 Dearborn Street. This house was established in January, 1884, succeeding the old and well-known firm of A. B. Meeker & Co., of which Mr. Brown was an active member for many years. They are sole agents for the National Furnace Company, with furnaces at Depere and Green Bay, Wis., charcoal pig iron; Leland Iron Company, charcoal pig iron, Leland, Mich.; Spring Lake Iron Company, charcoal pig iron, furnaces at Fruitport, Mich.; Appleton Furnace Company, charcoal pig iron; Franklin Company's anthracite pig iron; “Union Bessemer” coke pig iron from Lake Superior ores; Irving charcoal pig iron; and are also dealers in Crane, Hocking Valley, Salisbury and Hanging Rock anthracite, charcoal and coke pig iron. The firm is composed of H. S. Pickands, W. L. Brown and Pickands, Martin & Co., of Cleveland, O., all well and favorably known throughout the West and Northwest as energetic and enterprising business men.

W. L. Brown was born in 1842, in Michigan, and is the son of Hiram Brown, who with his family came West in 1833, locating at St. Joseph, Mich., where he resided until 1848. In that year he came to Chicago, remaining here until 1857, when he returned to Michigan, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1883. The son remained in Chicago, being reared and educated here until the breaking out of the Civil War. In 1862, notwithstanding he had not yet attained his majority, he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, in which organization he served during the remainder of the War, being honorably discharged at its close in July, 1865. He at once entered the service of the old iron and coal house of A. B. Meeker. He was admitted to a partnership in 1870, and so remained until 1884, when that firm was discontinued and was succeeded by the present one of Pickands, Brown & Co. Mr. Brown is to-day without doubt the oldest pig-iron merchant, still in the business in Chicago. The old house of A. B. Meeker & Co. was established in 1857. So far as is known, the first house in the city to handle pig-iron was that of Norton & Co., as early as 1845, but that firm has long been out of existence. From the date of Mr. Brown's connection with the trade, he has seen its greatest growth and development, and in all his business life he has been found among those who have been the leaders in its progress. Although a young man, comparatively speaking, he is yet an old settler of Chicago, having lived here since 1848; and it is a matter only of

justice to add, that he has ever been counted among the truest and best of citizens, in always advocating and working for the social and moral advancement of the city as well as for its commercial prosperity. Mr. Brown married in 1871, Catharine Seymour Bigelow, daughter of the late Dr. Stephen Seymour, of Chicago.

RAIL MILLS.

THE SPRINGFIELD IRON COMPANY was organized under the corporate laws of the State of Illinois in July, 1871. Its leading projectors and first officers were Charles Ridgely, president; J. W. Bunn, vice-president; and George M. Brinkerhoff, secretary and treasurer. Its first board of directors, in addition to the gentlemen already named, were John Williams, Jacob Bunn, W. D. Richardson and O. H. Miner. The capital stock at the time of organization, was \$200,000, and the plant at Springfield was built for the purpose of making iron rails. The mills were put into operation in 1871, and it is now of interest to note that the first iron rails sold, brought what would now be considered the remarkable price of \$120 a ton. Three years later an addition was made to the mills by putting in a complete set of machinery for the manufacture of bar iron, and at the same time the capital stock of the company was increased to \$400,000, which it still remains. In 1881, feeling the growing demand for bar steel, both in rails, boiler plates, and for shaped steel for agricultural implements, the mill further increased its capacity by adding the manufacture of these specialties to its products. The company now employs about twelve hundred men, and turns out an annual product of an enormous value. In 1881, the company felt the need of representation in Chicago, and established an agency here under the charge of W. E. Mack, who retired in 1882, being succeeded by C. I. Wickersham. This gentleman held his position until 1884, when B. L. Keen, the present resident manager, assumed charge of the company's interests here. A commentary upon the production and wisdom characterizing the management of the affairs of this company is afforded by the fact that it has come unscathed through the panics of 1873 and 1884, and, under all the depressions attendant upon the iron industries of this country, has, from the first to last, paid one hundred cents on every dollar of its obligations.

B. L. KEEN was born at Philadelphia, Penn., on June 3, 1853. He received a liberal education, and, in 1878, entered the employ of the Frankfort Steel Works, at Philadelphia, where he remained long enough to familiarize himself with the details of manufacturing steel. In the fall of 1882, he came to Chicago, intending to establish a branch house for the Philadelphia firm, but not fully completing his arrangements, the design was abandoned. He then engaged with the Springfield Iron Company, remaining one year at their mills at Springfield, and, in 1884, came to Chicago where he has since resided. Here he looks after the interests of that corporation, giving his attention not only to the trade in this city, but also to that of the entire Northwest. Mr. Keen is a young man, but with his natural ability, and his practical knowledge of the business, there can be but little doubt that he is standing on the threshold of what will prove a prosperous and useful career.

JOSEPH THATCHER TORRENCE, son of James and Rebecca Torrence, of Mercer County, Penn., was born on March 15, 1843. When nine years of age, he left home and went to Sharpsburg, Penn., where he obtained employment with John P. Agnew, owner of several blast furnaces, and remained with him until twelve years of age. Leaving there he went to the Brier Hill Furnaces, Mahoning County, Ohio, where he obtained employment. His first work was that of driving a horse and cart. A few weeks of this duty dissatisfied him, and he gave up his horse and cart to enter the blacksmith shop at the same works, where he continued three years, during which time he was made assistant foreman for Mr. Richards, manager of blast furnaces. He was connected with this line of business in the region thereabouts until the War, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in Co. "A," 105th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed a non-commissioned officer. He followed his regiment until the battle of Perryville was fought, where he was wounded four times. He was honorably discharged on account of physical disability and was given a life pension. Returning to New Castle, Penn., he was employed by Mr. Richards at the blast furnaces and rolling-mills of Reis, Brown & Berger, in their rolling-mills, machine shops, etc. Shortly after his return, however, he joined the Volunteer Forces which were detailed for the pursuit of the Confederate raider, General Morgan, at the time of his excursion north of the Ohio river, and his command took an active part in the plans for the capture of the daring cavalryman. He remained at Newcastle about six years and had charge of several furnaces there, and afterward was in care of the products of the furnaces and their sale. During the succeeding seven years he was in the same line of business. He travelled through the South, devoting his time as an expert in the construction and repair of blast furnaces and rolling-mills until 1868,

when he came to this city and took charge of the furnaces of the Chicago Iron Company, at Bridgeport, continuing with them four years. After one year of taking care of those works, he became connected with the Joliet Iron & Steel Company, spending a portion of his time at that point. He superintended the construction of other furnaces at Depere, Wis., also at Menominee, and subsequently built two large improved furnaces for the Joliet Iron & Steel Company, and remained in charge, as its manager, till in 1874, when, at the instance of Thomas Hoyne, W. J. Onahan and W. F. Coolbaugh, he was elected colonel, commanding the 2d Regiment, Illinois National Guard, was commissioned by Governor Beveridge, and remained in office until 1876, when he was commissioned Brigadier-General by Governor Cullom a few days before the great riots. It was through his energetic efforts and determined resistance of the mobs that no greater loss occurred of life and property. He resigned his commission in 1881. After serving some time as consulting engineer for the Green Bay and Bangor Furnaces, he associated himself as part owner with Messrs. Hale & Ayer, Chicago, and Joseph H. Brown, Youngstown, Ohio, and organized the Joseph H. Brown Iron & Steel Works, and built the plant on the Calumet River, which was afterward leased by Mr. Brown and sons and Joseph T. Torrence, who operated them. Later they sold out their works to the Calumet Iron and Steel Company. He remained with that firm two years as consulting engineer, during which time their nail factory burned, and was re-built under his superintendence. During his association with Mr. Brown he was connected with the construction of the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad and served as president of that corporation. In 1884, he became interested in the Evansville (Ind.) rolling-mills, and purchased one-half interest in the plant. General Torrence is a man of commanding presence and possesses every quality which is found in a typical man. His splendid physique has been well preserved through careful abstinence from intoxicants, tobacco, and other vices, and his success as a business man is due to clear judgment and untiring energy. He was married on September 11, 1872, to Miss Libbie M. Norton, daughter of the late Judge Jesse O. Norton, of this city. They have one daughter, Jessie Norton.

JONES & LAUGHLINS.—The house of Jones & Laughlins, Limited, proprietors of the American Iron and Steel Works, was established in Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1852, by B. F. Jones, James Laughlin and Benjamin Lauth. The branch in Chicago was established, in 1857, at the corner of Franklin and South Water streets, at which place the business was conducted until 1860, when it was moved to River and South Water streets, and remained there until burned out in the great fire of 1871; after that event the business was moved to the corner of Jackson and Canal streets. In 1881, the firm erected and moved into a new building on the corner of Canal and West Lake streets, which is among the handsome and substantial business blocks of the city. The management of the Chicago house was in charge of John Kirk from 1857 to 1861, in which latter year Thomas M. Jones, a member of the firm, assumed charge of the business, which he conducted until 1879, when he moved to Pittsburgh, where he has since been manager of the mills of the concern. Since 1879, Mr. Larimer has been in charge of the Chicago house.

JOSEPH M. LARIMER was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., on September 6, 1851, and is the son of General William Larimer, a prominent citizen of Pittsburgh, and of Rachel McMasters, a descendant of one of the oldest families in Pennsylvania. In 1856, the parents removed to the West, locating first in Nebraska but finally settling on a farm near Leavenworth, Kas. There, their son Joseph was reared, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools, until he was eighteen years of age. In 1869, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Jones & Laughlins, beginning as an office boy, working the first three months for nominally nothing, and being steadily advanced until, in 1879, he was made manager, a position he has since filled. Mr. Larimer married, in 1876, Miss Fannie L. Sherman, daughter of Alson S. Sherman, an old and well-known settler of Chicago, and a brief sketch of whose life appears in the first volume of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Larimer have one daughter,—Helen.

CHICAGO STEEL WORKS.—Ranking among the foremost of Chicago's industrial institutions at the present time are these works, which were established here in 1873, by C. P. Buckingham, John Buckingham, Ebenezer Buckingham and Malcolm McDowell. These four gentlemen were the incorporators of the company, and on its organization the first officers chosen were—C. P. Buckingham, president; Malcolm McDowell, superintendent; and Ebenezer Buckingham, treasurer. Prior to the incorporation of the Chicago Steel Works, Malcolm McDowell and George H. Rozet had, in a small way, been carrying on the business of manufacturing car springs; their shop located on the present site of the Chicago Steel Works, at Nos. 770-806 Noble Street. Mr. Rozet having retired from the firm, Mr. McDowell sold his plant to the gentlemen mentioned, who at once organized and incorporated the works under

the corporate title already given. They have also from time to time increased the size and facilities of their works, until now they embrace a foundry, machine shops and blacksmith shops, also a rolling department. The articles manufactured by this company consist principally of various attachments for agricultural implements, their leading specialty being cast steel plow-beams and cast steel attachments for cultivators; also harrow teeth, which they make in great quantities. The present officers of the company are C. P. Buckingham, president; Ebenezer Buckingham, vice-president; Edward H. Buckingham, superintendent and treasurer; and John H. Buckingham, secretary. The two last mentioned gentlemen are sons of the president.

CATHARINUS P. BUCKINGHAM was born, in 1808, at a small village called Springfield (now Zanesville), in Muskingum County, Ohio. His father, Ebenezer Buckingham, was a merchant by occupation, and was an early settler in the county where Catharinus was born; his mother was Catherine Putnam, a daughter of General Rufus Putnam. Catharinus passed his boyhood in his native town, until he arrived at the age of fourteen, when he was sent to the Ohio University, then located at Athens. He remained at this institution until he reached his sophomore year, when he left it to enter the military school at West Point, from which he graduated in 1829. The class of that year was an exceptionally fine one, and in the intellectual calibre of most of its members, West Point has never turned out a finer body of graduates. General Robert E. Lee was a member of this class, and, as cadets, the warmest friendship existed between himself and young Buckingham; though when the War of the Rebellion broke out, they were arranged on opposite sides in that fratricidal conflict. Immediately after graduating, General Buckingham entered the Army as a member of the Topographical Corps, doing surveying work in Kentucky. He was thus employed for one year, when he was detailed to West Point as assistant professor of natural philosophy. A year later, he resigned from this position to accept a professorship in Kenyon College at Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, where for three years he filled the chair of natural philosophy. He then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, locating at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and where also, a few years later, he engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of machinery. In 1861, when hostilities began between the North and South, he was appointed adjutant-general of Ohio, and a year later was made a brigadier-general of Volunteers, and assigned to duty at the war department in Washington. In 1863, he resigned his position in the Army, and went to New York, where he engaged in the elevator business until, in 1868, he came to Chicago and engaged in the same line until 1873, when he established the business the history of which has already been given. It should have been earlier noted in this sketch, that General Buckingham, in 1856, came to Chicago, and, with Solomon Sturges, built the Illinois Central elevators; Mr. Sturges operating these, while the General gave his personal attention to his machinery business in Ohio. General Buckingham has been thrice married; first, in 1830, to Mary Gird, of Litchfield, N. Y., who deceased four years later, leaving two children. He married again, in 1835, Mary P. Turner, of Ohio, who died in 1844, also leaving two children. In 1845, he married his present wife, Marion A. Hawkes, of South Hadley, Mass., by whom he has had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Of these there are now living four sons and two daughters.—Edward H. is the superintendent of the mills, John H. is the secretary of the company, Roswell H. is master of the rolls in the rolling-mill department, and William is a practicing attorney of this city.

EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM, brother of C. P. Buckingham and vice-president of the Chicago Steel Works, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1829. After graduating from Yale College, in 1845, he became a member of a large banking and commission firm of New York City. This firm had several western and southern branches, and Mr. Buckingham took the immediate charge of the one at Zanesville, his native town. He married Miss Lucy Sturges, daughter of Solomon Sturges, of this city, and a few years later removed to Chicago, where he has since resided.

FOUNDRIES.

CHARLES B. BROWN, president of the Brown & Van Arsdale Manufacturing Company, was born at Vandalia, Ill., in 1830. His father, William H. Brown, was an early and prominent settler of Chicago, being one of the projectors of the old Galena & Chicago Union Railway, and also identified as a banker and enterprising capitalist; mention of his life and service, has already been made in the first volume of this work. His mother, Harriet (Seward) Brown, a most estimable lady, belonged to a family that gave to this country a statesman whose name will long be remembered. In 1852, and soon after reaching his majority, Mr. Brown began his business career as a member of the firm of Lake & Brown, hardware and iron dealers at No. 103 Lake Street. In 1858, he bought the interest of Mr. Lake, and admitted to partnership E. L. Canfield, the firm being

known thereafter as C. B. Brown & Co. In 1859, Mr. Brown became interested in a small foundry, in company with Oscar G. Lange, which was the nucleus of the present company's extensive business. These works were at the northwest corner of Michigan and Kingsbury streets. In 1861, Mr. Brown bought the interest of Mr. Lange, and the foundry was then operated by C. B. Brown & Co. In 1862, the manufacture of seamless thimble-skeins was added to their business. In 1869, Mr. Canfield retired and Theodore F. Brown was admitted to partnership, and is still a stockholder in the company. In 1871, the present company was organized, and was incorporated the same year as the Brown & Van Arsdale Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$80,000. Charles B. Brown was chosen president and treasurer of the company and Mr. Van Arsdale vice-president and superintendent. Mr. Van Arsdale retired from the company in 1877, and J. G. Holt, who had been foreman for some years, became superintendent. In 1878, William H. Brown became a stockholder in the company and was made its secretary, which position he still holds. This company manufactures a great number of specialties, nearly all of which come under the head of wagon supplies. Their premises occupy nearly an acre of ground. The two-story building on the corner of Illinois and Kingsbury streets escaped destruction by the fire of 1871, and, with the exception of the Ogden mansion, was the only building on the North Side not destroyed. The loss to this company by the fire was about \$100,000, only about \$8,000 of their insurance being recovered. The morning following the fire, removal of the debris of the burning building was begun, and, as soon as practicable, the works were re-built and again in running order. The number of men employed by this company averages about two hundred and fifty, and the total annual product of their works amounts to about \$350,000. In the great fire Mr. Brown also lost \$250,000 worth of private property. Mr. Brown has, perhaps built as many buildings in Chicago as any other man in it, not including of course a professional builder or contractor. His motto was, when he bought a lot to build on it. At the time of the fire, he owned thirty-one buildings, most of which were business blocks erected by himself, and all of which were destroyed. Mr. Brown married, in 1852, Miss Mary J. Peck, daughter of James Peck, of this city. Their eldest son, William H., is now the secretary of the company of which his father is the president; Bessie, the elder daughter, is the wife of Charles V. Hoad, of this city; Gracie, the youngest child, resides with her parents.

THE GLOBE FOUNDRY was established in this city in 1865, by Robert M. Eddy and James Gardner; the location then being at the southeast corner of Illinois and Franklin streets. In 1869, Mr. Eddy purchased his partner's interest in the business, which he continued alone from that date until his death, which occurred on February 21, 1884. In 1871, the Globe Foundry was destroyed in the fire, entailing a loss on its proprietor of over \$15,000. He at once began re-building, and, by December of the same year, was again doing business at the old location. In October, 1883, he moved to the present site, at Nos. 43-55 Indiana Street, where he occupies a commodious foundry, 75 x 100 feet, and a four story machine shop, 60 x 40 feet. About forty men are employed, and from five to ten tons of iron are melted daily, while the yearly business amounts to \$75,000. On the death of the founder of these works, which has already been mentioned, his two sons, George D. and Albert M., succeeded to the business, and are its present proprietors.

ROBERT M. EDDY was a native of Canada, born near Coburg on August 16, 1822, the son of Alfred and Charlotte (Day) Eddy. In 1840, and when only eighteen years of age, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and spent five years making himself a practical iron worker. In 1845, he started a foundry on his own account and a few years later formed a partnership with R. M. Bingham, a business connection which lasted until 1865. In that year he came to this city and established the foundry, the history of which has already been given. During his residence in Buffalo, Mr. Eddy was prominently identified with the volunteer fire department of that city; was captain for a long time of Company No. 8, and finally promoted to the position of first assistant chief engineer of the entire department. He married, in 1845, Miss Sarah M. Quackenbush, daughter of Hiram Quackenbush and Rosetta (Baker) Quackenbush, of Troy, N. Y. They had seven children, of whom two sons and two daughters are still living; the latter, Ellen A., is now the wife of Dr. E. Wight, of this city; and Hattie M. is married to C. B. Bradley, also of Chicago. The sons, George D. and Albert M., who have already been mentioned, were largely reared and educated in Chicago, and are to-day building up and developing the business, to which they succeeded at their father's death and which during his lifetime they materially aided in establishing.

GEORGE D. EDDY was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on August 18, 1849, and there spent his schoolboy days. In 1865, he entered his father's shops and learned the business with which he has since been identified, ultimately succeeding his father, as has been related. On November 26, 1884, he married Miss Mary A. Riley, of Geneva Lake, Wis. He had previously been married, in 1871, to Miss

Adaline Charbonneau, a native of this city; she demised on December 23, 1881, leaving one son,—George A.

ALBERT M. EDDY was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on July 4, 1851, and there received his schooling, entered his father's shops and became connected with the business. He succeeded thereto, as has been cited, on his father's death. On January 2, 1873, he married Miss Sarah A. Emery, of Rochester, N. Y.; they have two children,—Blanche E. and Charles M.

COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS.—Twenty-five years ago, Carlton D. Elmes came from the State of Maine to this city, and established the old Columbian Iron Works on the corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets. He stayed there two years, and then built a new shop on Clinton, near Madison Street, the firm being Elmes & Son; this was conducted by Mr. Elmes, until his death, in 1877, when his son, Charles F. Elmes, succeeded to the business and has remained the proprietor ever since. In 1880, he sold the old shop on Clinton Street, and immediately purchased ground and erected a new and commodious building, supplied with the best and most improved machinery. In this building he manufactures all kinds of engines, shafting, hydraulic presses, pumps, boilers, trimmings, etc., also coal-mining machinery. His works have a capacity for employing seventy-five men, which is an increase by tenfold of the business established by his father in 1860. He has, in busy seasons employed over one hundred and twenty men, and now has a prosperous and increasing trade, his shops ranking among the very best in the city in the quality and class of work turned out.

CARLTON D. ELMES was born at Hallowell, Me., in 1820. At an early age he learned the trade of a machinist, which occupation he followed in Bath, Me., until 1860, when he came to this city, where he died in 1877. He married, in 1842, Miss Mary Freeman, of Hallowell, Me.

CHARLES F. ELMES, the only son of Carlton D. and Mary (Freeman) Elmes, was born on December 1, 1844, at Hallowell, Me. He received a good English education in the common schools of that place until his seventeenth year, when he came with his parents to this city. Here he entered his father's shop and learned his trade, remaining with him until his death, when he succeeded to the business. Mr. Elmes married, in 1869, Miss Clara M. Clark, daughter of Captain W. L. Clark, of Davenport, Iowa, and who is one of the oldest citizens now living in the county where he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Elmes have three children,—Carlton L., Charles Warren and Bessie.

THOMAS AUGUSTIN GRIFFIN, manager and treasurer of the Griffin & Wells Foundry Company, is a son of Thomas F. and Anna Griffin, and was born at Rochester, N. Y., on August 28, 1850. After passing through the grammar and intermediate departments of the public schools at home, he took a thorough course in the high school. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., dry goods merchants, as book-keeper, remaining there three months, after which he began to learn the manufacture of car-wheels (in the establishment formerly conducted by the William Kidd Car-Wheel Co.), under the guidance of his father, who was then superintendent of the works, and obtained not only a practical, but an expert, knowledge of each department. In 1872, in connection with his father and brother, he was with the Detroit Car-Wheel Company, at Detroit, taking the contract to manufacture all of their wheels, etc. Separating from that establishment, by mutual consent, in 1877, they established the Griffin Car-Wheel Company, at Detroit, of which concern he is now vice-president. He withdrew from active duty in that establishment in 1880, and came to this city and organized the Griffin & Wells Foundry Company, of which he is the manager and treasurer. In 1883, he organized the Ajax Forge Company, which is now doing a business of \$300,000 a year, from an original investment of \$25,000. This concern employs over two hundred men in the manufacture of railroad supplies, etc. Mr. Griffin is a fine specimen of the Western self-made man, and his success has been the result of his own energy, enterprise and sagacity. He is largely interested in the Thomas T. Griffin & Sons' house, of Buffalo, N. Y., and in the St. Thomas Car-Wheel Company, of St. Thomas, Canada, and takes an active part in their operations. The yearly business in which he participates will aggregate over \$2,000,000.

THE CHICAGO FOUNDRY was established here in the winter of 1871, as the private enterprise of Edwin Dyer, James Gurney, of Boston, and Edwin L. Lamb, under the firm name of Dyer, Lamb & Co. The works then, as now, were located at the corner of Stein and Redfield streets, in immediate proximity to the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, for which institution this foundry company has from the first done a great deal of work in the manufacture of heavy castings. In December, 1877, an incorporated company was formed, under the name of the Chicago Foundry Company, the first officers of which were—Edwin Dyer, president; Edwin L. Lamb, vice-president and manager; and William W. Flinn, treasurer. In 1880, Mr. Lamb retired from the company, being succeeded in the

office of general manager by H. A. Keith, who still holds that position. Besides this gentlemen, the present officers of the company are—E. Dyer, president; T. S. Kirkwood, vice-president; W. W. Flinn, treasurer, and A. J. Kirkwood, secretary. The works of the Chicago Foundry Company are among the largest of their kind in this city, occupying a frontage of three hundred and fifty feet by three hundred feet in depth, and have a capacity for melting sixty tons a day. A specialty is made of heavy castings, mainly for rolling-mill machinery, and for this purpose this foundry has cast a single piece of the enormous weight of twenty tons. For handling their work, which is nearly all of the heaviest castings made, the works are provided with steam cranes, travellers and other necessary appliances. They have also what is known as an air furnace, for making large rolls used by rolling-mills in the manufacture of steel rails.

H. A. KEITH, general manager of the Chicago Foundry Company's works, is a native of Greenfield, Mass., and was born in May, 1845, the son of William and Almira (Thompson) Keith. H. A. received his early education in the common schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Mass., graduating from that institution in 1861. He then entered upon a mercantile career, connecting himself with the firm of Otis Norcross & Co., a large crockery house in Boston. In 1864, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 5th Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, his regiment being immediately ordered to the front; but as the War was already practically over its members were not in any engagement, and a few months later the regiment was mustered out of the service. Mr. Keith returned to Boston and engaged again in the crockery business until May, 1867, when he came to this city, which has since been his home. In 1868, he entered the employ of the well-known iron firm of Joseph T. Ryerson & Son, as their bookkeeper. He remained with this house for nearly ten years, and, in 1878, became identified with the Chicago Foundry Company, of which he has been the general manager since 1880.

KING & ANDREWS.—Inventions and processes whereby waste material of any kind is utilized and transformed into some valuable product, are regarded as genuine benefits to the world. Among the most notable instances of this kind is the manufacture of castings from tin clippings, damaged and tangled wire, galvanized and sheet iron scraps, and all material containing iron. This business was originated in the West by Messrs. King & Andrews, Nos. 218-22 North Union Street, which is the only firm in the United States wholly devoted to this line of foundry work. The product of their furnaces is like no other metal, as it will neither drill, lathe, nor take the action of any tool. It is preferable to all other material for weights, as its specific gravity is about five per cent. heavier than ordinary cast iron. The firm of King & Andrews is comprised of Rockwell King and John W. Andrews. Both of these gentlemen were formerly connected with leading manufacturing establishments of this city, and formed their copartnership in 1879. Their peculiar branch of foundry work is unique and unlike that of any other metal casting, and is one of the interesting novelties of this decade. The production amounts to about three thousand tons per annum of finished castings.

Rockwell King was born in Chicago on February 7, 1853. He attended the public and high schools, subsequently entering Harvard College, graduating with honors in the class of 1874. His first business experience was with the hardware firm of Sickles & Preston, at Davenport, Iowa, where he remained two years. Afterward, he was with the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company until the fall of 1878, when he became a member of the firm of Watson & King, corner of Union and Fulton streets, makers of sash weights. In the following year, he formed a copartnership with John W. Andrews, his present associate. This foundry is the only one west of New York devoted exclusively to casting sash weights from tin scraps, cans, and waste material of a similar nature. The intense heat which is required for the melting of this material unfits the product for any use save that of sash weights, as it will not polish, cut, bore or shave, and is extremely hard and brittle. Mr. King was married in January, 1881, to Miss Lucy W. Andrews, of Chicago.

KURTZ BROTHERS & BUHRER.—The business operated by this firm at Nos. 822-30 Hubbard Street, was first established here, in 1869, by Frederick W. Kurtz, at Nos. 24-26 North Jefferson Street. Mr. Kurtz came to Chicago in that year from Milwaukee, where he had been foreman of a foundry, and the shop he started here was his first business venture on his own account. In the following year, his brother George came from Connecticut and joined him in the enterprise, the style of the firm then being Kurtz Brothers. In 1872, the business having increased to such an extent that more commodious quarters were needed, a removal was made to the present location, where they now have works, including a foundry, with a capacity of melting ten tons daily, a well-equipped machine shop, and also pattern shops for the manufacture of brass

and melted patterns of all kinds. In 1873, John S. Buhrer became a partner in the firm, since which time the name and style has been as it now is, Kurtz Brothers & Buhrer. Some idea has already been given of the growth which has attended the business of this firm, but its real character may be better appreciated from the fact, that during the first year Mr. Kurtz conducted the shop he employed but six or eight men and did only a small jobbing business; now the works of the firm have been increased to many times their former capacity, and furnish constant employment to seventy-five men. The class of work done at this foundry consists of light-gray iron castings of all kinds, besides the manufacture of many articles known in the trade as shelf hardware. The patent cast-iron chairs designed for use in the opera festival, held in 1885 in the Exposition Building, were made at this foundry.

Frederick W. Kurtz, the founder of the business, is a native of Germany, born in the principality of Hessen, on May 16, 1841. His father, Carl Kurtz, came with his family to America in 1852, locating first at Bristol and afterward at Terryville, Conn., where Frederick was reared, receiving a fair English education in the common schools. In 1853, he began to learn the trade of a moulder in the town already mentioned, and, after serving an apprenticeship, removed to Naugatuck, where he remained until the War. In 1862, he enlisted in the 14th Connecticut Infantry, and, with his regiment, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, their first engagement being in the battle of Antietam, which was the last battle this Army fought under the command of General McClellan. His regiment, however, remained with that Army under its subsequent commanders, sharing in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and minor engagements incident to its career, until the close of the War. After being mustered-out of the service in July, 1865, Mr. Kurtz returned to his home in the East, but during the autumn of that year, decided to try his fortunes in the West. Accordingly he located first in Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until 1859, when he came to this city and founded the business in which he is still engaged. Mr. Kurtz married, in 1867, Miss Mary P. Taylor, daughter of Charles Taylor, of Iron Ridge, Wis. They have had three children, two of whom only are now living,—George E. and Gertie May.

George Kurtz was born in Hessen, Germany, in 1839, and came to this country in 1852. He learned the trade of a moulder in the town of Terryville, Conn., and then entered the employment of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, where he staid until the breaking out of the Rebellion, being, at that time about twenty-two years old. In 1862, he enlisted in the service of his adopted country, in the 14th Connecticut Volunteers, serving with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the War. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, and, returning home, shortly afterward again entered the employ of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as a moulder in their works at Bridgeport, Conn. In the summer of 1871, he came West, and, locating in this city, joined his brother in the business with which they have since been identified. Mr. Kurtz married, in December, 1867, Miss Ellen E. Wells, daughter of C. C. Wells, of Fairfield, Conn. They have one son living,—Fred L.

John S. Buhrer was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1849. His father was Hon. Stephen Buhrer, one of the early settlers of Cleveland and also one of its honored citizens, who was chosen for four years to fill the office of mayor of the city, the duties of which position he discharged with signal ability. John S. Buhrer was given his preparatory training in the common and graded schools of his native town, and, in 1866, came to this city and attended the Douglas University. In 1867, he went to Europe, completing his studies in the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, where he remained two years. Returning home, in 1869, he came to Chicago, and two years later married Miss Caroline Downer, daughter of Samuel A. Downer, an old citizen and the founder of the well-known firm of Downer & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Buhrer have had three children, two of whom are now living,—Stephen and John D. In 1873, Mr. Buhrer formed his connection with the firm of which he is still a member, and toward the success of which he has contributed, in no small degree, by his close and untiring attention to the management of its affairs.

THOMAS LOVE, deceased, late proprietor of the Centre Avenue Foundry, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1850. His father, Thomas Love, was an iron worker, as was also his grandfather. Thomas was given a fine education in the common branches, but at the age of twelve became employed in the Old Munkland Iron Works, where he served an apprenticeship of seven years, learning the trade of a moulder. In the spring of 1870, being twenty years old, he came to this country and worked as a journeyman for two years in New York City. In March, 1872, he came to Chicago, and worked one year as foreman of the moulding room in the extensive manufacturing works of the Crane Brothers. In the spring of 1873, in company with George Glazebrook, Mr. Love established a foundry at the corner of Centre Avenue and Fifteenth Street. There were only two other foundries in Chicago making a specialty of heavy castings for that class of work known as rolling-mill ma-

chinery, and the Centre Avenue Foundry, owned by Messrs. Love & Glazebrook, held a prominent place beside those. The firm continued until 1876, when Mr. Glazebrook retired, and then Mr. Love carried on the business alone up to the time of his demise. During his brief career he built up an excellent business. The works, now in the hands of his administrators, occupy a frontage of three hundred feet on Centre Avenue and one hundred and twenty-five feet on Fifteenth Street, the specialty being rolling-mill and heavy machinery castings, and there has been turned out of the foundry a single piece weighing eleven tons. Mr. Love had \$50,000 invested in his plant, and at his death was doing a business of \$100,000 per annum. Much might be said of the success which he achieved; starting in a small way and with but little capital, through his untiring energy, economy and careful business management, he steadily built-up and extended his works, until they assumed proportions equal to others in the same line. But in the very vigor of his manhood, when he had just reached the summit of his success, he was suddenly stricken down by disease, and his death occurred on October 1, 1885. His place at the head of the machine works could not be supplied, and in consequence the foundry was closed. On October 28, 1880 Mr. Love was married to Miss Ida Pyott, daughter of James Pyott, of the well-known firm of Holmes & Pyott, of this city. They had one child, a little daughter, Jessie, who died when seventeen months old. Thus the widow was left alone in her sorrow and the city was deprived of one its most useful and upright business men. Mr. Love was a member of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., in which body he had many warm friends and long acquaintances.

MEEHAN & KELLY.—Conspicuous among the iron manufacturers of Chicago, is this enterprising firm of foundrymen, whose location is at No. 380 North Water Street. The firm is composed of P. H. Meehan and H. D. Kelly. Mr. Meehan was formerly secretary of the North Pier Foundry Company, and was connected with that firm for four years. In May, 1885, the plant of that concern was purchased by Messrs. Meehan & Kelly, and since has been conducted by them.

Patrick Henry Meehan is a son of Patrick and Elizabeth M. Meehan, and was born at Burlington, Vt., on November 9, 1849. While an infant, his parents removed to Bartonville, Vt., where he attended the public schools until his eighteenth year. Going to Springfield, Vt., he began business life in the foundry of Mitchell & Peirce, with whom he remained six years. He spent a year and a half with Mansfield & Stimson, Rutland, Vt., and, after an engagement in Worcester, Mass., he was connected with the establishment of Moses Ellis for one year. In 1873, he came to this city and was employed by Messrs. Mason & Davis, Nos. 347-49 Illinois Street, for seven years. Subsequently he was engaged as foreman by the Union Brass Manufacturing Company. He was afterward connected with the North Pier Foundry Company, as secretary of that establishment, for four years. In May, 1885, with H. D. Kelly, he purchased the plant of the North Pier Company, and the business has since been conducted by the firm of Meehan & Kelly. A master of every detail of his business, courteous and urbane in his dealings, he is held in high regard by his patrons as a business man. Mr. Meehan was married on January 7, 1879, to Miss Mary J. Eustace, of Keene, N. H. They have three children,—Elizabeth, Charles and Isabel.

Henry Dennis Kelly is a son of Dennis and Joanna Kelly, and the eldest of four children. He was born at Memphis, Tenn., on May 6, 1862. In 1865, his parents came to this city, where he attended the public schools until his seventeenth year, taking a three years' course in the high school. After leaving his books he entered the employment of A. Plamondon, foundryman, Nos. 51-57 Clinton Street, as general office clerk, and remained nine months. Shortly afterward he went to Greeley, Iowa, and during the following year was engaged in the creamery business. Disposing of his establishment in Greeley, he returned to this city and connected himself with the North Pier Foundry Company. In May, 1885, with P. H. Meehan, he purchased the plant of that establishment, which business has since been conducted under the name and style of Meehan & Kelly. Although young in years, he is thoroughly conversant with every department and detail in his line of business, and is regarded in high esteem by the trade. Active, energetic, and with an extensive acquaintance, he is a fine specimen of a Western business man. Mr. Kelly was married on October 7, 1885, to Miss Nellie M. Nash, of Rockford, Ill.

AUGUST SANDSTROM, member of the firm of A. Sandstrom & Co., foundrymen, is a son of Charles and Caroline Sandstrom, and was born at Vermland, Sweden, on May 13, 1832. At the age of nine years he began work assisting his father, who was a nail-smith by trade, for several years. He then entered the iron works at Forsbacka, and was employed in the manufacture of wrought iron from cast iron for six years at that place. Subsequently he was connected with the iron works in Domle, also an iron manufacturing center, where he acted as foreman. In 1869, he emigrated with his family to this country, and located at Aurora, this State, where he

was employed by N. S. Bouton. At the end of several months he was engaged by the Chicago Car-Wheel Company, as moulder, and remained with that establishment for ten years. In 1882, he came to this city and purchased the site of his present works, and has since been doing general iron moulding, light and heavy manufacturing, etc. C. E. Sandstrom his eldest son, has been associated with him as partner since the establishment of the firm. Mr. Sandstrom was married to Miss Caroline Funke, of Forsbacka, Sweden, in 1854. They have four children,—Charles E., Annie C., Zachariah and Hulda M.

CHARLES EMIL SANDSTROM was born at Vermland, Sweden, on December 1, 1855. He attended the public school at his birth-place until he was thirteen years of age, and, in 1869, came with his parents to this country. During the subsequent three years he attended the public schools of Aurora, Ill., and, upon leaving his studies, entered the iron foundry of N. S. Bouton, with whom he remained a year and a half. At the expiration of that time he came to Chicago, and was employed by John Featherstone until 1882. During that year his father came from Aurora, and, with him, purchased the present plant of A. Sandstrom & Co., and he has since been associated with his father as partner in the business of manufacturing light and heavy castings. The facilities of this firm for prompt and reliable work are of the best, and their establishment has won an excellent reputation for first-class work with the trade.

SCHILLO, COSSMAN & Co. — This firm was established here in 1862, by Anthony Schillo, Mathias Cossman and Solomon Senn. Their first location was in the old H. B. Moses' foundry, at the corner of Polk and Beach streets, where they remained until 1866, when they removed to their present works, at Nos. 87-95 West Polk Street. In 1870, Peter Schillo purchased his father's interest, and, in 1880, Mr. Senn died, his wife, a sister of Peter Schillo, retaining his interest, so that, notwithstanding the two changes, the firm name is still as at first. The business consists of making heavy and light castings for machinery, buildings and bridges, and ornamental iron works. Patterns of all kinds are also made to order. In the memorable fire of October 8-9, 1871, the firm of Schillo, Cossman & Co. were burned out, the flames reaching their works between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night. Everything was destroyed, their total losses footing up over \$30,000. With commendable energy and enterprise, they, however, began to re-build on the third day following the fire, and, on the 1st day of January, 1872, resumed operations in their new works. As may readily be understood, the firm of Schillo, Cossman & Co. begun in a small way. The growth of their business from the first until now, is seen in the statement that originally they employed from fifteen to twenty men, and the yearly transactions of the firm did not exceed \$40,000. Now they employ from seventy-five to one hundred men, and their trade reaches \$175,000 annually. The property owned by the firm consists of six lots on Polk Street, and six other lots on Clinton Street, near Mather Street. These twelve lots are worth about \$25,000, and the buildings upon them are worth about \$50,000.

Mathias Cossman, now the senior member of the firm of Schillo, Cossman & Co., was born in Prussia in 1827. His father was Michael Cossman, his mother Margaretta Roskopf. In 1849, his parents came to this city, and, in the following year, Mathias began learning his trade, that of a stove moulder, in the old Vandercock foundry, on the North Pier. He worked at his trade as a journeyman until 1862, when, in company with Messrs. Schillo and Senn, he established the business the history of which has been given. Mr. Cossman married, in 1853, Miss Johanna Simon, daughter of Jacob Simon, who came to Chicago in 1847, and who deceased in 1884, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. and Mrs. Cossman have had eleven children, three boys and eight girls. The eldest son, Jacob, was born on January 18, 1854. From his early childhood he evinced a decided liking for books and study, and this, coupled with a deep religious nature, decided his parents upon educating him for the ministry. Accordingly, at thirteen years of age, he was placed in the Academy of St. Francis, near Milwaukee, from which institution he was graduated in 1877. In October of the same year, he was ordained as pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Peru, Ill., and when only twenty-three years of age entered upon the active work of his ministry. He was remarkably industrious in his new field of labor, so much so, in fact, that his health became seriously impaired. In March, 1882, he was taken with an illness which terminated fatally on the 16th day of that month. During the four years of his ministry he had endeared himself, not only to the hearts of his parishioners, but to all who knew him, regardless of sect or creed. He was simple and unaffected in his habits, deep and fervent in his religious work, and sincere and honest in all he did for the welfare of his fellow-creatures. His remains now rest in the beautiful cemetery of St. Bonifacius, Chicago. Of the seven girls now living, Mary, the eldest, is now a sister of the Order of St. Frances, at Freeport, Ill.; Margaret is now the wife of Joseph Heniagh, of this city; Anna is the wife of Frank Spohn, who is foreman in the foundry of Schillo,

Cossman & Co.; and Johanna, Rosa, Gertrude and Veronica reside at home.

THE SOUTH HALSTED-STREET IRON WORKS are owned and operated by M. Vanderkloot & Sons, and are located at Nos. 2611-25 South Halsted Street. They were established in the spring of 1872, by Burnett, Vanderkloot & Co., in a small shop on Chicago Avenue, near Leavitt Street. In the autumn of that year, they were removed to their present situation, where their growth, both in the extent of their works and in the amount of business done, has been perhaps unequalled by any other similar institution in the city. The works now include the premises fronting one hundred and seventy-five feet on Halsted Street and running back one hundred and twenty feet. Among the buildings in this city for which the Messrs. Vanderkloot & Sons have furnished the iron work may be mentioned the new Chicago Opera House, for which they made the heaviest iron pillars ever cast in a Chicago foundry, or that were ever placed in a structure in this city. It is always gratifying to note success in any honorable calling, and especially is it so in this case; for it has been entirely due to the industry and thrift of the founders of this enterprise, that to-day it holds its present prominent position among the foremost of Chicago's industrial institutions. In February, 1885, an incorporated company was formed under the name of the South Halsted-street Iron Works, in order to enable the four sons to become stockholders in a business, toward the success of which each had contributed. Of this company, Marinus Vanderkloot, the father, is president, and Adrian Vanderkloot, the eldest son, is secretary and treasurer. Mathias is foreman of the works, Peter is employed as a moulder in the foundry, and Marinus, Jr., who has been given an excellent business education, is the bookkeeper in the office.

Marinus Vanderkloot, a native of the Kingdom of Netherlands, was born in South Holland, in 1824, and is the son of Adrian Vanderkloot, who was an iron worker, to which occupation Marinus was also bred. In 1858, having determined to try his fortunes in the new world, he came to America, and in the same year located in Chicago, which has since been his home. Shortly following his arrival here, Mr. Vanderkloot entered the employ of N. S. Bouton, who had his works located on Dearborn Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, and continued with that gentleman until 1872, when he, with his son, founded the present business. Mr. Vanderkloot married, in 1849, Miss Meis Koning, daughter of Denise Koning, of the Kingdom of Netherlands. They have had eight children, four of whom are now living,—Adrian, born in 1849; Mathias, born in 1860; Peter, born in 1862; and Marinus, Jr., born in 1866.

Adrian Vanderkloot, son of Marinus Vanderkloot, was born in Holland, on December 7, 1849. He was given a good common school education, and when eighteen years of age, came with his parents to this country, locating in Chicago where he has since lived. He entered his father's shops, and, in 1872, became a partner in the business. He married Miss Elizabeth Bertha Burnett, daughter of Eben Burnett, of England. They have had five children, three of whom only are now living,—Marinus A., William J., and Richard.

PATTERN MAKERS.

JOHN B. GAVIN.—Among the oldest and, to-day, one of the leading pattern-making establishments in Chicago is that of John B. Gavin, who established a shop of this kind in 1864, on Canal Street, near Madison, the style of the firm being Gavin & Whitney. The partnership was dissolved in a short time, Mr. Gavin returning to work for the firm of David M. Ford & Co., machinists, in whose employ he had been prior to his engaging in business for himself. In 1868, he started again in rooms in the old Mechanical Bakery on Clinton Street, and remained in that location until 1870, when he removed to his present quarters. He has one of the largest and best equipped jobbing shops in the city and makes to order patterns and models of all kinds. Mr. Gavin has lived in Chicago for the past forty-four years. His father, Edward W. Gavin, came here in 1840, with his family, and when John B. was but four years of age. He was therefore reared and educated in Chicago and, on attaining his majority, learned the trade of a stair-builder, which occupation he followed for a number of years, when he went to work as a pattern maker for the firm of D. M. Ford & Co., and later embarked in business on his own account. While working at his trade as a stair-builder, he designed and built the stairs in the old North Side Theological Seminary, also in the old Government Building. Mr. Gavin is a nephew of Isaac R. Gavin, now deceased, who was one of Chicago's early settlers, and who, in 1840, was elected sheriff of Cook County, being the fourth man to hold that office. Mr. Gavin married, in 1869, Miss Lydia J. Ford, daughter of Martin Munson Ford, an early settler of Chicago, who died in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Gavin have six children,—Mary E., John H., Edward W., Elisha M., Walker O. and Paul.

HANS JOHNSON, pattern maker, is a native of Denmark, born on July 27, 1845, the son of John Jacobson Johnson, a farmer, near the town of Ringsted, where Hans was reared and educated. In 1860, he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a pattern maker, which occupation he followed in that country until his coming to America in 1879. He arrived that year in Chicago, which has since been his home, and where he has built up the business he now conducts. When he first came here, Mr. Johnson was wholly without means, and the first employment he obtained was as a laborer in a lumber yard. He was then unable to speak our language and, being friendless, labored under many disadvantages. He however went to work with such vigor and will, that he soon found employment at his trade, and, by close economy, in 1884, he was enabled to start in business on his own account. His first shop was located on Adams Street, where he remained until March, 1885, when he removed to his present quarters, at No. 158 South Clinton Street. Here he does a thriving and prosperous business, which he has built up by his own industry and skill until it is worth \$38,000. Mr. Johnson married, in 1870, Miss Maren Sophie Christenson, of Ringsted; they have three children,—James, Peter I. and John C.

IVER LARSEN, pattern maker, and now one of the oldest artisans in this line in Chicago, is a native of Norway, born on November 2, 1829, the son of Lars Iverson, also a pattern maker. In 1849, Iver came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and shortly after his arrival here he went to work for the old firm of H. A. Pitts & Co., with whom he remained for nearly twenty-five years. In 1872, at which time the firm removed their works from this city, Mr. Larsen established himself in business on his own account, at No. 9 South Jefferson Street, where he remained nearly three years. He then removed to the premises of the Thorn Wire Hedge Co., on Clinton Street, between Lake and Randolph streets; and, in 1881, to his present location, at No. 51 West Lake Street. In 1883, his son, L. I. Larsen, was admitted to a partnership in the business, since which time, it has been conducted under the firm name and style of Iver Larsen & Son. Mr. Larsen married in Chicago, in 1854, Miss Maren Nelson, daughter of N. Nelson, of Norway. They have had five children, three of whom are living, —L. I., Edward and Charles.

LARS I. LARSEN was born on August 29, 1855, on Dearborn Avenue, in this city. He was reared here and attended the Franklin and Kinzie public schools. After the fire he entered his father's shop and learned the trade, becoming, in 1883, a partner in the business.

JOHN A. MCINTOSH, pattern maker, was born near Cornwall, Glengarry Co., Canada, on January 6, 1842, and is a son of Daniel McIntosh. In 1865, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and here began to learn his trade in the pattern shop of P. W. Gates. Subsequently he worked as a journeyman in various shops in this city until 1880. In that year he started in business for himself at his present location, Nos. 57-59 South Jefferson Street. Here he has a large and well equipped pattern shop, and is doing a prosperous business, which, in the few years past, he has, by his own industry and enterprise, succeeded in establishing.

FREDERICK SANDHAM, pattern maker, was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1834. His father was John Sandham and by occupation a painter. Frederick was reared and educated in Montreal, and, in 1849, began to learn his trade with Gilbert, Miln & Bartley, a prominent manufacturing firm of that city. In 1852, he came to New York City, where he worked for the firm who had the contract for furnishing patterns for the architectural iron work for the famous Crystal Palace Building, which was built for the World's Fair held in that city in 1853. In 1853, he went to Europe and spent nearly a year in travelling. Returning, he located in business in the East, until 1881, when he came to this city, and established the works he still conducts, at No. 49 North Jefferson Street. Here he has a large and well equipped shop, and has built up an excellent trade. Mr. Sandham married, in 1854, Miss Barrett, daughter of Michael Barrett, of Limerick, Ireland. They have six children living.

STOVES.

SHERMAN S. JEWETT & Co.—This house is well known as one of the oldest and largest stove houses in the country. The firm was originally Jewett & Root, and was founded in 1836 by Sherman S. Jewett and Francis H. Root, at Buffalo, N. Y. In 1855, a branch office was opened in this city, under the management of Frank F. Spencer, now of the firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., at No. 65 South Water Street. This location was occupied by them for two years, when they were burned out. In 1864, Samuel P. Jewett succeeded Mr. Spencer in charge of the Chicago branch, who in turn was succeeded, in 1873, by Charles W. Day. Chris. C. Garber, the present manager, assumed control in 1879. After the fire in 1857, this firm occupied Nos. 28-32 River Street till

1883, with the exception of a few weeks in the fall of 1871, when they occupied a "fire shanty" on Wabash Avenue, near Jackson Street. In 1882, Sherman S. Jewett erected a magnificent business structure on Market Street.

C. C. Garber is a native of Switzerland, born on April 1, 1836, but was brought, while yet an infant, to this country, his parents locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where their son was reared and educated. In 1854, he entered the employ of the old firm of Jewett & Root, and, in 1856, came to Chicago as shipping clerk in the branch house. He remained with the firm until 1860, when he left them to engage in business on his own account, founding the firm of C. C. Garber & Co., in the wholesale and retail grocery trade. In 1864, he retired from this venture, and, with Mr. De Mary, engaged in the commission trade on South Water Street, under the firm name and style of Garber & De Mary. In 1866, he returned to the employ of Sherman S. Jewett & Co., as a travelling salesman, in which capacity he remained until 1879, when he was made general manager of the business, a position he has since most ably filled. Mr. Garber was married on October 1, 1861, to Miss Maria L. Hasting, daughter of the late Hiram Hasting, one of Chicago's early settlers, and a man who is yet remembered as one of its leading citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Garber have four children: Frank Day, Eugene Edward, Clarence C., and Lucy Warner.

TROY STOVE WORKS.—The Chicago house of Burdett, Smith & Co., proprietors of the Troy Stove Works, located at Troy, N. Y., was established here in 1868, and was then located at the corner of Sixteenth and Burlington streets. The business was then managed by A. D. Patchin, a partner in the firm, now deceased, but who remained in charge until 1876, when he returned to the East, where his death occurred in 1883. At the time of the great fire in 1871, the place of business was located at the corner of River Street and Wabash Avenue, where they were burned out, sustaining heavy losses. After that event, they removed to No. 453 South Clark Street, remaining there until 1876. In that year, a change was made to the northeast corner of State and Lake streets, and at that time George Moss succeeded Mr. Patchin as manager. Three years later a removal was made to No. 34 River Street, and, in 1883, to the present location, at No. 72 Lake Street. In 1880, Mr. Moss retired from the management of the house here, and was succeeded by Edward A. Burdett, who has since conducted its affairs. In 1883, in order to meet the demands of their rapidly increasing western trade, the firm erected a large wareroom in this city. This building is a handsome brick structure, situated at the corner of Johnson and Sixteenth streets; it is one hundred and fourteen feet frontage by one hundred and sixty-five feet deep, and facing on the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Mr. Burdett, the resident partner of the firm, is a native of Troy, N. Y., and a son of George C. Burdett, one of the founders of the house, which was originally established in 1855. The father died in January, 1883, at which time the son succeeded to his interest in the business. The works at Troy are very extensive, employing six hundred men and turning out forty thousand stoves per annum.

RATHBONE, SARD & Co.—This firm is one of the oldest, as well as one of the largest, stove-manufacturing concerns in the country the business having been established as early as 1838, at Albany, N. Y. (where it is still located), by Joel Rathbone. We quote: "Joel Rathbone, in partnership with Mr. Hermans (who died in 1830), opened, in 1830, a stove store in Albany, obtaining for some years his castings from blast furnaces in New Jersey. The cost of transporting the castings from New Jersey, especially as a part were returned to Philadelphia and New York as finished stoves, being so heavy an item, he at first had some made from his own patterns in foundries in Albany, and soon afterward erected a foundry solely for stoves. His cupola furnace, built in 1838, is believed to have been the very first in the country for making stove castings. This may really be said to be the commencement of the stove business as a leading pursuit." The branch house in this city was established in 1861, under the management of Grange Sard, Jr., the first location being at Nos. 236-38 Lake Street, where it remained two years. The place of business was then removed to No. 207 on the same street, and a little later to Nos. 98-100 Michigan Avenue, where it was destroyed by the fire of 1871. In that event the losses of the house were comparatively small, owing to the fact that their warehouse, in which their goods, except samples in their salesroom, were stored, was not destroyed. This building was situated on the North Pier, and was saved from destruction by the efforts of hundreds of homeless and shelterless people, who were forced to seek it as a temporary place for rest and protection from the horrors of that fearful conflagration. After the fire, the firm resumed business at once, at Nos. 38-40 Canal Street, where they remained one year, when they removed to their present location, Nos. 38-40 Lake Street. In 1873, William H. Sard assumed the management of the house here, and

* History of American Manufacturers, Vol. 2, page 624.

has since conducted its affairs. In 1883, the business was organized as a joint stock company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and of this company William H. Sard has been vice-president from the first. As has already been stated, this company is one of the largest manufacturers of stoves in the country; their works at Albany, N. Y., are very extensive, covering an area of ten acres, employing nearly one thousand five hundred hands, and turning out seventy-five thousand stoves and ranges

the stove-repair trade, as it now exists, was not thought of, and a brief history of the rise and growth of this important branch of business can not fail to be of interest to the reader. When Mr. Metzner first started in business, as a dealer in stoves, he was continually pressed and worried to obtain parts or repairs for his customers. An order sent to the foundry where the stove was made generally resulted in such delay that, before the missing part could be procured, the stove was ruined. It then occurred to Mr. Metzner that it would



RATHBONE, SARD & CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

annually. They have also a branch house at Detroit, Mich., but such has been the increase of the business of the Chicago branch that it now has a trade equal in volume to that done by the other two. This company sells stoves in this country from Maine to California, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Eastern house a large number are sold each year in foreign countries, they having received orders for stoves that went to Jerusalem, in the Holy Land.

W. H. Sard, the manager of the house in Chicago, and who has, for the past fifteen years, so successfully conducted its affairs, is a native of Albany, N. Y., and was born in 1850. He was reared and educated in his native city, and, in 1863, came West, locating at Chicago. In 1869, he became a clerk for the firm of which he is now a member. He served in that capacity until 1873, when he was given the management of the business here, and, in 1876, was admitted as a junior partner in the firm, and on the organization of the incorporated company already mentioned, was elected its vice-president, which office he still holds.

THE W. C. METZNER STOVE REPAIR COMPANY, now the largest house of its kind in the world, was established in this city in July, 1873, at No. 153 West Randolph Street. At that time

be a profitable business for him to have his patterns made, and, from these, manufacture repairs for stoves of standard make. He began in a small way, and finally, as a venture, advertised in daily papers of the city, that he was able to furnish repairs for almost any stove, on short notice. His advertisement brought him at once a marked increase in trade, not only from private stove customers, but from retail stove dealers in various parts of the country, who soon discovered that an order upon Mr. Metzner's house could be filled more quickly, and would receive more prompt attention, than when sent to the manufacturers of stoves themselves. And so year by year his business grew, until to-day his house is the largest stove repair house, not only in the United States, but in the world. It is perhaps true, too, that in no other city but Chicago could such a business have been built up. Its superiority as a distributing center,—being besides one of the greatest stove markets in the whole country,—making it necessary that a house of this kind be established in a city possessing these advantages. An idea of the growth of Mr. Metzner's trade may be gleaned from the statement that from a stock of less than ten tons of castings, carried in 1873, he now keeps in stock over six hundred tons, embracing repairs for nearly any stove in existence. He has also made a great number of valuable improve-

ments in the way of simplifying and cheapening the cost of repairs and alterations, and has issued a catalogue in which the names of about 12,000 stoves are given. For all of these he keeps castings for repairs or alterations, or both, constantly on hand. In 1883, he built a large foundry at the corner of North Lincoln Street and Chicago Avenue, where he employs about twenty-five men in the manufacture of the goods he handles, and melts from three to four tons of iron daily. In 1884, a joint stock company was formed, under the name of the W. C. Metzner Stove Repair Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The officers of the company are—W. C. Metzner, president; J. L. Morris, vice-president; M. Brucker, treasurer; and J. A. Pomeroy, secretary. Since 1876, the business has been located at Nos. 125–27 West Randolph Street, where they occupy a large four-story brick building, in addition to operating the large foundry mentioned.

W. C. Metzner was born near Sheboygan, Wis., on September 10, 1850, and is the son of Charles Metzner, an old settler of that portion of the country. The son of whom we write was given a fair English education, and on leaving school took to a business life, working several years as a clerk in a country store. In 1872, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and where he founded the business he so successfully managed, and of which he is still the head.

PATRICK CALLAHAN, dealer in, and manufacturer of, all kinds of stove repairs, at No. 129–31 North Wells Street, has one of the oldest and largest houses in this line in the city. In 1876, he established himself in this business, opening a small shop in the basement of No. 247 Market Street. At that time, so limited were his means and facilities that he began by making a canvass of the city, calling from house to house to secure his orders for work; then, as he had no patterns, he often took along with him the broken parts of a stove to be replaced, and going to a foundry put it in the moulds, being himself a moulder by trade, and the next day delivered the new piece. Thus, little by little, his business grew and enlarged, until now he carries in stock hundreds of tons of repairs for all the leading stoves made, has his own patterns, and his own foundry wherein his work is all done. So much has accrued from his energy and enterprise. In 1880, Mr. Callahan moved to No. 127 North Wells Street, where he remained until September, 1885, when he occupied his present quarters, erected by him during the spring and summer of that year. Mr. Callahan is a native of Ireland, born in County Leitrim in 1841; four years later his parents came to this country and located in this city, where Patrick has since mainly lived. When a young man, he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a moulder, working in the shops of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Bloomington, Ill. Later, he worked in the different shops in this city. In 1875, he went to California as foreman for a foundry. In the following year he returned to Chicago, where, being unable to obtain work, he started on his own account, and from that small beginning has developed his present prosperous trade, besides acquiring valuable business and residence property. Mr. Callahan married, in April, 1866, Miss Bridget Arley, daughter of Michael Arley. They have four children, —Catharine, Ellen, Ann and John.

JOHN D. BANGS & CO.—In 1863, Isaac W. Bangs and his brother Dean came to Chicago, and established themselves in the hardware and stove business on Monroe Street, opposite the old post-office building. They remained there five years, and then removed to No. 156 State Street, where they were burned out in the fire of October, 1871, in which they sustained losses to the amount of \$35,000. After that event they removed to No. 333 State Street, and two years later to the northwest corner of State and Van Buren streets. In 1878, the firm dissolved, Isaac W. Bangs retiring and going into business on his own account, and Dean Bangs and his son, John D., continuing at the old location, under the present firm name and style of John D. Bangs & Co. Dean Bangs, a founder of the business the history of which has been briefly sketched, was born in the town of Brewster, Mass., in 1817. His father, Dean Bangs, was a farmer and school-teacher by occupation, and was descended from one of the oldest of New England families. In 1841, the son of whom we write, in company with his brother Isaac, went to Lowell, Mass., where they engaged in the stove and hardware trade for over twenty years, the firm being known as Bangs Brothers. In 1863, they came West and located in Chicago, where they founded the business which is still conducted by the son, John D. Bangs, under the name and style already given. Mr. Bangs married, in 1852, Miss Eliza Buckley Brown, daughter of John Brown of Chicago. They have two children, of whom John D., the eldest, is now the head of the business his father founded some twenty odd years ago.

John D. Bangs, son of Dean Bangs, was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1853, and was reared and educated in his native town until 1863. In that year his parents removed West, he coming with them to this city, completing his school days here, after which he entered his father's store as a clerk. In 1873, his father retired from the business, to which the son succeeded and which he has since so successfully conducted. Mr. Bangs was one of the original members of

the 1st Regiment Illinois Infantry, I. S. G., having entered the service as a second lieutenant, and being promoted to captain of Co. "C" of that organization. He was then elected quartermaster, in which position he served for three years, when he was chosen treasurer of the regiment in 1876, and served as such until 1883, a period of seven years. In the latter year he resigned, and is now a veteran member of the regiment.

W. B. BURWELL established himself in business here in April, 1848. In the following year he engaged in commerce at Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., for several years and then returned to this city and re-entered commercial life. He thus continued until the fire of 1871, being located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Randolph Street, and was there burned out, losing nearly every dollar he possessed. After the fire he resumed his operations at the corner of Desplaines and Madison streets, where he remained for two years. He then removed to No. 209 Randolph Street, thence to No. 108 Lake Street, and, in 1885, to No. 155 on the same street. Mr. Burwell was born at Griffin, Conn., in 1824. In 1848, he located in this city, and began business as a dealer in stoves, ranges, furnaces, and as a manufacturer of tin-ware. In 1847, he married Miss Maria Hazel, daughter of William Hazel, a native of Canada. They have four children,—Charles Millard, living at Kansas City; Ella Maria, now Mrs. J. C. Wheeler; Frances Jennie, now Mrs. DeLancy York; and Mary Adele, now Mrs. Dr. A. B. Hosmer.

F. A. OSWALD & CO.—This house was founded in 1859 by F. A. Oswald, on Milwaukee Avenue, very near its present location, where Mr. Oswald removed in 1867, larger quarters being found necessary for his prosperous and thriving trade. In 1873, Theodore Krueger, who for nine years previously had been in the employ of Mr. Oswald as a faithful and trusted clerk, was admitted to a partnership, since which time the style of the firm has been, as it now is, F. A. Oswald & Co.

F. A. Oswald was born in 1834, in Germany, where he was reared and educated until his twentieth year. In 1854, he came to America, and in that year landed in this city. Here he obtained employment as clerk in the old firm of Butz & Schiffer, afterward Schiffer Brothers, at No. 172 Lake Street. He remained thus employed until 1859, when he founded the business he has since conducted and of which he is still the head. Mr. Oswald married, in 1860, Miss Alvina Going, who died in 1865. By this marriage there is one daughter living. In 1867, Mr. Oswald married Miss S. E. Rendtorff; they have eight children.

Theodore Krueger, junior partner in the firm of F. A. Oswald & Co., is a native of Germany, born in 1848. In 1864, he came to Chicago, and, entering the employ of Mr. Oswald as a clerk, remained with him until 1873, when he was admitted to a partnership in the business. Mr. Krueger married, in 1874, Miss Emma Rendtorff, of Sauk City, Wis. They have three children living,—Leopold, Theodore and Arthur.

FRANK A. STAUBER & CO., jobbers in stoves and ranges, at No. 718 Milwaukee Avenue, is one of the largest of the West Side houses in this branch of trade. Their business was established in 1870, by Frank A. Stauber, the present head of the firm, who then started in a small way at No. 532 (old number) Milwaukee Avenue, where he remained one year, when he removed to his present location, No. 718, but then known as No. 526, Milwaukee Avenue. In 1880, George A. Engelhardt became a partner, since which time the firm name has been, as it now is, Frank A. Stauber & Co.

F. A. Stauber is a native of Switzerland, born in the Canton of Aargau in 1848. In 1867, he came to America, and located in Chicago, where he has since lived, and where, three years later, he founded the business of which he is still the head. Mr. Stauber was a member of the Common Council, for four years, from the Fourteenth Ward, being elected first in 1878, and held that office four years. He also served as member of the Board of Education for three years. Mr. Stauber married, in 1872, Miss Mary A. Doll, of Peru, Ill. They have four children: Mary Antonette, Anna Hermine, Melanie Larsallea and Else.

G. A. Englehardt is a native of Germany, and was born in 1854. He came to Chicago in 1871, and in 1880, became a partner in the house of which he is now a member. Mr. Englehardt married, in 1884, Miss Hanna Stephan, a native of this city. They have one son, Gustav George.

BOILER WORKS.

DEVINE'S STEAM BOILER WORKS were established here in 1854, by Peter Devine, at Nos. 57–59 West Polk Street. In 1862, his brother, Arthur Devine, became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Devine & Brother. In 1871, Arthur retired from the firm, since which time Peter Devine has been sole proprietor. In 1878, he moved to No. 387 South Canal Street, where he manufactures all kinds of locomotive and marine boilers, lard tanks, dryers and coolers. When Mr. Devine started his works in 1854, he employed but twenty men, and did an annual business of about

\$20,000. He has now \$50,000 invested in his business, has a trade extending all over the Northwest, employs from seventy-five to one hundred men, and his yearly transactions reach nearly \$200,000. In 1863, he made for Brigham Young the first steam boiler that ever went into Salt Lake City. Elder Grant, as the representative of the great Mormon apostle, came to Chicago, and ordered the boiler, which was intended for use in a distillery; and which, when completed, was wagoned to Salt Lake City on the old "overland route." The boiler is still in service, being now in use in a woolen factory. Mr. Devine was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1833, the son of Peter and Margaret (MacLaren) Devine. In 1841, and when only eight years of age, Peter, Jr., began to learn the trade of a boiler maker, in Glasgow, where he served an apprenticeship of nine years. In 1851, he came to America, arriving in New York in that year. In the following spring he went South, stopping a short time in New Orleans, and finally locating in Montgomery, Ala. The yellow fever breaking out in 1854, impelled him to seek a healthier habitation; and he settled in this city, and a few months later he founded the present business.

JOHN MOHR & SON.—This firm is composed of John and Joseph Mohr, and was formed in May, 1882, at Nos. 32-46 Illinois Street. Mr. Mohr is one of the oldest boiler manufacturers in Chicago, and his works to-day are also among the largest of the kind in the city. He employs, on an average, one hundred men, and manufactures, in addition to boilers of all kinds, tanks, coolers, and almost everything made from plate iron.

John Mohr is a native of Germany, born on March 14, 1826, the son of Joseph Mohr, who followed the occupation of a farmer. John was given a fair education, but, when only sixteen years of age, came to America, landing in New York in 1842. He first located at Philadelphia, but a little later went to Canada, where he apprenticed himself to learn the blacksmith trade. He remained there until in the spring of 1848, when he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and began working at his trade in the shop of P. W. Gates. Three months later he went to work for James W. Cobb, who then had a boiler shop on the corner of Kinzie and Canal streets. It was here that Mr. Mohr began to learn the business of boiler-making, and at that time H. H. Warrington, later the founder of the Vulcan Iron Works, was the superintendent for Mr. Cobb, and Carlile Mason, who afterward established the Excelsior Iron Works, also worked in the blacksmith shop with Mr. Mohr. In 1852, Mason and McCarty started the works last mentioned, when Mr. Mohr entered their employ, as foreman of the boiler shop. He held this position some five years, when he became a partner in the firm, and so remained until May, 1882, when he established himself in his present business. He came to Chicago possessed of no capital but his hands and skill, and, by his industry and economy, has built up a business of which he may justly feel proud. He says that when he arrived in Chicago, forty years since, there was but one bridge across the Chicago River, and that was only an affair for foot-passengers, located at Carroll Street. At what would now be the Randolph-street bridge, there was then the old flat-boat ferry. Shortly following his arrival in the village, Mr. Mohr relates that, being temporarily idle, he accepted, with another man, the job of attending this ferry, which they did for perhaps two weeks. He resigned his position under the following circumstances: One day he and his partner sat on the boat, talking busily, and as there had been but few vessels that day on the river, they forgot somehow to keep a look out for an approaching sail. In those days, it should be remembered, that tug-boats, with their shrill whistles to give warning of their approach, were not in use here, so that it behooved the ferry-tenders to keep a close watch and get their boat out of the way in time for a vessel to pass. Mr. Mohr and his companion were suddenly aroused from their interesting talk by loud cries, and, turning about, they saw a heavily-laden schooner just rounding the bend in the river, and bearing down upon them at a great rate. Of course a collision followed, the result of which was that the ferry-boat was carried away down stream, and landed high and dry on the river bank. Mr. Mohr and his companion escaped uninjured, but concluded to quit tending ferries, which they did. Mr. Mohr was married in 1856, to Miss Theresa Myers, a native of France. By her, he has had eight children.

THE NORTHWESTERN BOILER WORKS, at No. 158 Fulton Street, were founded in July, 1881, by John D. Murphy and Robert Anthony, under the firm name of Murphy & Anthony. This partnership continued until February, 1881, when Mr. Murphy purchased his partner's interest and has since continued the business alone. His works, which are amply equipped with all the appliances now used in this line of trade, were built in 1881, and have a frontage of thirty feet on Fulton Street and running back two hundred feet to Carroll Avenue. His trade from the first has constantly increased, and to-day his patrons are more numerous than at any time before in the history of his works.

JOHN D. MURPHY was born in Chicago on January 24, 1841, on the southwest corner of Market and Washington streets. He is

the son of W. Timothy Murphy, who, with his family, came from the East and located in this city in the year previous, and only shortly before John D. was born. John was educated in the common schools of this city, but when only about sixteen years of age began to learn the trade of a boiler maker in the shop of J. W. Cobb, who then had his works located on West Water, near Kinzie Street. In 1855, he went to Rock Island, where he worked in the shops of the Weber Manufacturing Company until 1858. He then returned to Chicago, and worked in the shops of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad Company and of P. W. Gates & Co., and, in 1867, was one of a number of others who founded the Chicago Steam Boiler Works, in which he was interested until the fire of 1871. In that conflagration their works were destroyed. In 1871, Mr. Murphy was appointed to the position of city inspector of boilers, under Mayor Medill, and so faithfully and satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of this office that he was successively re-appointed to the same position under Mayors Colvin and Heath, also serving nearly one year under the administration of Mayor Harrison, making in all nearly eight years of continuous service. Mr. Murphy married Miss Julia Norton, daughter of Elisha Norton, of Racine, Wis. They have had two children,—Everett and Merritt.

THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND MACHINE WORKS were established here, in 1870, by J. McFarland, Timothy Tobin, J. Hamler and David McMullen, under the firm-name of J. McFarland & Co., at No. 877 South Halsted Street. Two years later, Messrs. McFarland and McMullen retired from the firm, leaving the remaining partners to continue the business alone until March, 1880, when Charles Schlacks, who, prior to that time, had been in the employ of the firm as bookkeeper, was admitted to a partnership, since which the name and style of the firm has been, as it now is, Tobin, Hamler & Co. In 1877, the ground was purchased at the present location of the works, at Nos. 869-75 South Halsted Street, and here have been erected their extensive shops. The total frontage of their premises is one hundred feet, with depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet. From fifty to sixty men are kept constantly employed, and in the busiest months of the year these numbers are considerably increased. A word or two may well be added here as to the success which this firm has achieved, but it must suffice to simply state that all its members are practical mechanics, and each worked for years as a journeyman, before he was able, from the savings of his earnings, to start in business on his own account.

J. HAMLER is a native of Germany, born in Prussia in 1843. His father, Adam Hamler, died in 1845, and nine years later the son came to America and located in Chicago. For a number of years after his arrival here, Mr. Hamler worked at the carpenter's trade, but, in 1861, began to learn boiler-making in the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad, with which company he remained nearly six years; he then entered the Rock Island Shops, remaining there until 1870, when he started in business on his own account as a member of the present firm of Tobin, Hamler & Co. Mr. Hamler married, in 1862, Miss Ida Brumbach, daughter of August Brumbach, who now resides in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Hamler have had eleven children, four of whom are now living,—George, Peter, Anthony and John.

THE UNION STEAM BOILER WORKS were established here in January, 1881, by Nicholas Schneider, James Leonard and Patrick McGarry. These gentlemen are all practical workmen, who thus joined their interests for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of all kinds of boilers, lard tanks, coolers, and also performing sheet iron work of all kinds. Their place of business is at Nos. 36-42 East Indiana Street. From the first the industry of this firm has prospered; started with little or no capital, and no help save themselves, they now have \$10,000 invested, and furnish employment to twenty men the year through, doing an annual business of \$40,000.

NICHOLAS SCHNEIDER is a native of Chicago and was born on March 22, 1856. His father, Nicholas Schneider, who located here in 1854, was also a boiler maker by trade, and for many years managed a shop in this city. He was a native of Bavaria, Germany, but came to this country at an early day and learned his trade in New York City. He was one among the pioneer boiler-makers of this city, and died in 1869; he now rests in St. Bonifacius Cemetery. The subject of this sketch was reared to his father's trade, and has all his life been identified with that industry in Chicago.

JAMES LEONARD, of the above firm, was born at Columbus, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen learned the trade of a boiler maker. He came to Chicago, in 1880, to stay, and shortly afterward formed his present connection with the firm of which he is still a member, and toward the success of which he has contributed by his energy, industry and perseverance.

PATRICK MCGARRY is a native of Ireland, born at Belfast, on July 2, 1845. He was given a fair common school education, after which he began to learn his trade of a boiler maker at the age of fourteen. Serving his apprenticeship, he travelled through England and Scotland, working at his trade until he was twenty-one. He

then took to the sea, which he followed for four years. In 1870, he conceived the idea of coming to America, which he accordingly did, arriving in New York in that year. He soon afterward came West and located in this city, which has since been his home. As stated, he became a member of the present firm at its inauguration in 1881.

THE UNITED STATES BOILER WORKS, located at Nos. 905-907 South Halsted Street, were established on their present site and by their present proprietors, J. McFarland and F. M. Baker, in 1875. The style of the firm has been from the first, as it now is, J. McFarland & Co., and the growth of their business from the first has been equal to that of most firms in this branch of industry in the West. In 1875, they employed but ten or twelve hands, while now an average of forty men are required the year through, with additional numbers working during the busy months. At these works are manufactured all kinds of marine, locomotive and stationary boilers, lard tanks, coolers, and sheet-iron work of every description.

J. MCFARLAND, the senior member of this firm, is a native of England, born at Liverpool in 1840. His parents came to this country in 1843, and located in Albany, N. Y., where the father, James McFarland, worked as the first foreman blacksmith in the shops of the Hudson River Railroad Company. In 1849, the family came West and located at LaPorte, Indiana, where the subject of this sketch began to learn the trade of blacksmith, working under the supervision of his father, who was the foreman in the shops of the Michigan Southern Railway at that place. Mr. McFarland next went to Amboy, Ill., and there learned the trade of a boiler maker in the Illinois Central Shops, and, in 1859, came to Chicago, having been transferred to the company's shops here. After seventeen years' service with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, he left the employ of that corporation, and, in 1872, in company with Timothy Tobin, J. Hamler and D. McMullen, started what are now the American Steam Engine Works, and which were then located at No. 877 South Halsted Street. Two years later, Mr. McFarland retired from that firm, and, in company with Captain Baker, founded the works of which they are still the proprietors. Mr. McFarland married, in 1861, Miss Frances Gillen, daughter of John Gillen; they have six children.

KROESCHELL BROTHERS.—In 1878, two brothers, Albert and Otto Kroeschell, with no capital but their tools and skill, started in the steam-fitting business, in a small way, in a basement on Wells Street, near Michigan. On removing to their present quarters, at the corner of Michigan and Kingsbury streets, they added boiler-making to their steam-fitting business, and now manufacture all kinds of tubular and locomotive boilers, oil and water tanks, also doing sheet-iron work. The firm is now composed of four brothers, Charles having become a member in 1881, and Herman in the following year. Herman Kroeschell, father of these young men, is also connected with the firm in an advisory way, and is well and favorably known in Chicago from his long connection with the Board of Public Works, as chief inspector of tunnels under the administration of Chief Engineer E. S. Chesbrough.

Herman Kroeschell was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1818, the son of Charles Alexander and Amelia (Henschell) Kroeschell. He was educated at the Polytechnic School of Hesse Cassel, being a pupil of Professor Frederick Woehler, the world-renowned chemist, who has been called the father of this branch of science. Mr. Kroeschell left school in 1838, and went into the machine-shop of his uncle, Antoine Henschell, the famous inventor of the Turbine water-wheel, as well as of a steam gauge and other things. He remained there until 1842, when he was offered, and accepted, the position of foreman in the first iron foundry ever built in Hesse Cassel. Two years later he sailed for America, and, instead of landing at New York, came to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, arriving in that city in the year of the great flood, and on the day when the Father of Waters had reached the highest point known in its history. Here he started a brass foundry and pump factory, and was soon doing a nice business. At that time the trouble with Mexico was pending, and Mr. Kroeschell, offering his services, was commissioned a lieutenant of a company known as the St. Louis Legion, and belonging to the 1st Missouri Volunteers. His regiment was at once mustered into the service, and sent to the scene of hostilities. As the men enlisted for only six months, their time expired before they were in any engagement, and the regiment was accordingly sent home. Returning to St. Louis, Mr. Kroeschell then became interested in coal and mines in Southern Illinois and Indiana, and, in 1854, went to Nashville, Tenn., to develop mines in that city. There he was offered the chair of assistant professor of chemistry in the Nashville University, which position he acceptably filled until 1862, when he left, on account of his lack of sympathy with the South, and came to Chicago. His first work here was as a deputy U. S. marshal, and he was afterward appointed chief inspector of tunnels, during their construction. Mr. Kroeschell married Miss Bertha Keeney, daughter of Ludwig

Keeney, of St. Louis, Mo. They have six children: Charles, Albert, Otto, William, Herman, and Cora.

Albert Kroeschell was born at Nashville, Tenn., on July 20, 1850. He, as were all his brothers, was given a liberal education, which was completed in the graded schools of this city. He then began to learn the trade of brass finisher with the firm of Walworth & Hubbard, serving an apprenticeship of three years. At the end of that time, finding this occupation did not agree with him, he abandoned it, and began to learn the trade of a steam-fitter with the well-known firm of John Davis & Co., with whom he remained for ten years. He then went to Toledo, O., working there for the firm of Davis, Shaw & Co. On his return to Chicago, he and his brother Charles established themselves in the business which they still conduct.

MACHINERY.

A. J. KIRKWOOD & Co.—This house is not only one of the oldest dealers in machinery in Chicago, but anywhere in the West. It was founded, in 1858, by George W. Dunbar, who established himself as an agent selling machinery for eastern manufacturers on commission. His place of business was on Dearborn Street, between Lake and South Water streets. Mr. Dunbar was succeeded by the firm of C. L. Rice & Co., who then changed the location of their warerooms to 108 Madison Street, where they continued in business until the fire of 1871, when they were burned out, with a total loss. A singular incident connected with the burning of their stock is given by Mr. Kirkwood. At the time of the fire the firm was carrying an immense stock of engines and machinery of all kinds, which was, of course, rendered valueless, except to be sold as old iron. This stock, which was valued at \$100,000, was accordingly sold after the fire to a heavy dealer in old iron, who bought it all, placing its value, roughly estimated, at \$1,500. The dealer counted on a handsome profit. His chagrin and surprise may better be imagined than described when, on attempting to remove his stock, he found it had fused by the intense heat, so that on cooling it had become one homogeneous mass. The only way to remove it, was by mining it out. The iron merchant was dismayed at the task before him, and offered Mr. Rice five hundred dollars to be relieved from his contract. This offer Mr. Rice did not feel inclined to accept, so that the dealer in old iron had to stick to his bargain. He did so, but his profits, after the job was through, were all on the wrong side of his ledger. After the fire, the firm of C. L. Rice & Co. at once began building machine shops and warerooms on the corner of Canal and Harrison streets, which were occupied in the fall of 1872. About that time C. L. Rice & Co. sold the business to Thomas S. Kirkwood and William A. Dunklee, who three years later removed it to the present location. In 1875, Mr. Dunklee retired from the firm, which then changed to T. S. & A. J. Kirkwood, and so continued until January, 1885, when T. S. Kirkwood retired, retaining an interest in the business as special partner. Since that date the style of the firm has been A. J. Kirkwood & Co.

Thomas S. Kirkwood was born at Niagara Falls Village, Canada. His father, a Scotchman by birth, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, was Dr. T. A. A. Kirkwood, and a man who stood high in the profession of which he was a member. His mother was Anna Boyes, daughter of Colonel Boyes, of the British army, and who died while in active service in the Indies. In 1861, Mr. Kirkwood located in Oshkosh, Wis. Three years later he came to this city, and worked for Keith Brothers until 1871, when he began in business on his own account as a member of the firm of Kirkwood & Dunklee. Since retiring from active business, Mr. Kirkwood has been travelling in Mexico for the benefit of his health, which for a time had been seriously impaired by years of unremitting labor.

Arthur J. Kirkwood was born at Niagara Falls Village, Canada, on May 28, 1844. In 1863, he went to Oshkosh, Wis., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits nearly ten years. In 1872, he came to Chicago and joined his brother in the business in which he is still engaged. Mr. Kirkwood married, in 1872, Miss Ella Weed, daughter of the late Jacob Weed, of Oshkosh, a well-known lumberman of that place and also one of the oldest settlers of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkwood have two children,—Ella and Arthur.

THE A. PLAMONDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY was established in 1859, by John J. Palmer and Ambrose Plamondon. At that time the capital of the firm was less than five hundred dollars and less than ten men were employed, while the annual volume of business did not exceed \$25,000. In 1869, Mr. Palmer retired from the firm and Mr. Plamondon continued the business alone, meeting with continued success. In 1877, an incorporated company was formed, under the title of The A. Plamondon Manufacturing Company. The officers are, A. Plamondon, president, and his two sons, Charles and George, superintendent and secretary, respectively. The company employs one hundred and fifty men and does an annual trade amounting to nearly \$500,000. The territory covered in their trade

includes the Western and Northwestern States and Territories. Their buildings are three in number and are large and well equipped. The machinery is propelled by a fine engine of one hundred and fifty horse power. They manufacture machinery for flour mills, grain elevators, breweries, distilleries, malt houses, paint mills, etc., and also make a specialty of shafting, pulleys, hangers and gearing.

Ambrose Plamondon was born at Quebec, Canada, on December 31, 1833, the son of Ambrose and Charlotte (Belleau) Plamondon. At the age of sixteen, the son left home to make his own fortune, and began to learn the trade of a millwright in Oswego, N. Y. In 1856, he was sent by his employers to superintend the machinery part of the building of the Ottawa Starch Co.'s works at Ottawa, Ill. By the time this job was completed Mr. Plamondon had made up his mind to stay in the West, and, a little later, he with his family located in this city, which has ever since been his home. In 1859, with Mr. Palmer, he founded the business of which he is still the head. In this he has been for some years ably assisted by his two sons, who are young men of fine business qualifications, and whose careful training under a practical teacher has well fitted them for the places they now fill. Mr. Plamondon married, in 1852, Miss Cecilia Higgins, daughter of Daniel Higgins, of Oswego, N. Y. They have five children,—Emma, wife of John H. Amberg of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co.; Chas. A., George, Jennette, and Alfred D.

MARINETTE IRON WORKS.—Great things rarely spring full-fledged into existence; growth seems to be—in fact—an all-pervading law of the universe. Chicago was once an insignificant village, and her growth from that to the third city in importance in the Union, has been but an aggregate of the growth and development of her institutions. The pages of this volume teem with illustrations of the above statements; and no less striking, as an example of these truths, has been the growth of the enterprise the history of which is here given. In 1867, D. C. Prescott, R. H. Trumbull and Austin Cruver, with a total capital of \$1,800, or \$600 each, started an iron foundry and machine shops at Marinette, Wis., for the manufacture of saw-mill and mining machinery. During the first year they employed from twelve to fifteen men, but found at its close the most encouraging prospects for an increasing trade. They were not disappointed, for each succeeding year has seen their business growing until to-day the original "plant" of \$1,800 has become one of over \$300,000, ranking among the foremost of the important manufacturing institutions of the Northwest, and furnishing employment to from one hundred and fifty to three hundred men. In 1874, an incorporated company was formed, under the present title of the Marinette Iron Works Company, and of this the officers from the first have been—Austin Cruver, president; R. H. Trumbull, treasurer, and D. Clint Prescott, secretary. In 1877, Messrs. Cruver and Trumbull opened a branch house in this city, as dealers in saw-mill machinery and mill supplies of every description, on Dearborn Street, removing, in 1880, to No. 164 Lake Street. Here they carry on an extensive business in the lines mentioned; while from the works at Marinette a still larger business is done in the way of manufacturing the almost countless number of articles used in connection with the operating of saw-mills and mining works. Mr. Prescott, already mentioned as the secretary of the company, is also an inventor of acknowledged ability, having devised and patented not a few of the articles made at these works. He resides at Marinette, and has general charge of this branch of the company's business.

AUSTIN CRUVER was born in Chicago on August 11, 1838. His parents, John and Rosetta (Morse) Cruver, were settlers of 1834, having come here in that year from Vermont, and, at the time of the birth of Austin, were living at the corner of North Clark and Michigan streets. Mr. Cruver, senior, was a builder and contractor, and among the many houses he built in those, the early days of the city's history, was the family residence of H. O. Stone, which is still standing on the South Side. He was also elected a member of the city council in 1843, serving one term as an alderman from the fifth ward. In 1850, Mr. Cruver, with many others who had become interested in the wonderful discovery of gold in California, started for that State to try his fortunes in the gold mines, but he had not been in the country a year, when he became ill with a fever and almost immediately died; leaving, besides his widow, who is still living, three children,—Austin John, who is now in Chicago, and Adelia, now the wife of R. H. Trumbull, to whom she was married in 1860. Austin was practically reared and educated in this city, and when, in 1861, the War broke out, he was among the thousands of Illinois' brave sons who at once responded to their country's call for men to defend her. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 37th Illinois Infantry, and, with his regiment, was ordered to Missouri, under General Fremont, participating in the events of the Price raid. Subsequently his regiment was under fire at the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Chalk Bluff, the siege of Vicksburg, the taking of Jackson, and finally participating in Red River expedition, also in the storming of the Blakely batteries

at the taking of Mobile, which was the last battle of the War, having been fought after Lee had surrendered and when hostilities were supposed to have closed. Altogether, Mr. Cruver was in the service four years and nine months, having, in 1864, at the expiration of his three years' term of enlistment, re-enlisted as a veteran to serve during the remainder of the War. He returned home in May, 1866, and in the following year, as has already been told, he, with his associates, founded the business in which they are still successfully engaged. Mr. Cruver married, in 1867, Miss Caroline D. Pitkin, daughter of Wesley Pitkin, of Vermont. They have had four children,—Minnie L., deceased; Edith May, Sadie R. and Ella J.

R. H. TRUMBULL was born at Castleton, Vt., in 1833, and is the son of Rev. Horace and Ruhama (Stevens) Trumbull, daughter of Theodore Stevens of Washington County, N. Y. R. H. was given only the advantages of a common school education, and, when sixteen years of age, came with his parents to the West, locating in the town of Fremont, Lake Co., Ill. There the father, who was a Methodist clergyman, entered the Rock River Conference in 1849, and for a number of years thereafter preached in various circuits in this State. Finally, the death of a brother, who left a family that he felt called upon to provide for, induced him to give up travelling in the circuit, and to locate on his farm near Waukegan. He, however, continued preaching, filling a certain number of pulpits of easy access from his farm, until his death, which occurred in 1872, at his son's home in Waukegan. R. H., on the inception of his career in the West, began as a teacher in the common schools, and finally taught penmanship. About 1855, he formed a partnership with Professor Hill, since the author of Hill's Manual, and established a writing academy at No. 89 LaSalle Street. Hill was also the teacher of penmanship in Bell's Commercial College of this city, and in his duties here was of course assisted by Mr. Trumbull. In the following year, however, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Trumbull selling his interest to Mr. Hill, and, going back to the country, began teaching classes in writing, until 1862. During that year, he entered the service of his country, as first lieutenant of Co. "B," 96th Illinois Volunteers, and with his regiment was assigned to the army under command of General Thomas. He had scarcely reached the front, however, before he was taken seriously ill and sent to the general hospital, where he remained until January, 1863, when, having become so weak and emaciated from his malady that his recovery seemed impossible, he was discharged from the service and went home, as his surgeons fully believed, to die; and, in fact, so near to death's door had he been brought that it was more than a year after his return, before he recovered anything like his former health and strength. In 1867, he joined his brothers with his present partners, and established the business in which they are still engaged. Mr. Trumbull married, in 1860, Miss Adelia E. Cruver, daughter of John Cruver, who has already been mentioned as an early settler of Chicago. They have had five children,—Ruie Winifred, Cora R. (deceased), Rollin S., Austin C. and Ella A.

THE AMERICAN STEAM ENGINE WORKS were established in 1862, by Edward G. Good, who in that year purchased Henry V. Ditman's interest in a business in which for a year prior they had been partners. The works were then located at Nos. 121-27 North Water Street, and in them were manufactured all kinds of portable and stationary engines, boilers, etc. Shortly following Mr. Good's purchase of the works, his brother, John Good, became a partner in the enterprise, the firm of which was then changed to E. G. Good & Bro., and so continued until 1866, when Albert Holton was admitted to an interest, the firm name changing to E. G. & J. Good & Co. In the following year, the place of business was removed to No. 23 Michigan Street, between Kingsbury and Market streets, remaining there until 1873, when it was changed to Nos. 303-309 South Canal, and finally, in 1880, to their present location, at No. 208 South Clinton. Mr. Holton died in 1870, since which time his surviving partners have continued the business. Among the products of these works now, may be mentioned, engines, both stationary and portable mills, elevators, corn-shellers and grain-handling and wood-working machinery.

E. G. GOOD, the founder of these works, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1828, a son of Martin Good. E. G. received a common school education, and early in life began to learn the trade of a machinist in his native city. In 1856, he came to Chicago in the propeller "Salvor," a vessel he had largely built the machinery for, and had also assisted in thus equipping her for her first trip on the lakes. In 1858, the second steam fire engine, "The Island Queen," was purchased by Chicago, and of this engine Mr. Good was made engineer, a position he held for nearly three years, severing his connection there only to establish himself in the business the history of which has already been given. Mr. Good married, in 1857, Miss Kate Jordon, a native of Chicago; they have eleven children.

C. W. CRARY.—In 1869, C. W. Crary, who, prior to that date, had been a journeyman machinist of this city, established himself in business in a small shop located in the basement of the

old Revere House on North Clark Street. About a year later he admitted to partnership R. B. Ingersoll, the style of the firm then being Cray & Ingersoll, and about the same time the business was removed to No. 263 Randolph Street. Here, the firm, which had barely attained a prosperous footing, was burned out by the great fire, losing everything they possessed except their skill and knowledge of their business, coupled with a spirit of indomitable will and perseverance, which enabled them to at once go to work to recover what the fire had so suddenly swept away. Accordingly, within a few weeks, they resumed business at No. 53 West Randolph Street, and such was the success which attended their efforts, that a year or two later saw them once more doing a prosperous and increasing trade. In 1875, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Ingersoll retiring from the firm, since which time Mr. Cray has continued the business alone. In 1879, he removed to No. 125 West Randolph Street, and, in May, 1882, to Nos. 81-83 Erie Street. Here he has a finely equipped machine shop, and makes and builds all kinds of special machinery, models and metal patterns, also does gear-cutting of every description, and makes designing of special machinery a specialty. Mr. Cray was born at Potsdam, N. Y., in 1822, the son of Elias and Abigail (Walker) Cray. In 1836, the parents came West, locating on a farm in Kane County, this State, and there C. W. remained, following the vocation of a farmer until he had attained his twenty-sixth year. Becoming tired of this, he determined to learn the trade of a machinist, and accordingly went to Detroit, and worked there in the locomotive shop of the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1866, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and three years later he founded the present business. Mr. Cray married Miss Hannah Nichols, daughter of Joshua Nichols, of Detroit, Mich. They have three children,—Louis J., Hamilton and Marietta.

Hamilton Cray, son of C. W. Cray, was born at Detroit, Mich., on October 28, 1853, and lived in that city until his thirteenth year, and then, with his parents, he came to Chicago. He attended the schools of this city for three years, when he began sailing on the lakes, following this pursuit until 1874. He then entered his father's shops and learned the trade of a machinist, and has since been connected with the business, being now foreman of the shops and general superintendent. He married, on September 16, 1880, Miss Julia A. McKee, daughter of Charles McKee, the keeper of the Lake Crib.

G. S. WORMER & SONS.—This firm is among the oldest machinery houses in Chicago, and is located at Nos. 38-40 South Canal Street. It was established here in 1868, as a branch of the main house at Detroit, Mich. In 1853, G. S. Wormer, founder of the house now bearing his name, located in Detroit, in the manufacture of engines, boilers, wood-working and mining machinery, etc., and a few years later he conceived the idea of opening a general machinery store, and of keeping in stock all kinds of machines, supplies, etc. This he did, and, so far as is known, to him belongs the credit of establishing the first house of the kind mentioned in the West. The new venture proved so successful, and the idea so popular, that others hastened to adopt it, and soon quite a revolution was effected in the manner in which goods of this class were handled. The advantages of the plan were many and obvious. Heretofore, a man wanting machinery had been either compelled to make a trip to the East, where the factories and machine shops were mostly located, or else buy from a travelling agent, and trust to his representation for getting the kind of goods, and of the quality, desired. Now, he can go to the dealer in machinery, and by a personal examination of his stock select that which suits him in price and is best adapted to his needs. In 1868, as has already been mentioned, Mr. Wormer established the present house in this city, placing it in the hands of his son, H. G. Wormer, who conducted its affairs until his death, which occurred some four years ago. Since then, F. F. Wormer, another brother, has taken full control, he having, for some time previous to his brother's death, associated with him in the management of the business here.

F. F. Wormer, resident manager of the house here, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1850. He came West with his parents in 1853, and was largely reared and educated in Detroit, where his father still lives. In 1877, he came to Chicago to assist his brother in the management of the house, and on his death succeeded to the business, which he still controls.

THE MARINE ENGINE WORKS.—The business conducted at these works was established, in 1857, by John Murphy, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Michigan streets. In 1862, the name, Marine Engine Works, was adopted by Mr. Murphy, and he advertised himself as manufacturer of marine and stationary engines to order. In 1866, Robert Tarrant was admitted to partnership, under the firm name of Murphy & Tarrant. In the fire of 1871, their works were destroyed. Mr. Murphy decided not to re-engage in business, but Mr. Tarrant resolved to re-build the shops, and, having done so at the same location, soon was at work on a larger scale than before the fire. Mr. Tarrant until recently was engaged principally in the manufacture of marine engines, but he

also manufactures stationary engines, propeller wheels, castings and general machinery. In 1880, he added to his lines of work the making of fine jewelers' tools, which have now a large sale in all parts of the United States. The number of men employed by Mr. Tarrant is about one hundred, the investment about \$85,000, and the annual amount of business about \$150,000. The building at present occupied was erected in 1883, and cost about \$22,000. Mr. Tarrant, in 1883, commenced making printing machinery for the Bullock Printing Press Company.

ROBERT TARRANT was born in Columbia County, N. Y., on January 10, 1832. At nineteen years of age, and after completing a literary and scientific education, he entered on his apprenticeship to learn the trade of a machinist at Ballston Spa, N. Y. In 1856, he located in this city, taking a position in the shops of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Railway, now the Chicago & North-Western. He remained there ten years, resigning his position to form the partnership with Mr. Murphy, in 1866. Mr. Tarrant married, in 1854, Miss Sarah Near, of Ballston Spa. They have had three children,—Cora, now the wife of F. A. Brodi; Robert, Jr.; and Ross, deceased.

THE ÆTNA IRON WORKS is the outgrowth of the firm of John Clark & Son, who established their iron foundry, on a small scale, in the year 1850. Their blacksmith and machine shops were then located where the Cook County jail-building now stands, and that was their place of business for seventeen consecutive years. In 1867, the capital of the firm was largely increased by John T. Raffin, who purchased an interest in the business, and became actively identified therewith. The firm name was then changed to Clark, Raffin & Co.; they purchased a block of land at the corner of Kingsbury and Ohio streets, and commenced the erection of new and suitable buildings. The title, "Ætna Iron Works," was then adopted, and the success of the business has been such as to make that title a well-known trade mark. Their property has a frontage of three hundred feet on Ohio Street and one hundred feet on Kingsbury Street, situated near the North Branch of the river and the track of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, over which several other lines also operate, thus affording the firm superior railway and water transportation privileges. In the fire of 1871, the premises were destroyed, but the proprietors of the works rebuilt, and were ready for business within thirty days. The Ætna Iron Works are very spacious, and are equipped with all the latest modern appliances and machinery. Messrs. Clark, Raffin & Co. manufacture all kinds of cast and wrought iron for buildings exclusively, including architectural columns, jail work, lintels, sill-plates, stairs, railings, gratings, vaults, platforms and sidewalks, beams, girders, etc. They have furnished the iron material for hundreds of the most prominent business blocks, city and county buildings, in the Northwest, and among the prominent structures in which their work may be seen are the Cook County Court House, Board of Trade, Chicago Opera House, Columbia Theater, Hooley's Theater, Grand Opera House, Commercial National Bank, Adams' Express and Rialto buildings. The individual members of the firm, now, are John Clark, Robert Clark, John T. Raffin, and William Currer. This firm has developed a very extensive trade, which now amounts to \$400,000 per annum.

JOHN T. RAFFIN was born at the town of Cupar-Fife, Scotland, in 1836. His father, Colonel Alexander W. Raffin, was the first plumber in the City of Chicago, coming here in 1850; he was also prominent during the War, and led one of the Chicago regiments through the same. His wife was Ellen Thomson. The son John received his education under private tutelage in Scotland, and on coming to Chicago was apprenticed to W. S. Cobb, iron moulder, with whom he served his time, four years. Four months before finishing his apprenticeship he was made foreman of the foundry, and continued with his employer until 1859. He then became imbued with the California fever, and started out for the West, making the journey to the Pacific coast almost entirely on foot. On reaching there he engaged in mining, and followed the fortunes of a prospector for two and a half years. He then located in San Francisco, and engaged at his trade, which he continued up to 1867, and during that time amassed a considerable amount of money. With that he returned to Chicago, and, buying an interest in the firm of John Clark & Son, iron workers, organized the Ætna Iron Works, and has ever since been identified with the extensive industrial interests of Chicago. During his residence in California, Mr. Raffin was married to Miss Eliza McDonald, in 1863. Her death occurred in this city on June 22, 1882. They had seven children: Nellie, Lizzie, Katie, Mary, Jessie, John and Robert Clark. Mr. Raffin has always been prominently identified with the business interests of the city, and in social matters has always been heartily interested in the Scottish social organizations, being a member of nearly all the societies, among them the St. Andrews Society, Curling Club and Caledonian Club. He is also a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A.F. & A.M., and of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.

SAVAGE BROTHERS.—In 1855, William M. and Richard Sav-

age and John Murphy, under the firm name of Savage Bros. & Co., started a machine shop and foundry at Nos. 42-44 Michigan Street. Mr. Murphy retired from the firm in 1857, since which time the Savage Brothers have conducted their business without other partners. Originally, they built a small frame machine and blacksmith shop, and, in 1862, made an addition, increasing the capacity of the works nearly threefold. In the fire of 1871 they lost about \$60,000, the insurance collected being only about \$800. Not discouraged, they started again, and were the first firm on the North Side to make a casting. The building erected in which to re-establish their business was a small frame one on the rear of the lot, which was used until 1874, when their present three-story brick machine shop was erected. They employ on the average about thirty-five men, and transact from \$50,000 to \$60,000 worth of business annually.

William Maurice Savage, son of Maurice and Mary W. Savage, was born at Ray Verde, New Brunswick, Canada, on May 25, 1832. His parents are of English descent, who crossed the Atlantic in 1827, and, after a stay of ten years in Canada, removed to this city. His father was one of the sub-contractors on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and was engaged in that work at the time of his death in 1840. At fourteen years of age, young William was apprenticed to Nelson Buchanan, harness maker, No. 162 Lake Street, with whom he remained three years. After leaving Mr. Buchanan he began business on his own account at the corner of Market and Randolph streets. In the following year, in connection with John Jennings, he purchased an establishment on Randolph Street, where the Metropolitan Block now stands. The firm of Jennings & Savage continued three years, when Mr. Jennings retired and Mr. Savage continued the business alone one year. In 1857, he became a member of the firm of Murphy, Savage & Co., machinists, at No. 44 Michigan Street, and two years later with his brother, Richard Savage (Murphy, Savage & Co.), purchased Mr. Murphy's interest, and the firm became Savage Bros. After the fire of 1871, the firm erected their present buildings, and were the first foundrymen at work in the burned district after that event. Mr. Savage, although fifty-four years of age and despite the hardships of his business, is strong and vigorous, and is recognized by the trade as a thorough-going business man and a first-class workman. Mr. Savage was married in July, 1871, to Miss Louise Emerson, of Chicago. They have two children,—Catherine E. and Richard M.

Richard Savage, son of Maurice and Mary Savage, was born at Ray Verde, New Brunswick, Canada, on September 27, 1835. Upon the removal of his parents to Chicago, in 1837, he attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he began business life as an apprentice in the manufacture of machinery with H. P. Moses, corner of Polk Street and the River. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he engaged with P. W. Gates, with whom he continued two years, subsequently hiring as engineer in the Green Bay Line of steamers. In the following year he formed a co-partnership with John Murphy, and under the firm name of Murphy, Savage & Co., went into the foundry and machine trade at No. 44 Michigan Street. Shortly afterward William M. Savage became a member of the firm, and upon the retirement of Mr. Murphy, in 1858, the firm became Savage Bros. Before the fire of 1871 they were engaged chiefly in the manufacture of steam and milling machinery, but since the erection of their present building, in 1873, they have done general foundry and machine work. Mr. Savage was married to Miss Elizabeth Hennessy, formerly of Massachusetts. They have four children,—William M., Richard J., Walter L. and Mary E.

J. M. ARNOLD.—Among the machinery dealers of this city, there are few, perhaps, who have achieved a more signal success, and in so original a way, than has Colonel J. M. Arnold. Mr. Arnold began as a machinery dealer in Milwaukee in 1865, and had not been long in the business when his attention was directed to the vast amount of machinery of all kinds, classed as second-hand machinery, and which, though discarded for various reasons, was as good as new, and as valuable, so far as service was concerned, as though just from the makers. He at once began by buying up this sort of machinery and putting it in first-class shape, advertised extensively, and soon found plenty of customers wanting just the articles he had for sale. In 1876, he came to this city as being a better market, and also a better point from which to reach his trade, which extended all over the United States. He took an office on South Canal Street, and, after finding the second-hand machinery in this city, made terms to buy it at an agreed price, in the event that he found a purchaser. This plan proved so successful, and his sales increased to such an extent, that inside of three years his net profits amounted to nearly \$25,000. At the end of this time, Mr. Arnold concluded to retire from business for a while, take a needed rest, and also to indulge a long-cherished desire to travel in foreign countries. He accordingly went abroad in 1880, and remained for nearly a year, returning to this city in 1881, and again establishing himself in business on Canal Street. In 1884, he erected his present building, at Nos. 34-36 West Monroe Street. Mr. Arnold, son of Christopher and Clarissa (Randall) Arnold, was born at Libertyville, Lake Co., Ill., in 1841. His parents removed to the West

from New York in 1836, stopping for a short time in Chicago, but finally located in Lake County, being one among the first white families to settle in that locality. Mr. Arnold, senior, died in 1880, at the ripe old age of seventy-six. J. M. grew up in Lake County, receiving a good education in the common and high schools, and then took a two years' course in college at Beaver Dam, Wis. In 1862, although having barely attained his majority, he enlisted as a private in the 24th Wisconsin Volunteers, and, for a time, performed the duties of clerk to adjutant-generals in the Department of the Northwest, under General John Pope. He was then ordered to the front with his regiment, where he remained during the greater portion of the War, participating in nineteen battles, the more important of which were,—Kesaca, Chaplin Hills, Murfreesboro', Adairville, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesborough, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. At the battle of Murfreesboro', in December, 1862, he was taken prisoner and confined for a time in Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va., being finally exchanged in April, 1863. At the close of the War he was, in January, 1865, ordered to Nashville, where, under Governor Brownlow, he was made assistant adjutant-general of the State, being at the same time commissioned a major of the 3d Tennessee Cavalry. He remained in this position until near the close of that year, when he was mustered out of service, and, returning home, he located in Milwaukee, Wis., beginning there his business career, the history of which has already been given. While living in that city he was, from 1872 to 1876, colonel of the 1st Wisconsin State Militia, an office he acceptably filled until his coming to Chicago in the latter year. Mr. Arnold has been twice married; first, in 1863, to Miss Carrie Wallace, daughter of Joseph Wallace, of Salem, Mass. By this marriage there were three children, two of whom are now living,—Jay Brentwood and Blanche Beatrice. His first wife deceased in 1875, and he married again, in 1876, Mrs. Laura E. (Kenny) Porter, also of Salem.

THE ADAMS AND PRICE MACHINERY COMPANY.—The business now conducted by this company, which was incorporated in 1885, is the manufacture of the Adams automatic bolt and nut threading machine. This enterprise was established, in 1884, by J. W. Adams & Company at its present location, Nos. 35-41 Indiana Street; the specialty manufactured is the invention of Mr. Adams—the president of the company—and is the result of years of experimental study and labor bestowed upon the integral parts of the machines. These have already raised the standard of excellence of bolt and nut threading, and, although the Company have only commenced to manufacture them, the demand for them has been very large. A decided testimony to their excellence is found in the fact that, from all over the United States and from foreign countries, letters of inquiry have been received, the attention of manufacturers having been drawn to the machines by the deserved eulogiums which have been given them by mechanical journals throughout this country, and which notices were simply the result of the demonstrated perfection of the machine. The company are now preparing to engage in their manufacture on an extensive scale for both the foreign and home trade, and will employ therein about fifty skilled workmen.

J. W. Adams, the president of the company, is a native of Virginia, and was born near the town of Lexington, Rockbridge County, on January 2, 1853. He is the son of Hugh and Amanda (McCormick) Adams, the latter being a sister of the late Cyrus H. McCormick, the well-known inventor. In 1857, and when J. W. was but four years of age, his parents removed to Chicago and located on the site of the present family residence, at No. 118 Pine Street. Hugh Adams, on his arrival here, embarked in the grain and commission business with C. H. McCormick, under the firm name of C. H. McCormick & Company, which ranked for years as one of the leading firms in its line in the West. After the death of Mr. Adams, on March 10, 1880, his sons continued the business, the firm being known as Cyrus H. Adams & Company. James W. was reared and partially educated in this city, completing his studies by a course at the scientific school of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He graduated from that institution as fourth in his class in 1871, and shortly afterward went to St. Louis, where he engaged in the grain and elevator business until 1878, when he returned to Chicago, and was with his father's firm until 1880. It was then that he decided to gratify a long-cherished desire to engage in some branch of manufacturing and to turn his attention to inventing and building machinery. This desire, doubtless inherited from his mother, finally resulted in the inventing and successful patenting of the specialty manufactured by the company of which he is the head. When he began work and had developed a rough model, he exhibited it to Cyrus H. McCormick, who highly commended the efficiency of the invention, and when the first machine was completed—partly under patents controlled—it was purchased by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, where it has performed most excellent service. More recent developments by Mr. Adams on the original machine, however, led to his discarding all other mechanical contrivances than those which he invented, and the machine, as thus perfected, is the

specialty which is now manufactured by the Adams and Price Machinery Company, and which has brought their firm into such favorable prominence.

THE AMERICAN MACHINERY COMPANY was organized and incorporated under its present name on February 20, 1884, by Charles Lindemann, Lewis Bush and John C. Burmeister, succeeding to the business of Herhold & Bush which was established, in 1882, by F. Herhold and L. Bush, at No. 150 West Erie Street. At this location they had a factory building, 25 x 60 feet, and their machinery was propelled by a fifteen horse-power engine. The American Machinery Company was incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, and the following officers were elected—Charles Lindemann, president; Lewis Bush, vice-president, and John C. Burmeister, secretary and treasurer. At the present time their office is at No. 378 Milwaukee Avenue, but their works are located at the corner of Pratt and Sangamon streets. The factory is a three-story brick building, 35 x 50 feet in size, to which the office will soon be moved. Work commenced in this factory about May 15, 1884, with eleven men. The machinery made by this company, all of which are the inventions of Mr. Bush, are remarkably ingenious and valuable, and are splendid examples of the products of American genius and skill. They are the Peerless automatic saw sharpener, Bush's improved automatic planer-knife sharpener, Bush's automatic saw and knife sharpener, the Peerless saw set, and the Peerless emery wheel dresser, of all of which machines this company owns the patents. They also manufacture an adjustable iron folding-chair. The Peerless automatic saw sharpener is adapted to circular saws from six inches to six feet in diameter, without regard to shape or the number of teeth contained. On this machine, cross-cut saws can also be sharpened, and the teeth beveled automatically, and the saw put in perfect shape ready for use without the aid of files. By removing a single bolt the operation for beveling is stopped, and the emery wheel placed in position to sharpen square-faced teeth. As has already been seen, the American Machinery Company is as yet in its infancy, but already it is doing a fine business.

LEWIS BUSH, founder of this business, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., on June 18, 1842. His father, Lewis Bush, was also a machinist, and a man of a decidedly inventive turn of mind, and from him Lewis inherited that trait of character. When only fourteen years of age, Lewis, junior, came West, landing in Chicago in 1856; from here he went to Missouri, where he was employed as a construction hand on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railway, which was then being built. He remained there until the line was completed, when he was given a position on the railroad as fireman, and shortly afterward proved himself so faithful and capable, that he was made an engineer, and given a regular run. A year or two later, he resigned his position there, and, returning to Chicago, began learning the cabinet trade with John Phillips, one of the pioneer manufacturers in this industry in Chicago. He remained thus employed until 1864, when he entered the regular army as a member of the First Battalion United States Engineers, and with this body joined the Army of the Cumberland, under General Sheridan. The work of his corps was to re-build the bridges, and other public structures destroyed by the Confederate forces; their field of operations covered by Sheridan's army in its campaigns, during the last year of the War. In 1865, Mr. Bush returned to Chicago, where he has since resided, and, in 1880, brought out the inventions of which mention has already been made. The first machine he built, however, was one almost marvelous in its ingenuity. This is intended for use in chair factories; it turns a chair round, puts a tenon on either end, and bores the holes for the reception of the cross braces, all at one operation. It saves the work of several men and turns out sixty finished pieces a minute. These machines are now in use in this and other cities, and are highly-valued adjuncts in the important industry of which they form a part. Mr. Bush married, in 1864, Miss Rose; they have had four children,—Fred, Allie, Nellie and Willie.

JOHN C. BURMEISTER, secretary and treasurer of the American Machinery Company, is a native of Germany, born on September 9, 1853, the only son of John and Fredericka Burmeister. In December, 1857, his parents came to this city, where John was reared and educated. In 1868, he began to learn the trade of a printer, which he followed until 1871, when he engaged with the well-known firm of Shober & Carqueville, lithographers, and served a four years' apprenticeship at the lithographic business. In 1876, the Centennial Year, he established himself in the printing business in the north-western part of the city, which he carried on alone until January, 1885, when he associated himself with F. William H. Lundt, under the firm name of Burmeister & Lundt at Nos. 376-380 Milwaukee Avenue. In February, 1884, Mr. Burmeister was instrumental in organizing the American Machinery Company, and was elected its secretary and treasurer, which position he has since well and ably filled. He is also one of the organizers of the German Hospital of Chicago, a charitable institution, situated on Lincoln Avenue in this city, of which he was elected secretary. Mr. Burmeister married, in 1879, Miss Mary N. Riehs, daughter of Adam Riehs of this city.

EATON & PRINCE.—This business was established here, in 1875, by Thomas W. Eaton, at No. 71 Michigan Street. In 1876, Mr. Eaton associated with himself Midas Brooks, under the name of Thomas W. Eaton & Co., occupying the same location. In 1877, Mr. Brooks retired from the firm, Mr. Eaton and Frederick H. Prince purchasing his interest, some time after which the name was changed to Eaton & Prince. In 1879, the business was transferred to Nos. 74-76 Michigan Street. There the transactions of this enterprising firm have increased, until at the present time it employs about seventy-five men. The annual amount of its business, which extends to nearly every State and Territory of the United States, about \$150,000.

Thomas W. Eaton was born at Morristown, Vt., on June 16, 1839. His ancestry were among the earliest of New England settlers, of whom the following piece of genealogical history has been preserved. The first of the name to come to America was John Eaton and his wife Abigail, with their two children, Mary and Thomas, who came over from England in the ship "Elizabeth Ann," in the spring of 1635. They finally settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. The descendants from this family were,—John Eaton, born at Wareham in 1636; Thomas Eaton, born July 23, 1675; David Eaton, born at Woodstock, Mass., July 21, 1706; Ephraim Eaton, born at Woodstock, October 2, 1636, settled at Hinsdale, where he lived until his death; Abial Eaton, the grandfather of Thomas W., was born at Woodstock, Mass., October 19, 1770, settled at Morristown, Vermont, where he died on February 28, 1835. His son Lathrop, father of Thomas W., was born September 21, 1797, married Sabrina Wood on February 13, 1825, and resided at Morristown until his death, which occurred November 8, 1854. There Thomas was reared, receiving a fair English education, partly in the common schools and partly by private tuition. At the age of sixteen he left home and went to Hyde Park, Vt., to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker. Two years later he came West, where he carried on cabinet-making until 1864, when he removed to Kankakee, remaining there seven years. In 1871, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and was for some time with the Crane Bros.; then he became a contractor on his own account, and finally, in 1875, founded the business of which he is still one of the proprietors. Mr. Eaton married, in June, 1864, Ann J. Winslow, daughter of John Winslow, of Liverpool, England. They have had five children,—Marion A., Edward W., Jessie M., Ethel B. and Charlotte G.

Frederick H. Prince was born at Bonus Prairie, Boone Co., Ill., on May 20, 1849, the son of Simeon (a native of Portland, Me.) and Clara (Marvin) Prince. When Frederick was three years of age, his parents moved to this city, the father dying here in 1877. Frederick was educated in the schools of this city, and, in 1867, began to learn his trade, that of a machinist, in the old Excelsior Machine Shops. He finished his trade with the Crane Bros., in whose employ he remained until he became a partner, in 1878, of the present firm of Eaton & Prince. Mr. Prince married, in 1870, Miss Louisa Williams, the daughter of Orrin Williams, deceased. They have three children,—Marian, Ida and Alice.

E. A. DELANO.—Prominent among the men who have built up a business that is not only a credit to himself, but to the industrial interests of this city, is Mr. Delano. He was born at Fair Haven, Mass., in 1846, the son of Eben and Lucy Delano, the former being a sea captain. E. A. was given an excellent English education in the high schools of his native town, and, at the age of seventeen, quitted school to learn the trade of a machinist. After finishing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in various cities of the East, until 1870, when he came west and located in this city, which has since been his home. On his arrival here, Mr. Delano at once took service with T. K. Holden, who was then running the Phoenix Iron Works. These works, of which Mr. Delano was foreman for nearly three years, were quite extensive, comprising both machine shops and foundry, and employing from seventy-five to one hundred men. They were continued in operation until about 1876. In that year Mr. Delano started in business for himself, in a small machine shop located at No. 31 South Canal Street. There, for a number of months, he employed little or no help, but relied almost wholly on his skill and labor to do what jobs came to his doors. By the spring of 1880, his business had increased to that extent that it became necessary to seek more commodious quarters; he accordingly removed to Nos. 51-53 West Washington Street. Three years later a second change was deemed advisable, for the reasons already stated; so, in 1883, he moved to Nos. 47-49 South Jefferson Street. There he manufactures shafting-hangers, pulleys and pulley machinery of all kinds; he also designs and builds to order all kinds of special machinery. He now has a growing and prosperous trade, and employs on an average from eighteen to twenty men. Mr. Delano married, in 1872, Miss Noble, daughter of Franklin Noble, of Providence, R. I. They have had one son,—Harry Noble.

KINGSLAND, JACKSON & CO.—This firm, although comparatively a new factor in commercial circles of Chicago, has from the first taken a leading position among others in the machinery trade;

and, in the amount of business done, stands not a whit behind many older competitors. It was established here, in 1882, by P. S. Kingsland and S. G. Munn, under the firm name of Kingsland & Munn, at No. 44 South Canal Street. In 1883, Mr. Munn retired from the business, being succeeded by C. E. Jackson, at which time the firm name was changed to Kingsland, Jackson & Co. In 1884, a removal was made to No. 28 South Canal Street, and, in December of the same year, Mr. George Kingsland was admitted as a partner in the firm, the name remaining unchanged. In January, 1885, a branch house was established at St. Louis, and P. S. Kingsland, who had founded the business here, removed to that city, where, in company with George Kingsland, he conducts the affairs of that house. Mr. Jackson manages the house in this city, and is the only resident member of the firm. The lines handled by Kingsland, Jackson & Co. include iron and wood-working machinery of all kinds, also engines, boilers, pumps, etc. They do not manufacture, but are only extensive dealers in the kinds of goods mentioned.

C. E. Jackson was born at Rochester, Vt., in 1854, the son of Edwin S. and Minora E. (Fitts) Jackson. Young Jackson received a good education in the common schools, and, at seventeen years of age, took a situation as clerk in a large mercantile house in Boston. He remained there some five years, and, in 1876, concluding to embark in business on his own account, he established a manufactory of novelties at Bethel, Vt., but two years later sold out this and went on the road, travelling for Hill, Clark & Co., a leading machinery house of Boston. In 1882, he established, for this firm, a branch house in St. Louis, which he conducted until 1883, when he resigned that position to become a partner in the firm of which he is still a member. Mr. Jackson married, in 1883, Miss Hattie Champion, daughter of Rev. M. H. Champion, of Sutton, N. H.

JOHN A. ROCHE, manager of the northwestern department of J. A. Fay & Co., is a son of William and Sarah Roche, and was born at Utica, N. Y., on August 12, 1844. He graduated from the high school at the age of seventeen, and began the trade of pattern maker with the Allaire Works, N. Y., and served an apprenticeship of three years, during which time he attended the Cooper Institute night school; afterward working as journeyman. He then engaged as draughtsman and designer on steam work for J. R. Robinson, Boston, for three years, and subsequently was connected with the well-known Corliss Steam Engine Works for two years. In 1869, he came to this city and established himself as a machinery dealer, and represented various Eastern engine, boiler and machinery firms. He succeeded to a partnership in the firm of James Roche & Spencer, at No. 195 Lake Street, until the fire of 1871, and was afterward located at Nos. 251-53 South Canal Street for seven years. Then, connecting himself with J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, manufacturers of wood-working machinery and agents for the Putnam Machine Company's tools, Blaisdell lathes and drills, Blake pumps, engines, supplies, etc., he assumed charge of their business in the Northwest. Under his management their business has shown a steady increase and has grown from \$25,000 to about \$700,000 per annum. Mr. Roche was married, on June 22, 1871, to Miss Emma Howard, of Chicago. They have had four children,—William Howard, the eldest son, deceased; Cora E., Helen M., and John A., Jr. He is a member of the Union League and Illinois clubs.

THE W. H. WHYTE MACHINE WORKS were established in this city, in 1874, by W. H. Whyte, who in that year came here from Detroit, Mich. His first shops were located at the corner of Clinton and West Monroe streets, where he remained two years; he then removed to Nos. 43-47 South Jefferson Street, and, in 1884, to No. 32 West Washington Street. In the winter of 1884, Mr. Whyte was taken with an illness that terminated fatally in January, 1885. Since that time his sons, Harry D., James and William H., have continued the business under their father's name, and being young men of energy and thrift have made it a pronounced success. Mr. Whyte has left, as evidence of his skill as a mechanic, two machines, both his own invention, which are destined to some day bring a competency to his sons and to perpetuate his own name among those of American inventors. Of these, the most important is a reversible rolling-mill, for rolling steel or iron rails, and which has attracted much attention from rolling-mill men, not only in this country but in Europe. Mr. Whyte was a skillful pattern maker, and made the patterns for the North Chicago Rolling-Mills for making twenty-ton castings. He was a native of Scotland, born in 1831. He came to this country when only twenty years of age, and located at Detroit, Mich., where he lived until 1874, in which year he came to this city and founded the business that his sons are now conducting. He married, Miss Georgina Hogg, daughter of James Hogg, of Scotland. They had five children,—H. D., James, Thomas (deceased), W. H., and Georgia.

Harry D. Whyte was born in Scotland on November 3, 1851, and came, when quite young, with his parents to this country, locating at Detroit, Mich. There he was reared and educated and learned his trade as a machinist. At his father's death, he, with

his brothers, succeeded to the business. In 1878, he married Miss Isabel Roberts, daughter of James Roberts, of Detroit. They had one son, William, who deceased in 1880.

William H. Whyte was born at Detroit, Mich., on August 12, 1859, and was given a good English education in the public schools of his native city. On leaving school, he entered the office of his father, and at his death, he, with his brothers, succeeded to the business, which they still conduct. He married, on July 27, 1882, Miss Jeannette Roberts, daughter of James Roberts, of Detroit, Mich.

CHARLES FREDERICK WARDELL is a son of Richard and Cecilia Wardell, of Surrey, England. His parents emigrated to Canada, and settled at Hamilton, where Charles was born in 1845. He attended the public schools of that city until twelve years old, continuing his studies at Detroit, Mich., three years. At the age of fifteen he entered the Detroit Locomotive Works, where he remained four years. He was employed as engineer for the Detroit & Lake Superior Transportation Company, serving four years in that capacity, upon their vessels plying between Copper Harbor and Detroit. In 1865, he came to Chicago and engaged with C. L. Rice & Co., machinery dealers, at Nos. 19-21 Dearborn Street, continuing there until 1875, spending five years of that time as salesman and in looking after the interests of the firm, and, subsequently was associated with H. N. Hincley, at No. 22 Canal Street, in the same line of business, under the firm name of Wardell & Hincley. Upon the dissolution of the partnership, in October, 1884, he continued the business alone, and moved to No. 23 Canal Street. He is representative of the Cummer Engine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; the Fitchburg Machine Works, Fitchburg, Mass.; the Taylor Manufacturing Company, Chambersburg, Penn.; and for Levi Houston, Montgomery, Penn. Mr. Wardell was married, on August 7, 1864, to Miss Jessie McDonald, of Hamilton, Canada. They have three children,—Richard J., Maud and Jessie.

STEAM-FITTING, ETC.

WEIR & CRAIG.—This firm was established in 1869, by Robert Weir and Robert Craig, under the above name and style. Their first place of business was at No. 149 Archer Avenue, where they remained until after the fire. For many years they carried on only the business of plumbing and steam-fitting, employing no workmen but themselves. But close attention to business, coupled with untiring industry and thrift, brought an increasing volume of trade. In 1873, they removed to the premises they now occupy, where they have since built up their present extensive business. About that time, too, they began keeping plumbers', steam and gas-fitters' supplies, establishing, necessarily, a blacksmith-shop, machine-shop and brass-foundry. This branch of their business has now grown to that extent that the firm of Weir & Craig may justly be ranked among the leading houses in their line in Chicago. In 1877-78, they began the manufacturing of special machinery, of their own designing, for packing, slaughtering and provision houses, putting up their first job of this kind in the packing works of Charles Counselman & Co., at the Union Stock-Yards. The machinery gave such entire satisfaction that they have since had a large and steadily increasing trade in this branch of their business. They have built outfits of this kind for leading packing-houses all over the United States, and have filled several special orders from prominent firms in the same line in Europe. In 1884, they established a branch house at Minneapolis, Minn., which is under the management of Edwin Cleveland. Connected with the firm, and general manager of their business here, is John A. Kley, who has lived in Chicago over twenty years, and who is a master mechanic and engineer of acknowledged ability and skill. After the great fire of 1871, the engines at the water-works having been disabled, they were repaired under the personal direction of Mr. Kley and put in working order within seven days after that event occurred. His valuable services in this respect were fully appreciated by Commissioner Cregier, who, in his official report at the time, took occasion to acknowledge them in the most handsome manner. Mr. Kley has been with the firm of Weir & Craig for the past ten years, and has contributed his share toward the success which they have achieved.

Robert Weir was born near Houston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, on February 22, 1838. In 1843, Donald Weir, his father, came with his family to this country, and, three years later, settled on a farm near Sag Bridge, in Palos, Cook Co., Ill. There Robert was reared and educated, following the occupation of a farmer, after he attained his majority, until 1864. In that year he came to Chicago and engaged in the retail grocery trade for a time at No. 149 Archer Avenue. In 1867, he formed the partnership with Mr. Craig which still exists, and, a year or two later, they sold out the grocery business and embarked in the plumbing and gas-fitting

line, and, subsequently, went into the business in which they are still engaged. Mr. Weir married, in 1864, Miss Anna D. Jardine, daughter of John Jardine, of Scotland. They have had five children—Robert, James, Margaret, Charles and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Jardine, Mrs. Weir's parents, are still living in Chicago, and are numbered among its oldest settlers, having both come here early in the '30's.

Robert Craig was born at Port Glasgow, near Greenock, Scotland, on May 9, 1840. His father, James Craig, a cotton-spinner by trade, came to America in 1852, locating at Providence, R. I., whither his family came also, two years later. In 1859, Robert Craig went to New Haven, Conn., to learn the plumbing, steam-fitting and machinery trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of four years. In June, 1865, he came to Chicago, where, a year later, he founded the business the history of which has already been briefly given. Mr. Craig married, in 1872, Miss Jane Duff, daughter of John Duff, of Scotland.

John A. Kley was born at Quincy, Ill., on June 14, 1840, and was reared and educated in that city until he had reached his seventeenth year. On leaving school, he learned the trade of a machinist, and, in 1865, came to Chicago, which has since been his home. Mr. Kley was married, on May 12, 1868, to Miss Margaret McDonald, daughter of John McDonald, of New York. They have one son, Percy A., born on May 5, 1869.

FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN.—This house was established here in 1873, by Joseph Fieldhouse and George N. Dutcher, under the firm name of Fieldhouse & Dutcher, with the place of business on the northwest corner of Canal and Monroe streets. Two years later, Charles W. Belden became a partner in the firm, the style of which has been, as it now is, Fieldhouse, Dutcher & Belden. In 1879, the firm purchased their present premises, at Nos. 30-32 West Monroe Street, to which their office and sales-rooms were at once removed. During the same year, too, the firm removed their shops to South Chicago, at which point their manufacturing is now done. As illustrating the growth of their business it may be stated that, in 1873, they employed about twenty men, and did an annual trade of from \$15,000 to \$20,000; now fifty hands are employed, and the firm's yearly transactions foot up \$350,000. From this it is apparent that, perhaps, of all the firms in this city engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron pipe, fittings, etc., few, even of older houses, would present a better showing.

Joseph Fieldhouse is a native of England, born at Wodensbury, County of Stafford, in 1825, the son of Thomas and Mary (Wight) Fieldhouse. Joseph was given a fair English education, but early turned his attention to manufacturing, and, when but a young man, worked as a pipe-maker in the first wrought-iron mills ever established in the world; these were located in his native town, and were set going about 1835. In 1849, having become an expert in this important industry, though it was yet in its infancy, Mr. Fieldhouse came to the United States, and located in Boston, where he took charge of the pipe-mills of Wallace & Nathan, who were the proprietors of the first factory, of any importance, of this kind in this country. He stayed in Boston three years, then went to Exeter, N. H., returning again, a few years later, to Boston, and finally locating in Dighton, Mass., where, with associates, he formed the Dighton Furnace Company, and engaged in the manufacture of wrought-iron pipe until 1866. In that year he came West on a prospecting trip, and stopped for a short time in this city. While here, he received a proposition from Crane Bros., who had for a short time been engaged, and with but poor success, in the manufacture of iron piping, to take charge of their mills. The offer made was so liberal that, notwithstanding his first impressions of Chicago were not of the most favorable character, he accepted it, and at once assumed the management of this branch of Crane Bros.' extensive manufacturing establishment, which he conducted with signal success until 1873, when he severed his connection there, and, in company with Mr. Dutcher, founded the present business. From what has been told, it will at once be seen that Mr. Fieldhouse is one of the oldest manufacturers of wrought-iron pipe, not only in this country, but in the world. He is also the inventor of some of the latest improved methods now employed in this industry, all of which he has in use in his firm's mills at South Chicago. One of his most important inventions is that of a contrivance for welding the pipe in such a manner that the weld becomes the strongest portion of the pipe. Skilled in his trade, and thoroughly practical in all his ideas pertaining to the mechanic arts, and untiring in his industry and perseverance, he has more than deserved the success which now crowns his efforts as a partial reward for almost a whole life of earnest and well-directed labor. Mr. Fieldhouse married, in 1846, Miss Lydia Kainder, daughter of Richard Kainder, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England. They have had six children, four of whom are now living,—Laura and Sarah, Josiah and Albert; Alfred and Elizabeth are deceased.

George N. Dutcher was born at Milford, Pike Co., Penn., on October 28, 1834, the son of William F. and Lucinda (Deitreich) Dutcher. George was given a common school education, and, at

the age of fifteen, removed with his parents to Portsmouth, Va., where he began to learn the trades of a machinist and engineer in the U. S. Navy Yard at that place, serving an apprenticeship of nearly five years. In 1852, the family removed to Chicago, and some years later to Douglass, Mich., where the father engaged extensively in the lumber trade. George at once went to work as an engineer on the Chicago & Rock Island Railway; pursuing this calling in the summer, and in the winter usually spending his time assisting his father in his lumber operations in Michigan, until 1862. In that year he entered the service of the Union as first lieutenant of Co. "I," in the 5th Michigan Cavalry. Briefly stated, his War record is as follows: Entered the service as first lieutenant August 14, 1862; was promoted captain June 13, 1863; and on the 30th of that month was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and again in the engagement at Brandy Station in Virginia. In consequence of the serious character of these injuries, Captain Dutcher was honorably discharged on November 2, 1863. During a portion of his term of service, he acted as assistant adjutant-general to General Kilpatrick, to whose division he belonged, and whose brigade, it will be remembered, was the first of the Union forces to enter Gettysburg. Captain Dutcher returned home in 1863, shattered in health and still suffering from his wounds. Acting on the advice of his physician he went to the sea-shore to rest and recuperate his wasted energies. There he met a whaling captain bound out on a three years' cruise, and who induced Mr. Dutcher to accompany him as far as the Azore Islands, thinking a short ocean voyage would do him good, and from there he could return on an incoming vessel. The result of this was that he concluded to make the entire voyage, but, unfortunately, they were shipwrecked off the Island of Madagascar, were finally rescued, and, later, Mr. Dutcher shipped as a hand before the mast, on a trading vessel bound for the Indies. His wanderings thus begun lasted three years, during which time he travelled around the globe, visiting almost every foreign country, returning at last to San Francisco in 1869, poor in purse but abundantly rich in restored physical health and in his knowledge and experience gained. He arrived in this city in 1870, and at once engaged as superintendent of the machine department in the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company's works, where he remained until 1873, when he became one of the founders of the business in which he is still engaged. In his early days as a railroad engineer in Chicago, Mr. Dutcher was one of the first members of the well known organization, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which order was first instituted in 1854. In the following year he was made a Mason in the blue lodge at Otsego, Mich. He is now a member of Dutcher Lodge, No. 193, at Douglass, Mich.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; of Siloam Council, No. 50, R. & S.M.; of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; and of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°. He is also a member of Van Arsdale Post, No. 148, of Douglass, Mich., and of the Illinois Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Mr. Dutcher married, in 1854, Miss Eliza Adams, daughter of Edward Adams, of Lexington, Clinton Co., O., where Miss Adams was born.

HAY & PRENTICE.—This firm are dealers in wrought-iron pipes and steam warming and ventilating apparatus, and the house was established, in 1877, by Alexander B. Hay and Leon H. Prentice. The original place of business, for three years, was at the southwest corner of Canal and Washington streets, when it was then moved to the northeast corner of the same thoroughfares, or Nos. 34-36 South Canal Street. Although comparatively a young firm in Chicago business circles, yet both its members are old residents here: Mr. Hay since 1856, at which time he was with the well-known firm of Crane Bros., when they were doing business in a modest way and employing less than a dozen men; and Mr. Prentice came to this city in 1863, and was with the same firm until 1877, when, in company with Mr. Hay, the present firm of Hay & Prentice was established. It is not a matter of commendation, so much as one of simple justice, to say that, from a small beginning, they have each year steadily increased their business, until now they are classed among the leading houses in the city in this branch of trade.

Alexander B. Hay is a native of New York, born, in 1827, of Scotch parents. His father was John Hay, his mother Isabella Brand. He was given only the advantages of a common school education, and at the age of twenty-two apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a machinist. In 1848-49, he started a machine shop at Cohoes, N. Y., conducting this until nearly three years later, when it was destroyed by fire. He then went to New York City, where he engaged as foreman in the machine shops of Wood & Hunter, where he remained for six years. As has already been mentioned, Mr. Hay came West in 1856, and located in Chicago, engaging at once with Crane Brothers. In 1858, and following the panic of the previous year, his employers sent him to Joliet, in charge of putting in the heating apparatus for Crane Brothers. After completing this task he was employed by the commissioners as superintendent in charge of the mechanical department there. He afterward returned to Chicago and resumed his position with the Crane Brothers, with

whom he was connected until 1877, when, with Mr. Prentice, he purchased from them their steam-heating business and founded the present house. Mr. Hay married, in 1848, Miss Frances N. Bordwell, daughter of Captain A. Bordwell, of Cohoes, N. Y. They have one child, a daughter, Frances Evelina.

Leon H. Prentice was born at Lockport, N. Y., on October 22, 1847, and is a direct descendant of Henry Prentice, who came to this country from England in 1640, and settled at Cambridge, Mass. There he built a house which stood just opposite Harvard College, and which was only a year or so ago pulled down to give place to a more modern structure. At the time of its demolition this mansion had been long noted as one of the most venerable buildings in that locality, and on its walls were found inscribed the names of students who themselves attended Harvard College nearly a century ago. The genealogy of the Prentice family shows that the first of the name to come to America was Valentine Prentice, who landed here in 1631, settling at Roxbury, Mass. Henry, already mentioned as having settled at Cambridge in 1640, was a brother. The parents of Leon H. were Alonzo T. Prentice, who was a jeweler and silversmith of Lockport at an early day, and Emeline Rockwell, also of an old New England family. Leon H. was given a common school education, and received also some business training at his father's hands. In 1863, he came to Chicago and engaged with Crane Bros., remaining there until 1877, when he started in business on his own account as a member of the firm of Hay & Prentice. Mr. Prentice married, on October 1, 1874, Miss Julia Honsinger, daughter of Emanuel Honsinger, an old and well-known resident of this city. They have three daughters,—Bessie Honsinger, Lucy Clark, and Julia Leonie.

George Fyfe was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, on March 6, 1823. His father was a wholesale tea dealer, and moved to Montrose, Scotland, about forty miles from Aberdeen, when George was eight years old, and there the latter received his education. Upon reaching manhood, he was for a time solicitor for a wholesale grocery firm, but gave up the position and came to America, in 1845, with the family, settling on a farm in Dodge County, Wis., near Fox Lake. In 1852, he came to Chicago and obtained a situation as bookkeeper for Henry Warrington, proprietor of the Vulcan Foundry. In 1857, he became associated with J. W. Bliss, and, together, they put up a flouring-mill at Somonauk, DeKalb Co., Ill. But, the hard times coming, they could not make their mill productive, so closed out their business. In the spring of 1858, Mr. Fyfe went into the office of the Mechanical Bakery, where he remained until the spring of 1861, when he built another flouring-mill, this time at St. Angus, Mitchell Co., Iowa. Another failure followed, owing to the depression in financial circles brought on by the War. A railroad partly built, running to the mill, was abandoned by its projectors and the track finally torn up by the farmers whose fields it encumbered. Returning to the employ of Henry Warrington, he remained there until 1864. After spending a year or so with Fuller & Ford, steam-fitters and brass-founders, he entered the employ of Crane Brothers, where he remained for ten years, closing his engagement with them in 1874. He then took a trip to Scotland, remaining four months, and, on his return, entered the employ of Hay & Prentice, with whom he is still associated, having been admitted into partnership in 1885. While farming in Dodge County, Wis., in the fall of 1848, he made a trip to Scotland, bringing back with him, as his wife, the friend and companion of his boyhood, Miss Janet McEwen, daughter of Thomas McEwen, the wedding having taken place on January 14, 1849. They have had eight children,—George T., Henry W., John M., Charles, Jessie, Edward and Margaret. Mrs. Fyfe deceased in 1874, during the absence of Mr. Fyfe in Europe. In 1876, Mr. Fyfe was married to Miss Eliza Fyfe, of Morris, Ill.

THE NATIONAL TUBE WORKS COMPANY was first established in Boston. There a large business was successfully carried on for a number of years, but owing to the increasing demand for its goods, the company found it necessary to enlarge its manufacturing facilities, and, in 1872, completed their present works at McKeesport, Penn., at a point on the Monongahela River, about fourteen miles from Pittsburgh. Their shops there comprise some twenty-five buildings and cover an area of about fifteen acres of ground, and there they have the most complete and well-arranged works of the kind in the world. They have in their employ some three thousand men and boys. The company have completed the erection of the National Rolling-Mill, No. 1, showing all the latest improvements known in rolling-mill machinery. Among the articles manufactured by this company may be mentioned—wrought iron, steam, gas and water pipe, lap-welded; also wrought iron and steel boiler-tubes, tubing and casing for artesian wells and salt wells, drive-pipe with patent protecting couplings, flush-joint pipe, hydraulic pipe of all diameters and thicknesses, pump columns for mines, special light pipe for light pressure line-pipe, galvanized pipe, Mack's patent injectors, etc., etc. They also manufacture special light wrought-iron pipe, fitted with a patent lock joint, for

the special use of gas and water works companies and compressed air. This pipe is treated with a preparation which makes it indestructible, as regards any corrosion or any destructive action by the elements found in the earth. The National Tube Works Company have houses at Chicago, Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and Bradford, Penn., and agencies in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada. Up to 1878, they had no agency in Chicago, but the business had increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to establish a branch house here, which was accordingly done. This, from the first, has been under the management of Charles A. Lamb.

CHARLES A. LAMB was born at Boston, Mass., in 1846, the son of Charles C. and Sarah (Allison) Lamb. Charles, Jr., was given a fair English education in the common schools of Boston, and, at sixteen years of age, became clerk of a large mercantile house in his native city. He remained in this position for ten years, when, deciding to go into business for himself, he, in 1872, became a member of the firm of Leonard, Redpath & Lamb, wholesale boot and shoe dealers in Boston. That firm was succeeded, three years later, by Leonard, Lamb & Crosby, and continued until 1878, when Mr. Lamb severed his connection there to come to Chicago and assume the management of the house, whose affairs he still directs. Mr. Lamb was married, in September, 1874, to Miss Martha L. Pike, daughter of John Pike, of Boston. They have two children,—Charles H. and Mabel H.

S. W. ADAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This enterprise was first established in May, 1884, by S. W. Adams, and in December, 1884, the present stock company was formed, with a capital of \$300,000. The buildings occupied consist of the spacious premises formerly known as the Wilson Canning Block, located at Nos. 161-67 South Canal Street. This building, which has been fitted up especially for their purposes, is three stories in height, with a frontage of a hundred feet and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, thus giving nearly forty-five thousand square feet of floor space. Here they carry an immense stock of lap-welded wrought-iron pipes, boiler-tubes, gas and steam fittings, steam pumps, engines, machinery and steam goods of every description. Though a new firm in its line, this house has already filled many large and important contracts. Among them may be mentioned a most important work done for the Western Union Telegraph Company, in placing the wires of that corporation underground, in iron tubes so completely impervious to surrounding influences as to form for them a perfect and lasting protection. Over sixty thousand feet of these durable conduits, with man-hole connections, were laid in less than twenty-four days, in a most thorough and workmanlike manner. In addition to this work, Mr. Adams also placed underground, from Washington Street, at the corner of LaSalle, to the new Board of Trade Building, two lines of iron pneumatic tubes, finished for that purpose on machines of his own invention; this being the first instance where iron tubing has been substituted for brass in this class of work.

S. W. Adams is a native of Albany, N. Y. He came to Chicago in 1857, and was for fourteen years the secretary of the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, where he became widely known to the trade and perfectly familiar with its wants; hence, when he resigned his position there to found his present business, he was eminently well qualified to conduct it to the important place it now holds among Chicago's commercial and industrial interests. Mr. Adams has also a New York office, and spends about one-fourth of his time in that city looking after the large interests of his company in the Eastern States.

GALVANIZED IRON AND CORNICES.

Galvanized iron cornices were first used in Chicago in 1865. During that year, and the year following, not more than one hundred and fifty men were employed in their manufacture, and the average price per foot ranged from ten to twelve dollars. From the inception of the industry until the close of the year 1885, however, the use of cornices of this description has steadily increased, and their manufacture has proportionately grown. Indeed, not only has galvanized iron grown in favor among builders as a material for cornices, but also for purposes of general ornamentation. The gradual growth of the industry in this city may be best learned from an examination of the statistical tables, elsewhere given, relating to the manufacture of iron and steel. It is a fact worthy of mention, however, that the quality of the manufactured product has kept even pace, not

only with the growth in manufacture, but also with the improvement in architectural style as well as material, noticeable in the buildings erected since the great fire.

KNISELY & MILLER.—In 1857, Abraham Knisely started in business as a slate and metal roofer, having his shop and office in the old Tremont store house in the alley between State and Dearborn streets. In 1859, he removed to the basement of No. 58 State Street, where he remained four years. He next went to No. 81 Randolph Street, and, in 1868, his brother Richard, who had been with him from the first, was admitted to the partnership, the style of the firm then being A. Knisely & Co. In the same year, James A. Miller began working for the firm as an apprentice, and seven years later was admitted into the partnership. In 1870, the business was removed to Washington Street, in the building adjoining the old Nevada House on the west, and about the same time a shop was established at No. 74 West Monroe Street. In the fire of 1871, the principal office and works of the firm were destroyed. Immediately following that event, they removed to the West Side, where they have since been located. In the summer of 1884, they removed to the Knisely Building, which is one of the representative business blocks in that locality. In February, 1883, Richard Knisely, having amassed a competency, retired from active business, leaving his brother Abraham and Mr. Miller to continue it under the present firm name. They are now the largest contractors in their lines, not only in this city, but anywhere in the West. They have taken and successfully performed large contracts in all parts of the United States. Among the number may be mentioned the custom house at Albany, N. Y., and at Nashville, Tenn., and the Appraiser's building, at San Francisco, Cal. In other buildings may be mentioned the Union Pacific depot, in Omaha, Neb., the Union Depot and the new Grand Trunk Depot and the new Board of Trade Building in this city. In their cornice department, Arthur N. Cooper is the superintendent; he is an old and experienced man in this trade, and has been with this firm since 1875 and in the cornice trade for the past twenty-two years.

Abraham Knisely was born at Canal Dover, Ohio, on November 29, 1837. His father, John A. Knisely, was a tanner by trade, but died when his son was yet in his infancy. At the age of fifteen, Abraham Knisely left home to make his own way in the world, and going to Massillon, Ohio, apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a tinner. He soon mastered the details of his trade and started out as a journeyman, stopping for brief periods in various towns until he reached New Orleans. In 1856, he came to Chicago, and went to work for J. C. Miller & Co., tanners and roofers. They failed the next year, and then Mr. Knisely started in the same line on his own account. He has recently erected and completed the largest and best-arranged manufacturing building in the country. This structure is known as the Knisely Building, and cost \$100,000. It is indeed a monument of Western enterprise and skill, and is as much a credit to the city it helps to adorn as it is to the man whose thrift and wisdom enabled him to bring it into existence. Mr. Knisely married, in 1866, Miss Sarah E. Crater, daughter of Frederick Crater, of Canal Dover, Ohio. This lady died in 1871, within a month after the great fire, leaving two children,—George F. and Harry C., who are now attending Racine College. In 1874, Mr. Knisely married Miss Sarah A. Heugle, daughter of John Heugle, of Canal Dover, Ohio.

Richard Knisely was born at Canal Dover, Ohio, on November 4, 1832, the son of John A. and Mary Knisely. He was given a common school education in his native town, and at sixteen years of age began to learn the trade of a tinner, serving a faithful apprenticeship of four years. In 1853, he came to Chicago and went to work for Edwin Hunt, now deceased, but who was then a prominent hardware merchant. He remained in his employ until 1856, when he started in business on his own account as a member of the firm of J. C. Miller & Co., tanners and roofers at No. 79 Randolph Street. Before they had fairly established themselves on a firm footing, the panic of 1857 swept over the country, and the new firm was compelled to succumb, with hundreds of other houses in this city, many of which had been established for years. Not discouraged by these reverses, or the fact that he had lost every dollar he possessed, Mr. Knisely, in the following year, in company with his brother, Abraham Knisely, founded the firm of A. Knisely & Co. A few years later, when galvanized iron cornices began to be introduced among the builders here, they were the first to engage in the business, and to subsequently keep pace with its rapid developments. Mr. Knisely, himself, put up the first cornices of this kind in Chicago, on the building erected by Potter Palmer, on the site of the present Ross & Gossage building. Mr. Knisely and his brother remained in partnership twenty-five years. Having amassed a competency, he retired in February, 1882, leaving his brother to continue the business. Mr. Knisely married, in 1859, Miss Mary Brennen, daughter of Thomas Brennen, then of Chicago, but who later moved to the South, where he died at Memphis. Mr. Brennen served in the Union Army during the War of

the Rebellion, and, being taken prisoner, was confined for a time in Libby Prison. His sufferings and hardships there had much to do with the illness that shortly after his return terminated fatally. Mr. and Mrs. Knisely have had eight children, three of whom only are now living; these are,—John A., now in business for himself, having his father for an advisory partner; Richard W. and Charles T., who are attending school in this city.

James A. Miller was born at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., in 1850, and is the son of Alexander Miller, an early settler in that county, and well-known as a builder of grain elevators, having introduced a plan for elevators in this city, as early as 1857, which is still followed in the construction of this class of buildings. James A. Miller was reared and educated in St. Charles, and, at eighteen years of age, came to Chicago and entered as an apprentice in the employ of the firm in which he was later admitted as a partner.

Arthur N. Cooper, superintendent of the cornice department of the firm of Knisely & Miller, was born at Dayton, Ohio. He received a fair English education, and, in 1857, began to learn the cornice trade in Dayton, at the time of the first introduction of galvanized iron cornices into the West. In 1872, he came to Chicago and entered the employ, as foreman, of the old firm of Boomen & Jenks, roofers and cornice-makers, then doing business on Van Buren Street, between State Street and Wabash Avenue. In 1875, he became connected with the firm of A. Knisely & Co., remaining with it through its different changes until the present time.

HARTMAN & ERTZ.—The firm of Heintz & Ertz, composed of P. F. Heintz and George Ertz, manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices, and also slate and metal roofers, was established here in April, 1884, at No. 264 Milwaukee Avenue. This partnership continued until October, 1885, when it was terminated by the death of Mr. Heintz. From that time, until March, 1885, Mr. Ertz continued the business alone, at which date he formed a partnership with F. R. Hartman, an old cornice-maker of Chicago, who, for several years past, has been engaged in the retail stove and hardware trade. The style of the new firm is Hartman & Ertz.

Fred Hartman, senior member of the firm of Hartman & Ertz, was born in Germany, on March 12, 1827. At the age of thirteen he commenced to learn his trade at the works near his home in Germany, and became a master workman. In 1854, he came to America and located in Chicago. His place of business was on South Clark Street for twelve or fifteen years, and in addition to the industry of making cornices, he carried a large stock of stoves and general hardware. At the time of the fire of 1871, his place of business was at No. 111 Madison Street and also No. 145 LaSalle Street, where he occupied two stores. The fire swept away his entire business which was valued at \$35,000. He then opened a shop on Newberry Avenue, and succeeded in getting on a sound basis once more. Within a few years he opened a hardware store at No. 563 Lincoln Avenue, which he still owns, and is a source of considerable revenue. In March, 1885, he associated with him in the galvanized iron business George Ertz, a former employé. Mr. Hartman was married on August 4, 1854, to Miss Caroline Buldenwech, of Chicago. They have five children: Louisa, Clara, Otto, Martha and Fred, Jr. Mr. Hartman has been a member of Accordia Lodge, No. 277, A.F. & A.M. for the past twenty-two years. He was also a charter member of the Chicago Sharpshooters' Society and was president of the same for one year.

HARTMANN & CLAUSEN.—This house was established here in 1858, by Fred Hartmann, a brother of one of the present proprietors. Mr. Hartmann was not in the cornice business, but conducted a jobbing tin-shop, it being before the introduction of galvanized iron for cornice making. His first place of business was on South Clark Street, and near the site of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He remained there until 1868, when he removed to No. 218 Lake Street, and there began the manufacture of street lamps for the city, in addition making a specialty of fancy sign lamps of all kinds. In 1871, he was burned out by the great fire, but immediately afterward started a large cornice shop on Newberry Avenue, near Halsted and Twelfth streets. In 1876, he moved to the North Side, and, in the following year, sold his business to Adolph Hartmann and Otto Clausen, who, under the firm name already given, have since conducted it. They have been at their present location since 1878, and still carry on an extensive trade in galvanized iron cornices, tin and slate roofings and galvanized iron ice moulds, used in making ice.

Adolph Hartmann was born in Germany in 1851, but, when he was only fourteen years of age, came to this country and in the same year to this city, which has since been his home. He at once engaged as an apprentice with his brother to learn the trade of a tinsmith, and remained with him until 1877, when he, with Mr. Clausen, purchased his interest and went into business on his own account. Mr. Hartmann married, in 1874, Miss Caroline Knoedler, daughter of Jacob Knoedler, of Ottawa, Ill. They have two children, Karl and Amanda.

Otto Clausen is a native of Denmark, born on March 23, 1840, and at an early age apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a tin-

smith. In 1868, he came to Chicago, where he worked as a journeyman with Fred Hartmann until after the fire. He then became foreman in the cornice shop of Fred Hartmann, with whom he remained until in 1878, when he became one of the partners in the present firm of Hartmann & Clausen. He married, on December 31, 1870, Karna Nilson, and has had six children: Jenny, Alvilda, Arthur, Agnes, Helga and Waldemar.

ROBERT GRIFFITH came to Chicago in 1862, and established himself in the slate-roofing business, and, about two years later, opened a cornice shop, since which time he has been engaged actively in this now important industry. His first place of business was at No. 99 Washington Street; from this he removed shortly afterward to No. 145 Lake Street, then to No. 122 Randolph, and afterward to No. 98 Washington, and from there to Grove and Nineteenth. He formed a partnership with Watson Clark, under the name of Clark & Griffith. About the time of the great fire, as Chicago was enjoying an almost unprecedented building boom, the cornice business was of course very active. Mr. Griffith then employed nearly seventy men, and had contracts ahead for work amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Five years ago Mr. Griffith removed his shops to their present location, and where he now does all kinds of galvanized iron work, also slate and metal roofing. He relates that the first job of cornice work he did in this city was the cornices for the Armour & Dole elevators. At that time, little or no galvanized iron cornice was made in Chicago, so in this case Mr. Griffith made his cornices of block iron, the mouldings being of the plainest sort. For a number of years after, the cornices put up in this city were made in New York. Mr. Griffith was born at Caernarvonshire, near Bangor, North Wales, in 1831. His father, John Griffith, was a slate-maker, and to this calling Robert was also bred. In 1852, he came to America, locating first at Castleton, Vt. A few years later he removed to Toronto, Canada, and thence back to the States, through which he travelled as a contractor, doing large jobs of slate roofing in various large cities of the East. In 1862, he came to Chicago, where he founded his present business.

J. C. MCFARLAND, now doing business at Nos. 219-21 West Lake Street, is among the oldest manufacturers of galvanized iron cornice in the city, although he has been in that trade on his own account only since the great fire. Immediately following that event, he, in company with Isaac N. Price, now of the firm of Price & Kaufman, established themselves at No. 87 North LaSalle Street, where they remained for nearly two years. They then removed to Nos. 138-42 North Wells Street, where they occupied the old Moody Church building. In 1876, Messrs. McFarland & Price removed to the South Side, locating at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Madison Street, where they remained until the termination of their partnership, some two years later. At this time Mr. McFarland, having purchased Mr. Price's interest in the business, removed to Nos. 13-15 South Jefferson Street, and a little later consolidated with J. W. Atkinson, again changing the location to No. 319 South Clinton Street. This connection existed until the death of Mr. Atkinson, in June, 1884, at which time Mr. McFarland removed to his present quarters. Here he manufactures all kinds of galvanized iron cornices, does slate and metal roofing and a general jobbing business in all kinds of sheet metal work. Mr. McFarland was born at Wilmington, Del., in 1850, the son of Thomas W. and Susan M. (Valentine) McFarland. His parents came West and located first in Ohio, but finally removed to Ottawa, Ill., where J. C. received the major portion of his education. In 1866, his father formed a partnership in this city with Felix J. Emery, in the galvanized iron cornice business, which was then in its incipency, but which was already rapidly growing throughout the West. This firm was known as Emery & McFarland, and their first place of business was in a small shop in the basement at the northeast corner of Randolph and Clinton streets. For the first year or two the firm did but little in the way of putting up cornices, their chief business being the manufacture of galvanized iron eaves, gutters and down-spouts, also making and putting up lightning rods. The growth of the business since that time has indeed been wonderful, as scarcely any of the ordinary business buildings, anywhere in the city, can now be found, that are not furnished with this class of cornice. Mr. McFarland, Sr., removed his family to Chicago in 1868, where they have since resided. His son, J. C. McFarland, came here in 1866, as the bookkeeper for his father's firm, remaining with them until after the great fire, when he started in business on his own account. He was married, on April 29, 1885, to Miss Irene A. Stout, of this city.

WILLIAM B. WHITE.—This enterprise was established, in 1874, by Mr. White, W. G. Warren and John Martin, the style of the firm being White, Warren & Co., and the place of business on Desplaines Street, near Madison. In the fall of that year they removed to No. 34 Pacific Avenue, and, in 1875, Mr. White purchased from Mr. Warren, his interest in the firm, which then changed to William B. White & Co. In 1876, Mr. White bought out his remaining partner, Mr. Martin, and has since conducted the business

alone. From the time of the founding of this firm until Mr. White became sole proprietor, the prospects for establishing a prosperous business were far from encouraging. And it was owing to this cause that Messrs. Warren and Martin retired from the firm. Mr. White, however, was undaunted by these difficulties, he assumed the indebtedness of the firm, and by his steady and persevering industry, has succeeded in building up an extensive and profitable business. In 1876, he removed to his present location, Nos. 62-64 Pacific Avenue. When first started he employed but six men, and his annual business did not exceed \$10,000. He now employs from eighty to one hundred men, doing a trade amounting to nearly \$125,000 annually and ranking among the leading firms now engaged in the galvanized iron cornice business. Mr. White was born in Huron County, Canada, on December 15, 1852. His father, James White, was a mechanic and served as a mechanical engineer for a number of years in the employ of the English government. His mother was Mary Ann Clark. William B. began to learn his present business at the age of sixteen, in Milwaukee, with his brother, who established the first cornice works ever in that city. In 1868, he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade until 1874, when he founded his present business. Among the prominent buildings in this city that at present bear testimony to Mr. White's work may be mentioned,—Haverly's Theater, Cook County Hospitals, Charles B. and J. V. Farwell's residences, the Michael Reese Hospital, and many others. Mr. White was married, in 1881, to Miss Eliza Stokes, daughter of W. N. Stokes, of this city. They have two children, Gertie Florence and William B., Jr.

J. P. TOWNSEND.—This house was established by Mr. Townsend and J. K. Gordon, under the firm name of Townsend & Gordon, at No. 156 South Desplaines Street, the present location, in the winter of 1883. This partnership continued until January, 1885, when Mr. Gordon retired from the firm, and since then Mr. Townsend has continued the business alone. He is one among the oldest workers in the cornice business in Chicago, having learned his trade in 1861, in Detroit, under Leroy J. Blinn. Mr. Townsend was born at Utica, N. Y., on October 8, 1843. His father, John Townsend, was at that time master car-builder for the New York Central Railroad Company, and, in 1854, removed with his family to the West, locating at Adrian, Mich., where he still resides. He was also for many years master car-builder, for the Michigan Southern, now the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. John P. was largely reared and educated in Adrian, but, when only nineteen years of age, enlisted in the 7th Indiana Cavalry, in which he served during the War. The 7th Cavalry was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and with it Mr. Townsend participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, and in the events of the Atlanta Campaign. In 1863, he was promoted to a captaincy, being commissioned in November of that year, and holding his command until mustered-out of the service in July, 1865. Captain Townsend, on donning again the garb of a citizen, located for a short time in St. Louis, but, in the fall of 1866, came to Chicago, which has since been his home, and engaged in the cornice business. In 1876, he was appointed to take charge of the iron and slate work for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, from Chicago to Buffalo; the duties of this position he discharged with signal ability for five years, when, of his own accord, he severed his connection with the company to found the business in which he is still engaged. Mr. Townsend married, in 1872, Miss Mary Boucher, daughter of William Boucher. They have had four children,—Seward, George, Homer, and Florence.

BRYANT & MESERVE.—This co-partnership comprises J. H. Bryant and W. P. F. Meserve, and was inaugurated in May, 1884, at Nos. 61-67 Michigan Street, where they have extensive works, employing twenty men steadily. Although a general jobbing business is done in the way of galvanizing iron and steel, yet their specialty is in steel-barb fence-wire, which they take from the mills and submit to their process, which makes it more valuable because it is rendered impervious to water or the action of the destructive agencies of the atmosphere. The establishment now owned by Messrs. Bryant & Meserve is known as the Chicago Galvanizing Works, and it is no more than justice to say that it is fast becoming an important factor among Chicago's many industrial enterprises. Mr. Meserve, of this firm, has resided in Chicago for many years, and is now one of the oldest and best-known hotel men in the city. He is at present the proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, at the corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. Elsewhere in this volume, and also in the first volume of this work, will be found mention of the hotels with which Mr. Meserve has been connected since his residence here, also a brief sketch of his life.

J. H. Bryant was born in the village of Richfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1841, the son of Ezra and Maria (Holland) Bryant. J. H. was given an academical education, but, at eighteen years of age, left home and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a machinist in the town of Oneida, N. Y. He stayed there nearly three years and, in 1861, engaged with the Remington Bros., the famous fire-arms manufacturers, at Ilion, N. Y., and who at that time were

supplying the United States Government with arms with which to carry on the War. In 1865, he severed his connection with that firm, and came to Chicago, arriving here on October 4 of that year. He obtained employment here in the shops of the North-Western Railroad Company, and, in 1881, engaged with the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, as superintendent of their pipe-mill and galvanizing works. He remained in this position until May, 1884, when, in company with Mr. Meserve, he founded the present business. Mr. Bryant married, in 1862, Miss Almira Wilsey, daughter of Alonzo Wilsey, of Booneville, N. Y. They have had two children,—Cora and John Albert.

SAFES AND VAULTS.

A most important item of the Iron interests of this city is comprehended in the safes and vaults made for the preservation of our citizens' wealth. Some sketches of prominent houses in this branch are subjoined.

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK COMPANY.—The business of the present well-known Diebold Safe and Lock Company, was first established at Cincinnati, in 1860, under the name of the Diebold & Bahmann Company. In 1872, the works were removed to Canton, Ohio, where they are still located, ranking to-day as one of the largest safe manufacturing in the country. They give employment to nearly one thousand operatives, and have a capacity for turning out about fifty safes every twenty-four hours. The Chicago branch was established in 1862, with its place of business at No. 86 Washington Street, where it remained for some years. At the time of the great fire, the location was at No. 93 Dearborn Street, and here of course they were burned out, sustaining heavy losses. Immediately following that event, however, business was resumed at No. 446 State Street, where they remained until September of the following year, when they removed to the present quarters at No. 57 State Street. In 1875, John W. Norris, vice-president of the company, removed to this city and assumed charge of the house here, and has since conducted its affairs. Under his management, the house has prospered greatly, doing now a business amounting to over \$500,000 per annum, while, during the first year the branch was established in Chicago, the sales did not exceed \$10,000. From this point the trade is supplied in all the Western states and territories except California. Without comment, the fact is apparent that, from a small beginning, the business has grown to vast proportions, thus placing this house among the largest in its line, not only in this city, but anywhere in the country.

JOHN W. NORRIS, vice-president of the company a brief history of which precedes, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Boston, on March 14, 1836. His father, Rev. Thomas F. Norris, a native of Vermont, was a journalist by profession, as well as a prominent minister of the Methodist Church, and for many years edited *The Olive Branch*, a literary weekly paper of Boston, and which was at that time the leading paper of that city; many litterateurs, who have since become prominent, made their debut in its columns. Rev. Mr. Norris was a distinguished member of the Masonic and the I. O. O. F. fraternities. His mother was Sarah F. Norcross, a native of Maine, and a woman possessing many excellent traits of character. The son of whom we write, when quite young, was sent to New York, where he was educated. In 1856, and when only twenty years of age, Mr. Norris came to Chicago, where he took charge of McNally's news and periodical business, located on Dearborn Street near Randolph and adjoining the Young America Hotel, a cut of which, taken from an old city directory of 1856-57, appears in the second volume of this work. Some time after this, Mr. Norris formed a partnership with Amos M. Hyde, under the firm name of Norris & Hyde, in the same line of trade, their place of business being at the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, in a little frame building then owned by Tuthill King. This connection lasted until about 1863, when Mr. Norris retired from the firm and went to New Orleans, where he established himself in business on his own account, until 1871, when he became associated with the company of which he was afterward the vice-president and with which he is still connected. In 1872, he went to Canton, Ohio, and, in 1875, returned to this city to take charge of his company's branch house, which has since been under his exclusive control and management. Since the affairs of the house have been under Mr. Norris's administration, the business has attained dimensions that were unprecedented in the annals of the company, and which is entirely due to his business integrity and foresight, added to the class of goods he supplies from the company's factory. Mrs. Norris is a daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Jones, of Kent County, Md., formerly United States Senator from Maryland. The family consists of himself and wife and two children; one son, W. Glenmore, and one daughter, Nettie Lee Norris.

SAMUEL H. HARRIS began his business career in this city in 1864, by establishing himself as a dealer in new and second-hand machinery at No. 62 Canal Street, being one among the first to

open a house of this description in Chicago. He did a fairly prosperous business from the start, and, in 1867, he further enlarged it by adding Morse's fire and burglar proof safes,—of which he was the manufacturer, and which subsequently became known as the Harris fire and burglar proof safe. In 1873, Mr. Harris moved his factory to Nos. 23-25 Randolph Street, and added to his business the manufacture of vault doors. In February, 1877, he was burned out, losing nearly every dollar he possessed. He at once resumed business at No. 17 North Clark Street, remaining there until 1882, when he moved to his present location. Here he employs, on the average, from twenty-five to thirty men. Among the safes in Chicago made by Mr. Harris, is one for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and many others for jewelry firms. Some years since he fitted up the vaults in the State Bank of Illinois, and has more recently placed thirty-five vault doors in the Portland Block, forty-two in the Grannis Block, forty-eight in the Counselman's Block, sixty-four in the Calumet Building, sixty-four in the new Board of Trade Building, sixty-eight in the Montauk Building and one hundred and twelve in the new Opera House Block. In 1869, he placed one of his safes in the office of the city clerk, who used it to keep, among other records of his office, those of the City Council proceedings. In the great fire of October, 1871, this safe went through that terrible test with its contents wholly uninjured, and the records thus preserved became of almost incalculable value to the city. Not long ago the Grannis Block was almost destroyed by fire, and the vaults proved to be fire-proof, their contents being taken out after the fire in an excellent state of preservation. And so, numerous cases might be cited as showing the character of the work Mr. Harris does; but enough have been mentioned to give the true secret of his success in business. Mr. Harris was born at Portland, Me., on September 8, 1828, and is the son of Samuel Harris and of Susan (Waterman) Lovis. When quite young his parents moved to North Yarmouth, where they lived for some years; in 1842, they removed to New Hampton, and five years later to Springfield, Mass., where the mother died in 1862, aged sixty-four years, and the father in March, 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-one. In 1845, Samuel H. Harris went to Boston and apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a machinist. In 1857, he came West with his family, and stopped for a brief time in Chicago, but not being favorably impressed with the outlook, located in Glencoe, McLeod Co., Minn., where he entered from the government a quarter-section of land. In 1859, he returned to this city, and went to work for N. S. Bouton, who was then conducting the old Union Foundry and machine shops. About this time Mr. Sherman began building what is now known as the second Sherman House, and for this Mr. Bouton had secured the contract for making and putting up the iron work. Mr. Harris, although he had himself never done any of this class of work, soon developed so much skill in it, that the superintendency of the iron-work of the building was intrusted to him, all of which he performed in a most satisfactory way. This work was completed early in 1861; and in April of that year, and almost with the first call issued for volunteers, Mr. Harris enlisted in the "Sturges Rifles," and with his company left at once for the front. He served under McClellan, and was with the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula Campaign, until in November, 1862, when his company was mustered out of the service and he returned home. Two years later, he established himself in the business he still conducts, and in which his success has been as fairly earned as it has been merited. Mr. Harris married, on September 2, 1851, Miss Nancy L. Preble, a daughter of Esaias Preble, and a descendant of Commodore Preble, so well known in American History. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have had three children, all of whom are graduates of the Chicago high school. The oldest, Elijah T., has been for some years in business in Chicago. The second child, Mary Emma, is the wife of Rev. Charles H. Rogers, a Congregational minister at River Falls, Wis.; the youngest child, Catharina, is still at home.

HENRY J. BERRY.—Iron in various forms has long been an important adjunct in the construction of buildings, especially in business blocks and all kinds of public edifices. And, with the progress of modern civilization, its uses for architectural purposes are constantly becoming more varied and extensive. Perhaps the use of iron doors and shutters, both as a means of defense against the depredations of burglars and thieves, and as a protection against fire, is of great antiquity; at any rate their value seems now to be highly appreciated, judging from the number of buildings of various kinds which may now be seen provided with these appendages. The manufacture of this class of work, can, therefore, very properly be classed among the important ones of Chicago's industrial interests, and as such entitled to consideration in these pages. Prominent among those engaged in this line of manufacture is H. J. Berry, who established himself here in 1872, locating first at Nos. 138-40 Lake Street, and occupying the premises mentioned as their first tenant following the great fire of 1871. The first building erected in Chicago after that event, and which was supplied with iron shutters, was the Central Hall building at the corner of Twenty-second Street and Wabash Avenue, and these were fur-

nished by Mr. Berry. This gentleman also introduced to the trade here and elsewhere a patented invention of his own, known as the double-shutter, made of two pieces of sheet iron, bolted together so as to leave a chamber between; this, it has been found, is admirably adapted as a fire-proof shutter, but experience has shown that, from its construction, it does not withstand the action of the elements as well as the old-style single-shutter, and so is not now in general use. In 1878, Mr. Berry moved his place of business to Nos. 208-10 Lake Street, and about four years later to Nos. 89-91 Indiana Street. Here he has erected a commodious brick building, fifty feet front by one hundred in depth, and three stories and a basement in height, and does an extensive trade, not only in this city, but throughout the Western states and territories. He manufactures corrugated and single-plate iron doors and shutters, also iron grating and wrought iron work of every description. Mr. Berry was born at Paterson, N. J., in 1833, the son of John and Catharine (Rome) Berry. After several years spent in working for his board and clothes, and getting what education he could by attending the common schools during the winter months, when about fifteen years of age, he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade, and, on attaining his majority, he, in 1854, decided to try his fortunes in the West. Accordingly he located in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he lived, following the occupation of a contractor and builder, until fall of 1871, when he removed to this city, and, in the following year, established the business in which he is still engaged. Mr. Berry married, in 1855, Miss Mary Caroline Young, daughter of Nicholas Young, of Fond du Lac; they have had five children, four sons and one daughter, the latter deceased. Of the former, John M., the eldest, is now in the iron business in Jersey City, N. J.; Sumner P. is employed with the house of Marshall Field & Co. as their Eastern buyer; Arthur V., and Harry J., the youngest sons, are at home, the former employed with his father in the business here, the latter attending school.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK.

M. BENNER & Co., manufacturers and dealers in structural and ornamental iron work, combination fire-escape and stand-pipe, etc., established their house in 1879, the firm being then composed of M. Benner and J. T. Cowles, and doing business at the corner of Van Buren Street and Pacific Avenue. Two years later a removal was made to the corner of Canal and Harrison streets, and, at the same time, Messrs. Cowles and Benner, owning jointly the patents covering their fire-escape and stand-pipe, dissolved partnership, first dividing their territory and each taking certain allotted States and Territories as his exclusive ground in which to control the sale of their patents. Mr. Benner continued to do business at the location last mentioned, until the summer of 1883, when he purchased the lot at Nos. 260-64 South Jefferson Street, where he immediately began the erection of a substantial brick building, covering his entire lot, and four stories and a basement in height. This was completed and occupied in the spring following. As is well known, the fire-escapes made and sold by Mr. Benner are by far the most practical invention of the kind ever made, and are the result of twenty-five years' study of the best means to provide for escape from burning buildings. As fire marshal of Chicago for several years, Mr. Benner was also given excellent opportunities to mature and perfect his inventions. Over four thousand of them are now in use, and so commonly are they found on the business buildings of this and other cities, that no description need be given here, more than to say the device consists of an iron ladder, ice proof, firmly attached to the walls of a building, so as to at all times afford a safe and speedy means of egress in case of fire. On moving into their present commodious quarters, the firm extended their business to the manufacture of architectural iron work, including railings, all kinds of castings, etc. In the foundry, and the other extensive business transactions of this firm, from sixty to seventy-five men are employed. A few years ago six to ten men could transact all the business of the firm.

Mathias Benner, the senior member of the firm, was born at Lanfeld, Germany, on October 6, 1838, his parents being Anton and Hannah Benner. In 1848, they came to this country and settled near Port Washington, Wis. Removing to Chicago in 1851, young Benner found employment with John R. Mills & Co., stripping tobacco, for which he received the munificent compensation of seventy-five cents per week. He also was employed at a trunk factory, and in several hotels. Except during a few months in St. Louis, he resided continually in Chicago, making it "convenient" to attend every fire of any magnitude, and thus received a practical education in his chosen profession. A few days after having reached the age prescribed in the by-laws, when he could join volunteer Hook and Ladder No. 1, he became a member of that organization. This was October 10, 1856. Four days after he was eighteen years old, he was unanimously elected a member of

that company, and, on April 5, 1859, joined "Enterprise" Engine Company No. 2, of the Paid Fire Department. After a short season of inactivity, he joined Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and subsequently was elected foreman of the "Island Queen" Company No. 4. In April, 1861, he resigned, intending to engage in business pursuits, and was out six months, but the Department could not spare him, and he was called to "captain" the "Long John" for three years. After remaining as a private until April, 1867, he accepted the position of captain of the steamer "Enterprise No. 2," remaining until May 4, 1868. Mr. Benner was then made third assistant fire marshal, and continued thus to act until March, 1872, when he became first assistant. On August 2, 1873, he was given entire charge of the Department, and confirmed as Chief on September 15, and re-appointed on August 16, 1875. He remained in this position until July, 1879, when D. J. Swenie, the present incumbent, succeeded him as acting, and subsequently as actual, fire marshal. While marshal of the department, Mr. Benner inaugurated and developed many reforms, not the least important of which was his establishment of a school of instruction for the assistant engineers, or chiefs of battalions, and the captains and lieutenants of companies, who met every alternate week. He has held many important positions in various firemen's associations, acting, at one time, as president of the Illinois State Firemen's Association. Although Mr. Benner's early education was, unfortunately, neglected (though from no fault of his own), his energy and practical insight make amends for such lack, and there are certainly few men who have taken a wiser advantage of every opportunity offered. In addition to his standing as a fireman, Mr. Benner has acquired a reputation as a mechanic, being formerly a director, and, at one time, vice-president, of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute. Since December, 1879, he has been engaged in the manufacture of fire-escape apparatus, a history of which business has been given. Mr. Benner was married, on April 23, 1861, to Miss Mary, daughter of Timothy Brusnen, of Chicago, his wife dying on July 9, 1880. He has five children,—Minnie H., now the wife of W. D. Kent, a member of the firm of M. Benner & Co.; Cornelia G., Frank A., Edwin G., and Florence M.

THE ELLITHORPE AIR-BRAKE COMPANY, manufacturers of passenger and freight elevators, and of the safety devices herein-after mentioned, was incorporated under the laws of this State, on July 28, 1883, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The first officers of the company were,—Henry Beidler, president, A. C. Ellithorpe, general superintendent, and A. B. Ellithorpe, secretary. The company was first located at No. 95 West Randolph street, but shortly afterward removed to Nos. 54-64 Waldo Place, between Randolph and Washington streets. Here they carry on the manufacture of elevators, of the Ellithorpe air-brake, and of the Ellithorpe air-cushion, both of which appliances are the invention of A. C. Ellithorpe. The first air-cushion placed on an elevator in this city was in July, 1879, on the elevator in the Chamber of Commerce building. On this occasion, Mr. Ellithorpe made a public test of his invention, concerning which, the Chicago Times of July 24, 1879, contained the following: "On yesterday afternoon, the large elevator in the Chamber of Commerce fell from the upper floor to the bottom of the elevator passage. It contained at the time F. T. Ellithorpe, son of the inventor, and C. F. Hathaway, neither of whom was injured or even jarred. One of them held a glass of water, none of which was spilled. On the floor of the cab was a basket of eggs and glassware, but not an egg or a tumbler was broken. The occasion of the fall was the testing of a device, of Colonel A. C. Ellithorpe of this city, for preventing elevator accidents. At the second test the elevator was loaded with five thousand pounds of pig iron, the elevator itself weighing four thousand pounds, which was hoisted to the upper floor and again allowed to drop—the eggs lying loose upon the floor among the pigs of iron and glassware, were unbroken. It seems as if the deadly elevator had been robbed of its terrors."

Of a similar test given at the Exposition Building, the Chicago Tribune made the following editorial comment:

"The Ellithorpe Patent Safety Air-Cushion was tried at the Exposition yesterday afternoon in the presence of about twenty thousand people, who shuddered when the elevator fell from the top of the shaft, but cheered when the six occupants walked out safe and not at all shaken up by their tumble of one hundred and nine feet. The existence of this important invention, one which will doubtless be the means of saving thousands of lives, has been mentioned in the newspapers, but only a few people have seen it in operation until yesterday, and become thereby capable of judging of its merits. The announcement that the elevator would fall 'with living freight' attracted an immense crowd, the whole north end of the building and the galleries being crowded, nearly everything else being abandoned for the time being. The only change noticeable was an inclosure at the bottom of the shaft, extending up several feet. Along towards four o'clock the elevator was run up to the top of the shaft. In it were A. C. Ellithorpe, F. T. Ellithorpe, C. F. Hathaway, Fred. T. Adams, C. C. Coffin and John T.

Brothers, their weight and that of the elevator being about two thousand eight hundred pounds. After some little delay the temporary rope attachment was cut, and down came the elevator with a rush, but in an instant the entrance door was opened, and the five passengers came out smiling. As soon as they were seen the crowd began cheering, and rushed forward to feel of the men and see if they were not rubber automata. The test was satisfactory in every respect, demonstrating what was already known, however, that accidents from falling elevators can become an impossibility."

The principle upon which these brakes act is compressed air, which prevents the cab from falling more than a few feet, stopping it gradually without the slightest concussion. The effect produced is precisely the same as applying the Westinghouse brake to a train of cars while under a high rate of speed. The stopping is positive, but gradual. The air-cushion is of a different character, and is intended only to catch a falling cab at the bottom of the shaft in safety. It need hardly be stated that since the organization of the Ellithorpe Air-Brake Company it has done a steadily increasing business, and that to-day few elevators are put into large buildings anywhere, on which these safety devices are not placed. Among the buildings in this city, in which they are now in use, may be mentioned the Revere House, the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Sherman House, the Leland Hotel, the Grannis Block, the new office building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and many others. The present officers of the company are Henry Beidler, president; H. A. Beidler, vice-president; A. C. Ellithorpe, general manager; and A. B. Ellithorpe, secretary.

HENRY BEIDLER, president of the Ellithorpe Air-Brake Company, and who is also a prominent capitalist of this city, was born in Bucks County, Penn., on November 27, 1812, the son of Jacob and Susanna (Krout) Beidler. He was given but the rudiments of an English education, and, in 1843, came to the West to start in life on his own account. He located that year in Springfield, Ill., where he engaged in the produce and lumber trade for ten years. He came to Chicago in 1854, and established himself here with his brother, Jacob Beidler, in the same line, and until two years ago, was prominently identified with the large lumber dealers of this city. Between 1850-60, the Beidlers had their lumber yards located at the corner of Canal and Madison streets; but, by degrees, they were compelled to move further and further south, until at last they reached the present lumber district. In 1883, becoming interested in Colonel Ellithorpe's inventions, Mr. Beidler furnished a large share of the capital to establish the company of which he has been, since its organization, the executive head. Mr. Beidler married, in 1860, Miss Sarah Sammonds, daughter of Thomas Sammonds, of Geddes, N. Y. They have one child, Herbert A., who is the vice-president of the Ellithorpe Air-Brake Company.

ALBERT C. ELLITHORPE was born at St. Albans, Vt., on July 9, 1824, the son of John W. and Eliza (Chapman) Ellithorpe. Up to the age of thirteen, he attended the district school; in later years, he added an excellent collegiate course. In the spring of 1839, he came to Chicago, working his passage on the propeller "Globe" from Buffalo to this city, and landing here with \$9 more money than he possessed when he left home. His employment after his arrival was as a carpenter, joiner and general worker in wood. Two of his earliest winters in Illinois were spent in Big Woods, ten miles from Chicago, in felling trees, chopping wood and hauling it to market. Another winter he taught a district school in Kane County. In the spring of 1843, he returned to Chicago and began working in a wagon shop, and took a course of private study under the direction of Rev. William E. Manley. Within his first year in the shop, he mastered the business, and succeeded to it as sole proprietor. He continued to carry it on alone for more than a year, when he sold it at a profit of four hundred dollars, a sum which he had long wanted to enable him to complete his education. When about to enter college, the school committee of Chicago engaged him to take charge of one of the three public schools then in the city—the one in the Chapman Building, at the corner of Randolph and Wells streets. This position he accepted and filled with marked ability during the summer term. At the end of that time, he entered Knox College, at Galesburg, Ill., where he remained two years, a diligent and painstaking student, always standing foremost in his classes. Returning to Chicago in 1847, in 1848 he started a carriage and wagon manufactory, which he successfully carried on for about two years. He then sold out his business and made the overland trip to California, where he spent over a year in the diggings, finally returning home by the way of Mexico. Soon after, he formed a partnership with two other gentlemen, under the name of Ellithorpe, Cline & Bradley, and began the manufacture of carriages and wagons. He was elected as an alderman from the old Sixth Ward, serving creditably as a member of the City Council, during the administration of Mayors Boone, Dyer and Wentworth. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he entered the service of his country, and joined the Army of the Frontier. He proceeded to Washington, and, submitting to the War Department a plan for the organization of the loyal refugee Indians of South Kansas into

regiments, was commissioned as a first lieutenant and mustering officer for that purpose. He promptly performed his mission, and, in less than one week's time, recruited and mustered in a full regiment of Creek, Cherokee and Seminole Indians, who afterward did effective service in the Union cause. At the head of this regiment, which was known as the First Indian Regiment, Colonel Ellithorpe, although having only a lieutenant's commission, entered active service in General Blunt's Army of the Frontier. Among the battles in which Colonel Ellithorpe, with his regiment, was engaged, were Grand Saline, Old Fort Wayne, Bayou Sierra, Prairie Grove, Willow Springs, Van Buren and Kane Hill. For gallant and meritorious conduct, at the first mentioned fight, Lieutenant Ellithorpe was promoted to the rank of major, and, at the battle of Prairie Grove, Major Ellithorpe was wounded, and was again promoted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry on the field. At the close of the War, Colonel Ellithorpe, at the urgent request of the republican leaders of Kansas, assumed the editorship of the Leavenworth Conservative, which paper strongly advocated the election of General James H. Lane to the United States senate from the State of Kansas. After the close of this campaign, he returned to Chicago, which has since been his home and where he later brought into existence the inventions already mentioned, which are destined to live, a memorial of the value of his genius and skill, for generations to come. Colonel Ellithorpe married, in June, 1848, Miss Maria L. Sammons, daughter of Frederick Sammons, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have had four children.

THE J. W. REEDY ELEVATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY was chartered under the laws of Illinois, in 1885, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The business which this company succeeded to was first started in 1867, near the corner of Michigan and Clark streets, and afterward moved to its present location. It was owned and operated by J. W. Reedy for manufacturing hand and steam elevators for hoisting purposes, under his patents. Business increased to such an extent that he was forced to seek more commodious quarters, and, just prior to the fire of 1871, he built a large brick building on the ground occupied at present, Nos. 83-91 Illinois Street, which was swept away in that conflagration. He at once re-built, and orders were so pressing for his elevators that he commenced manufacturing in the open lot, not waiting for the completion of the building. The record of his business career is,—Burned out October 9, 1871; re-built November 15, 1871; burned out October 14, 1877; re-built December 1, 1877. The new building of Chicago after the great fire made greater pretensions toward improved elevators, and as the demand appeared, Mr. Reedy was prepared for it. He added hydraulic elevators to his manufacturing, and his reputation for improved machinery has long since been established, he having attached to his elevator all improvements for safety, and has kept pace with the times. The main object, in changing from a private to a chartered corporation, was to perpetuate the manufacturing, for it is the ambition of Mr. Reedy to have the factory maintain the first-class position it has already taken in the industries of this city. In 1877, he started a branch manufactory in New York City, which is being actively operated at the present time.

James W. Reedy was born at Munster, Ireland, in 1845, and came to Chicago, in 1853, with his father, William Reedy. He settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced attending the public schools, and continued his studies till the age of fifteen, when he began to learn the printer's trade. He became a good compositor, but on account of failure of his eyesight he was forced to abandon the business. He then became interested, with an elder brother, in the machinery business, and remained in that line for about four years. In 1868, he came to Chicago, and commenced manufacturing hand and steam elevators, in which business he has continued up to the present time. When he first opened business here, elevators were comparatively unknown, and their introduction for years was very gradual, but as Chicago improved, it was, of itself, a good market, and he was in a position to meet the demand. He has succeeded in building up a successful enterprise, and takes commendable pride in adding one to the many of this city's valuable industries. He was married in Chicago in 1884, to Miss Adelia Kelley, whose home was formerly in Newfoundland.

C. H. MITCHELL, manufacturer of improved safety, center-lift elevators, both freight and passenger, has been identified with this now important industry in Chicago since 1875, in which year he established himself here in a small way on Market Street. Remaining at that location a short time, he then removed to No. 39 Wells Street, and, in 1882, changed to 105 Michigan Street. He has built up a trade extending into nearly every State in the Union, there not being a city or town in the country where his goods are not known and used, even having placed one in a log store in one of the Territories. It is well known that, owing to the rapid growth of our principal cities, and of the consequent increase in the value of real-estate, many buildings are now erected of such height that, without elevators, they would be perfectly useless. Hence they have become one of the most important adjuncts, in this respect, of the progress

of the times. When Mr. Mitchell started in this industry, he made it an aim to manufacture a thoroughly reliable machine. Without further comment, it is only necessary to say that the success he has achieved is as fairly deserved as it has been fairly earned. Mr. Mitchell was born at Portland, Me., in 1837. His father was Nathaniel I. Mitchell, a prominent dry goods merchant of Portland, and in his day the oldest tradesman in that city. His mother was Hester A. Hooper, also descended from one of the oldest New England families. C. H. was given an academic education, but before completing a full course he decided upon entering a business career, and accordingly went to Boston, where he engaged as a clerk in a leading dry goods house of that city. Three years later, he returned to Portland and engaged in the same business on his own account, continuing there until 1868, when he came West, locating finally as a merchant in Minneapolis. He remained in that city until 1871, and then came to Chicago, where he has since resided, and three years later established his present business. Mr. Mitchell married, in 1858, Miss Mary F. Hamblin, daughter of Edward Hamblin, of Portland, Me. They have four children.—Charles Edward, Annie Hamblin, Marion Haskell and Ernest Ingersol.

THE EXHAUST VENTILATOR COMPANY, which is extending its operations all over the world, has its origin in the purchase, in 1882, by L. G. Fisher, Jr., of an air-fan, the patent of James M. Blackman, of Chicago. The invention consists of a peculiar form of blade, by which, no matter how rapidly the wheel revolves, the air is kept in progressive motion, fresh currents constantly taking the place of vitiated atmosphere. It is patented all over the world, and, although the system of ventilation adopted by the company usually depends on the exhaust or vacuum method, in particular cases this is combined with the opposite, or plenum (filling), method, by which the pure air is drawn into the building, or room, to drive out the impure. A mere reversal of the Blackman wheel changes the method of ventilation. The manufactory of the company is located at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Polk Street, its spacious and airy office, a partial illustration of the perfection of its enterprise, being at No. 116 Dearborn Street. It is impossible here to go into details as to the working of the system in various large structures of Chicago. It may be stated, however, that the new Chicago Board of Trade, the Opera House, the Columbia Theater, Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum, the Merchants Savings, the Loan and Trust Company and the Commercial National banks have been ventilated by this company, as well as hundreds of other buildings throughout the city, and thousands throughout the country. Cathedrals, hotels, mines, manufactories, newspaper offices, all have been accommodated. Steam, heat, dust, smoke, odors, and foul air are removed by the process which seems to be taking the advocates of sanitary reform by storm. The company is also rapidly extending its business, over one thousand fans having been sold in London alone. Mr. Fisher was born at Beloit, Wis., in 1844. After being educated at the college in that city, he crossed the plains, in 1860, and spent one year in the mountains. He then went to New York City to engage in the hardware business, and afterward entered the service in the 84th New York Volunteer Infantry, continuing with that command and in the Navy throughout the War. He then came to Chicago and became connected with the Rock River Paper Company. Thus he remained employed until 1871, when he bought an interest in the bag manufactory of Messrs. Wheeler & Hinman. He is at present secretary of the Union Bag and Paper Company and president of the Exhaust Ventilator Company. There are four companies under his virtual control. The one organized in this city and stocked for \$100,000 he owns entirely; about one-half of the capital stock of the New York company, \$300,000; nearly all of the Philadelphia Company's capital stock of \$100,000; and a large part of the stock of the London company, which has a capital of \$575,000.

BRASS AND COPPER FOUNDERS.

OWEN OWENS is the oldest brass founder in Chicago. Mr. Owens relates that when he came here in 1848, he found no members of his craft in Chicago, save a German named Rinker, who was a bell-maker, but who had no shop, for the reason that in those days the jobs to be done in brass work of any kind, much less the demand for bells, were so few that a man's existence, to be derived from this source, would have been exceedingly problematical. Mr. Owens and Michael Nugent came here together from Liverpool, and began business together in the manufacture of hand fire engines, the first and only institution of the kind in Chicago. They also conducted a general jobbing business in all kinds of brass work, as a brass foundry and machine shop were necessary adjuncts in the manufacture of their engines. They built four of the hand engines that were used so long by the old volunteer fire force. They continued this business some five years, when their shops, then located on the corner of Washington and Market streets, were destroyed by fire, leaving both the proprie-

tors practically penniless. The partnership was therefore dissolved, and Mr. Owens removed to Kane County, near Elgin, where he settled on a farm. In 1857, he returned to Chicago and formed a partnership with T. C. Smith, and they bought of Mrs. Nugent, widow of Michael Nugent, a brass-foundry on Washington Street, near Market—in fact, on the lot adjoining that upon which Mr. Owens's store now stands. The style of the firm was T. C. Smith & Co., and so continued until 1865, when Mr. Smith died and Mr. Owens succeeded to the business, which he has since conducted. Shortly afterward he purchased his present premises. On the front of the lot a substantial brick building stood, and Mr. Owens soon erected on the rear a workshop and foundry. These were destroyed in the great fire, together with his stock, causing a loss of over \$60,000. Mr. Owens at once re-built his workshops and foundry on the rear portion of his lot, which he occupied until a year or so later, when his present buildings were erected. The former was the first business structure roofed and completed after the fire. Mr. Owens himself hauled the water from the river that was used in making the mortar for the building. Since the fire he has done a more prosperous business than ever before. Mr. Owens is a native of Wales, born in 1817, the son of Robert and Margaret (Davis) Owens. He was given but a rudimentary education, and at the age of twelve was apprenticed to learn the trade of a brass-founder, in Liverpool. His father dying, he came with his mother and family to this country in 1848, locating at once in this city. Before he started for America, he had purchased a farm in Tennessee, for which he was to pay fifty cents an acre; and his first payment of twenty per cent. of this price, he had paid into the hands of the American Consul at Liverpool. On his arrival at New York, he was somewhat surprised to learn that it would cost him what the land was worth to get to it, so he gave up his Tennessee farm and concluded to try his fortunes in Chicago. Mr. Owens married, in 1842, Miss Ann Grant, and has four children,—Margaret, Robert, Maria, now the wife of A. Robbins, of this city, and Joseph.

THE L. WOLFF MANUFACTURING COMPANY was established on June 17, 1855, by Ludwig Wolff and Terence McGuire, under the firm name of McGuire & Wolff. Their first place of business was in the Tremont House alley and in the rear of No. 75 Lake Street. Mr. Wolff was a coppersmith by trade, and his partner a plumber. They employed no hands but an apprentice boy, and for the first year had even then some idle time at their disposal. Their first job in the coppersmith line was to build a small still for Heilman & Wunsche, druggists, at the northwest corner of Lake and Canal streets. Mr. Wolff employed his spare time in building a working model of an alcohol still of an improved kind. This he placed on exhibition at the United States Fair held here in 1856, where it attracted considerable attention and won a diploma; which proved a great benefit to Mr. Wolff, and from that time his business largely increased and he was soon doing work, not only for customers in Chicago, but all over the West. In March, 1865, he moved to the premises forming a part of his present works, where he erected a three-story brick building thoroughly equipped throughout. In 1868, he purchased his partner's interest, and since has been sole proprietor. At the time of the great fire, although escaping directly its ravages, his losses from outstanding accounts amounted to something like \$30,000. Immediately following that event, there was almost a water famine in the city. Mr. Wolff had two large copper tanks on the sidewalks in front of his works, and also inside of his premises two huge cisterns, which he had built in order to have water with which to run his engines in case of any emergency. These, at the time mentioned, were filled with excellent water, which he put into the tanks on the sidewalks, for the benefit of the public generally, until the city water works were again in operation. In 1879, Mr. Wolff purchased the ground immediately adjoining him on the east, and, in 1881, erected a commodious five-story brick building, which now forms a part of his works. In 1882, he erected his present spacious and handsome five-story office and salesroom building. The L. Wolff Manufacturing Company now has one of the largest copper and brass-working establishments in the West. The Company employs some three hundred hands and manufactures all kinds of copper and brass work, including supplies and apparatus for brewers, distillers, candy-makers, and plumbers; also steam-fitters' and gas-fitters' materials, their specialty being plumbers' supplies.

Ludwig Wolff was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on March 11, 1836, the son of John and Christina (Seivert) Wolff. He was given a good education, attending school until his fourteenth year, when he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a coppersmith, serving four years; during which time, too, he attended night schools, and further perfected himself in his studies. In 1854, his parents came to this country and located in the West. Shortly after their arrival, the father, mother and three sons died, leaving five children living, of whom Ludwig was the oldest. He at once obtained work from the old firm of Thomas George & Co.,

coppersmiths, plumbers and gas-fitters. He next went to work for the firm of Nugent & Owens. During the winter of 1854-55, the times were very dull and it was difficult to obtain work. Not being willing to remain idle, Mr. Wolff went into Macoupin County, Ill., where he obtained employment from a farmer, at two dollars a month and his board. He gladly accepted it, and worked three months. In the spring of 1855, he returned to Chicago, where a little later he founded the business he has since conducted. Mr. Wolff married, in 1856, Miss Elizabeth Geiles, daughter of John Geiles, of Du Page County. This lady died in 1876, leaving seven children, —Maria, wife of William Bunge, of this city; John F. and Christian J., associated with their father in business; Christina, Anna, Louisa and Ludwig, Jr. Mr. Wolff was married a second time, to Miss Sophia Hoelscher, of Elmhurst, Ill.; they have one son, Frederick.

THE L. S. BALDWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized on January 20, 1885, under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$15,000. The officers are L. S. Baldwin, president, and John S. Way, secretary and treasurer. The business consists in the manufacture and sale of a variety of bronze and brass goods; of electrical and mechanical house and elevator bells and burglar alarms; of speaking tubes, electric annunciators, and of iron and plated window sash, office rails and bank wickets. The originator of this business was D. A. Foote, one of Chicago's early settlers, who founded it about 1849, and, after carrying on the business successfully for nearly twenty years, retired in 1868, selling out to L. S. Baldwin, the present head of the concern. The business was at this time conducted at No. 108 Randolph, but was shortly afterward removed to No. 6 Washington Street. Soon after the purchase from Mr. Foote, Mr. Baldwin associated with him Fred P. Taylor. This gentleman remained with him until they were burned out in the fire of 1871, when Mr. Taylor withdrew from the firm. Mr. Baldwin at once resumed business alone, in a temporary building on Wabash Avenue, near Harrison Street. A more suitable place now being in readiness, in the fall of 1872, he removed to No. 6 Calhoun Place. While here, Mr. Baldwin took into partnership with him two Southern gentlemen, Messrs. McKnight and Richardson, and so continued until in the following year, when Mr. Baldwin sold out to them, and they went on with the business under the name of McKnight & Richardson. Two years afterward this firm failed, and Mr. Baldwin stepped forward and bought whatever stock, goods and tools they had for sale, and with his energy and knowledge of the business soon re-established matters on a sound footing.

Lewis Sherman Baldwin, the president of the company, was born at Brookfield, Conn., on April 9, 1818. He is the son of a sturdy New England farmer and was raised on a farm. He made the best use he could of the limited school facilities available, attending only during winter, for in summer he was needed on the farm. At the age of fifteen, it was determined he should learn a trade. So he went to Bridgeport, in Connecticut, where he was regularly bound out as an apprentice to the firm of Lewis, Wheeler & Kippen, to learn the trade of brass-founder and finisher and gold and silver plater. In those days the apprentice system still bore the stamp of its English origin and was very strict. Mr. Baldwin relates that he remembers particularly one clause of his indentures, a document he has preserved, in which it was sternly forbidden him to "go a courtin'" or to "visit saloons." On reaching the age of twenty-one, he took what was then considered a trip to the West, going to Rochester, N. Y., and travelling a greater part of the way on a packet on the Erie Canal. Arriving in that city he engaged for a year in the carriage-making establishment of Kerr, Cunningham & Co. He then went to the little town of LeRoy in the same county (Genesee, N. Y.) where he bought out a silver plating establishment. For twenty years Mr. Baldwin carried on this business in LeRoy. But on the outbreak of the Civil War he gave this up for the time being, and engaged in sutlering with the Army, being chiefly at Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va., where he remained until the close of the War. Returning to LeRoy, he engaged for a year in the produce business. He then removed to Niles, Mich., where, until 1868, he kept a hotel. In that year he came to Chicago, and, recalling his knowledge of and experience in his trade, he bought out the brass-founding and electro-plating establishment of one of Chicago's early settlers, D. A. Foote. This business, through various changes of partners, he has carried on in some form nearly ever since. In January, 1885, the present company was organized, with Mr. Baldwin at its head as president. He was married on October 13, 1841, to Miss Caroline Webb, of LeRoy, N. Y. They have one son, Lewis J. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Grace Methodist Church, and of William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.

Charles Tripp, superintendent of The L. S. Baldwin Manufacturing Company, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1850. At the age of five years he removed with his parents to Somonauk, DeKalb Co., Ill. His opportunities for schooling were extremely meager, while necessity compelled him at a tender age to earn his

own living. So, at the age of twelve years he came to Chicago and joined the army of little news-boys and boot-blacks. After about three years of this work, he entered as an apprentice with D. A. Foote, to learn the trade of brass-founding, bell-hanging and electro-plating. This business house, founded by Mr. Foote, has been in continuous existence, either under his direction or that of L. S. Baldwin and his associates, ever since, and Mr. Tripp has been continuously identified with it as apprentice, journeyman and partner, and now as the superintendent of the present stock company, having worked his way up the ladder through persistent industry during twenty years. Mr. Tripp was a member of Imperial Lodge, No. 37, K. of P., and of Somonauk Lodge, No. 4, Improved Order of Red Men, both Chicago lodges.

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL-BEARING WORKS were established in 1875, by A. V. Pitts, the business being then conducted under the name of A. V. Pitts & Co. at Nos. 22-24 South Jefferson Street. The works remained there until 1879, when they were removed to Nos. 7-9 on the same thoroughfare. In 1883, Mr. Pitts, who is a son of H. A. Pitts, the well-known manufacturer of threshing machines and also an early settler of Chicago, relinquished his interest in the business, to give his entire time and attention to the extensive manufacturing interests founded by his father, which at his death had fallen to his sons to continue. At that time Frank R. Cargill, who had been in the employ of A. V. Pitts for seven years, became, with others, the proprietors of the works, and shortly afterward the name was changed to its present form, that of the Chicago Journal-Bearing Works, Frank R. Cargill & Co., proprietors. As now conducted, these works are devoted to the manufacture of Babbitt metals, brass and bronze castings of all kinds, and of railroad journal-bearings. In the latter line, a specialty is made of manufacturing what is known as Cargill's Patent Hercules Bearing, a device which is meeting with much favor from railroad men wherever it has been introduced. This bearing is the invention of Mr. Cargill, having been patented by him in 1883. In the manufacture of brass castings of all kinds, these works have unusual facilities, being now so well arranged and equipped in every particular, that they have the largest capacity, not only of any brass foundry in Chicago, but also of any in the West. To Mr. Cargill, who has been connected with these works since their founding, and who, during much of the time since, has had their management and control, is largely due the success which has attended the enterprise from the first.

FRANK R. CARGILL was born at Detroit, Mich., in 1856, the son of Oscar F. and Harriet N. Cargill. In 1861, his parents removed to this city, which has since been his home. In 1875, he entered the employ of A. V. Pitts, as office boy, remaining with the firm until 1881. He was successively promoted from one position of trust to another, and was finally given charge of the business of which he is now one of the proprietors. In addition to the invention of which we have already spoken, Mr. Cargill, in company with W. V. Kent, has lately brought into use another, as novel as it is original. This is a metallic tiling, designed for floors in public or private edifices, and to take the place of marble or other tiling heretofore used for this purpose. It is called the Electric Silver Floor, and is made of a composition of metals greatly resembling silver in its appearance. It is capable of taking the most brilliant polish, and will not, under any circumstance, corrode or rust from dampness or exposure to the weather. This invention has already been brought to the notice of many prominent builders, architects and owners of public buildings, who have expressed their unqualified opinion as to its very practical character and of their belief in its ultimate success.

GOETZ & BRADA.—The business now conducted by this firm was established, in 1878, by Fritz Goetz, H. Busche and A. Blume, under the firm name and style of Goetz, Busche & Co., the place of business then being at No. 65 Dearborn Avenue. In 1881, a removal was made to Nos. 18-20 Michigan Street, where they at once erected their present commodious works. In 1883, Messrs. Busche and Blume retired from the firm, Charles Brada succeeding to their interest in the business, which has since been conducted under the present name. This firm manufacture all kinds of copper and sheet iron work, making a specialty, however, of brewers' materials and supplies of every description.

Fritz Goetz was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1850, the son of John Goetz, a carpenter and builder by occupation. Mr. Goetz, Sr., settled in Milwaukee as early as 1847, but a few years ago removed to this city, where he still resides. Fritz came to Chicago in 1869, and soon after engaged in the produce commission trade on South Water Street, as a partner in the firm of O. P. Emerson & Co. He then associated himself with C. Kattendit, in his present line of business, and, in 1878, started a shop with the gentlemen already mentioned, on his own account. Mr. Goetz married, in 1876, Miss Emma Brucklacher, daughter of Jacob Brucklacher, a well-known citizen of Chicago, and one of its early German settlers. They have four children, —Fritz, Jr., Arthur, Ida and Walter.

Charles Brada is a native of Bohemia. He came to Chicago

in 1872, and worked as foreman for C. Kattendidt, coppersmith, until 1881, when he became associated in his present business with Mr. Goetz.

GEORGE P. HARRIS & BROTHER.—These works were established at Nos. 105-107 Fulton Street, in 1884, by George P. and Arthur Harris, and have already taken rank among our important industrial institutions. In addition to doing all sorts of jobbing work in copper, tin and sheet iron, they also are manufacturers of the latest improved alcohol and spirit apparatus, high-wines distillery, vinegar and brewery work; also heavy bronze and brass castings of all kinds. They employ about twenty men, and have had the satisfaction of seeing their business steadily increase, from the first day their works were put into operation, to the present time.

George P. Harris was born at Maidstone, County of Kent, England, on March 9, 1838. He is the son of John P. and Sarah (Stone) Harris, who came to this country in 1853, and in that year located in this city, where the family have since lived. In 1854, George began to learn the trade of a coppersmith with Fullegar & Smeeth, who were among the early manufacturers in this line in Chicago, and he remained with Fullegar & Smeeth and Edward Smeeth for thirty years. During the greater part of this long time of faithful service, Mr. Harris was the superintendent of Mr. Smeeth's works, and, after that gentleman's death, in January, 1882, he assumed entire charge of his affairs, conducting his business until 1884. He then, with his brother, founded the enterprise in which they are still engaged. Mr. Harris married, in 1860, Miss Abbie Dillon of this city. They have four children,—Arthur, J. P., Georgean, Edna Maud and Lila May.

E. T. HARRIS & CO.—This business was first established in 1876, by E. T. Harris and Moses Brunell, at Nos. 23-25 Randolph Street. Six months after the firm was established, Mr. Brunell withdrew, leaving Mr. Harris to continue the business alone, which he did for nearly a year. Then W. H. Preble became a partner, at which time the firm assumed its present style, E. T. Harris & Co. About twelve months later they were burned-out, losing all, but almost immediately resumed business at No. 17 North Clark Street, where the business was conducted until 1881, when it was removed to No. 107 West Monroe Street. It should have been stated, however, that in 1878, and previous to the fire above mentioned, Mr. Preble retired from the business and has since had no connection with it. There have also been many changes in the character of the business since its establishment in 1876, as well as a remarkable growth in its development. When started, the works were confined to the manufacture of nickel stove-trimmings and ornaments. In 1879, they began to do a general jobbing trade, and also to make grates, fenders and fire-place work, and, in 1881, saddlery hardware was added. In the fall of 1882, a brass-foundry was put in, since which time prominent among their specialties has been the manufacture of artistic metal work in bronze, brass and iron. In March, 1883, a stock company was formed, of which the officers are as follows: E. T. Harris, president; F. L. Brooks, secretary; E. T. Harris, treasurer, and C. E. Smith, superintendent. As illustrating the growth of the business, it may be stated that, in 1876, but one man and a boy were employed; now, an average of one hundred hands are required, while the yearly transactions range from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

E. T. Harris was born at Springfield, Mass., in 1852, the son of S. H. Harris, the well-known safe and vault door manufacturer. His parents came West in 1857, locating first in Minnesota, but returning two years later to this city, where they have since lived. E. T. was therefore largely reared and educated in this city. When only twenty-four years of age, he founded the business in which he is still engaged, and in which he has made such an emphatic and well-deserved success.

W. W. WILCOX, manufacturer of railway and hotel baggage checks, badges, steel stamps, stencils, stencil dies, plates, and who is also a general engraver, came to Chicago in 1872, and established himself in business, in a small way, at No. 148 West Van Buren Street. He remained at that location nearly three years, removing then to No. 88 Lake Street, and in 1881, to No. 131 on the same thoroughfare. As has already been stated, Mr. Wilcox started in a modest way, but each year saw his business increase, until from his factory he supplied all of the leading western railroads and hotels, express companies, etc., with baggage checks and various other articles in this line made by him. At the present time his business extends all over the Western States and Territories. Mr. Wilcox was born at the town of Surrey, N. H., on January 22, 1839. His father, Hollis Wilcox, was a farmer, to which calling W. W. was reared. In 1859, however, he left the farm, and went to Boston, where he took service with John Robbins, a leading manufacturer of that city, and with whom he remained for fourteen years. In 1872, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home and where he founded the present business. Mr. Wilcox married, in 1873, Miss May C. Monroe; they have two children,—Alice L. and Hollis B.

VARIOUS MANUFACTURES.

THE NORTHWESTERN HORSE-NAIL COMPANY was established in 1862, by J. D. and A. W. Kingsland, in a small shop at the corner of Canal and Monroe streets. They had only ten machines and made about one ton of nails a day. In June, 1862, J. D. Kingsland sold his interest in the business, and returned to the East, where he has since lived. At the same time a stock company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, and under the present name of the Northwestern Horse-Nail Company. The first officers were,—J. Russell Jones, president; A. W. Kingsland, secretary; and G. L. Smalley, superintendent. In the summer of 1869, more commodious quarters being needed, a removal was made to the corner of Van Buren and Clinton streets. In 1882, finding their works inadequate to the growing demands of their trade, the company purchased five acres of ground at Brighton Park, at the junction of the P., C. & St. L. and the C. & A. railroads, and there erected shops and thoroughly equipped them with the latest and best machinery. They now run seventy-five forging machines and fifty finishing machines, and turn out six tons of finished nails daily, or about two thousand tons per annum. The nails as now made are finished; formerly, the company made what was known as a rough nail, leaving the finishing touches to be put on by the blacksmith. Of the nails made by this company it takes on the average ninety to weigh a pound; these figures would give about two hundred and sixteen million nails as a year's output. It is also estimated that one pound of nails will shoe three horses; based on this estimate, this company turn out enough nails in a year to shoe over one million horses. The present officers of the company are,—J. Russell Jones, president; A. W. Kingsland, general manager, and J. Eugene Smith, secretary.

A. W. KINGSLAND was born in Clinton County, N. Y., in 1833. There he was reared and educated, but at nineteen years of age entered on a business career, assisting his father, who was then operating extensive rolling-mills and also manufacturing nails. In 1860, father and son came West, and, locating in Chicago, subsequently started the horse-nail works of which a history has been given. Mr. Kingsland married Miss Helen H. Cutting, daughter of William H. Cutting, of West Port, N. Y. They have four children,—Jacob D., Helen M., Carro G. and Lucy H.

THE THORN WIRE HEDGE COMPANY OF CHICAGO was organized in 1873, and chartered under the laws of Illinois. A. K. Stiles was elected its first president, and J. W. Calkins secretary. The organization remained unchanged until 1884, when, at the annual meeting, the Company elected J. W. Calkins as president, and W. A. Stiles as secretary and treasurer. This company was the first to introduce the barb-wire fence, and for nearly three years after the first attempt was made to place it on the market, it was furiously fought by those who have since become its greatest patrons. They owned the original patent, first obtained by Kelley, and other manufacturers of barbed wire have continued to pay them royalty. The aggregate amount of wire manufactured by this company, during 1884, was about twenty-six thousand miles, and the aggregate weight of the product manufactured in the United States was about one hundred and twenty thousand tons. The factory is located at Nos. 15-21 South Clinton Street, and covers about fifteen thousand square feet of surface.

J. W. CALKINS was born at Sharon, N. Y., in 1837, and when about eight years of age came West with his parents. At eleven he left home and commenced clerking in a dry goods establishment, where he remained until he was fifteen, when he came to Chicago and was employed for two years as salesman. He left Chicago at this time and went to Valparaiso, Ind., where he and his brother, W. T. Calkins, commenced business for themselves on a joint capital of fifty-two dollars and fifty cents, in cash, and sufficient amount of energy to make it a success. He was continuously in mercantile business there for sixteen years, when he came to Chicago and engaged in the lumber business in 1871, and, in 1873, became interested in the manufacture of barbed-wire, being elected the first secretary of the Thorn Wire Hedge Company of Chicago, and is at present the president of the company. He purchased, a few years ago, the old Robert Collyer residence at 500 La Salle Avenue, and there he now resides. He was married at Valparaiso, Ind., in 1863, to Miss Emma F. Smith, and has four children,—Vernon, Frederick, Gary and Russell.

THE CHICAGO CHAIN WORKS were established here in 1873, by S. G. Taylor, the present proprietor. Their location has from the first been at Nos. 98-100 Indiana Street. About thirty men are employed, and all kinds of chains are manufactured. A specialty is made, however, of the manufacture of Best's crane and dredge chains, also of all sizes of block and sprocket-wheel chains. Their trade in these, as well as in all other goods turned out, is rapidly increasing, their reputation being unexcelled by that of the goods of any other house in this line of manufacture.

S. G. TAYLOR was born at Philipsburg, Canada, in 1829. His

father was James Taylor, a prominent citizen of his day. His mother was Mary (Townsend) Taylor, and descended from an old and distinguished New England family, her father, Michael Townsend, having been the first Secretary of the State of Vermont, a position he creditably filled for eight years. Mr. Taylor's paternal grandfather, Alexander Taylor, was an early colonial settler in what is now the State of New York. When the American colonies began the War of the Revolution, he was of the party known as U. E. Loyalists, who favored a united government. About this time he removed to Canada with his family, and there S. G. was reared and educated, but at an early age started out to make his own way in the world. In 1852, he came to Chicago, which city has since been his home. On coming here he engaged as a bookkeeper for Stiles Burton, an old and well-known merchant, but now long since deceased. He was next connected with the old firm of Hale, Ayer & Co., for twelve years, when he severed his relations there to found his present business. Mr. Taylor married, in 1866, Miss Marion Winthrop, daughter of Rev. Edward Winthrop, of New York City, who was a direct descendant of John Winthrop, of Colonial fame, as the first Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have had six children. Two sons only are now living,—Samuel Gale, attending Racine College, and Francis Winthrop, still at home. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman kind and genial in his disposition, hospitable in his manners, and stands high both in the social and business walks of life. He has resided in Chicago during the period of its greatest industrial and commercial growth, and by his industry and thrift, his skill and sagacity as a business man, has founded and built up an enterprise that already ranks as an important factor among Chicago's many industrial interests.

C. WEATHERSON, superintendent of the Chicago Forge and Bolt Company, is a native of England, born in 1846. In 1857, his parents came to this country and located in Michigan, where they still reside. His father, Charles Weatherston, was also an iron-worker, and conducted a mill and shop at Davisburgh, Oakland Co., Mich., and it was there that the son received his first training as a practical mechanic. In 1869, Mr. Weatherston came to Chicago and entered the employ of the Wells & French Bridge Works, and just prior to the great fire formed his connection with the American Bridge Works, which lasted until March, 1885, when he became superintendent of the Chicago Forge and Bolt Company. Mr. Weatherston is a man of liberal education, and, as a mechanical engineer and theoretical mechanic, has few equals in the West. When he came to Chicago, he became connected with the works of Wells & French, and there, in addition to his duties in the workshop, he found time to prosecute his scientific studies, attending for that purpose the different night schools in this city. His proficiency makes him an especially valuable man in the position he now holds, and to which his attainment is as deserved as it has been fairly earned by his years of work and study in his chosen field of labor.

LEAD PIPE.

J. N. RAYMOND.—Lead has long been an important factor in many of the manufacturing arts, and, as such, it becomes a commodity, in the handling of which large sums of money are invested. Most of the pig lead that comes to Chicago is brought from the various silver mines in the West; while a considerable quantity of it is manufactured by the few large smelting establishments, or silver-refining works, located in this city. It is used principally in the manufacture of lead-pipe, sheet-lead, bar lead, and for various other purposes by builders and plumbers, and in certain branches of manufacture. There are but few houses in this city engaged in the manufacture of lead in its different forms, and of these the lead-pipe and sheet-lead works of J. N. Raymond rank among the largest in this city, and in the West. He came here in 1880, from Detroit, Mich., where he had been in the same line of business for four years previously; but having already a rapidly growing trade, and desiring to be located in a city having better advantages as a distributing center, he removed his business to Chicago. At Nos. 55-57 West Lake Street, he has extensive works, and manufactures lead in its various forms; also solder, Rabbitt metal, block-tin pipe, and all sorts of specialties in lead. He also manufactures a patent compressed lead sash-weight, which, although but recently introduced, has met with marked success in the trade and at the hands of builders wherever used. In the manufacturing department of his business Mr. Raymond employs about twenty-five men, while he also does a large wholesale trade in pig-lead, pig-tin, spelter and antimony. In the few years that he has been in Chicago he has built up a trade which extends throughout the entire West, doing also some business in the Southern States. Mr. Raymond was born in New York, on October 5, 1847. He came West in 1876, and located in Detroit, Mich., and, in 1880, came to this city, which has since been his home, and where he established the business he has so successfully conducted.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The following figures will convey an idea of the growth of this business in Chicago during three decades:

Year.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Wages.	Cost of raw material.	Value of product.
1860 ..	*4	\$ 662,000	294	\$ 91,836	\$ 118,000	\$ 529,000
1870 ..	*4	855,000	734	235,200	1,024,480	2,081,000
1880 ..	†3	3,110,000	1,021	559,532	1,642,748	2,699,480

*Figures relate to Cook county.

†Figures relate to Chicago only.

The progress of manufacture, between 1880-86, is manifested in the subjoined table:

Year.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Value of product.
1881	3	\$2,000,000	2,500	\$6,000,000
1882	4	2,500,000	2,400	7,250,000
1883	4	2,775,000	2,680	7,500,000
1884	4	3,500,000	2,749	6,800,000
1885	4	3,500,000	2,750	6,870,000

The following table gives the number of dealers in agricultural implements during the various years specified:

Year.	No of dealers.	Year.	No. of dealers.
1871	18	1879	27
1872	23	1880	30
1873	13	1881	28
1874	17	1882	30
1875	16	1883	31
1876	23	1884	31
1877	33	1885	30
1878	31		

E. S. BRISTOL & GALE.—This firm of wholesale dealers in agricultural implements was established in 1877, by E. S. Bristol and F. M. Gale, under the firm name of E. S. Bristol & Co. The place of business was then, as now, at Nos. 30-32 South Canal Street, and the style of the firm remained unchanged until 1882, when the present style, that of E. S. Bristol & Gale was adopted. When first started, this house did a large commission business, but soon adopted the plan of buying their goods direct from the large manufacturers and then selling them direct to the retail dealers. By doing this, they were enabled to buy cheaper, and thus give better and more satisfactory prices to their customers. They handle all kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery—nothing, in short, in the way of a tool or utensil required by the farmer or market gardener that they do not carry in stock. Their trade, which has increased nearly tenfold since the establishment of their house, now extends throughout the States and Territories of the Northwest, and is each year developing both in volume and extent of territory covered. Of the men who have thus founded and built up, in so short a time, a house holding so prominent a place among others in the same line of trade, brief personal sketches can not fail to be of interest.

E. S. Bristol was born at London, England, in 1842, the son of Joseph and Mary A. (Gunn) Bristol. His parents first came to this country as early as 1838, but soon went back to England, returning again to America, and this time to stay, in 1848. They located in the East, remaining there until 1854, when the family removed to the West and settled on a farm in Livingston County, this State, where they resided until their death. There E. S. was reared, passing his boyhood's days on the farm, and in winter attending the district school of his neighborhood until his nineteenth year. In 1861, Mr. Bristol enlisted as a private in Co. "D," 52d Illinois Infantry Volunteers, which regiment was assigned to the Army of the West under Generals Grant and Sherman, belonging first to the Sixteenth, and then to the Fifteenth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and in the Atlanta Campaign and other engagements, and, with his regiment, accompanied General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In the meantime, however, it should have been stated, that Mr. Bristol's term of service had expired, but he immediately re-enlisted and served until the close of hostilities, being mustered out in July,

1865. Returning to his home in Livingston County, he resumed his occupation as a farmer until 1868, when he came to Chicago, and entered the employ of the old firm of Gammon & Prindle, dealers in agricultural implements at Nos. 46-48 West Lake Street. A year later, this firm was succeeded by Bradley & Banks, and four years later by W. H. Banks, and their successors. Mr. Bristol remained through all these changes until 1877, when he, in company with Mr. Gale, founded the present business. Mr. Bristol married, in 1865, Miss Elsie S. Brooker, daughter of Thomas Brooker, who was one among the oldest settlers of Livingston County. They have had five children, of whom two are now living, William J. and Edward S., Jr.

F. M. Gale was born at Barre, Vt., in 1839, the son of Julius C. and Almira (Drury) Gale. F. M. was given a fair English education in the common schools, and when only fifteen years of age entered upon a mercantile life as clerk in a general store in South Danvers, Mass. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 13th Vermont Infantry Volunteers, in which organization he served nine months. In December, 1863, he re-enlisted in the 8th Vermont Volunteer Infantry, serving with this regiment until the close of the War. On his first enlistment Mr. Gale was, with his regiment, transferred to the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battle of Gettysburg. On the re-organization of the Army following these events, the 8th Vermont was transferred from the Department of the Gulf, under General Banks, to the Army of the Shenandoah, being engaged at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, and others. On being mustered out of the service, in 1865, Mr. Gale returned to his home and for awhile engaged in farming, but finally re-engaged in merchandising at Barre. In 1870, he came West and located in Chicago, which city has since been his home. His first employment here was with the old firm of Emerson, Stafford & Co., implement dealers, at No. 171 Lake Street. This firm was burned out in the great fire, after which it ceased to exist. He then engaged with W. H. Banks & Co., remaining with that house, and its successors, until 1877, when he and Mr. Bristol started their present business. Mr. Gale married, in February, 1867, Miss Helen A. Putnam, daughter of Abel Putnam, of Johnson, Vt. They have three children,—Fred., George B. and Helen M.

THE CHAMPION REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, now so widely known in almost every quarter of the civilized world, are manufactured at Springfield, Ohio, where there are at present three large firms engaged in this immense industry. In 1853, in a little shed (for it could scarcely be dignified by the name of shop) William N. Whitely, the inventor, made the first Champion machine. Associating himself with two other mechanics, he commenced their manufacture, and, in 1858, they made one hundred and fifty-one, the price of a mower at that time probably having been \$150. From this small beginning, the manufacture has steadily increased until it has reached the number of sixty thousand machines a year, the aggregate reaching far into hundreds of thousands. Meantime, the price has decreased, until \$65 is now received for what a few years ago brought \$100. When the business of Whitely and his associates had so increased that the demand for their machines exceeded the capacity of their shops, arrangements were made with Warder, Bushnell & Glessner to manufacture the same reaper for a certain large portion of American and foreign territory. The demand still increasing, new parties and persons, educated in the aforesaid mills, formed a third company, in which the old partners took a considerable portion of stock. Next, a separate factory, under control of a separate corporation, was put up to make the bar and the knife. Next, an iron-mill to do the malleable iron-work in these reapers was put up. Thus, from the simplest beginning, five huge shops started in Springfield, and the town, while drawing from all quarters of the country, has given back to husbandmen everywhere increased facilities for raising and harvesting their crops, bringing them larger pecuniary returns. Catching the spirit of manufacture, other inventors have come to Springfield, and from that little spot are now distributed throughout the globe, engines, turbine wheels and contrivances which stimulate life and growth on the frontiers of every land, and especially our own. An idea of the size and extent of these works may be formed when it is stated that the foundries, blacksmith, iron, paint, and wood-working shops, aggregate floor space of two hundred and seventy-five thousand square feet, and, together with the grounds occupied for lumber yards, warehouses, etc., cover an area of over twenty acres. Of the three firms engaged in the manufacture of these machines, that of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner is the largest, having the most extensive works and employing constantly nearly one thousand men. The Chicago branch of this house was established here in 1870, at No. 65 South Canal Street, and was then, as now, under the personal management of J. J. Glessner, who represented the old firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co. At that time the business was so small that two office men and two warehouse men took care of it; now nearly forty clerks and accountants are necessary to attend to the details in office departments,

while nearly one hundred men are employed during the busy months in the warehouse and shipping department. In 1872, a removal was made to No. 59 West Lake Street, and, in 1873, to Nos. 18-22 North Clinton Street. In the summer of 1883, the present handsome brick structure, at the corner of Jefferson and Adams streets, was erected and occupied. Meantime, in November, 1880, Ross Mitchell retired from the old firm of Warder, Mitchell & Co., the firm name being changed to its present style, Warder, Bushnell & Glessner. As it now stands, it is composed of B. H. Warder and Captain A. S. Bushnell (both of whom reside at Springfield, and have charge of the works there), and J. J. Glessner, who has resided in this city since 1865, and gives his personal attention to the management of the company's interests. An idea of the immense growth of the business of the Chicago branch is afforded by the single statement, that, in 1871, they sold only about eight hundred machines, while in 1884, the number had increased to twenty-five thousand.

HARDWARE.

The hardware trade of Chicago prior to the great fire, while reasonably active, had not assumed large proportions. From that date until the present time its growth has been extraordinary. The panic of 1873, of course, exerted a depressing influence upon this branch of trade, as well as every other, not only in this city but in all great commercial centers. As a result of the financial stringency of that year, prices of hardware in Chicago, during 1874, fell off from ten to twenty per cent.; the volume of business, however, so increased that the year proved a prosperous one to dealers. Statistics of the manufacture of hardware in Chicago may be found under the heading of the iron industry; it is proposed here to give a succinct statement of the trade's progress from a purely commercial standpoint.

The sales of the regular hardware houses, during 1874, aggregated \$6,500,000; and if to this sum be added the sales of houses handling specialties, the total would not greatly vary from \$10,000,000. These figures were nearly doubled in 1875.* Before the close of the latter year, the city's trade covered a territory bounded by the British possessions on the north, California on the west, and the middle of Texas on the south. In order thoroughly to appreciate the energy and perseverance on the part of Chicago dealers which brought about this result, it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that a steady shrinkage of values (or depreciation in prices) had been in progress since 1872. This depreciation is best illustrated by the subjoined comparison of quotations of some of the leading staples for the years 1872 and 1875.

	1872.	1875.
Tin plates.....	\$16 00	\$9 50
Russia iron	28	17
Sheet iron.....	17	04
Iron.....	54	25
Nails.....	6 25	3 60

A slight decrease in the price of all these staples occurred during 1876, and increased competition and over-production lowered quotations in every branch of the trade. The volume of business, if measured by dollars and cents, consequently fell off, sales aggregating \$18,000,000 as against \$20,000,000 in 1875. The amount of capital invested in the business in this city at that time was, in round numbers, about \$3,000,000.

Prices continued to fall during 1877, the decline being from five to ten per cent., but the volume of business during the year so far advanced, that the aggregate

* This statement regarding the volume of trade embraces sales of shelf, heavy, cabinet, saddlery and carriage hardware, nails, iron and other metals.

sales, even when measured by dollars and cents, showed a decided advance. The year's sales reached nearly \$22,000,000, the greater proportion of which was distributed among the leading branches of the trade, as follows: In shelf hardware, the sales amounted to \$12,250,000 on a capital of \$3,250,000; in cabinet and carriage hardware, the sales aggregated nearly \$1,750,000, in heavy goods and iron, sales reached about \$5,500,000 on a capital of about \$1,830,000. In the latter department of the trade the demand was unprecedented, a considerable portion of it coming from railroad companies who found it necessary to add largely to their rolling stock, in order to accommodate the constantly increasing transportation of freight to and from the West.

The total sales for 1878 were about the same as those for the year previous, and the distribution of business among the various departments of the trade did not greatly vary. The actual amount of goods sold was increased, but the constant shrinkage of values resulted in no increase in the monetary value of the product handled.

The advance in iron, during 1879, exerted a beneficial influence on the trade. Prices of hardware advanced from twenty-five to thirty per cent., owing to the increased demand, which soon resulted in the disposition of the surplus stocks, while manufacturers found the capacity of their establishments taxed to the utmost before the close of the year. The total sales of all kinds of hardware reached nearly \$24,500,000, the business being transacted on a capital of about \$6,500,000. All metals augmented in value after July 1, the increase in the market value of iron has been already noted; other striking illustrations are afforded by lead and tin, the former advancing forty-six and the latter eighty per cent. during the year. It is worthy of remark, however, that the direct importations of tin to Chicago were, notwithstanding the rise in price, greater than for several previous years.

An advance in prices stimulated production, and importations were still heavier in 1880. An excess of stocks resulted in a shrinkage of values, and prices declined until they touched a point lower than had been known for many years. All the metals sympathized; pig tin, copper, lead and zinc depreciated in price, and manufactured goods sold correspondingly low. Notwithstanding these disadvantageous circumstances, however, the aggregate sales for 1880 reached nearly \$30,000,000—\$5,500,000 in excess of those of the preceding year.

During 1881, but little fluctuation in prices occurred, owing to the greater steadiness in the iron and steel market. No specially noteworthy features characterized the year's business, which was only slightly in advance of that of 1880. The aggregate sales amounted, in round numbers to \$31,500,000 distributed among the various branches of the trade in about the following proportion:

Nails and heavy hardware.....	\$9,000,000
Cabinet hardware.....	1,500,000
Saddlery hardware.....	1,500,000
Cutlery.....	1,500,000
Stoves and hollow ware.....	3,500,000
Household utensils, etc.....	3,500,000
Miscellaneous.....	11,000,000

The sales for 1882 were somewhat less than those of 1881, but this may be attributed to a lowering of prices, consequent upon the fall in iron and steel and to a more or less general depression in business. It is worthy of remark, however, that Chicago dealers were pressing those of the East more and more closely. New

markets were sought and localities were supplied from this city which, not a decade before, had supposed that there was not and never would be a depot of supplies west of New York.

The year 1883 was a fairly prosperous one in the trade, the aggregate sales reaching about \$31,000,000. The consumptive demand was steady, and there was no over-production; in consequence, stocks were kept low and were pretty thoroughly disposed of during the year at remunerative rates.

During the following year (1884), however, over-production once more caused a steady decline in prices. The general feeling of disquiet and uncertainty attendant upon the Presidential election of that year caused a dullness in trade, and some manufacturers who had been steadily increasing their capacity for three years, becoming alarmed, precipitated large stocks upon the market about October 1, thus still further reducing values. The amount of goods actually handled by Chicago dealers, however, was larger than in 1883. It is worthy of note that manufacturers of carriage hardware, after conferring together, formed a pool in the fall, and succeeded in forcing up the prices of their goods, in some instances from twenty to forty per cent.

During 1885, the downward tendency of prices continued, and buyers ordered sparingly. About the same quantity of goods were sold as in 1884, but the receipts of the trade were somewhat less, and the aggregate of profits was small. Carriage hardware constituted the only special exception, the pool formed in 1884 being maintained and prices remaining about the same.

ANDREW ORTMAYER, the head of the extensive concern of A. Ortmyer & Son, was born at Württemberg, Germany, on May 1, 1826. His father was a saddler, and Andrew was required to assist his parent at the trade after school hours when he was only twelve years of age. At fourteen he left school and devoted his entire time for two years to the shop. He then travelled through Germany and Austria, working at his trade in different towns and cities. In 1847, he returned home and worked with his father for a short time. But the revolutionary disturbances in his country had paralyzed business, and young Ortmyer determined to emigrate to America. He landed at New York on July 3, 1849, where he remained three days, when he proceeded to Buffalo, N. Y., and found his first employment with Kolb & Rohr. He served six months with the firm at harness-making, merely for his board and nominal wages. Resolving to come to Chicago, he placed his chest, containing all his worldly goods, upon the first steamer bound for this port, which broke its way through the ice in the spring of 1850, and landed at the Chicago pier at sunrise of March 28. He found immediate employment at the carriage shops of J. O. Humphrey, and continued at carriage trimming three years, when Mr. Humphrey closed out the concern. About this time Mr. Ortmyer married Miss Marrie Cherbon, a native of Nieder Stetten, Germany. They have four children,—Annie, Carolina, Emma, and Carl. Mr. Ortmyer soon established himself, as a trimmer, in a business of his own. He continued his enterprise successfully two years, when he combined it with harness-making, and for nine years pursued the vocation most prosperously at No. 49 West Randolph Street. He sold out his business in 1863, and joined William V. Kay and W. H. Turner in purchasing the saddlery hardware concern of Turner & Sidway, who had carried on a wholesale trade for a number of years at No. 49 Lake Street. The new firm was known as A. Ortmyer & Co., Mr. Ortmyer being the only active partner in the concern. In 1870, Mr. Turner sold his interest to S. B. Lewis, and the style of the firm changed to Ortmyer, Lewis & Co. The conflagration of 1871 found the head of the house at Nos. 16-18 State Street, where everything the firm possessed was swept out of existence by the flames. Only twenty-five per cent. of their insurance was secured. While the fire was still raging the firm started a shop in an old barn on the West Side, and in a few days a store and factory on West Randolph Street. Seven months later they moved into the new building amid a pile of ruins, on State Street, the very first to return to the block. The firm paid every dollar of indebtedness promptly, and prosperity followed their efforts. In February, 1882, the interest of Mr. Lewis was transferred to C. G. Ortmyer, and the firm name is now A. Ortmyer & Son.

C. G. Ortmyer was born in Chicago in 1856. At the age of

sixteen he commenced his business life in the manufactory of his father, remaining with him five years. In 1877, he went into the employ of P. Hayden & Co., dealers in saddlery goods. After two years he returned to his father's employ, and, in 1881, became a member of the firm. He married Ida Gottfried, daughter of Mathias Gottfried, of Chicago. They have one child, Marie.

ALBERT HAYDEN, A.M., member of the firm of P. Hayden & Co., son of Peter and Alice (Booth) Hayden, was born at Columbus, Ohio, on May 18, 1847. When two years of age his parents moved to New York City, where he entered the preparatory school of Professor Quackenboss, the well-known author of text-books, where he continued five years, and subsequently was a pupil of the New Milford, Conn., Military Academy one year. In 1861, he entered Kenyon College, and graduated with honors as Master of Arts in the class of 1869. Immediately after his graduation he began business life as a member of the firm of P. Hayden & Son, Newark, N. J., manufacturers of brass goods. The firm had in their employ a man by the name of Benson, who possessed the secret of manufacturing the plated metal used for the reflectors of hack lamps, coffin ornaments, etc., and as the firm was the only producer of these goods in America, Benson demanded, and received, an enormous salary for his work. The method of making this metal was unknown elsewhere, save in Germany, and the fact that he had this secret to learn determined Mr. Hayden to solve the mystery. All attempts to persuade Benson to divulge the process having failed, he was discharged and Mr. Hayden set about the task of discovering the method of its manufacture. His scientific knowledge was brought to bear upon the work, foreign books were pored over, experiment after experiment was tried, and all to the result of repeated failures. To succeed in uniting a thin sheet of silver and a brick of copper, so that they might be rolled out together into a long wide sheet of plated metal meant a fortune, and the world's gaining another step in the combination of metals. He succeeded in occasionally producing a small quantity of the coveted material, but all attempts toward wholesale lots were invariably unsuccessful. One day, while pondering over the enigma, an English mechanic, who had worked in Germany for a number of years in a plating establishment, accidentally came into the workrooms where Mr. Hayden was engaged, noticed the work he had before him and remarked that he had formerly been engaged in the same occupation in a German mill. A few pointed queries were made by Mr. Hayden, and in less than twelve hours the secret was known which resulted in the production of the finest plated metal in the world in desired quantities. In his degree essay before the Kenyon College Mr. Hayden stated the results of his labors. This paper attracted universal attention and made a decided stir in the metal world, giving him the prestige of an expert whose practical knowledge possesses the weight of an authority. The Hayden is finer and of more commercial value than the softer German product, and is now in great demand by all manufacturers in this country and foreign establishments. Mr. Hayden has given the process publicity and has made no attempt to create a monopoly of the method which cost him so much labor. In May, 1877, after a stay of nine years in Newark, he came to this city and assumed the entire control of the Chicago branch of P. Hayden & Co.'s saddlery and hardware business, and has since been identified with our business and social interests. It was through his enterprise and encouragement that the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts was rescued from dissolution. With the assistance of Charles L. Hutchinson he raised \$60,000 by subscription among our citizens, and tendered the amount to the Academy, thus placing it beyond the possibility of failure. The present excellence and fine condition of the First Regiment is due to his energetic action in providing a stated subscription to secure a certain amount for expenses, and from the impetus thus given that organization their present armory resulted, and a future edifice, rivaling any to be found in eastern cities, is now contemplated. The structure known as the Exposition building was erected solely by a subscription of nearly \$30,000 secured by Mr. Hayden. He was elected secretary of the Republican Convention which nominated the lamented President Garfield, and was also honored by being appointed, by Mayor Harrison, chairman of finances of the memorial ceremonies attendant upon his burial. In 1881, he was nominated, by a majority of one hundred and fifty votes, over Ex-President R. B. Hayes, as trustee of Kenyon College, and was re-nominated by a clear majority over several prominent gentlemen in May, 1885. He resigned this office in favor of J. H. G. Kendig, of Chicago. Mr. Hayden is the originator of the Hayden hollow-tile paving material which has proved so satisfactory on several of our heavy traffic streets, and has recently introduced the fire-proof tiling which provides absolute guaranty against fire in any building where used. For several years he was actively engaged in promoting the welfare of the celebrated Beethoven Club, and served as vice-president and president of that organization. The unique trade-mark of a flying eagle carrying a pair of hames in its talons and a bit in its beak, used by the P. Hayden & Son's houses at

Columbus, St. Louis, Detroit and Chicago, is a piece of his ingenuity and is one of the most striking commercial advertisements connected with the trade. Mr. Hayden is interested in each of the sixteen establishments of the P. Hayden Company, which became an incorporation in January, 1884, and is recognized by the trade as one of the ablest business men in the West. Mr. Hayden was married, on May 13, 1869, to Miss Lizzie Barker Smull, daughter of Thomas Smull, the leather merchant of New York City. She departed this life in 1875. Miss Emma How, of Chicago, became Mrs. Hayden in 1877.

KELLEY, MAUS & CO.—This house was established in Chicago, in 1879, by David Kelley, Fred K. Maus, and Charles B. Kelley, under the present firm name of Kelley, Maus & Co. The place of business was then at No. 164 Lake Street, where they remained until the spring of 1884, when they moved to No. 190 Lake Street. The firm of Kelley, Maus & Co., ranks among the largest in this branch of trade in Chicago, and now does a vast and increasing business, which extends over the entire West and Northwest.

David Kelley was born at Conway, N. H., in 1830. At the age of eighteen, he commenced his business life as a clerk in the wholesale grocery and market business. In 1850, he went to California and engaged in the live-stock business, driving his stock to Stockton and San Francisco, and carried that on for three years. He then returned to Massachusetts, but, in 1855, came West, to Davenport, Iowa, and engaged with his brother, Asa P. Kelley, in the live-stock business, under the firm name of A. P. & D. Kelley, which continued up to 1865. He also purchased the hardware business of C. Washburn, at Davenport, Iowa, and carried it on as the firm of Kelley, Wood & Co. In 1863, Mr. Kelley came to Chicago and became a member of the firm of Higgins, Kelley & Co., commission merchants. In 1867, Mr. Wood, having closed out the hardware business in Davenport, came to Chicago and, in connection with Asa P. and David Kelly, formed the firm of Kelley, Wood & Co. In 1877, D. Kelley purchased the hardware business of W. C. Barker, at No. 164 Lake Street, and, in 1879, formed the hardware firm of Kelley, Maus & Co. Mr. Kelley has also been a director for the last eight years of the Union National Bank. He married Sarah J. Lovejoy, daughter of Lunn Lovejoy, of Lowell, Mass. They have three children,—Addison D. (of the firm of Kelley, Lowe & Co.), Annie L. and Paul D.

Fred K. Maus came here five years ago from St. Joe, Mo., where he had formerly been in business. His first commercial venture in this city was with the firm of which he is now a partner.

Charles B. Kelley, a nephew of the senior member of the firm, has lived in Chicago for the past ten years. Since then he has been connected with the house of which he is now a member.

MICHAEL GREENEBAUM'S SONS.—This house was established in 1849, by the father of the present proprietors of the business. Michael Greenebaum, Sr., came to Chicago in 1846, and for three years worked at his trade of tinner, after which he opened a small hardware store and job tin-shop, at the corner of Randolph and Union streets. In 1852, a brother, Jacob Greenebaum, was taken into partnership, the firm name then being M. & J. Greenebaum. Two years later another brother, Isaac, was admitted to the firm, the name of which was then changed to Greenebaum's Sons. In 1856, they moved to No. 242 East Randolph. In 1861, Michael and Isaac withdrew from the partnership leaving Jacob to continue the business alone, which he did, still retaining the firm name of Greenebaum's Sons. Immediately following this, Michael Greenebaum established himself in the tin-shop and plumbing business at No. 168 Clark Street, and later at No. 181 on the same thoroughfare; in 1865, removing to No. 163 Randolph Street, where he built up a prosperous trade. In 1869, he sold out his business and went abroad, remaining the greater portion of that year. On his return he became a member of the firm of Henry Greenebaum & Co., bankers. His connection with this firm lasted until the fire of 1871. In September of that year, Jacob Greenebaum died, and Michael Greenebaum, with Jacob Livingston, purchased the estate of his brother and continued the business under the firm name of Michael Greenebaum & Co. While Mr. Greenebaum and his partner were invoicing their newly purchased stock, the fire of October swept it out of existence; leaving them to pay the full price of the goods, which had turned to ashes in their hands. Immediately following the fire they established themselves on the West Side, at No. 169 Randolph Street. In 1874, owing to the financial depression of the times and to the fact that Mr. Greenebaum had lent his name for large amounts to his brother merchants, by honoring what are known as "accommodation acceptances," he found his own business so seriously crippled that he turned it over to his creditors, by whom he was selected to continue it as before, acting as their agent. This mark of confidence in Mr. Greenebaum he showed himself entirely worthy of, by getting his affairs into their former prosperous condition. In 1883, concluding to retire from an active business life, he disposed of his interest to his eldest sons, Moses and Henry, who

have since conducted it under the present firm name. In the year mentioned also the business was removed to its present location.

Michael Greenebaum was born at Eppelsheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on February 20, 1824. He is the second son of Jacob and Sarah (Hart) Greenebaum. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tinner. In 1845, he sailed for America, arriving in New York in that year, and, in 1846, locating in the city which has for nearly forty years been his home. In 1850, he married Miss Sarah Spiegel, daughter of Moses Spiegel, of New York, and has had eleven children, ten of whom are now living. His daughter Theresa, is the wife of Max A. Lesem; Henrietta is now Mrs. Henry L. Frank; Mary is the wife of Charles Haas; and Hannah, is Mrs. Henry Solomon; Helen and Rose are still with their parents. The sons are, Moses, Henry, Gustavus M. and Benjamin I. The two latter are employed with their brothers in the firm. In 1852, Mr. Greenebaum's parents came to this city. The father died in 1870, at the age of seventy-three years; his good wife died in September, 1883, at the age of eighty-seven.

BULLARD & GORMLEY.—This house was founded in May, 1883, by Charles W. Bullard, James H. Gormley, and C. O. Blackburn, who in that year established themselves in business at their present location, No. 106 Lake Street. On January 1, 1885, Mr. Blackburn retired, leaving the firm as above. Besides doing a general business in wholesale and retail hardware, Bullard & Gormley also are manufacturers and patentees of several door-hangers which are fast becoming popular with the trade.

Charles William Bullard was born, in 1846, at Alsted, Cheshire Co., N. H. He was educated at the public school in Brattleboro', Vt., where he studied until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to Chicago, arriving in this city in the fall of 1865. He soon afterward entered the employment of Larrabee & North, dealers in hardware and cutlery, and stayed with them until he founded the present business. Mr. Bullard was married in Chicago, in 1867, to Miss Emily Watts, a native of England. They have three sons.

James Henry Gormley was born on June 17, 1856, at Glencoe, Cook Co., Ill., where his father was an old settler. After attending the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, he began to work in a printing-office. The fire of 1871 destroyed the office, and he then entered the service of J. L. Wayner & Son, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in their Chicago branch store in the hardware business. In 1875, he left that firm to work for Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, also in the hardware trade, and remained with them until 1883, when he went into partnership with Messrs. Bullard and Blackburn, forming that firm. Mr. Gormley is a member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, A.F. & A.M.; of Evanston Chapter, No. 127, R.A.M.; and of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.

HENRY WACHTER was born in Bavaria, Germany, on June 16, 1846, a son of Michael and Barbara (Engelhard) Wachter, and came with his parents to America when but a year old. They

remained in New York City a short time, and came to Chicago in the fall of 1847. From here they went to Frankfort, Ill., then known as Hickory Creek, and were engaged in farming. In 1849, they returned to Chicago to locate permanently. The son received his education at the St. Peter's Parish and the Mosely schools. In 1860, he commenced to learn the tinner's trade with Frederick Hartman, who was engaged in the tinning business at No. 220 Clark Street. He continued in Mr. Hartman's employ, with a few short intervals, for ten years, and in June, 1871, bought his employer out. The fire of the succeeding October swept away his all and he was again obliged to go to work at the bench. In 1880, he bought the store at No. 2627 Cottage Grove Avenue. He was married, on June 22, 1869, to Margaret Wachter; they have had three children,—John, Andrew (deceased) and Mary. John, the eldest, is employed with his father.

THE GUN AND FISHING-TACKLE HOUSE OF E. E. EATON, at No. 53 State, is the pioneer establishment of its character in Chicago. It was founded in 1853, by Daniel and Charles Eaton, under the firm name of Eaton Brothers. Both were young and enterprising men, and, by their push and energy, soon commanded a large trade. Daniel retired, in 1861, and went to St. Louis, where he engaged in business for himself. Charles carried on the business here successfully until his death, in April, 1870. The house was then located at No. 101 Lake Street, and when the great fire came the year following, it was swept out of existence, entailing a loss of \$33,000. Mrs. Emma Elizabeth Eaton, widow of the deceased proprietor, immediately re-established the business under her name, by which it is known at the present time. On May 11, 1871, she married Alonzo Burgess, who had been manager of the house since its origin in 1853, and who successfully conducts its business at the present time.

ALONZO BURGESS was born at Concord, Mass., on November 10, 1830, and is a son of Silas and Ann (Eaton) Burgess, of Groton, Mass. He received a common school education there, and at the age of twenty branched out as a school-teacher, which calling he followed for three winters, then accepted a position on the Boston Traveller. He remained there until 1853, when he came to Chicago and entered the house of Eaton Brothers. He enlisted in the 41st Illinois Infantry at Decatur, after the battle of Bull Run, in 1861. He participated in the engagements at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, and entered Vicksburg with General Grant. He was also through the siege of Corinth, and accompanied Sherman on his famous raid through Mississippi. He was mustered out at Cairo, Ill., in the fall of 1864. In the spring of 1865, he represented the Eaton Brothers at Chattanooga, Tenn., and returned to Chicago two years later and then became manager of the firm. He was married at Concord, Mass., in August, 1854, to Miss Sarah E. Wheeler, who died at Concord in 1865. May 11, 1871, he was married to Mrs. E. E. Eaton, at Decatur, Ill. Mr. Burgess is a member of St. Paul's Universalist Church.

MEDICAL HISTORY.

The advance of medical science has been nowhere more gratifying and encouraging, during the last fourteen years, than in this city. Established colleges and hospitals have enjoyed a satisfactory degree of prosperity, and new ones have been inaugurated on a permanent and successful basis. "The science of medicine," it has been said, "is eminently progressive; it advances on the ruins of old notions, of old beliefs." Its history is a record of changes wrought by the hand of experience and investigation; and, while it is true that the percentage of deaths from scarlatina, diphtheria, and other zymotic diseases has been on the increase for the past few years, it is also a fact that the ratio of deaths to the population in the city, from all diseases, for the last thirteen years has been steadily diminished. It is owing to the wider dissemination of sanitary knowledge, backed by the intelligent and persistent efforts of the medical practitioner, that the sewerage of our city has been improved, noxious manufactories regulated, and better ventilation secured for our lodging-houses and dwellings.

The physician and surgeon are a continual menace

to disease and accident in all their forms, and by their ministrations render possible the aim and aspiration of the heathen philosopher, "mens sana in corpore sano."

The number of physicians in Chicago, each year since 1872, as nearly as can be ascertained, was as follows: 1873, 500; 1874, 615; 1875, 650; 1876, 750; 1877, 825; 1878, 875; 1879, 900; 1880, 975; 1881, 1,025; 1882, 1,075; 1883, 1,120; 1884, 1,250; 1885, 1,350.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—"Fire," says Professor Allen, "the good servant but bad master, like Aladdin's genius when the charm was broken, assumed its terrible supremacy, and on that fatal October night we all remember, one of our number, looking across to the sea of flame from a distant height, saw the walls and the roof lapped by fire; and then the crash came; a column of blazing gases and lurid smoke rose upward like a huge bouquet culled from Tartarus; then the ruin and shapeless heaps," of what was Rush Medical College.

Three days after the fire, several students having returned, lectures re-commenced in the amphitheatre of

the old County Hospital. A temporary building was erected on the grounds of the hospital, known as the "Eighteenth-street Tabernacle," in which succeeding sessions were held until 1876. In 1875, a lot on the corner of West Harrison and Wood streets was purchased for \$11,000, upon which was constructed the new building, at a cost of \$43,000, nearly all contributed by members of the faculty. The building is complete in its provisions for every department of medical instruction. Being located near the Cook County Hospital, the clinical department of instruction has unexcelled advantages. The anatomical and physiological departments are furnished with large rooms, supplied with all the modern conveniences and improvements.

The faculty of this college (since 1871-72) has been as follows:

Professor of anatomy and surgery: Moses Gunn, 1866-85.
 Professor of chemistry and toxicology: Henry M. Lyman, 1871-77; Walter S. Haines, 1877-85.
 Professor of theory and practice of medicine: J. Adams Allen, 1859-85 (President of the College).
 Professor of obstetrics: DeLaskie Miller, 1859-85.
 Professor of anatomy: R. L. Rea, 1859-75; Charles T. Parkes, 1875-85.
 Professor of hygiene, etc.: Norman Bridge, 1882-85.
 Professor of physiology and diseases of the nervous system: Joseph W. Freer, 1864-77; Henry M. Lyman, 1877-85.
 Demonstrator of anatomy: Charles T. Parkes, 1868-75; Albert B. Strong, 1875-85.
 Professor of surgical anatomy and military surgery: Edwin Powell, 1863-77 (chair abolished since 1877).
 Clinical lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear: Edwin L. Holmes, 1859-85.
 Professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence: James H. Etheridge, 1871-85 (Secretary of the College).
 Professor of gynecology: William H. Byford, 1879-85.

W. H. Byford

Professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the chest: Joseph P. Ross, 1868-85.
 Professor of skin and venereal diseases: James N. Hyde, 1879-85.
 Professor of pathological histology: Isaac N. Danforth, 1881-82.
 Professor of orthopædic surgery: John E. Owens, 1879-82.
 BOARD OF TRUSTEES (with date of appointment): Hon. L. C. P. Freer, 1865, president; Joseph P. Ross, M.D., 1871 (vice-

Joseph P. Ross

president since 1882); Hon. Grant Goodrich, 1843 (secretary); Moses Gunn, M.D., 1871 (treasurer since 1877); Henry M. Lyman, M.D., 1871 (assistant secretary, 1876); J. Adams Allen, M.D., 1871; Edward L. Holmes, M.D., 1871; De Laskie Miller, M.D., 1871; James H. Etheridge, M.D., 1876; Charles T. Parkes, M.D., 1881; R. C. Hamill, M.D., 1876; Hon. John C. Haines, 1877. *Ex officio*: Hon. R. J. Oglesby, governor; Hon. E. M. Haines, speaker of House of Representatives; J. Adams Allen, M.D., president.

The number of students and graduates each year since 1871-72, are shown in the following table:

Year.	Students.	Graduates.
1871-72	139	77
1872-73	155	66
1873-74	194	76
1874-75	214	80
1875-76	229	78
1876-77	306	103
1877-78	382	134
1878-79	364	124
1879-80	471	144
1880-81	559	172
1881-82	583	185
1882-83	549	183
1883-84	451	166
1884-85	401	151

EUGENE S. TALBOT was born on March 8, 1848, at Sharon, Mass., and received his education at the Stoughtonham Institute in that State, graduating in 1863. He then went to the machine shop at the Charlestown Navy Yard, where he remained three years learning the trade of a machinist. In 1867, he went into the locomotive works of the Pennsylvania Railway, at Philadelphia, where he remained until the latter part of 1868, when he came to Chicago, and worked at his trade three years with Crane Brothers. He then returned to Philadelphia, and attended a two years' course at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1873, with the degree of D.D.S. While studying there, he also attended a course of lectures on anatomy at Keen's School of Anatomy in Philadelphia, receiving a diploma from that college. He then returned to Chicago, and practiced dentistry till 1880. In 1880, he retired from practice, and attended, for two years, the lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1882, afterward returning to the practice of dentistry. Dr. Talbot is professor of dental surgery in the Woman's Medical College, also lecturer on dental surgery, and physiology at Rush Medical College. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Dental Association, local dental and medical societies, and honorary member of the Society for the Advancement of Oral Science in Boston. On September 17, 1876, he married Miss Flora Estey, of Chicago; they have two children,—Eugene and Florence E.

JOHN SIMPSON, M. D., son of Thomas and Mary Simpson, of Lofthouse, Yorkshire, England, was born on November 23, 1838. When he was seven years of age his parents came to this country and located at Springfield, Ohio, where they remained until 1849, when they settled in Appleton, Wis. While there, he attended the public schools, and passed through the high school. After one year in the printing business at Fond du Lac, he was engaged several years in agricultural pursuits at Rosendale, Wis., afterward taking charge of the extensive estate of Hon. Bertine Pinkney for two years. He returned to Appleton, and, in 1861, enlisted in the 47th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was soon appointed hospital steward, which was followed by an appointment to the position of assistant surgeon, in which capacity he served two years. Immediately after his discharge from the service, in 1866, having served a year after the close of the War, he began the study of medicine, and matriculated in Rush Medical College, from which institution he took his degree as Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1869. After graduating, he was appointed dispensary physician to Rush Medical College. He has since resided in Chicago, and is recognized by the public and profession as one of the leading physicians of the Northwest. Dr. Simpson was married on July 4, 1866, to Miss Emily Glead, of Appleton, Wis., and has four children,—Carrie E., Lulu, Effie and Bertine B.

HENRY OGDEN, M. D., the oldest of the children of George W. and Electa Ogden, of Milton, Wis., was born on May 9, 1843. His father moved to Milton from Walton, N. Y., in 1836, and was among the pioneers who settled that portion of Wisconsin. He spent his boyhood assisting his father in farming and attending the district schools. At the age of eighteen, he entered Milton College, but before his course of study was finished, he enlisted in the 40th Wisconsin Infantry. His command was sent to Memphis, where it remained during the summer of 1864, when it was mustered out. He returned to Milton, and taught school one winter, enlisting again in the 49th Wisconsin Infantry, and saw active service in the Department of Missouri, until the close of the War. Returning to the school-room, he taught two years and then entered the First National Bank of Ft. Atkinson, as bookkeeper, afterward acting as assistant cashier, where he remained until 1877. At the expiration of that time he began the study of medicine, under the

direction of Dr. L. C. Bicknell. He matriculated in Rush Medical College in 1878, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1881. After serving one year in the clinical department, during which time he had charge of the dermatological department of the dispensary, he began general practice. Dr. Ogden was married on October 6, 1869, to Miss Elva M., daughter of Winslow T. Davis, of Ft. Atkinson, and has three children,—Mary M., Ethel T. and Sydney D.

CHARLES VENN, son of Theodore Venn, M.D., who was the city physician of his native city, and Frances (Schonkaes) Venn,



J. ADAMS ALLEN.

was born at Driburg, Westphalia, Germany, in 1843. When he had attained a suitable age he went to Pardenborn, Westphalia, and entered the gymnasium, where he remained for nine years, taking a classical course. At the close of his academic career, in 1862, he emigrated to this country, and settled in Pittsburgh, Penn. He there began a course of study of the English language in St. Michael's College. Two years later he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he secured the position of professor of languages in the Episcopal Seminary. In 1867, he relinquished his professorship, and went to Baltimore, Md., entering St. Mary's Seminary in that city, where he finished a three-years' course in philosophy. In 1870, he came to Chicago and commenced to study medicine. In 1873, he matriculated, and, in 1876, graduated from Rush Medical College. At the close of his course he was elected assistant demonstrator of anatomy in his Alma Mater, in conjunction with which he began the practice of his profession. Some time prior to his graduation he had decided upon a European tour for the purpose of enlarging his knowledge of medicine and surgery. In the latter part of 1877 he severed his connection with the college, and left for Europe. He remained a year in Berlin and a year in Vienna. In 1879, having undergone a thorough course of study in these cities, he returned to America. Locating in Chicago, he entered at once upon his duties as a physician. Dr. Venn is a gentleman of exceptional educational attainments, a scientist and a linguist. In political affairs he is a liberal. He was married in this city on January 28, 1880, to Louise Dinot, and has had three children, two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, M.D., son of Zebulon B. and Harriet W. Taylor, was born at Oshkosh, Wis., on August 16, 1856. Zebulon B. Taylor is of English descent, and comes from the Puritan stock of Massachusetts, also the native State of his wife. He came West in 1855, and located temporarily at Roscoe, Ill., but removed to Oshkosh in 1856, as the prospects of that city at that time were flattering. He remained there, engaged in the broom-corn business, until 1861, when he came to this city. From 1865 to 1877,

he was known as one of the heaviest dealers in broom-corn in the West. The conflagration of 1871, and the panic, three years later, bore heavily upon him, but with characteristic energy he soon recovered his losses. He moved to New Tacoma, Washington Territory, in 1882. Dr. Taylor spent his boyhood in this city, and his first school days were in the Franklin School, from which he received a diploma in 1871. He then attended the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., where he remained three years and graduated. In 1874, he entered Yale College, graduating in 1878. In the same year he began the study of medicine with Dr. F. L. Wadsworth as preceptor, and matriculated in Rush Medical College, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1881. Before graduating, he was demonstrator of chemistry two years, and since that time has resided in this city, engaged in active practice.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SHAW, M.D., son of Daniel and Julia Shaw, of Kingsbury, Ind., was born on July 20, 1841. His parents were formerly of New York, moving West in 1836, and finally settling in LaPorte, Ind. Daniel Shaw is widely known as a contractor and builder, and is highly esteemed in the social and business circles of LaPorte. Mrs. Shaw is a lineal descendant of John Billington, one of the Puritan passengers of the historical "Mayflower." He spent his boyhood days with his parents, and attended school until nineteen years of age, when he spent three years assisting his father in farming. He then attended lectures at the Valparaiso (Ind.) College. Shortly afterward he was appointed to the warden's staff of assistants of the Northern Indiana State Prison, at Michigan City. During his stay there he began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. W. R. Godfrey, and became hospital steward of the prison. In 1877, he came to this city, and after attending lectures at Rush Medical College, took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Since 1880, he has occupied the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy of that institution, and also is clinical assistant to the chair of gynecology. The doctor is a member of the A.F. & A.M., and is also a Royal Arch Mason. Dr. Shaw was married, on September 9, 1865, to Miss Bessie Donley, of LaPorte, Ind., and has two children,—Don Lee and Julia E.

JOSEPH OTTO, M. D., was born at Sottrum, Hanover, Germany, on March 30, 1834, the son of Andrew Otto, a well-known builder of that city, who was recognized as one of its most worthy and substantial citizens. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools of Sottrum, and then was prepared for the gymnasium, during the next four years, at Hildesheim. In 1852, he entered the University of Goettingen, where he remained two years, and came to this city in 1855. During the succeeding eight years, he was engaged in the drug business, with Ferdinand Fuhring. In 1862, he matriculated in the Rush Medical College, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine, in the class of 1865, since which time he has resided in this city, and has been in active practice. Dr. Otto was married in August, 1856, to Miss Louise Sanders, of Jerze, the Province of Brunswick, Germany, and has three children,—Julius, Emil and Anna.

EDDY BERT is the son of Frederick William and Amalia (Fischer) Bert, and was born in Hamburg, Germany, on June 17, 1840. When he was in his thirteenth year, he entered the Johanneum (high-school) of Hamburg, where he took a classical course of seven years. In 1861, he matriculated at the University of Jena, where he commenced the special studies of medicine. The following year he changed to the University of Goettingen, from which institution he graduated as a doctor of medicine on December 23, 1864. His principal teachers were Professors Heneke, Hasse, Baum and Schwarz, all of them connected with the Royal Hospital of Goettingen, where Dr. Bert commenced his career as a physician. In August, 1865, he finished his State medical examination at Hamburg successfully, and was immediately given the post of a physician to the General Hospital of Hamburg, the second largest institution of its kind in Europe, for three years. He occupied this responsible position in a manner that reflected credit upon him. After practicing a short time as a private physician in his native city, he sought the shores of the New World, arriving in this country on May 11, 1869. He staid briefly in the East, and entered at once upon his professional duties in Chicago, on July 8, 1869. In 1881, he visited the different hospitals and medical institutions in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, devoting six months to study abroad. In December of that year, he returned to Chicago, and resumed his practice, since which time he has been actively devoted to his calling. Dr. Bert may be very properly called a self-made man in the truest meaning of the word; he is cosmopolitan in his views and independent in church, political and professional matters. He is a scholarly gentleman, an entertaining conversationalist, and a physician of great experience, whose opinion as a medical expert has been often sought for by the

courts. He has been a member of the Chicago Medical Society since 1869. Dr. Bert was married, at Hoboken, N. J., on May 13, 1869, and is the father of one child, a daughter.

HENRY HARRISON SLOAN, son of Seymour and Drucella (Luce) Sloan, was born on March 2, 1836, at Springfield, Erie Co., Penn., where he attended district school up to his thirteenth year, after which, for three years, he pursued his studies in an academic institution at Kingsville, Ohio. In 1852, he moved with his parents to Peoria, Ill. Shortly afterward the family moved to Farmington, where they resided only a few months, locating finally at Kewanee, Henry Co., Ill. In 1857, he went to Galesburg, Ill., and entered Knox College, remaining there until 1859. In the fall of that year, he went to Crab Orchard, Ky., and taught school in that locality until January, 1860. He then associated himself with Irving College, Warren County, Tenn., as professor of ancient languages. The attitude of the South towards the North, a year later, rendered his return home advisable. Consequently, in the latter part of 1860, he returned to Kewanee. In the spring of 1861, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the University of Michigan, in which institution he completed his classical course, graduating in the spring of 1862. Returning to Kewanee, he enlisted in the Army and was assigned to Co. "F," 124th Illinois Infantry. He was in active service in the Army of the Tennessee until the fall of Vicksburg, when, prostrate with fever, he was sent up the river on sick furlough. Returning to service before his health was re-established, he suffered a relapse—was sent to a military hospital, from which he was finally discharged on account of disability. In the spring of 1864, much enfeebled in health, he returned to Kewanee. After his health was in a measure restored, he became interested in agriculture and in manufacturing, and also resumed the study of medicine, which he had begun in 1859. In 1867, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and took one course of lectures, following which he entered the Chicago Medical College, and graduated in the spring of 1869. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in this city. Dr. Sloan is a gentleman of exceptional literary attainments and has an extended knowledge of languages, both modern and ancient. On September 26, 1873, at St. Louis, Mo., he was married to Helen M. Peterson, and has had five children.

FREDERICK ANDREW HESS, M.D., son of John C. and Anna Hess, of Bergen, Norway, was born on May 22, 1851. He spent his earlier years in a private academy at his birthplace, and when thirteen years of age came with his parents to this city. After attending school several years, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and received private instruction in modern languages and natural sciences. He then began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. L. W. Case, and matriculated in Rush Medical College, in 1869. After the great fire, he was appointed interne of the North Star dispensary. He graduated as M.D. in the class of 1873, and was made county visiting physician, which position he filled three years. During the small-pox epidemic of 1874, he was physician and inspector, and since that time has been engaged in general practice. Dr. Hess was married on March 5, 1874, to Miss Emma Gilbert, of Manitowoc, Wis., who died after giving him a daughter, Flora. His present wife was Miss Emma Campbell, of Chicago, whom he married in 1882.

WILLIAM T. BELFIELD, physician and surgeon, was born at St. Louis, Mo., on June 15, 1854. While he was quite young, his family moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and when he was eight years old they came to Chicago. He attended the public schools here, and when he was seventeen years of age was the valedictorian of the graduating class at the Central High School. In 1870, he took

the scientific course at the University of Michigan, and, completing that in 1872, he took a position as teacher in the Central High School of this city, where he continued for about four years. During his leisure hours he studied medicine, graduating from Rush Medical College, in 1877, with the highest honors. For a year and a half thereafter, he was resident physician to the Cook County Hospital; then, in accordance with a long cherished desire, he departed for Europe to further prosecute his medical studies. He passed some time at the universities of Vienna, Leipsic, Berlin, Paris and London, and was absent for about three years. On his return to America, he was at once placed prominently before the medical fraternity of the whole country. When he reached New York City, he was invited to deliver a course of lectures before the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The "Cartwright Lectures" are delivered only by the best representatives of the medical fraternity, and Dr. Belfield was the third American honored by an invitation. During his sojourn in Germany, he delivered a number of lectures before medical societies, and

his discussions have been so well received that he is deemed an authority upon questions in which his opinion is given. In February, 1883, he was appointed lecturer on pathology and genito-urinary diseases. Upon his return from Europe, he was appointed microscopist to the Cook County Hospital, and is now surgeon to that institution.

He is also at present professor of microscopy in the College of Dental Surgery. In this particular work, Dr. Belfield undoubtedly stands at the head of the profession. In all the important murder trials of late years, where it has been necessary that microscopical examinations should be made, the work has been given to Dr. Belfield, who has become recognized as an expert. In the celebrated case before the courts in 1884, upon the question of lard adulteration, Dr. Belfield's microscopical examinations afforded the most conclusive proof of adulterations. The courts paid him a high compliment, and recognized him as authority on microscopy. Dr. Belfield is a frequent contributor to medical journals, and has written extensively for the leading medical reviews of Berlin and Vienna as well

as for those in America. He was requested to furnish a volume for the Standard Library of William Wood & Co., the medical publishers of New York, and in October, 1884, his work on "Diseases of the Urinary and Male Sexual Organs," appeared. His "Cartwright Lectures," four in number, were also published in pamphlet form. Dr. Belfield is a member of the City, State and National Medical societies and of the State and National Microscopical societies; at one time he was secretary of the latter. He is at present medical director for Illinois of the Hartford Life Insurance Company. Dr. Belfield stands prominently among the medical fraternity, and is highly esteemed by those who know him. He is a member of the Union Club and is well known in the social circles of the city.

RAYMOND LOCKWOOD LEONARD is a son of the late Rev. Joseph Helmer Leonard, who, for twenty-three years prior to his death, in 1877, was chaplain to seamen at this port, and Susannah Lockwood, who were married at Kingston, Canada, in 1830. Raymond was born on August 15, 1850, at Toronto, Canada. During 1852, his parents moved to Cleveland, Ohio, thence to Chicago, in August, 1854. His early education was obtained in the public schools, supplemented by a classical course at the Dyhrenfurth College, which was completed after he had entered upon his medical studies. His progress was exceptionally rapid, owing to a fortunate ability to grasp and comprehend subjects of a scope beyond his years. During childhood he studied vocal and instrumental music, and at the age of twelve years presided at the organ in the



RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Bethel (Sailors') Church. His life from this time forward has been a busy one, assisting his father in his missionary work among the sailors at the Bethel, on shipboard, and in the Marine Hospital. At the age of fourteen he was converted, and united with Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Two years later he was elected superintendent of the Bethel Sabbath School, which office he held for twelve years, conducting the entire work of the mission for two years after his father's death, largely at his own expense. In 1872, he transferred his membership to Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has since been actively engaged as a member of the choir. At the age of fifteen he commenced reading medicine with Dr. John Teare, and soon after entered Rush Medical College, where he passed his examination for the degree of M. D. on February 3, 1869, at the early age of eighteen years. The certificate given him by the faculty says, "and is entitled to the diploma when he shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, as specified in the requirements for graduation." The coveted diploma was granted on January 17, 1872. After his examination he became prominently identified with the North Chicago Charity Dispensary, then in the college building, and in December, 1870, was appointed superintendent. At the time of the great fire he saved the records, and, with the assistance of the Health Department, re-opened the dispensary three days after in the Newbury School Building, continuing his services as visiting physician during the winter of 1871-72, in the employ of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. In August, 1869, he opened an office in the Mariners' Church Building, corner Michigan and Market streets, where he was burned out by the fire of 1871, re-building on the ashes of his former office during the winter, and has since continued in active practice. Dr. Leonard is a scholarly gentleman of broad experience. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a charter member of Sheet-Anchor Division, No. 842, S. of T.; from 1876 to 1880 was Grand Scribe of the Grand Division of Illinois S. T.; is past master of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M.; is a member of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M., of Chicago Council, No. 4, R.S.M., St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T., and accompanied that body to San Francisco in 1883, as a member of the drill corps, which contested for the championship of the United States in proficiency of drill. He is also a P. G. in Union Lodge, No. 9, I.O.O.F.

JOHN MCLEAN FLEMING, M.D., a member of an old family which has been known in Scottish history during the past nine centuries, was born in Stanley, Perthshire, Scotland, on March 10, 1846. His father, James Fleming, was a prominent clothier in that city. He spent his boyhood until fourteen years of age in the public schools of his birthplace, and then entered the employ of Neil Reid, druggist, of Perth, with whom he remained four years. During that time he mastered the details of the drug business, and decided upon medicine as a profession. He then went to Dundee and entered the office of Dr. James McDonald, an eminent surgeon, and read under his instruction one year. Having prepared himself for college, in 1865, he went to Montreal, Canada, and spent three years in the Medical Hall of that city, and attended a course of lectures at McGill College. In 1868, he came to Chicago and was engaged by F. A. Bryan, then in the drug business under the Tremont House, for three years, and in the meantime matriculated in Rush Medical College. He took his degree as Doctor of Medicine from that institution with the class of 1872, and began active practice in this city. Dr. Fleming was married on December 25, 1872, to Miss Sarah M. Broome, daughter of Thomas Broome, naturalist, of Montreal, a well-known family from the North of England. The doctor is a member of Chicago Pathological Society, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Royal Order of the Scottish Clans, and also of the St. Andrew's Society of Illinois and the Caledonia Society. He is the duly appointed surgeon for the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, and makes a specialty of that branch of the profession.

ADELBERT HUGH TAGERT, M.D., son of Hugh and Lucy A. Tagert, was born on October 2, 1845, in Hinesburgh, Vt. He was educated in Hinesburgh until his fourteenth year, and upon the removal of his parents to Shelburne, Vt., he entered the academy there. At the age of twenty-one, he graduated from the Burlington (Vt.) State University and, in 1862, matriculated in the Medical Department of the same institution, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1866. After one year in the drug business at North Borough, Vt., he taught school in Shelburne and Ferrisburgh, Vt., two years. Locating in Buffalo, N. Y., he practiced his profession until 1873, when he came to this city. In 1874, he became connected with the free dispensary of Rush Medical College, and so continued until 1884. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical, Chicago Pathological and American Medical societies. Dr. Tagert was married on May 5, 1875, to Miss Mary Harvey, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and has three children,—Julia L., Carrie M. and Mary J.

WILLIAM EDWARD HALL, M.D., son of Captain Charles E.

and Elizabeth A. Hall, of New Bedford, Mass., was born on November 19, 1853. On the maternal side his ancestry is direct from the Puritan stock of New England, and includes the Morton family of Vermont, whose scions are linked with national history. His father came West in 1854, and, after temporary stays in various places, finally settled in Madison, Wis., remaining until 1861, when he went to the West Indies, to fulfill certain railway contracts in which he was interested. William E. Hall's education began in the Madison public schools but was interrupted by his departure, with his father, for the Indies. Upon his return in 1864, he entered Cushman Academy at Middleborough, Mass., and in the following year went to Alton, Ill., where he attended Shurtleff College during the succeeding six years. At the expiration of that time he came to this city, and pursued special studies in the University of Chicago for two years. He entered Rush Medical College in 1873, and graduated in 1878. Since, he has been engaged in active practice in the city. He is examining physician for the National Union and the Fraternal League. Dr. Hall was married on August 25, 1884, to Miss Mae Vincent, of Chicago.

WILLIAM ALDRICH HOWARD, son of Joseph Butler and Hannah Jane (Aldrich) Howard, was born at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y., on July 24, 1855. In 1864, when in his ninth year, he removed with his parents to Kenosha County, Wis., where, during the ensuing eight years, he obtained a thorough business education. In 1872, he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., for the purpose of beginning a self-sustaining career. Shortly after his advent there he secured employment as bookkeeper and solicitor in the business department of the Daily Commonwealth, at that time under the editorial management of Hon. H. M. Kutchin. After a short connection with that journal, he went to Providence, R. I., and engaged in the cabinet-making business. Becoming dissatisfied with his location, he returned, a year later, to Fond du Lac and was again associated with the Commonwealth. During his later connection with that paper, he became interested in the study of medicine, to which he devoted, under the instruction of Dr. Henry McNeil, of Fond du Lac, his attention for one year following his retirement from the Commonwealth, in 1875. In 1877, he went to Ripon, Wis., and took a preparatory scientific course in the college at that place. In 1879, he came to this city for the purpose of competing for the position of interne, in which he was successful, in the United States Marine Hospital, where he remained one year under the tutorship of Dr. T. W. Miller, who was surgeon-in-charge. In 1881, he entered Rush Medical College, taking the spring course and the regular course, and graduating in 1882. During the first course he competed with a number of students for the position of assistant to E. Fletcher Ingals, professor of diseases of the throat and chest, and was successful. Following his graduation he went to Rochelle, Ill., and, locating there, practiced his profession for two years. Prior to his departure for Rochelle he called upon Dr. Ingals and suggested the advisability of establishing a hospital in this city for the treatment of throat and lung diseases. Circumstances then precluded the possibility of giving the subject due attention. But Dr. Howard was assured that when action could be taken he would be notified. Consequently, in obedience to a call, he returned to Chicago in March, 1884, for the purpose of becoming one of the incorporators of the proposed throat and chest hospital, with a view of making that branch a specialty. On his arrival in this city he associated himself with Dr. Ingals in special work at the Central Free Dispensary. In recognition of his services in the interest of the Throat and Chest Hospital, he was appointed to the staff of visiting physicians. Dr. Howard is a gentleman of liberal ideas and an able physician. On May 3, 1882, at Chicago, he was married to Miss Ella Adelaide Hosford, and has two children,—Alice Louise and John Gardner.

WILLIAM JOHN NEIL, son of William and Rose (Aiken) Neil, was born within a short distance of Belfast, Ireland, on March 21, 1851. During his infancy his parents emigrated to this country, locating at Washington Island, Wis., where William commenced his school life. When he was fourteen years old, being of an adventurous disposition, and in order to see something of other parts of the world, he shipped on board a brig and made a tour of the lakes, as a common sailor. The following winter found him at Cleveland, Ohio, where he entered the Rockwell Grammar School, remaining there one year. In the latter part of 1870 he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College; six months later he entered upon a scientific course at the Baldwin University, located a few miles outside of Cleveland. At the close of his studies there, he entered the employ of a Cleveland firm. Six months following he went to New York City. After a short stay there he came to Chicago. The following spring he made one of the crew of a lake vessel. Finding his way to Portland, Maine, in the summer of 1873, he shipped on board a West India merchantman, the "C. C. Bearce." During the voyage to the Indies he was called upon to take charge of one of the crew who was taken violently ill. The ship's medicine chest and library were placed at his disposal, and under these circumstances he began his first medical readings. Re-

turning to Cleveland in 1875, he consulted with Dr. W. H. Peck, a prominent physician of that city, as to the advisability of his continuing his studies. Encouraged to continue them, he purchased a few books, and then went to Iowa, where, in Sherman Township, he taught school and continued his medical studies. In 1877, he came to this city, and entered Rush Medical College, graduating in 1880, following which he commenced his practice. He is a member of the Chicago Pathological Society. On May 25, 1880, in this city, he was married to Alice C. Dickson, and has had two children, Newman and Charles Wells.

MONROE S. LEECH is the son of Robert and Catharine (Carr) Leech, and was born on October 14, 1845, at Shelby, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools and the academy of that village, and later entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College, graduating at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866. The same year he removed to Butler, Mo., near Kansas City, and commenced the practice of his profession, remaining several years. Returning to



M. S. Leech.

Ohio, he entered the Eclectic Medical School, at Cincinnati, and, in 1871, graduated from that institution. In 1881, he came to Chicago and entered Rush Medical College, from which he graduated during the following year, and has since that time been engaged in general practice. Dr. Leech was married, in 1868, at Butler, Mo., to May A. Braiden, of that place. They have one child, a daughter, Anna Belle. The doctor is a member of the Medico-Historical Society.

SIREMBA SHAW, son of Levi and Martha (Metzler) Shaw, who were married in Coshocton County, Ohio, in 1831, was born in Berlin (Swedona), Mercer Co., Ill., on September 22, 1850. The ensuing twenty years of his life were passed at his native place, during which time he acquired a common school education. Between 1870 and 1873, he passed his time in travel in various parts of the United States, and, becoming discontented with his position in life, he determined to obtain a more thorough education. With this end in view, he went to Galesburg, and, being dissatisfied with his surroundings, he went shortly afterward to Monmouth, Ill., for the purpose of availing himself of the superior educational advantages there. He began a preparatory course at the academy, and one year later he became a student in the college proper, entering upon a five years' classical course, graduating in 1879. During the academical year the idea of studying medicine first occurred to him, being advised to adopt that profession by those competent to judge

of his ability. Locating in New Windsor, he placed himself under the tutorship of Dr. Frank D. Rathbun, where he remained until the fall of 1880, when he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and shortly afterward associated himself with Professor Albert B. Strong, demonstrator of anatomy in that college. He obtained the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1882, and remained with Dr. Strong for a time, gaining what practical knowledge he could, before entering the professional field for himself. From 1882 to 1885, he was house physician of the Central Free Dispensary of West Chicago. He is a member and medical examiner of Court Phenix, No. 42, I.O.F.; medical examiner of the Chicago Life Indemnity Association, and for the Chicago branch of the Mutual Relief Society of Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Shaw is a gentleman of considerable literary ability and is a conscientious physician. During his connection with Monmouth College, he took an honor course in English literature, and was historian of his class. He was also one of the editors of the Monmouth College Courier, during his collegiate course, and graduated from the college with credit to himself and his Alma Mater.

FRANCIS ADAM PAUL SIEBER, M.D., son of Paul and Frances Sieber, of Neisse, Silesia province, of Prussia, was born on March 28, 1841. On the paternal side his family was prominently connected in a political way, many of them holding Government and suffrage positions, the maternal side being descendants of a long and highly esteemed line of merchants. His early education was derived from private instruction, and when twelve years of age he attended the gymnasium at Neisse, afterward at Breslau, from which he graduated in his twentieth year. He then entered the Breslau University, and began the study of medicine, attending lectures also at Berlin and Bonn. In 1866, he served in the Prussian army during the war between Prussia and Austria, and in the same year, upon the cessation of hostilities, came to this country. After practicing in New York City two years, he located at Leavenworth, Kas., following the practice of his profession until 1870, during which time he was appointed surgeon of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Removing to Ellsworth, Kas., he resumed practice, continuing there ten years, and in the meantime was elected coroner and county physician, and for several years was Government examining physician. After a stay of several years in Santa Fé, N. M., he came to this city in 1883, and took his degree as M.D. from Rush Medical College. Locating in Lake View, he has an extended practice, and has recently been appointed health officer and town physician. Dr. Sieber is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society.

CHICAGO MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The history of this College, during the period covered by the present volume, has been one of steady growth and gratifying success, not alone in the internal work of the college, but in its charitable attendance upon Mercy Hospital and the treatment of patients at its dispensary.

The faculty, from 1871 to 1885, has been as follows:

Professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children: William H. Byford, 1859-79; E. O. F. Roler, associate, 1870-79.

Professor of obstetrics and diseases of children: E. O. F. Roler, 1879-85; W. W. Jaggard, 1885-86.

Professor of medical and surgical diseases of women and clinical gynecology: Edward W. Jenks, 1879-82; E. C. Dudley, 1882-84. Assistant professor: F. E. Waxham, 1880-82.

Professor of descriptive anatomy: W. H. Boyd, 1869-74; Thomas S. Bond, 1874-79; R. L. Rea, 1879-82; Frederick C. Schaefer, 1882-85. Assistant professor: Roswell Park, 1879-80.

Demonstrators of practical anatomy: Thomas S. Bond, 1869-74; Charles L. Rutter, 1874-79; Roswell Park, 1879-82; Frank Billings, 1882-85. Assistants, Frederick C. Schaefer and Robert Tilley, 1881-82.

Professor of physiology and histology: Daniel T. Nelson, 1867-79. Assistant professor: Lester Curtis, 1875-76. Adjunct professor: Lester Curtis, 1876-79. In 1879, this chair was divided into two chairs, those of physiology and histology.

Professor of physiology: Henry Gradle, 1879-84; R. W. Bishop, 1884-86.

Professor of histology: Lester Curtis, 1879-85. Demonstrator: Frank S. Johnson, 1881-85.

Professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine: Nathan S. Davis, 1859-85; Hosmer A. Johnson, associate, 1877-81; emeritus, 1881-85.

Professor of diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs: Hosmer A. Johnson, 1868-75.

Professor of clinical medicine: Hosmer A. Johnson, 1875-77 (Mercy Hospital), 1882-85; I. N. Danforth (St. Luke's Hospital), 1883-85.*

Professor of principles and practice of surgery and (subsequent to 1863) military surgery: Edmund Andrews, 1859-81; Ralph N. Isham, 1879-85; Julian S. Sherman, adjunct, 1870-76; D. A. K. Steele, assistant, 1879-80.

Professor of surgical anatomy and operations of surgery: Ralph N. Isham, 1859-81; J. E. Owens, 1881-85.

Professor of clinical surgery: Edmund Andrews, 1881-85.

Professor of surgery of genito-urinary organs: Christian Fenger, 1882-83.

Professor of orthopedic surgery and diseases of the joints: Julian S. Sherman, 1876-77.

Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: William E. Quine, 1871-82; Walter Hay, 1882-85. Assistant, W. E. Casselberry, 1883-84.

Professor of general pathology and pathological anatomy: J. H. Hollister, 1869-82; Christian Fenger, 1882-85. Lecturers: I. N. Danforth, 1883-84; N. S. Davis, Jr., 1884-86.

Professor of medical jurisprudence: R. J. Patterson, 1866-74; H. P. Merriman, 1874-75.

Professor of hygiene: Thomas Bevan, 1868-75.

Professor of medical jurisprudence and hygiene: H. P. Merriman, 1875-81.

Professor of medical jurisprudence: M. P. Hatfield, 1881-83; J. S. Jewell, 1883-84.

Professor of State medicine and public hygiene: Oscar C. De Wolf, 1882-85.

Professor of inorganic chemistry: N. Gray Bartlett, 1871-72; Walter S. Haines, 1872-74.

Professor of organic chemistry and toxicology: H. P. Merriman, 1871-72; Walter S. Haines, 1872-74.

Professor of chemistry and toxicology: Walter S. Haines, 1874-77.

Professor of inorganic chemistry: M. P. Hatfield, 1875-77.

Professor of chemistry and toxicology: M. P. Hatfield, 1877-82; J. H. Long, 1882-85.

Professor of ophthalmology and otology: Samuel J. Jones, 1870-85.

Professor of psychological medicine and nervous and mental diseases: J. S. Jewell, 1872-83; emeritus, 1883-85; Walter Hay, 1883-84. Assistant: J. G. Kiernan, 1881-82.

Professor of dermatology: James Nevins Hyde, 1876-77; H. P. Merriman, 1877-78; O. G. Paine, 1880-85.

The following table gives the number of students and graduates at each session :

Session.	Students.	Graduates.
1872-73	120	43
1873-74	128	46
1874-75	138	46
1875-76	148	53
1876-77	126	39
1877-78	153	50
1878-79	152	37
1879-80	148	38
1880-81	152	45
1881-82	155	41*
1882-83	138	41*
1883-84	114	41†
1884-85	118	42*

*Including honorary degrees. †Including honorary and ad eundem degrees.

F. C. SCHAEFER, M.D., is a general practitioner of good standing in Chicago, as will be sufficiently evinced when it is stated that he is gynecologist of the Cook County Hospital, to which position he was appointed in February, 1885, and senior surgeon in the ear department of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. For several years, also, Dr. Schaefer was professor of anatomy in the Chicago Medical College, assuming the duties of that position in the summer of 1881, which position he still holds. Dr. Schaefer was born at Galena, Ill., on May 26, 1850. His parents, Frederick C. and Mary (Vogel) Schaefer, were both natives of South Germany, and settled at Galena in 1847. The boy acquired the rudiments of his education in private schools of his town, and was afterward sent to the public schools. In 1861, his father having died, and his elder brother having enlisted in the Army, and who was afterwards killed at Chickamauga in September,

1863, young Schaefer was obliged to go to work in order to help support the large family. He commenced to set type in the office of the Galena Advertiser, afterward the Gazette, and remained there two years. During this period he obtained considerable schooling, and being ambitious for a higher education, resumed his studies at the public schools with renewed vigor. At seventeen years of age he left the high school, where he had been pursuing a course in the higher mathematics and Latin, and continued his labors at the case in order to get enough money to take him through college. At eighteen years of age he established himself in business in Chicago, as proprietor of a job and book printing office, but, after a year of untiring labor, his health failed him and he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he pursued his studies in the languages, philosophy and higher mathematics, under competent private tutors. While there he passed the examination for a first-grade certificate, and taught for two years in the public schools of Alameda County. While teaching, he had also commenced the study of his profession, attended lectures in the University of the Pacific, and collected quite a respectable library. Returning to Chicago in the spring of 1874, he matriculated at the Chicago Medical College during the following summer, and graduated with his degree in the spring of 1876; studying also, during a portion of this period, in the office of Dr. R. N. Isham. Upon graduating, he entered the lists of the competitive examination for interne of Mercy Hospital, was successful, and served in that capacity until the latter portion of 1876. He then opened an office for general practice, and, in 1877, was appointed one of the physicians in the medical department of the South Side Dispensary. After holding this position three years (two of which were in general practice and the other surgical), he became assistant demonstrator in Chicago Medical College, and, subsequently, as stated, professor of anatomy. He belongs to the American Medical, Illinois State, and Chicago Medical Associations. Dr. Schaefer was married, in May, 1883, to Miss Marie Rullman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. They have one child, Dorothea.

DR. ANSON SMITH MUNSELL was born in Sunderland, Mass., on October 3, 1839. In early youth he attended Barteau's Boarding School for Boys, at Ellington, Conn., a famous establishment in those days. At the age of seventeen he entered the Powers Institute at Bernardston, Mass., where he was graduated in 1862. The Civil War was then at its height, and Mr. Munsell was commissioned, by Governor John A. Andrew, first lieutenant in the 52d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered into the United States service with his regiment, and served until the following year in the Department of the Gulf, commanded by Major-General N. P. Banks. In that year he was transferred to the 61st Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the War, being with his regiment, a part of the Second Brigade, First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by the late Major-General G. K. Warren. On his return to Massachusetts, he spent one year in reading medicine with Dr. Pomeroy, of Springfield, Mass., and one year attending lectures at the Harvard Medical School. In 1868, he came to Chicago and completed his medical course at the Chicago Medical College, where he has been graduated, in 1871, with the degree of M.D. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice in this city, becoming a member of the Chicago Medical Society and of the Illinois State Medical Society. Dr. Munsell was married in Chicago, in 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Baker, of Worcester, Mass.

JULIUS OTTO, son of Joseph Otto and Louisa (Sanders) Otto, natives of Germany, was born in Chicago, on August 14, 1858. He began, in 1866, his education at the Scammon School, remaining there until 1870. He then entered the high school, and also began to study medicine under the preceptorship of his father, Dr. Joseph Otto, which he continued until he finished his high school course. In 1873, having received a thorough preparatory training, he entered the Chicago Medical College. On March 21, 1876, he graduated, and immediately began to practice. During the winter of 1877, he entered Rush Medical College, which conferred upon him, in that year, the degree of M.D. One year later he gave up his practice and went to Germany, for the purpose of taking advantage of additional educational facilities, and the opportunities for study and observation a residence there offers. He passed 1878-79 at the University of Goettingen, and, returning to this city at the close of his course, associated himself with his father. A year later he retired from his father's office and, locating at his present place of residence, established a practice of his own. Dr. Otto is a well-read gentleman, a thorough student and a lover of his profession. He is unmarried, and not a member of any society, medical or otherwise.

MERRIT WALTER THOMPSON, son of Acel and Mary Jane (Nealley) Thompson, was born in McHenry County, Ill., on September 26, 1854. He attended both public and private schools at his birthplace, and after due preparation for a collegiate course he went to Hillsdale, Mich., in 1872, and entered the Free Will Baptist Institution there. Returning to McHenry County, the follow-

*Clinical lectures are also given by other members of the attending staff at Mercy, St. Luke's and Cook County hospitals.

ing year he taught a district school for one term, during which he devoted much of his spare time to the study of medicine. In the fall of 1874, he came to Chicago, under the instruction of Dr. Nealley, and then went to Ann Arbor, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, remaining there until the spring of 1875, when he returned to Chicago, and associated himself with his former preceptor, Dr. Nealley, also attending a course of lectures in Chicago Medical College. In January, of 1876, he purchased an interest in a drug store, and conducted that business while pursuing his studies. In the fall of 1876, he entered Rush Medical College, graduating the following spring. A few months later he went to Marengo, Ill., and established himself as a practicing physician. Six months later he returned to this city, and, disposing of his interest in the drug business, re-engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Thompson is a member of



Fraternally Yours
J. H. Stowell

the West Side Pathological Society; of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., and Chicago Consistory, S.P.R.S. 32°. On June 18, 1878, he married Sarah Jane Gibson, of this city; They have two children.

JOHN W. DAL is the son of Jacob and Christina (Lauer) Dal, and was born on September 17, 1854, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. When he was but little more than two years of age, his parents moved to Chicago. A short time thereafter, his father became a Methodist minister, and the rule of itinerancy which prevails in that church compelling him to make frequent changes of location, John W. Dal's early education was obtained under difficulties and during his father's wanderings through Wisconsin and Illinois. In 1868, John returned to Chicago and, in 1875, entered the Chicago University, taking a select course a year later. In 1876, he read medicine with his father, who had abandoned the ministry for that profession, and then became a student in the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated on March 5, 1878. Excessive study having impaired his health, shortly after his graduation he

went, for the purpose of recuperation and rest, to LeSueur, Minn. As soon as advisable he engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession. After a residence of two years at LeSueur, he returned, in 1880, to this city, and located permanently. Dr. Dal is a courteous and agreeable gentleman, and invites confidence as a physician. He is a member of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A.F. & A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and of Siloam Council, No. 53, R. & S.M. Dr. Dal was married, on October 9, 1878, in this city, to Matilda L. Loeber, and has one child,—Matilda Independence, born on July 4, 1883.

JAMES HERBERT STOWELL, M.D., second son of Elijah and Lucinda (Bristol) Stowell, was born on April 29, 1854, at Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis. His parents are from the old Puritan stock of New England and number among their ancestors some who figured prominently in the Revolutionary War. His parents, in 1844, chose Wisconsin as their future home and were among the first settlers of Walworth County. He assisted his father in cultivating the farm and attended the village school during the winter months. His father could not afford to send him to college, but at the age of eighteen years, having set his mind on obtaining a higher education, he left home and made a way where none seemed open. By working evenings and holidays and boarding himself, he triumphed over poverty and gained a valuable discipline for after life. He entered Beloit College and remained until the junior year, when, owing to sickness, he was obliged to relinquish his studies and sought health in the Far West. He began the study of medicine at the Chicago Medical College, and graduated with the class of 1881. During the three years of his collegiate study he devoted his entire time to perfecting himself in his chosen profession. The interim between the lecture courses he spent in arduous work in hospital and dispensary practice, under the direction of skilled instructors, and thus laid the foundation for his future success. After graduation he located in this city. Dr. Stowell was married, on June 16, 1880, to Miss Frances E. Beckett, daughter of Mrs. K. A. Burnell, of Aurora, Ill. He has one daughter, Marion. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the Chicago Congregational Club, and is visiting physician of the South Side Dispensary.

JOSEPH LUCIUS GRAY, M.D., son of Joseph L. and Emily J. Gray, was born at Underhill, Vt., on December 12, 1859. Both parents were from old Vermont families of English stock and are excellently connected with prominent circles of the Green Mountain State. When he was five years of age, the family removed to Burlington, Vt., where young Joseph attended the public schools, but while in the high school his health failed and he was obliged to give up his studies for several years. After finishing his education, he came to Chicago in 1879, and began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. S. Jewell, and two years later matriculated in the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated with honors in the class of 1885, since which date he has been associated with Dr. Jewell in general practice. Dr. Gray, besides being thoroughly posted in his profession, has found time to become an expert microscopist and is a member of the Illinois State and the Tolles Microscopical societies. He is also a member of the Chicago Medical Society and is attending physician for the department of nervous diseases of the

South Side Free Dispensary.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—This institution was organized in 1881, and the first regular session of the college began on September 26, 1882. The building is located on the northwest corner of Harrison and Honoré streets, directly opposite the entrance to the Cook County Hospital. The architect, George H. Edbrooke, before drawing his designs, visited some of the principal medical schools in eastern cities, to avail himself of the latest improvements in structures of this kind. The style of architecture is Queen Anne. The building consists of four stories and basement, surmounted by a tower one hundred feet high. The fronts of the building are of Lemont limestone, elaborately carved, and the rear elevation is of brick. The first floor contains the

college office, the rooms of the West Side Dispensary, and other rooms handsomely furnished. The second floor contains the lecture-room, with a seating capacity for 226 persons; two professors' rooms, one large clinical operating room, and four rooms for patients. The chemical laboratory, students' library, and five private rooms are on the third floor; while the fourth floor is occupied by the amphitheatre, seating four hundred and fifty, and dissecting and other rooms. The cost of the building was about \$57,000. The students of this institution have abundant opportunities for witnessing the examination and treatment of patients, not only in the college amphitheatre and West Side Dispensary, but also in the Cook County Hospital and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The students and graduates have been—

Year.	Students.	Graduates.
1883	152	52
1884	167	55

The Founders and Board of Directors are—

A. Reeves Jackson, M.D., president; S. A. McWilliams, M.D., vice-president; D. A. K. Steele, M.D., secretary; Leonard St. John, M.D., treasurer; Charles Warrington Earle, M.D.

The faculty of the College since its organization has been as follows:

Professor of surgical diseases of women and clinical gynecology: A. Reeves Jackson.

Professor of clinical medicine, diseases of the chest and physical diagnosis: Samuel A. McWilliams.

Professor of orthopedic surgery: Daniel A. K. Steele.

Professor of demonstrations of surgery and surgical appliances: Leonard St. John.

Professor of obstetrics: Charles Warrington Earle.

Professor of operative surgery, clinical surgery, and surgical pathology: Henry Palmer.

Professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery: R. L. Rea.

Professor of diseases of children: Frank E. Waxham.

Professor of ophthalmology and clinical diseases of the eye: John E. Harper.

Professor of practice of medicine: A. M. Carpenter, 1882-83; W. E. Quine, 1883-85.

Professor of principles of medicine: J. J. M. Angear.

Professor of dental surgery: A. W. Harlan.

Professor of inorganic chemistry: W. A. Yohn.

Professor of descriptive anatomy: Albert E. Hoadley.

Professor of surgical anatomy: Pinckney French.

Professor of medical jurisprudence: F. B. Eisen-Bockius.

Professor of physiology: E. E. Holroyd.

Professor of genito-urinary diseases: Theodore A. Keeton.

Professor of therapeutics: C. C. P. Silva.

Professor of diseases of the mind and nervous system: Oscar M. King.

Professor of State medicine and hygiene: Romaine J. Curtiss.

Professor of medical chemistry: B. F. McCoy, 1882-83; W. K. Harrison, 1883-85.

Professor of surgical diseases of the genito-urinary system: J. T. Telks.

Demonstrator of anatomy: S. T. Power, 1882-83; R. N. Hall, 1883-85.

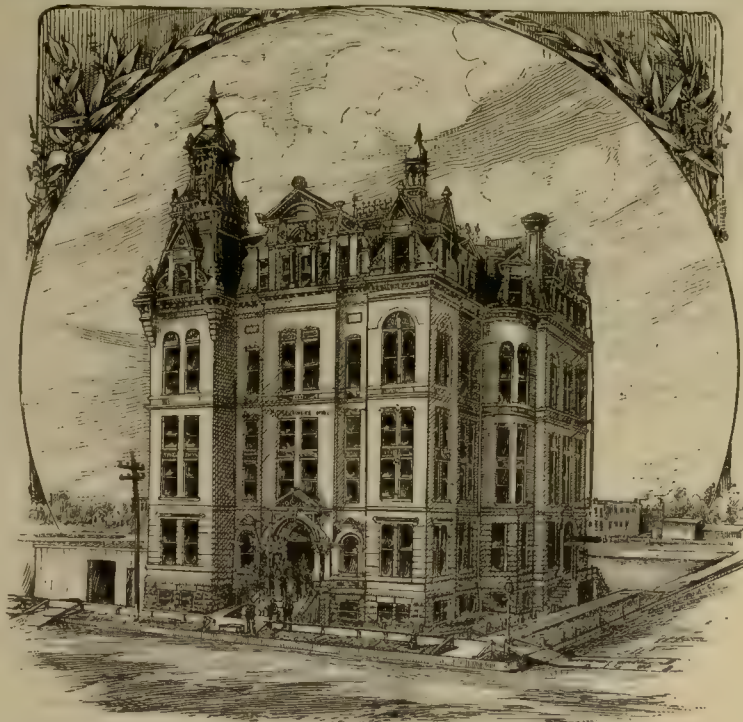
Professor of laryngology: F. O. Stockton.

Professor of dermatology: H. J. Reynolds.

Lecturers.—On gynecology, E. P. Murdock. On obstetrics, H. P. Newman. On ophthalmology and otology, Boerne Bettman. On principles and practice of surgery, James H. Letcher. On surgical diseases of the genito-urinary system, G. Frank Lydston. On dental anatomy and physiology, James G. Reid. On materia medica, Charles C. Singley. Demonstrator of inorganic chemistry, Charles B. Gibson. Assistant demonstrators of anatomy, F. C. Newton and William Goodsmith.

PROFESSOR F. B. EISEN-BOCKIUS, son of Joseph Rex and Marie (von Eisen, a descendant of Baron Ludwig von Eisen) Bockius, who were married in Philadelphia, Penn., was born at

Galena, Ill., on March 9, 1850. Having finished the course of instruction afforded by the high school of that city, in 1864, he came to Chicago for the purpose of completing his literary education in the University of Chicago, but he played truant to his errand and, at the early age of fourteen, entered the army as pri-



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

vate in Co. "C," 140th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, his escapade remaining unknown to his parents until the receipt of a letter written by him from the seat of war. In 1865, after receiving the vote of thanks decreed to his regiment by Congress and signed by the President, he quietly and earnestly returned to his studies, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Sciences in 1868. In the same year, he entered the medical department of the Northwestern University under the personal preceptorship of its president, Professor N. S. Davis. His diligent application and rapid progress soon won for him the praise and commendation of his distinguished tutor. In 1872, he graduated in medicine, receiving the prize offered by the faculty for the best thesis upon a medical subject. Immediately upon graduation, he was chosen assistant to the professor of chemistry in the medical department of the University. In 1872, was appointed physician to North Star Dispensary, and the succeeding year was made the medical director and physician for diseases of the heart and lungs, both of which stations he filled with great ability for five years, during one of which (1874) there were treated in the dispensary over fourteen thousand five hundred patients. The pressure of an extensive private practice compelled him to resign active work in the dispensary in 1878, but the board of trustees, unwilling to lose the use of his name and reputation, immediately chose him consulting physician. As a diversion, in 1874 Dr. Bockius matriculated at the Union College of Law under the tutorship of Senator J. R. Doolittle. So great was his enthusiasm and interest in the new study, although hampered by his medical work, that, on receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1876, he graduated ranking third in his class, and had earned a reputation for cool logic and brilliant oratory attained by few. His attention being called to homeopathy, with a desire to obtain a clear and comprehensive idea of that system of medicine, in 1878 he entered the Northwestern Homeopathic College, remaining there until 1880. In 1881, he was elected to the professorship of forensic medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, which chair he still fills. Professor Bockius is mentally and physically an active man, neither mind nor body is ever idle; and, although attending upon an ever-increasing practice, he still finds time to employ his vigorous pen to advantage. His published essays cover a wide field of subjects; some of his earlier poems have run through five editions; experiments and an essay on cinchonidia gained him an honor not many attain—the admission of his name and views in the National Dispensary; a thesis on scarlet fever, with treatment, issued during the late epidemic, had an unprecedented sale, and was in many a household; while medical jurisprudence has been made the subject of a complete series of lectures but recently pub-

lished. Dr. Bockius is a thorough physician and gentleman, with just enough infusion of the old Von Eisen blood to render him firm and resolute, possibly sometimes aggressive, in the defense of his ideas.

CHARLES WARRINGTON EARLE, M.D., is a native of Westford, Vt., and was born on April 2, 1845. His parents, Moses L. and Nancy Earle, were of English descent, and were among the pioneers who settled in Vermont. His father came West in 1854, settling in Lake County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, the subject of this sketch assisting him during the summer months, and attending school during the winter. In 1861, he enlisted in the 15th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving under General Fremont, in the Missouri campaign, until the fall of that year, when he was discharged from the service, on account of disabilities incurred while unloading a transport on the Missouri River. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in the 96th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and his military record is given as follows in the history of the 96th, published by the historical society of that regiment in 1886: "He was appointed first sergeant upon the organization of the company; promoted second lieutenant on February 16, 1863, receiving his commission a few days before he was eighteen; and promoted first lieutenant on August 12, 1864. Was a prisoner of war from September 22, 1863, to February 9, 1864, and escaped from Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., by tunnelling. Was twice slightly wounded at Chickamauga while



Char. Warrington Earle

in command of his company, and was especially commended for bravery in the report of that battle. Commanded Company "D" for two months in the advance on Atlanta, and at the close of the campaign was given special mention for personal bravery by the commander of the regiment, and chosen as aide and inspector on the staff of the brigade commander, which position he held until the close of the War. Was brevetted captain of the United States Volunteers, for gallantry, and meritorious services in the battles of Chickamauga, Resaca and Atlanta, Ga., Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and mustered out with his regiment in 1865." After the War, he attended Beloit College for three years and matriculated in the Chicago Medical College in 1868, taking his degree of M.D. in 1870. He is a member of the local, State and national medical

societies. He became a member of the faculty of the Woman's Medical College at its organization in 1870, and now holds the position of professor of diseases of children and clinical medicine in that institution. He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and occupies the chair of obstetrics. Since 1871, he has been physician to the Washingtonian Home of Chicago. Among his contributions to medical literature are "Electricity in Post-partum Hemorrhage"; "Scarlatina in Chicago"; "Inebriety as a Vice"; various papers on alcoholism and the opium habit; the (alleged) Cinchona cure for Intemperance; Tubercular Meningitis; Cephalematoma of the new-born; Roethln (or German Measles) in Chicago; Summer diseases of children; Cirrhosis of the Pancreas, and others of minor importance. Dr. Earle was married in 1871, to Miss Fanny L. Bundy, sister of Major Bundy of the New York Evening Mail and Express, and has two children: Carrie and William B.

BOERNE BETTMAN, M.D., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, of German parents, in 1856. Graduating at the Cincinnati High School in 1874, he spent three years following in the Miami Medical College, where he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of M.D. For a short time he served as assistant to Dr. Williams of Cincinnati, an eminent oculist. Subsequently, for about a year and a half he was occupied in a similar way with Professor Knapp of New York, formerly one of the faculty of the University of Heidelberg, Germany. In 1879, Dr. Bettman went abroad. After about six months spent in study in the University of Vienna, he travelled extensively throughout Europe. Finally he went to the University of Heidelberg, where he became the first assistant of the eye department of the University. He continued in this capacity about two years, leaving there in May, 1881. Several months were passed in Paris, visiting the hospitals and attending important clinics. He then went to London and attended the International Medical Congress of that year, an occasion of great interest, as there were some three thousand physicians present from all parts of the world. Returning to America he reached New York in September, 1881. In November following he came to Chicago, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his specialty. Dr. Bettman is the lecturer on the eye and ear at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago; is one of the surgeons at the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; and is physician-in-charge of the outdoor eye and ear department of the Michael Reese Hospital. He is secretary of the Chicago Society of Ophthalmology and Otology, and is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, of the Esculapian Medical Society, and of the Illinois Microscopic Society.

JOHN RAYNER RICHARDSON is the son of Osborn and Isabella (Cathrow) Richardson, and was born on July 10, 1843, in Canada, and obtained his early education in the high school and Lavel University of that country. At an early age he manifested a desire for a professional life, and gave much attention to the study of medicine. In 1860, he went to Montreal, Canada, and entered McGill Medical College. In 1864, he passed the examining board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but not being of age could not receive his degree. Shortly after passing his examination, he went to New York City, and entered the military service as assistant surgeon, with headquarters at Alexandria, Va. In September of that year, he applied for admittance to the naval service, and was accepted. In 1865, he went to Philadelphia, where he became associated with the Charity Hospital in the capacity of house surgeon. Six months later, he returned to Montreal, and received from the faculty of McGill College the degree of M.D., C.M. Then he entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he rapidly obtained prominence. In 1882, circumstances induced him to make Chicago his place of residence. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments and literary ability, liberal in his ideas, of men and things in general, and critical in his opinion concerning his profession. Dr. Richardson was married, on April 17, 1879, at Quebec, to Matilda Levy, and has had five children, three of whom are girls.

JOHN ERASMUS HARPER, A.M., M.D., is the son of Robert W. and Harriet A. Harper, and was born on January 21, 1851, in Trigg County, Ky. He received his early schooling in Evansville, Ind., where he also commenced his professional studies. In 1871, he entered the office of Dr. George B. Walker, of that place, and after reading medicine with him for some time, entered the University of the City of New York, from which he graduated in 1874, and received the prize for the best examinations in diseases of the eye and ear. In 1875, he was elected demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on medical jurisprudence in the Medical College of Evansville, Ind. In 1876, he was elected professor of diseases of the eye, ear and throat in the same institution, which position he held until he resigned, in 1882, to accept the professorship of eye and ear diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago. On May

28, 1878, Dr. Harper was married to Miss Mary E. Walker, daughter of Hon. William H. Walker, ex-mayor of Evansville. Accompanied by his wife he left on the following day for Europe, where, after a short vacation, he pursued the studies of eye, ear and throat diseases in the schools and hospitals of London, Paris and Vienna. Returning to Evansville, he resumed the practice of his specialty in 1880. In 1882, with his wife and only surviving child, Robert Brinton (the oldest, John Albert, having died in 1881), he removed to Chicago. Besides being engaged in private practice, Dr. Harper is also surgeon-in-chief to the eye and ear department of the West Side Free Dispensary and attending surgeon to the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the Chicago Pathological Society and the Chicago Ophthalmological and Otological Society and the Chicago Medical Society. Since 1880, he has been publisher and editor of the Western Medical Reporter.

G. FRANK LYDSTON, M.D., was born at Jacksonville, Tuolumne Co., Cal., on March 3, 1856. Prior to the discovery of gold in that region, his father, G. N. Lydston, was a resident of Maine, and when the excitement over the finding of the precious metal was at its greatest height, Mr. Lydston was among the first to undertake the journey to the California gold fields. He took passage from Boston on a sailing vessel, and after a seven months' voyage reached San Francisco. From there he went to Jacksonville, where the mines had already become noted. While there he became acquainted with his future wife, who had also made the trip from "the States," over the plains, a venture hazardous in the extreme, but without accident or danger to her. The family continued their residence at Jacksonville until 1865, when they returned to Maine. In 1869, they came to Chicago. In 1876, G. Frank Lydston having completed his preliminary studies, decided to enter the medical profession. He took his first course of instruction in the office of F. B. Norcom, M.D., of Chicago, and, in 1877, entered Rush Medical College, taking a full course of study. In the following year he went to New York City for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the famous hospitals there. He spent some time in the wards of Bellevue, St. Francis and Charity hospitals, under the tutorship of Professor Joseph W. Howe of the New York Medical University. In February, 1879, he graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and, after six months' instruction in the hospitals under private tuition, he was appointed resident surgeon of the New York Charity and Penitentiary hospitals on Blackwell's Island. He held this responsible position until 1881, his term of service having expired. On his retirement he was immediately tendered the office of resident surgeon to the New York State Emigration Hospital and Refuge by the Board of Commissioners. It was a fitting tribute to his high standing as a physician. In August, 1881, he resigned his position at the Emigration Hospital, desiring to make his home in this city, and on his arrival he immediately took a prominent position among the medical profession of Chicago. During the first year of his residence, he was engaged in addition to his regular practice, in giving private instruction to medical students. In 1882, he was appointed lecturer on the surgical diseases of the genito-urinary system, and venereal diseases, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which chair he still occupies. He is professor of the principles and practice of surgery in the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery, and also attending surgeon to the genito-urinary division of the West Side Free Dispensary. He is colonel and surgeon-general of the Illinois Brigade of the Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias, medical examiner of the Knight Templars' and Masons' Indemnity Company, the New England Benefit Association, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Dr. Lydston was married on November 3, 1883, to Miss Josie Cottier, of Chicago. In addition to his large private practice and college duties, he finds time to edit the surgical department of the Western Medical Reporter, one of the most prominent medical journals west of New York. He also contributes largely to the columns of other well known medical publications, and is gifted with a clear, lucid power of description. As an instructor he stands high in the estimation of the faculty and students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is quite prominently known among the various secret societies, being a member of Oriental Consistory, Chicago Commandery of Knights Templar, the order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Royal Arcanum. He is quite an enthusiast in the matter of society work. The doctor is also an active member of the Chicago Medical and Pathological societies, and, although a young man, he has attained a distinguished position in the medical profession, and as a lecturer and author his instruction and opinions are regarded as the very best. He is a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M., and of Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 177, R.A.M.

HENRY PARKER NEWMAN, son of James and Abby Parker (Everett) Newman, was born at Washington, N. H., on December 2, 1853. When he was but a few months old, his parents moved to Hillsborough, N. H., where he acquired, in the public schools of that place, the rudiments of an English education, after which he entered the Literary Institute at New London, N. H., to prepare for college. At the beginning of the third year of his



G. Frank Lydston.

connection there, he was compelled to return home, where he remained engaged in teaching and in mercantile pursuits, and the pursuance of his studies under a private tutor, until he reached his majority. Shortly after the advent of his twenty-first year, he went to Concord, N. H., and, securing the co-operation of Dr. George Cook, of that place, under whose instruction he commenced reading medicine, where he continued until 1875, when he entered the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, where he took one course of lectures. The following winter he was engaged in teaching, and then moved to Detroit and continued the study of his profession in the Detroit Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1878. While a student in this college, he was house physician in St. Luke's Hospital, Detroit, a position which he held until after his graduation. At that time he went to Europe, visiting the hospitals at Edinburgh, London, Paris, Vienna, and in Germany, spending two years at the leading German medical schools. In 1880, he returned to America and began to practice in this city. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Gynecological Society, Illinois State Medical Society, American Medical Society, and Illinois State Microscopical Society. He is lecturer on obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and is attending gynecologist in the West Side Free Dispensary. On September 21, 1882, in this city, he was married to Fanny Louise Hodges, and has had two children. Dr. Newman is a gentleman of considerable literary ability, aside from that associated with his profession; is affable in manner and entertaining in conversation.

DR. CHARLES CLAREY SINGLEY was born in Fayette County, Penn., on January 16, 1856. After studying in Belle Vernon and Meadville colleges, he spent the year 1878 in medical study in the

College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Baltimore, and the year 1879 in similar study in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where, two years later, in March, 1881, he was graduated with the degree of M.D. In August following, Dr. Singley

dispensary. In 1884, the progress of this institution had been so gratifying, that it was determined to erect a new building, commensurate with its necessities and growth. This building, to cost \$35,000, will be erected on the site of the old one, which has been removed a short distance on the same lot, and enlarged and re-fitted to be used until the new one is completed.

The Faculty has been as follows:

Professor of gynecology: William H. Byford, 1870-86; T. D. Fitch, 1870-80; Marie J. Mergler, 1883-86.

Professor of diseases of children: Charles Gilman Smith, 1870-74; John Bartlett, 1874-75; Charles Warrington Earle, 1875-86.

Professor of pathology: Norman Bridge, 1870-73; Lester Curtis, 1874-77; I. N. Danforth, 1877-86.

Professor of pathology and renal diseases: I. N. Danforth, 1882-86.

Professor of theory and practice of medicine: W. Godfrey Dyas, 1870-75; John Bartlett, 1875-77; William E. Quine, 1877-78; Henry M. Lyman, 1878-86.

Professor of diseases of the nervous system: E. C. Blake, 1870-77; D. R. Brower, 1877-86.

Professor of obstetrics: E. Marguerat, 1870-77; T. D. Fitch, 1877-78; William H. Byford, 1878-80; Sarah Hackett Stevenson, 1880-86.

Professor of surgery: Roswell G. Bogue, 1870-77; A. H. Foster, 1874-75; John E. Owens, 1877-83; D. W. Graham, 1883-86.

Professor of dermatology: William J. Maynard, 1880-86.

Professor of ophthalmology and otology: Samuel Cole, 1871-73; F. C. Hotz, 1873-76; W. T. Montgomery, 1880-86.

Professor of diseases of chest and throat: E. Fletcher Ingals, 1880-86.

Professor of physiology and histology:

Charles Warrington Earle, 1870-75; Sarah Hackett Stevenson, 1875-80; F. L. Wadsworth, 1880-86.

Professor of dental surgery: Eugene S. Talbot, 1881-86.

Professor of chemistry and toxicology: M. Delafontaine, 1870-77; P. S. Hayes, 1877-83; Jerome Salisbury, 1883-86.

Professor of anatomy: S. A. McWilliams, 1870-74; P. S. McDonald, 1874-77; D. W. Graham, 1877-83; Mary E. Bates, 1883-86.

Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: G. C. Paoli, 1870-77; Dr. D. R. Brower, 1877-79; William Maynard, 1879-83; Marie J. Mergler, 1882-85; Walter Dorland, 1883-85.

Clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology at Hospital for Women and Children: Mary H. Thompson, 1884-86.

Mary Harris Thompson

Demonstrator of anatomy: P. S. McDonald, 1870-74; D. W. Graham, 1874-78; Roswell Park, 1878-80; John O. Hobbs, 1880-86.

Professor of hygiene and State medicine: Mary H. Thompson, 1870-77; Byron Griffin.

Clinical lecturer on midwifery in charge of outdoor department: Robert S. Hall, 1882-86.

Assistant to the chair of physiology and lecturer on histology: Emma Nichols, 1882-86.

Lecturer on diseases of throat and chest: Homer N. Thomas.

Trustees.—E. O. Havens, 1870-73; George Scoville, 1870-74; E. J. Goodspeed, 1870-73; W. Godfrey Dyas, 1870-79; T. D. Fitch, 1870-84; Mrs. W. G. Dyas, 1870-80; W. H. Byford, 1873-86; Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, 1874-76; E. W. Blatchford, 1870-78; Robert Collyer, 1870-77; W. H. Ryder, 1870-77; R. G. Bogue, 1870-85; E. Marguerat, 1870-79; Mrs. T. C. Hoag,



WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

came to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. Since 1882, he has held the chair of lecturer on materia medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but is connected with no other institution, nor is he a member of any of the societies, devoting his whole time to active practice.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.—This institution was founded by Dr. William H. Byford, although the early and earnest efforts of Dr. Mary H. Thompson in regard to the medical education of her sex should be mentioned in connection with the organization of this enterprise. This college was designed exclusively for the medical education of women, and held its first course of lectures in the Hospital for Women and Children, No. 402 North State Street. Notwithstanding the discouragement in consequence of the fire of 1871, by which its newly-furnished apartments, at Nos. 1-3 North Clark Street, were destroyed, new rooms were secured at No. 341 West Adams Street, and subsequently at No. 598 on the same street, and the regular course of instruction was prosperously pursued. In 1872, in connection with the Hospital for Women and Children, the College occupied apartments on the corner of West Adams and Paulina streets, where it continued until 1879, when a new building was erected at Nos. 335-39 South Lincoln Street, opposite the Cook County Hospital. Commodious and well arranged, it is supplied with every convenience for successful teaching. It is two and a half stories high, with a basement, and contains two lecture-rooms, laboratories, a museum, dissecting-room, and offices and a

1870-74; Gilbert Hubbard, 1870-77; J. M. Reid, 1870-73; Edward Sullivan, 1870-73; G. C. Paoli, 1870-81; Mary H. Thompson, 1870-77; F. B. Gardner, 1873-76; J. T. Ryerson, 1873-76; T. M. Avery, 1873-76; Norman Bridge, 1873-81; Charles Warrington Earle, 1878-81; I. N. Danforth, 1880-86; John Bartlett, 1880-83; D. W. Graham, 1881-86; Sarah H. Stevenson, 1881-86; W. J. Maynard, 1883-86; Daniel R. Brower, 1884-87; F. L. Wadsworth, 1884-86; E. Fletcher Ingals, 1885-88.

The number of students and graduates since 1871, has been as follows:

Year.	Students.	Graduates.
1871	20	3
1872	25	6
1873	32	7
1874	37	8
1875	30	9
1876	33	4
1877	26	7
1878	32	5
1879	37	10
1880	65	17
1881	77	23
1882	83	18
1883	81	21
1884	71	22
1885	74	

ROBERT SAMUEL HALL, M.D., son of Samuel and Mary Hall, was born at Rowe, Mass., on May 11, 1841. His father, a lieutenant in the State militia, was a man of quiet, untiring industry, sound judgment and sterling integrity. Robert had the experience of a Yankee country school boy until fifteen years of age, when the family, in 1856, removed to Waterloo, Iowa, and were among the pioneers in that part of the State. Adopting the occupation of teacher, Mr. Hall continued his studies until 1862, when he enlisted in the 31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which formed part of the 15th Corps, Army of the Tennessee. Private Hall was at the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, and carried the colors of his regiment during the siege of Vicksburg and battle of Jackson. Here disabled by disease, he was sent to Northern hospitals. Partially recovering, he returned to his regiment and took part in the numerous battles of the Atlanta campaign. He was honorably discharged in 1865. Upon his return to Iowa, he entered the Iowa State University, where he continued three years. He then began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. A. Middleditch, of Waterloo, Iowa. After having attended lectures in Iowa City and New York City, he came to Chicago and matriculated in the Rush Medical College, and graduated with the class of 1872; was appointed an alternate interne to Cook County Hospital, and took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Medical College. He was appointed physician to the Relief and Aid Society for the years 1872-73, and was physician to the Central Dispensary during the ensuing ten years, giving his attention principally to the diseases of children; and has, during this time, been actively engaged in general practice. He is now physician to Lincoln-street Dispensary, and for several years has filled the chair of clinical lecturer on obstetrics, at the Woman's Medical College. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, and has been four times elected secretary of the Chicago Pathological Society. Dr. Hall was first married on September 12, 1871, to Miss Jennie A. Fisk, of Waterbury, Conn., by whom he had five children,—Willie R., Jennie L., May S., Robert S., and Charlotte Aristine. On November 7, 1883, he married Miss Florence Goff, daughter of Murray Goff, of Petersburg, Ill. They have one child, Florence Ethel. Dr. Hall is a member of the K. of P., and was the first chancellor commander of Madison Lodge, No. 134; a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and was, in 1882, surgeon to Fort Dearborn Division, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. He is also a member and surgeon of U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G.A.R., and surgeon of the Union Veteran Club of this city for 1885.

SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON, well-known as a physician and litterateur, was born at Buffalo Grove, Ogle Co., Ill., and is the daughter of John D. and Sarah (Hackett) Stevenson. Her grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Ogle County, and laid out and owned the town site of Buffalo Grove. Her ancestry traces back on her father's side to Scotch-Irish blood, her grandfather being a "blue Presbyterian" and a prominent figure in the Irish Rebellion. She is a lineal descendant on her mother's side from Sir Hugh de Hacket, who participated with the renowned Richard Cœur de Lion of England in the Crusades. It was at her parents' home that Dr. Stevenson was reared, and her education was attained

at the State University in Bloomington, from which she graduated in 1863. The years 1873-74 were passed by her in Europe, and, having developed a taste for the study of science and literature, her time while abroad was chiefly given to studying at the South Kensington Science Schools. On her return to America, she entered the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and graduated therefrom with highest honors in 1875. The following year she commenced the practice of medicine, and has since been prominently identified with the profession. For some time she held the chair of physiology in the Woman's Medical College, and subsequently that of obstetrics. Dr. Stevenson has by her own energies won a reputation as a physician of which scores of practitioners of the other sex might well feel proud. She had the honor of being the first woman physician elected a member of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia, in 1876, being sent thither as a delegate by the Illinois State Medical Society. She has been elected to the staff of the Cook County Hospital, the Hospital for Women and Children, and the State Hospital for Women. Dr. Stevenson was one of the chief promoters of the Home for Incurables and the Training School for Nurses, and to her untiring energy and zeal much of the success of these institutions is due. During her ten years' residence here, she has built up a very large practice, and outside of her duties as physician to the various hospitals above named, her time is entirely taken up in responding to the demands for her services. Notwithstanding her busy life, she has found time to prepare for publication a couple of volumes on Biology and one on Physiology, and is a frequent contributor to the columns of the press of the country. Dr. Stevenson is a woman of the West, both by birth and the vigor and energy she displays in advancing the interests of her profession; she has attained a splendid reputation as a physician, while her virtues of mind and heart have won for her the friendship and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances.

THE CHICAGO HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—During the year which followed the fire, the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children was taken under the direction of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. So much good was accomplished, that this society, in order to assist in making the hospital a permanent institution, donated for its use \$25,000, on condition that it should always care for twenty-five patients free of charge. With this fund, the lot and dwelling on the corner of Paulina and Adams streets were purchased and fitted up. It has managed, by contributions, the revenue derived from pay-patients, and occasional entertainments, not only to keep out of debt, but to have a balance in the treasury. Out of the work of this hospital grew the Woman's Medical College, and the two institutions were mostly managed together from 1870 to 1879.

Patients admitted are women for confinement, and women and children with any disease not incurable or contagious. Those unable to pay are admitted on permits from the Relief and Aid Society, or from one of the Board of Counselors.

A large number of women have been trained and educated as nurses in this hospital, and are doing acceptable service. Almost the entire work of the institution is performed by women; and the success and prosperous management of the hospital have been largely due to the earnest interest and untiring labors of Dr. Mary H. Thompson.

In 1883, in order to meet the greatly increasing demands upon the accommodations of the institution, it was decided to erect a new hospital-building, which was completed and occupied in December, 1885. It faces Paulina Street, and is a four-story brick structure, with basement and Mansard roof. It can accommodate eighty patients, and its cost was \$63,000. Nearly the entire sum needed for this outlay has been contributed, leaving but a small balance yet to be raised.

The following is a list of officers, trustees and medical staff—most of whom have served since 1873:

Counselors: Mrs. J. C. Hilton, president; Mrs. J. McGregor Adams and Mrs. I. N. Camp, vice-presidents; Mrs. F. B. Williams, secretary; Mrs. Henry Wilkinson, treasurer; Mesdames W. G. Dyas, Otto H. Matz, A. D. Price, George M. Pullman, L. R. Hall, E. S. Pike, C. M. Henderson, S. H. Knapp, W. W. Kimball, John H.

Dow, Charles Fitz Simons, Henry Crawford, W. F. Henderson, G. H. Moore, E. I. Galvin, C. W. Cook, M. C. Dean, William H. Murray, Philip D. Armour, A. B. Stone, O. W. Potter, George Oberne, E. F. Pietsch, Mary H. Thompson, Sarah H. Stevenson.

Honorary Members: Mesdames George Hall, J. W. Doane, L. D. Parkes, E. W. Blatchford.

Trustees: Dr. W. H. Ryder, president; Professor F. W. Fisk, vice-president; Mrs. L. E. Hilton, secretary; H. H. Nash, treasurer; Dr. Mary H. Thompson, J. B. Peabody, William H. Wells, George Oberne, Mrs. J. McGregor Adams, Mrs. W. G. Dyas, Dr. W. H. Byford, George Tapper, C. H. S. Mixer, C. B. Sawyer, S. N. Brooks.

Medical Staff: Mary H. Thompson, head physician and surgeon; Sarah H. Stevenson, attending physician to medical ward. House physicians: Mrs. C. A. Sanders, Kate Mason, Drs. Brewer and A. Burnett.

Consulting Staff: W. G. Dyas, C. G. Smith, John Bartlett, R. G. Bogue, W. E. Clarke, E. Marguerat, W. H. Byford, E. Andrews, J. N. Hyde, G. C. Paoli, F. C. Hotz, H. H. Foster.

Dispensary Staff: Mary H. Thompson, Annette S. Dobbins, Emma Baldwin, Eliza H. Root, Mary A. Mixer.

The following table shows the operations of this hospital since 1875:

Year ending March 1st.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Patients remaining	20	23	23	28	19	19	17	27	29	24	25
Admitted during the year	219	168	236	222	162	170	179	204	225	229	242
Patients treated	239	282	344	250	226	226	230	265	254	253	267
Discharged	223	237	219	231	228	239	202	286	221	215	226
Number of births	84	81	85	87	74	77	90	97	72	89	88
Number of deaths	12	10	8	9	3	8	6	9	13	11	12
Remaining	23	23	28	19	15	18	25	28	20	25	27
Natives of United States	115	160	134	102	143	154	146	150	102	129	134
Foreigners	104	122	102	122	83	72	84	117	103	119	130
Dispensary patients	322	622	459	372	397	389	426	561	687	616	611

MISS EMMA FRANCES GASTON, physician, was born on her father's farm near Oberlin, Ohio, on December 11, 1845. Her parents were Alonzo and Amanda Elizabeth (Stratton) Gaston, her mother being a sister of H. D. Stratton, of Bryant & Stratton College fame. Miss Gaston's girlhood was passed in the vicinity of her native place,

and her literary studies were pursued at Oberlin College. She was graduated at that institution in 1871, and then accepted the position of principal of the ladies' department of Tabor College, in Fremont County, Iowa. She retained that position for two years, when she went to Philadelphia and commenced her medical studies in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1873, she was graduated and was conferred the degree of M.D. She was then given the position of interne in the Philadelphia Hospital for Women and Children, an adjunct of the Woman's College, and held the position for six months, resigning in order to accept a similar office in the New England Hospital for Women and Children, at Boston, Mass. Dr. Gaston was there engaged for six months, and at the end of that time, in the fall of 1877, she came to Chicago to commence the regular practice of her profession. She has remained actively engaged in her work up to the present time, excepting a slight intermission in 1885, occasioned by the sickness and death of her mother. Shortly after her arrival here, Dr. Gaston became connected with the Woman's Christian Association, with which she remained identified until the fall of 1883. In the spring of 1878, she was appointed clinical physician in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children, and so continued up to the fall of 1884. In the spring of 1880, she was elected lecturer on physiology and assistant to the gynecological clinic in the spring courses of the Woman's Medical College of this

city. Those offices she maintained until the spring courses were abandoned by the college in 1884. From 1880 to 1884, Dr. Gaston was attending physician to the Erring Woman's Refuge, and for one year, from the spring of 1882, served in a like capacity to the Martha Washington Home for Inebriate Women. She was assistant secretary of the Chicago Floating Hospital from 1879 to 1885, and corresponding secretary of the Woman's Physiological Institute from 1880 to 1884. Dr. Gaston possesses rare qualities of grace and refinement; is a thoroughly read and close student of her profession. She is a member of the Chicago, Cook County and Illinois State Medical societies, and also of the American Medical Association, which organization has among its members but very few lady physicians. This discloses the fact that Dr. Gaston has won reputation abroad as well as at home, and that she is recognized as a physician of rare skill and ability by her ablest compeers in the profession.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO.—This hospital was first organized as the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois, on August 29, 1871, and was formally opened to receive patients on January 4, 1872. It was located on the South Side, and has occupied buildings on Vincennes, Calumet and Cottage Grove avenues and at No. 188 Thirty-fifth Street. The intention of the originators of this charity was to make it free; and this, so far as possible, has been carried out. It is especially designed for the treatment of diseases and accidents peculiar to women.

As first organized, it has a board of lady supervisors, a board



HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

of managers, a board of governors, a medical board, and an inspecting committee. It was re-organized in 1879, with a board of lady managers, a board of trustees and a medical staff. In November, 1882, it was re-chartered under the general law of the State, and once more re-organized, the name of the institution being changed to The Woman's Hospital of Chicago.

The following is a list of the board of managers and officers of the institution, many of whom have been connected with it from the beginning:

Mesdames A. H. Barlen (president), W. H. Byford, J. R. Beasley, T. Burnham, L. H. Bisbee, D. F. Crilly, J. W. Conley, Peter Daggy, Mary Robb, R. H. Forrester, C. W. Green, D. T. Nelson, J. A. Perkins (treasurer), P. Pickering (secretary), T. D. Patterson, H. A. Rust, M. L. Rand (vice-president), H. K. Stratford, Henry Stephens, Luther Stone, James P. Dalton, A. N. Warner, John D. Gregg and Miss Sage Vaughn.

Honorary members: Mesdames Talcott, James H. Rees, Calvin De Wolf, Miss Eliza W. Bowman.

Matron, Miss E. Lunt. *Solicitor,* Mrs. L. A. Chamberlain.

Medical staff: Drs. W. H. Byford, Henry Merriman, D. T. Nelson, A. M. Davenport, Marie J. Mergler, Henry T. Byford and Emma Nichols.

Resident physician: Mrs. Dr. Caruthers. *Consulting physicians:* Drs. DeLaskie Miller, H. A. Johnson, R. C. Brower, and Sarah H. Stevenson.

Board of trustees: Maria L. Patterson, president; Julia A. Daggy, vice-president; Annie M. Gentry, treasurer; Mary P. Barber, secretary; D. T. Nelson, Anna B. Conley, H. A. Rust.

Advisory board: Hugh A. White, John W. Conley and H. A. Rust.

The capacity of this hospital having become inadequate to the demands upon it, it was determined, in 1883, to make an effort to erect a new building with enlarged accommodations. For this purpose the State appropriated \$10,000. A lot was purchased on the corner of Rhodes Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and the work of construction commenced. It is estimated to cost \$25,000, and will be ready for occupation by the first of May, 1886.

Connected with the institution is a free dispensary, for the benefit of the worthy poor.

The following table exhibits in detail the yearly operations of this institution since 1879, no reports prior to that time being obtainable:

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Cases treated.....	66	96	119	122	208	136	201
Cases cured.....	23	37	59	54	109	61	72
Cases improved....	24	31	30	39	18	38	81
Unimproved and under treatment.....	13	23	24	23	81	34	41
Died.....	6	5	3	6	6	7	7
Natives of the United States.....	46	75	74	71	95	77	142
Foreigners.....	20	21	45	35	113	62	59
Married.....	46	61	84	77	58	---	---
Single.....	13	28	32	21	72	---	---
Widows.....	7	7	3	8	78	---	---
Treated at dispensary..	45	56	94	138	500	1,164	353

H. T. BYFORD, M.D., son of Dr. William H. Byford, one of the oldest medical practitioners in Chicago, and one celebrated for his gynecological practice, and Mary A. (Holland) Byford, was born in Evansville, Ind., on November 12, 1853. In the spring of 1856, his parents removed from Evansville to Chicago, where their son acquired his rudimentary education. From the age of twelve to fifteen, he attended the high school at Berlin, Germany, and on his return to his home, entered the Chicago University. Later he attended Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Mass., where he pursued a scientific course, graduating in 1870. In 1873, after a three years' course of study, he graduated from the Chicago Medical College, receiving his degree of M.D. During the last year of his collegiate studies, he officiated at Mercy Hospital as resident physician, and, after his graduation, spent some time in Louisiana and Colorado. He practiced his profession at Denver for one year and then returned to this city. In the spring of 1879, he visited

Europe, where he remained for one and a half years, studying the principles of his profession in the hospitals of London and Paris. While at the latter city, Dr. Byford also devoted his leisure time to the study of art in the department of water-color painting. Since his return to Chicago in 1880, he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession, in his chosen specialty, gynecology and obstetrics. He is attending physician to the Woman's Hospital of Chicago; is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, and is one of the founders of the Chicago Gynecological Society. He is also a member of the Saracen Club, a social and literary organization, and of the Calumet Club, but his professional duties permit him but little time for pastime. Dr. Byford was married in the fall of 1882, to Mrs. Lucy Larned Richard; they have a daughter, Mary.

ROSA HENRIETTA ENGERT, M.D., daughter of Peter and Barbara Schreiner, of Zweibrücken, Rhenish Bavaria, was born on December 27, 1828. Her father, an officer in the Bavarian army, was tendered the reward of a decorative medal for gallant services in the field of battle, and was appointed to an important position in the revenue department, which he held for thirty-five years. Dr. Engert spent her earlier school days in Bexbach, Bavaria, where her father was then stationed, until eleven years of age, when she went to Augsburg, and remained three years. At the expiration of that time she returned to Zweibrücken and finished her education under private instruction, attaining unusual proficiency in music, painting, drawing and all of the modern languages. During her nineteenth year, her mother died, and after a stay of one year in Hamburg, the daughter came to this country and resided with Captain Indest, of the Department of the Interior, at St. Louis, where she remained nearly two years. She then became the wife of Sebastian Engert, a well-to-do dealer in artists' materials, of St. Louis. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Engert took an active part in preventing the control of St. Louis from passing into the hands of the Confederates and was appointed quartermaster in General Sigel's army. Mrs. Engert then turned her attention to the study of medicine and the natural sciences under the instruction of Dr. Louis Bernais of St. Louis. In 1862, she went to Europe, where she pursued her studies one year in the University of Würzburg, Bavaria, and attended the lectures of Professor Scanzoni, a physician of great reputation, after which she returned to this city, and matriculated in the Woman's Medical College. She took her degree as Doctor of Medicine from that institution in 1873, and has since been engaged in active practice. She was appointed visiting surgeon to the Woman's Hospital and clinical lecturer for the College, which position she resigned, in 1876, on account of her going to Europe. In 1881, she was appointed visiting physician to the Home for Incurables, a position which she holds now. She is a member of the State and Chicago medical societies.

ST. LUKE'S FREE HOSPITAL.—This hospital is under the exclusive control of the Episcopal Church, but ministers to the poor and afflicted of all creeds and nationalities. It is governed by a board of twelve trustees, who are selected from the three divisions of the city, four of whom must be clergymen.

In 1879, the institution was re-organized under the general law of this State, and it was determined to erect a new building with enlarged accommodations and facilities, one hundred feet of ground adjoining the property being donated for this purpose by N. K. Fairbank. The building was completed and occupied on January 29, 1885. It is four stories in height, contains one hundred and sixty-two rooms, and can accommodate one hundred and twenty-two patients. The cost of the building was \$152,717. Contributions amounting to over \$20,000 were made to furnish the new building. There are five endowed beds, each endowment amounting to \$4,000, and thirty beds supported by different individuals, whose names they bear. Pay-patients' rooms are furnished in handsome style, with every comfort and convenience, and were given as memorials by different friends of the institution.

Dr. Locke is the moving spirit in this charitable enterprise. He has been ably seconded in the financial department by Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Elijah Hubbard, John DeKoven, and other members of the Episcopal Church.

Since the re-organization in 1879, the officers, trustees, and directors have been as follows, the year at the

end of the name indicating the termination of official service:

Trustees: Rev. Clinton Locke, D.D., president and chaplain; E. K. Hubbard, secretary; N. K. Fairbank, treasurer; J. W. Doane, Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., W. K. Ackerman, Alexander Leith (1882), G. H. Webster, E. C. Larned (1881), Leslie Carter, Rev. Fred Courtney (1881), Arthur Ryerson, Rev. William H. Vibbert, W. G. Hibbard (1880), Rev. Robert Holland (1882), Rev. Louis S. Osborne, John A. Grier (1884), George A. Armour, H. E. Sargent.

Medical Board: John E. Owens, G. M. Chamberlain, M. O. Heydock (1880), I. N. Danforth, S. J. Jones, H. A. Johnson.

Board of Directors: Mrs. O. M. Sheldon (1882), Mrs. H. E. Sargent, Mrs. James Parsons (1880), Mrs. H. D. Oakley, Mrs. Orson Smith, Mrs. M. Andrews, Mrs. W. W. Watkins, Mrs. James Ryerson (1880), Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Edward Simmons (1882), Mrs. Evans Walker, Mrs. S. M. Banks, Mrs. W. M. Judd, Mrs. C. H. Bixby (1882), Mrs. C. E. Crandall, Mrs. H. K. Whitton (secretary), Mrs. N. P. Judd (1880), Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. I. K. Edsall, Mrs. T. L. Forrest (1882), Mrs. A. Brooks (1883), Miss F. Shorfenburg (1880), Miss G. English (1883), Miss Eliza Shipman (1884), Miss L. Blackwell.

Acting chaplains: Rev. W. E. Phillips (1883), Rev. George Todd.

Superintendent at the hospital, O. E. Harden.

The operations of the hospital are shown by the following table:

Year ending October 1.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
No. of patients remaining	27	34	28	32	44	35	45	40	36	44	34
Admitted during the year	254	244	279	36	279	259	344	345	403	344	530
No. of births	10	9	13	8	14	17	27	27	33	17	26
No. of deaths	19	17	23	18	16	31	27	34	35	36	45
No. discharged	225	216	252	206	272	210	305	299	360	354	462
Remaining October 1	25	28	32	44	35	45	40	36	44	34	57
Dispensary patients	599	430	321	1,333	900	1,441	1,167	1,252	1,372	1,387	1,232
Total treated	860	730	628	1,571	1,223	1,727	1,550	1,633	1,844	1,775	1,882
Expenditures	\$9,185	---	\$14,547	\$11,044	\$10,531	\$11,697	\$17,082	\$17,245	\$16,290	\$16,699	\$27,278

The reports from 1872 to 1875 can not be obtained, except that the number admitted during those three years averaged 282, and the number remaining in the Hospital averaged 28.

Of the five hundred and eighty cases treated in 1885, two hundred and twenty-seven were medical, two hundred and sixteen surgical, forty-five gynecological, sixty-one obstetrical, eleven eye and ear, and twenty others; one hundred and ninety-one were Roman Catholics, ninety-six Episcopalians, sixty-five Lutherans, fifty-seven Methodists, thirty-seven Presbyterians, fifteen Baptists, three Universalists, four Jews, two Unitarians, and twenty-three unknown; two hundred and sixty-three were natives of the United States, and three hundred and seventeen foreigners.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.—A number of philanthropic citizens having become satisfied that there was great need for more hospital accommodations in the city, especially among its Protestant population, obtained a charter from the Secretary of State for the organization of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago, on July 28, 1883. The first meeting of the managers was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on December 13, when the organization was effected, and it was resolved to take the necessary steps to secure a hospital-building. At a subsequent meeting, a proposition from Rush Medical College was accepted, to deed ground to the managers, on which a building was erected at an expense of \$25,000. Plans for a modern and improved hospital were adopted. Not having sufficient funds to erect the entire hospital-building, the managers finished the building which fronts on South Wood Street, and will constitute the rear of the main structure, which will front on West Congress Street. The present building contains eighty beds, but these are entirely inadequate for the needs of the hospital. The main hospital will soon be erected.

The Presbyterian Hospital admits the sick and injured without distinction of race, color or creed. It is intended to make it mainly a charitable institution, by the endowment of free beds. However, owing to the fact that there are a large number of private rooms, pay-patients are received at reasonable rates, and this enables a large class of private patients to procure such professional attendance as can not be secured at hotels and, oftentimes, at private residences.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President: D. K. Pearsons, 1883-84; S. M. Moore, 1884-85; D. K. Pearsons, 1885-86.

Vice-president: C. M. Henderson, 1883-84; R. C. Hamill, 1884-86.

Treasurer: George W. Hale, 1883-86.

Corresponding Secretary: C. H. McCormick, Jr., 1883-86.

Recording Secretary: W. A. Douglass, 1883-86.

MANAGERS.—*Class of 1885:* Nathan Corwith, H. W. King, Henry Waller, J. M. Horton, C. M. Henderson, W. H. Murray. *Class of 1886:* William Blair, R. C. Hamill, Tuthill King, Willis G. Craig, D.D., H. M. Lyman, D. K. Pearsons. *Class of 1887:* H. J. Willing, J. B. Drake, S. W. Rawson, Jacob Beidler, Joseph P. Ross, G. W. Hale. *Class of 1888:* Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., W. A. Douglass, Thomas Kane, George M. Bogue, Thomas E. Green, W. C. Gray. *Class of 1889:* I. P. Rumsey, Perry H. Smith, Jr., Thomas Dent, Thomas Hood, H. M. Sherwood. *Ex officio:* John

H. Barrows, D.D., A. E. Kittredge, D.D., Rev. M. W. Stryker, Rev. S. J. McPherson, Herrick Johnson, D.D.

Medical superintendent and financial secretary: H. B. Stehman, M.D.

MEDICAL BOARD.—*Attending physicians:* Joseph P. Ross, H. M. Lyman, Norman Bridge, E. P. Davis, W. G. Clarke.

Attending surgeons: Moses Gunn, D. W. Graham, C. T. Parkes, E. W. Whitney.

Attending ophthalmic and aural surgeons: E. L. Holmes, Lyman Ware.

Attending gynecologists: James H. Etheridge, Philip Adolphus, H. P. Merriman.

Attending physicians for diseases of children and accoucheurs: DeLaskie Miller, J. Suydam Knox.

Attending physicians for skin diseases: J. Nevins Hyde, R. D. MacArthur.

Attending physician for diseases of the throat: J. A. Robinson.

Internes: Drs. H. W. Sheldon and Alice Mitchell. *Externes:* Drs. W. B. Marcushon and A. E. Kauffman. *Curator,* Dr. French Moore. *Clerk,* E. J. Mellish. *Matron,* Mrs. R. E. Story.

FIRST DETAILED REPORT, TO MARCH 31, 1885.

Patients admitted during the year	241
Patients discharged during the year	203
Patients remaining April 1	38
Patients discharged cured	109
Patients discharged improved	56
Patients discharged unimproved	11
Patients died	11
Patients discharged for other causes	16
Daily average number of patients	22
Number of births	6

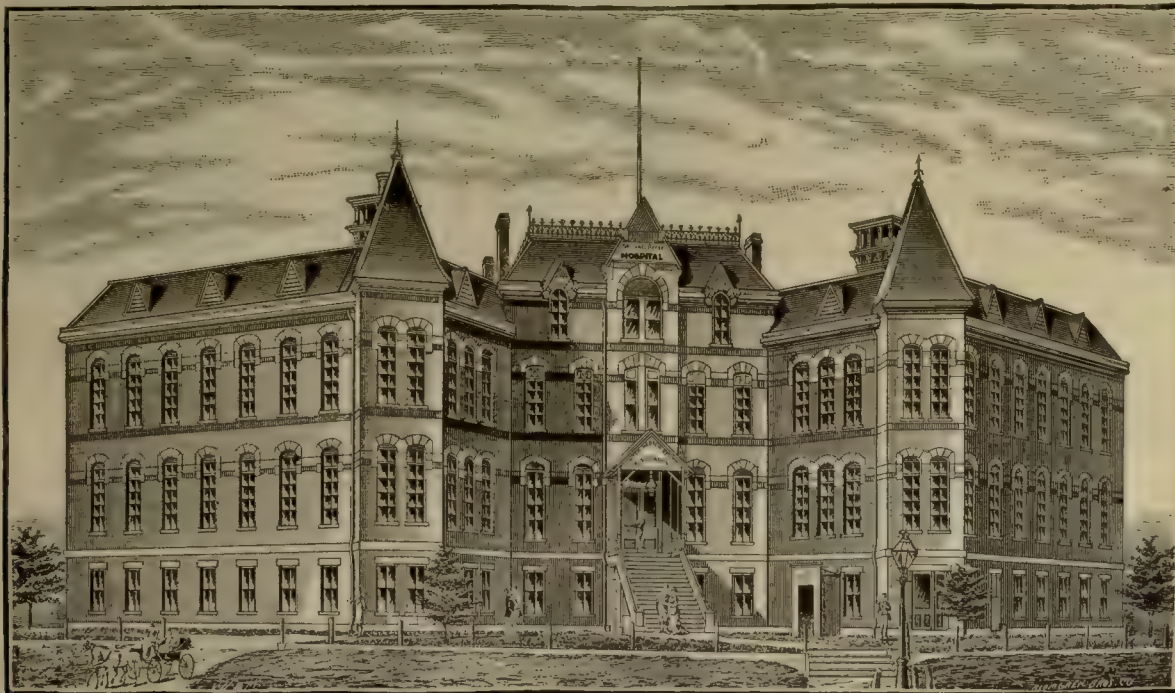
WARD GREENE CLARKE is the son of Ethan Ray and Mary Elizabeth (Millard) Clarke, and was born at Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y., on January 2, 1859, where he resided up to 1861. At that time his parents removed to Clarence, and remained there until 1863. At the breaking out of the Civil War, his father entered the Union army as chaplain, which necessitated the removal of the family to Buffalo, N. Y., where Dr. Clarke attended school for three years. Hudson City, N. J., was the next place of residence, where a stay of twelve months was made. He then went to Ox-

ford, where he remained until 1870, after which he passed two years at New Haven, Conn., attending school. Excessive study had impaired his health, and he was advised to abandon his studies for a time. Not content to lead an idle existence, he went to Jersey City and engaged in the grocery business as a clerk, an occupation he followed for seven months. He passed the ensuing summer in Rhode Island, and, in the fall of that year, went to New York City and entered the principal grammar school there, graduating in 1874. The following year he passed in travelling. On September 1, 1876, he entered the College of the City of New York, where he remained until he had entered upon his senior year. The resolve to commence the study of medicine terminated, somewhat abruptly, his connection with that institution before he had completed his full collegiate course. In the fall of 1879, under the preceptorship of Dr. E. W. Pyle, of Jersey City, he began the study of medicine, which he continued until the close of the year. In May, 1880, he came to Chicago, matriculated at Rush Medical College in Octo-

Board of Trustees: Rev. Erl Carlsson, Rev. M. C. Ranssen, Rev. C. A. Evald, Rev. C. B. L. Boman, John Erlandes, C. W. Smith, G. A. Bohman.

Medical Staff: Truman W. Miller, surgeon-in-chief; John H. Chew and P. M. Woodworth, attending physicians.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.—The German Hospital was incorporated on December 17, 1873, and was opened for the admission of patients on August 5, 1874. It is located at No. 242 Lincoln Avenue, the use of the building being given by F. F. Henning free of charge. It is intended exclusively for Germans. Twelve patients can be accommodated at one time. One hundred and twenty-five were admitted and treated during the last year. Patients not able to pay are treated as well as



MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL.

ber of that year, and graduated on February 22, 1882. In the following July, he was appointed visiting physician for the northwest district of Chicago, having acted in the capacity of substitute for several months prior. About the same time he was elected to the position of clinical assistant in the department of gynecology in the Central Free Dispensary. On January 1, 1883, he resigned both offices, to accept the position of interne to Cook County Hospital, completing his term of office on April 1, 1884. Directly thereafter, he entered upon a general practice. In August, he was appointed to a position on the medical staff of the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Clarke is a well-read gentleman, engaging in manner and in conversation.

AUGUSTANA HOSPITAL AND DEACONESS INSTITUTE.—This is a general hospital, which was established in May, 1884, at No. 151 Lincoln Avenue, by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. It is under the auspices and control of the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod, of that denomination, which is a very wealthy and influential body. It occupies at present a double three-story and basement house, having a capacity of twenty beds. Arrangements are being made, however, which will doubtless be consummated, for the erection of a fine hospital building on the ground now occupied, capable of accommodating one hundred patients. The training school for nurses, following the plan of the noted hospital in Stockholm, will be a marked feature of this one also.

those who can pay. This hospital starts out with such encouraging prospects as to warrant the beginning of a fund to purchase a lot and erect a building of its own.

Officers and Directors.—F. F. Henning, president; Henry Metzger, vice-president; John C. Burmeister, secretary; John Koenig, Charles G. Meyer, Max Eberhardt, directors.

Medical Staff.—Dr. George J. Schaller, house-physician and surgeon; Drs. C. Fenger, S. L. Jacobson, J. Schaller, consulting physicians; B. Bettmann, oculist and aurist; Miss Louisa Schmidt, matron.

GEORGE JOHN SCHALLER, M. D., son of Dr. John Schaller of Chicago (a sketch of whose life appears in the second volume of this work), was born on August 15, 1859. His father is a native of Flomborn, Hesse-Darmstadt, and was one of the first German physicians who located in this city, and his family is noted as producing a long line of surgeons and physicians. He spent his boyhood days at home, and received private instruction until twelve years old, and after four years in the public schools, attended the Dyhrenfurth Business College two years, in the meantime pursuing a special course in modern languages under Professor Funk. He also received private lectures in Latin under Dr. Lowy. He then engaged in the drug business with E. T. Schloetzer one year. Being prepared for a medical course, he matriculated in the Rush Medical College, and attended the three years' course. He then attended lectures and engaged in the hospital service of that institution nearly two years, and passed the State Board medical examination, at Springfield, and upon his return took his degree as Doctor of Medicine at Rush College, in 1881. After a few months' practice in this city, he went to Europe, where he attended lectures

at the Heidelberg University. At Berlin he took a special course of lectures from the celebrated Professor Langenbeck, and worked under the direction of Dr. Virchow, the prominent pathologist. In Vienna, he attended clinical lectures one term, and returned to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in active practice. The doctor was appointed, in 1884, house physician to the Chicago German Hospital, and still holds that position.

THE MICHAEL REESE HOSPITAL.—The United Hebrew Relief Association, whose hospital was destroyed by the fire of 1871, was not prepared to re-build until 1880, when, having received a generous bequest from the late Michael Reese, of \$97,000, the fund was used for this purpose. Michael Reese lived many years in California, where he accumulated millions. He died in Europe, leaving many relatives in Chicago.

The hospital is located on the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Groveland Park Avenue. It is composed of a main central building and two wings. It is built of brick, is three stories high, and in all its appointments is one of the most complete hospitals in the country. It is a Jewish institution, but is open alike to Jew and Gentile. In its management, the employes are selected without reference to their religion, and there are none of the Jewish faith among them at this time. In connection with the hospital there is a free dispensary for the benefit of the poor.

Officers and Executive Board for 1885-86 (nearly all of whom have been in service since 1882): Isaac Greensfelder, president; Charles H. Schwab, vice-president; Herman Schaffner, treasurer; Joseph Pollak, financial secretary; Charles W. Holzheimer, recording secretary; Henry L. Frank, Max M. Gerstley, Herman F. Hahn, Abraham Hart, B. Kuppenheimer, Nathan Mayer, Jacob Newman, Jacob Rosenberg, Joseph Schaffner, Joseph Spiegel, trustees. F. Kiss, superintendent.

Medical Staff: Drs. Michael Mannheimer, Ernst Schmidt, Henry Banga, Henry Grable, James N. Hyde, Edwin J. Kuh.

The annual reports of this hospital are complete and satisfactory. They are as follows:

Year ending October 1.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Patients remaining	...	31	29	43
Male patients admitted	196	279	302	243
Female patients admitted	86	121	133	140
Dismissed, recovered	159	304	346	154
Dismissed, improved	50	52	33	73
Dismissed, unimproved	24	10	12	10
Died	19	35	30	25
Remaining	30	30	43	29
Jewish patients	134	158	199	218
All others	128	273	265	208
Natives of United States	40	111	111	123
Foreigners	182	321	353	303
Pay patients	135	215	173	131
Charity patients	147	216	291	295

MERCY HOSPITAL.—This is the oldest, as well as the largest, private or denominational hospital in Chicago. Its building, constructed on the best sanitary principles, is arranged to accommodate comfortably over two hundred patients. It is located on the corner of Calumet Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, on the same block with the Chicago Medical College, in connection with which there is a fine dispensary. The thirty-four Sisters of Mercy who conduct this institution constitute a benevolent society, composed of graduates from St. Xavier's Academy. They perform all the duties of nurses and management.

The Medical Department is in charge of the following physicians:

N. S. Davis, J. H. Hollister, Lester Curtis, N. S. Davis, Jr.,

H. A. Johnson, and James S. Jewell. Surgeons: Edmund Andrews, E. Wyllys Andrews. Midwifery and diseases of women: E. C. Dudley, W. W. Jaggard, E. O. F. Roler. Eye and ear: H. M. Starkey. Oral and dental surgery: J. S. Marshall, Walter J. Kelley, Edwin S. Parker.



ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL.

The following table covers the operations of the institution for the past twelve years. The hospital is self-sustaining.

Year.	Admitted.	* Discharged.	Died.	Births.	Remaining.
1873-----	1,400	1,202	61	43	137
1874-----	774	601	53	31	120
1875-----	541	541	43	28	60
1876-----	783	639	64	42	80
1877-----	868	719	48	39	101
1878-----	852	710	27	34	115
1879-----	906	799	57	30	150
1880-----	1,003	780	58	52	165
1881-----	1,063	824	69	27	170
1882-----	1,090	870	40	25	180
1883-----	1,106	880	41	21	185
1884-----	1,107	1,048	47	50	160

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL.—The Alexian Hospital was entirely consumed by the fire of 1871. This, with the loss of furniture and bedding, with no hope of insurance money, was discouraging; but the Brothers resolved to erect a new building, on the site of the old one, at once. Funds were collected from various sources, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society contributing \$18,000. In 1873, the new building was completed. It is of brick, two stories in height, with large basement of cut-stone, and mansard roof. It is conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements, and has room for over one hundred patients.

The order of Alexian Brothers is German, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. They devote their lives to the nursing of the sick, caring for lunatics, and the burial of the dead.

Patients are admitted to this hospital without reference to nationality or creed,—the poor always free of charge. No women are admitted. In the dispensary, however, both men and women are treated. No salaries whatever are paid to any one connected with the institution. For this reason the average daily cost of each patient, last year, was only fifty-eight cents.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a wing on the south end of the main building in 1886.

It is expected to cost about \$40,000, and will increase the capacity of the hospital to one hundred and fifty patients.

The following is a list of the trustees, officers and medical staff, the most of whom have been connected with the hospital for several years:

Trustees: Stanislaus Schwiperic, president; Ignatius Minkenberg, vice-president; Aloysius Schyns, secretary; Anthony Dold, treasurer.

Bro. Stanislaus Schwiperic

Officers: Philip Krainer, rector; Iodocas Schiffer, assistant rector; Martin Hienerring, chief warden; Anthony Dold, Alexius Oconski, Joseph Marx, Ambrosius Nussbaum, solicitors; Alphons Reis, druggist; Camillus Woelfel, bookkeeper; P. Kiefer, H. Nasher, F. Mehring, N. Mehring, night clerks and engineers.

Medical Staff: Rud. Seiffert, M. Mannheimer, attending physicians; Ernst Schmidt, consulting physician; A. J. Baxter,

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.—Since the completion of this hospital building in 1871, and its occupancy in 1872, many improvements have been made. The situation, on Garfield Avenue, near Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan, is admirable from a sanitary point of view, as well as for being easy of access. Both males and females are received as patients, about one hundred of whom can be accommodated. The private rooms are frescoed and comfortably furnished, and the entire building is heated with steam. To the Sisters, who have the care and management of this institution, the increasing measure of its success and recognition is very gratifying and encouraging.

Medical staff: Moses Gunn and Charles T. Parkes, surgeons-in-charge; E. L. Wadsworth, physician-in-charge; Dan R. Brower, E. F. Ingals, George W. Reynolds, Robert Tilley, E. W. Whitney, C. W. Johnson, house surgeons; B. S. Palmer, dentist. Consulting surgeons: W. G. Dyas, R. G. Bogue. Consulting physician: J. Adams Allen.

The annual report shows the following results:

Year ending November 1.	1873	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Remaining	41	27	24	35	23	26	35	37	63	58	48	42	32
Admitted, males	211	150	149	219	95	98	110	480	520	533	495	509	466
Admitted, females	217	192	194	285	195	211	215	430	415	507	463	474	382
Discharged	369	293	284	422	246	244	266	24	47	28	38	45	35
Died	32	25	24	24	18	30	22	63	58	48	42	32	49
Remaining	27	24	35	23	26	35	37	276	114	150	103	137	125
Charity patients	138	103	96	189	148	140	75	241	406	383	392	372	341
Pay patients	290	239	247	315	142	169	250						

H. Hooper, F. Henrotin, F. C. Hotz, surgeons; W. C. Hunt, pathologist; Otto L. Schmidt, resident physician.

The operations of the hospital are shown in the accompanying table:

DESIRE QUIRINI SCHEPPERS, M.D., son of Charles Scheppers, a Belgian officer of high birth, was born at St. Trond, Belgium, on July 8, 1845. At an early period of his life, and upon the death of his father, his mother came to this country, and resided at St.

Year ending December 31.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Patients remaining	---	35	36	34	46	42	50	62	71	71	81	80	83
Patients admitted	338	384	462	513	462	479	762	829	936	975	1,055	1,133	---
Discharged cured	276	317	390	415	356	402	285	274	632	649	730	787	---
Discharged improved	---	---	46	52	85	47	252	274	166	153	188	188	---
Discharged unimproved	---	---	12	21	33	24	42	43	52	66	43	35	---
Died	27	31	50	59	34	48	71	74	86	97	105	120	---
Remaining	35	36	34	46	42	50	62	71	71	81	80	83	---
Single	---	---	---	---	---	273	459	571	656	726	781	793	---
Married	---	---	---	---	---	190	202	232	245	252	290	326	---
Widowers	---	---	---	---	---	58	51	88	106	68	65	94	---
Charity patients	178	---	---	---	---	307	409	556	599	623	719	780	---
Pay patients (in full or part)	160	---	---	---	---	214	403	335	408	423	417	433	---

JOHN JAMES THOMETZ, M.D., son of Michael and Mary (Schedt) Thometz, was born in this city, on January 1, 1860. His early education was obtained at St. Francis School, where he remained six years. At the close of his studies there, he entered the Jesuit College in the classical course, remaining for six years, graduating in 1878. After graduation he accepted the position as assistant to the professor in the scientific department of his Alma Mater. From the days of his boyhood his desire was to become a professional man. As he grew older, he inclined to the study of medicine, and eventually concluded that as soon as circumstances would permit, he would prepare himself for that profession. Following this, he entered Rush Medical College, from whence he graduated on February 21, 1882. Immediately he became associated, in the capacity of house physician, with the Alexian Brother's Hospital, a position he filled for eighteen months. He then resigned and, opening an office, began the practice of his calling, in which he has been successful. Dr. Thometz is essentially a practical man, well read and liberal in his ideas. On November 24, 1884, at Chicago, he was married to Lizzie Blickhan.

Marys, Penn., where he remained for two years, afterward removing to Bellefonte, Penn. In the following year he went to Cincinnati, where he continued in school two years, when he was sent to St. Hyacinth, Canada. After the expiration of one year, he came to this city, and entered the public schools. Having gone through the high school, he determined to adopt the profession of medicine. Matriculating in Rush Medical College in 1863, he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1866. After six years' experience as house physician of the St. Joseph's Hospital, he engaged in general practice, and with the exception of a few months' stay in Otis, Ind., immediately after the great fire in 1871, has resided in this city. Dr. Scheppers was married, on April 5, 1877, to Miss Valentine DePelgrom of Chicago, daughter of a prominent Belgian lawyer, by whom he has two sons, Paul and Carlito. The doctor takes pride in having been a pupil of Dr. Daniel Brainard, one of our earliest and most noted physicians. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and several Catholic societies.

THE CHICAGO FLOATING HOSPITAL.—At the foot of

North Avenue, in Lincoln Park, a wooden pier runs out from the shore about four hundred feet into the lake, and, turning at right angles, is continued some three hundred feet north. In 1876, the use of this pier was given to the Floating Hospital Association, then organized. It has for its object the sanitary improvement of women and children, especially the latter, by providing fresh-air excursions from the southern part of the city to this point. The pier is well protected by strong railings; a shelter-house has been erected; hammocks and cots, and medical attendance, nurses and refreshments provided. The attendance has been, each year, since 1876, from eight thousand to sixteen thousand. The association is supported by voluntary contributions. It is an important factor in restoring the health and preserving the lives of thousands every year. The boat runs daily, making three round trips each day, except Saturdays and Sundays, during the months of July and August.

Officers: Hon. R. P. Derickson, now deceased, was the first president; Hon. F. H. Winston was his successor; upon his resignation, General Joseph Stockton was elected president, and so continues. Dr. John E. Owens was the first secretary, who, in 1877, was succeeded by Dr. C. L. Rutter, and he still occupies that position.

Board of Directors: F. H. Winston, Joseph Stockton, T. F. Witherow, L. J. Kadish, Marshall Field, John DeKoven, E. Adol-

completed in 1878. The value of the property is now estimated to be \$97,574.

The trustees, officers, and medical board since 1871-72, have been as follows, the date following any name indicating the termination of service:

Trustees: E. W. Blatchford, president, 1875; Daniel Goodwin, Jr., president; B. W. Raymond, vice-president, 1875; J. T. Ryerson, 1875; H. W. King, 1875; Daniel Goodwin, Jr., secretary, 1875; S. P. Sedgwick, secretary, 1877; Perry A. Armstrong, secretary; J. C. Williams, 1877; William H. Fitch; E. B. McCagg, treasurer, 1875; W. I. Culver, treasurer.

Consulting surgeons: J. W. Freer (1877), H. A. Johnson, Edwin Powell (1877), Moses Gunn, Edmund Andrews. The above named surgeons resigned in 1880, and that board was discontinued.

Attending surgeons: Edward L. Holmes, Edwin Powell (1874), F. C. Hotz, S. S. Jones (1880), I. N. Danforth (1875), Lyman Ware, W. T. Montgomery.

Assistant surgeons after 1877: Lyman Ware (1881), F. T. Huse (1879), S. O. Richey (1879), W. T. Montgomery (1881), R. Park (1881), R. Tilley (1883), E. J. Gardner, F. C. Schaefer, A. P. Gilmore, W. S. Haines, B. Bettman, J. E. Colburn, J. E. Harper, S. S. Bishop, J. R. Kinley, J. E. Marshall, G. F. Hawley, E. C. Abbott.

Superintendent: George Davenport (1883), Edgar C. Lawton.

Matron: Mrs. Davenport (1883), Mrs. H. R. Wilson.

Attending physician: I. N. Danforth. *House-surgeon:* G. E. Rollins.

The operations of the institution since 1872 are shown in the following table:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Eye patients treated..	840	880	836	995	1,337	1,346	1,365	1,590	1,669	1,613	2,060	2,236	2,479	3,182
Ear patients treated	187	161	176	180	266	294	372	484	444	486	604	724	811	504
Boarded in infirmary .	-----	168	163	-----	300*	-----	437*	-----	567*	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Treated in dispensary.	-----	857	849	-----	2,478*	-----	2,940*	-----	3,620*	-----	-----	-----	5,387	-----
No. actually present	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	65	56	56	65	82	89	85	113
October 1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	77	69	66	68	79	74	88
Daily average of eye patients.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	44	44	54	44	7	44	9
Daily average of ear patients.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures†	\$35,053	\$15,796	-----	\$9,387	\$12,653	\$12,840	\$18,479	\$15,701	\$15,625	\$16,229	\$18,001	\$17,793	\$17,586	\$17,626

*For two years. †Current expenses, not including improvements or furniture.

phus, R. C. Hamill, J. H. Walker, J. N. Hyde, C. W. Earle, E. F. Gaston, C. L. Rutter.

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—This infirmary was totally destroyed in the conflagration of October 9, 1871. The value of the property was nearly \$18,000, which had been mostly contributed by friends in Chicago. Soon after this calamity, donations were received in sufficient amounts to enable the securing of limited accommodations at No. 137 North Morgan Street, and to receive and treat, without delay, a large number of patients. Aid was received from Boston, Brooklyn and various other places, including many towns and counties in our own State. In 1872, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society made a donation of \$20,000, from which a lot on the corner of Peoria and West Adams streets was purchased for \$18,000. Upon this lot a new building for the institution was erected in 1874, which cost \$42,693; of which sum the State appropriated \$28,000, and the remainder was the accumulations of several years' subscriptions, interest and donations. The building is of brick, with stone trimmings, and can accommodate over one hundred patients. It is remarkably well constructed, and excels in its arrangements, it is said, that of any similar institution in the world. Being still insufficient in capacity to afford board and lodgings to those entitled to its benefits, the Legislature, in 1877, appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of additional ground, and \$5,925 for the erection of a boiler-house, kitchen, dispensary and operating room; which were

The dispensary is opened daily, and its work is largely increasing. To obtain admission and free treatment, applicants are required to make application, under oath, that they are "in indigent circumstances, and without means to defray expenses of board and medical or surgical treatment," which affidavit must be accompanied by the certificate of the supervisor of his town, or a county commissioner, to the effect that the applicant's statement is true. No pay-patients have been boarded in the infirmary since 1883.

JOSEPH ELLIOTT COLBURN, son of Alfred Reeves and Mary Maria (Elliott) Colburn, who were married at Bombay, Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1850, was born at Massena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1853. He began his education in the public schools of Massena, graduating from the high school, after which he associated himself with the school as assistant teacher. He subsequently taught a district school for a time, abandoning that vocation eventually to prepare himself for college. After a course of preparatory study, he relinquished the idea of a college course, in lieu of which he began, under the preceptorship of Dr. O. McFadden, of Massena, N. Y., the study of medicine. A year later, in 1873, he went to Albany, N. Y., and entered the medical department of Union University. After taking one course of lectures in that institution, he associated himself, in the capacity of assistant, with Dr. C. B. Fisher, at Colton, N. Y., where he remained until he returned to Albany, and re-entering Union University, graduated in 1877. Returning to Colton, he practiced there for a while. At Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., he next resided some three years, during which time he filled the position of coroner. A too close application to his professional duties had impaired his health, and he temporarily retired from active practice, and under the instruction of Dr. Peck devoted his time to the study of diseases of the eye and ear, which he pursued during the winter of 1881-82. In the spring

of 1883, he came to Chicago on a visit. After a short stay he went home, but returned to Chicago, which he has since made his permanent location. He is associated in a professional capacity with the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary as assistant surgeon, and with the Eye and Ear Department of the Central Free Dispensary as surgeon. He is a member of the Society of Otolaryngology and Ophthalmology and is assistant medical director of the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association. Dr. Colburn is a gentleman of exceptional educational gifts, and a thorough physician, devoted to the practice of his specialty. He is a great lover of art, and quite an artist as well. On September 4, 1877, at Colton, N. Y., he was married to Lettie M. Ellis; they have had two children, both boys.

CHARLES FREDERICK SINCLAIR, Ph.B. M.D., son of David and Sarah (Bryan) Sinclair, of Kingston, Ont., was born on July 7, 1851. He is of Scotch lineage and is descended, on the paternal side, from the old and powerful family of that name in Caithness, Scotland, and on the maternal, from the Rorisons of Dundee, a family equally well known in Scotland. His boyhood days were spent in Buffalo, N. Y. At the age of thirteen, he came to this city and was engaged in mercantile life for several years. In 1871, he began his preparation for the liberal ministry. In 1873, he entered Harvard University, graduating in the class of 1877, with the degree of Ph.B. His stay in the ministry, however, was of brief duration. In 1878, he again entered Harvard University and devoted himself to the study of medical science, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. He then went abroad, spending two years in the hospitals of Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin, giving his time wholly to the study of his chosen specialty, the eye and the ear. During this time, Dr. Sinclair visited the clinics and studied under the direction of many of the celebrated surgeons of Europe, but especially under the preceptorship of Professors Ferdinand Von Arlt and Adam Politzer, of Vienna, the first the most celebrated ophthalmic surgeon in Europe, and the latter the greatest authority in matters pertaining to the ear. In 1884, Dr. Sinclair returned to this city and began the practice of his profession. He confines himself strictly to the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and is one of the most successful practitioners in the West. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Association, of the Ophthalmological and Otolaryngological Society of Chicago, and also is surgeon to the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary.

GEORGE FULLER HAWLEY, M.D., son of Dr. George Benjamin and Sophia Hawley, was born in Hartford, Conn., on February 16, 1844. His father was the original projector and founder of the Hartford Hospital, also of the Old People's Home, and was a distinguished physician of that city. His grandfather, Dr. Silas W. Fuller, during the latter years of his life, was superintendent of the Hartford Insane Asylum. Dr. Hawley spent his school-boy days in his native city until he arrived at the age of about seventeen, when he entered Yale College. Upon leaving that institution, he matriculated in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1868. He then spent two years in the London and German hospitals, where he finished his medical education, and returned home. In 1873, he was appointed surgeon to the Hartford Hospital. Shortly afterward he determined to limit his practice to the diseases of the throat, ear and nose. In order to perfect himself in this branch of his profession, he re-visited London and Germany, and became the private assistant of Dr. Morell Mackenzie, the celebrated English throat specialist. He was appointed interne of the Throat and Chest Hospital in London, and for nearly two years was the assistant to Dr. E. Woakes, professor of otology at the London hospital. In 1883, he came to Chicago, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his specialty, diseases of the throat, nose and ear. Dr. Hawley has become quite well known in connection with the Chicago Throat and Chest Hospital and the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Among other posts of distinction, he is well known as the editor of the Department of Laryngology in the Western Medical Reporter.

THE MAURICE PORTER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.—This hospital was established in May, 1882, by Mrs. Julia F. Porter, in memory of her son, who died at twelve years of age. At first a dwelling was occupied, having a capacity for only eight beds, but ample grounds have since been purchased, and a building erected, at a cost of over \$20,000, with a capacity for twenty beds. Mrs. Porter not only fur-

nished the funds for this purpose, but also pays the yearly expenses of the institution. It is dedicated exclusively to the free care and treatment of children between the ages of three and thirteen. Those having incurable or contagious diseases are not admitted. Children suffering from chronic diseases, injuries of long standing, or deformities, may be admitted if there is a prospect of permanent benefit, on the certificate of the surgeon. The hospital is located at No. 606 Fullerton Avenue.

Officers: Truman W. Miller, surgeon; F. D. Porter, assistant surgeon; Genevieve Gilmore, superintendent.

THE CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This society is a prominent feature in the medical history of Chicago. Its members and the interest in its meetings have been



C. W. Earle

increasing every year since 1872. Its officers, from that time to the present, have been as follows:

- 1872-73—G. C. Paoli, president; V. L. Hurlbut, vice-president; W. E. Quine, secretary; S. C. Blake, treasurer.
- 1873-74—W. G. Dyas, president; V. L. Hurlbut, vice-president; W. E. Quine, secretary; C. W. Earle, treasurer.
- 1874-75—W. E. Quine, president; G. C. Paoli, vice-president; James H. Hutchinson, secretary; C. W. Earle, treasurer.
- 1875-76—W. E. Clarke, president; T. D. Fitch, vice-president; D. W. Graham, secretary; C. W. Earle, treasurer.
- 1876-78—E. Ingals, president; H. M. Lyman, vice-president; D. W. Graham, secretary; C. W. Earle, treasurer.

1879-80—E. Andrews, president; R. G. Bogue, vice-president; D. W. Graham, secretary; F. H. Davis, treasurer.

1880-81—R. G. Bogue, president; D. W. Graham, vice-president; Liston H. Montgomery, secretary (who has been elected every year since); F. H. Davis, treasurer.

Liston H. Montgomery

1881-82—E. Ingals, president; Mary H. Thompson, vice-president; E. F. Ingals, treasurer (re-elected in 1883 and 1884).

1882-83—J. H. Hollister, president; D. W. Graham, vice-president.

1883-84—D. W. Graham, president; R. G. Bogue, vice-president.

1884-85—A. K. Steele, president; C. W. Purdy and C. F. Fenn, first and second vice-presidents.

1885-86—Charles T. Parkes, president; Charles W. Purdy and James H. Etheridge, first and second vice-presidents; H. N. Moyer, treasurer. Committee on membership and business: G. C. Paoli, E. F. Ingals, A. K. Steele. On library: F. C. Hotz.

LISTON HOMER MONTGOMERY, A.M., M.D. is a lineal descendant of General Richard Montgomery, who was born in 1736, and fell before Quebec, during the Revolutionary War, in 1775, and is the son of Dr. John Montgomery and Miss Harriet Newell Willard, who were married on May 19, 1846. He was born in McCutchenville, Wyandotte Co., Ohio, on August 21, 1848. When he was six years of age, the family removed to Adrian, Ohio, where he remained until he was ten years of age. Until 1863, he attended the public schools and the Mt. Goliad High School, and then spent

two years at Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. Early in 1864, he enlisted in Co. "G," 164th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and saw active service in the Army of the Potomac, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the War. Returning home, he taught school and was connected with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and the Pennsylvania railways until 1869, when he turned his entire attention to the study of medicine, and, in September of that year, matriculated in the Chicago Medical College, from which he graduated, with honors, on March 14, 1871. After serving as house-surgeon and senior resident physician one year at the Mercy Hospital, he began general practice in this city. Dr. Montgomery is a

member of the American Medical Association, Illinois State, Chicago Medical, and Chicago Medico-Historical societies, of which two latter organizations he is secretary and diarist respectively, and has so served for several years. He is also an active member of the American Public Health Association, and of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley. Besides attending to his professional duties, he has contributed largely to various domestic and foreign medical journals, and fills the office of medical inspector of the northwest division of the city, to which he was appointed early in 1885. He is also a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G.A.R. Dr. Montgomery was married to Mrs. Libbie Lyke Cregier, daughter of Hon. John W. Lyke, of Chicago, on January 25, 1883. They have two children,—Enola Juniata and Esther Harriet.

RANSOM DEXTER, A.M., M.D., LL.D., was born at Toronto, Ont., on May 18, 1831, and is the son of Rev. Ransom and Lydia (Wilder) Dexter. His parents were natives of the United States, and his grandfathers were both commissioned officers in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. His maternal ancestors were French Huguenots, who settled with a small colony of that order on this continent about 1640. His paternal side were Welch, and emigrated to this country about the same time. He attended

the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then received several years of tuition from the eminent Canadian scholar, Edmund Shepherd, taking special interest in chemistry, physiology, anatomy, and kindred sciences, frequently passing the greater part of the night in reading the treatises of the best authors upon these subjects. When he arrived at the age of twenty, he travelled through the United States. During his travels he had with him a good set of medical books, and as soon as located would begin the pursuit of his professional studies under the instruction of a regular physician. At times he was a prescription clerk in a drug store, at other times would teach. He passed examinations in both city and country, and never failed to receive a certificate of qualifications. In addition to the common school branches, he taught Latin, Greek, chemistry, physiology, philosophy, surveying, the higher mathematics, etc. Thus, having fully prepared himself for a collegiate course, he entered the University of Michigan, and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine, in 1862. He then located at Berrien Springs, Mich., where he remained but a short time, and then moved to Elkhart, Ind., and there stayed until 1865, when he came to Chicago. In this city, Dr. Dexter has become widely known for his contributions to medical and scientific literature. The influence of his pen has been felt in the cause of several good works, notably in establishing statutory laws for the Illinois State Board of Health, which he regards as resulting in more good than any other single act of his life. He is the author of a standard work, which is used as a reference book in the public schools, entitled "The Kingdoms of Nature." This work demonstrates the "following of matter and force into vitality, vitality into organization, and organization into the various types of being, culminating in Man," and dispenses with those technical terms that render most scientific works a "lucus à non lucendo" to the average reader. It is most highly indorsed by the Chicago journals and scientific and educational authorities, and has stamped Dr. Dexter as an author of the very highest order. The Chicago Tribune, in its review of Dr. Dexter's book, after commending it most highly says: "The last chapter, treating of the 'facial angle,' is in facts, if not in words, the most eloquent existing exposition of the relation between form and function through the whole range of the vertebrate division of the animal kingdom." He is the founder,



Ransom Dexter

curator, and patron of the museum of the University of Chicago, and to him is due the fine collection that institution at present possesses. His private cabinet (one of the largest in versatility of typical specimens in the West), has been freely given, the use of the collection having been conceded as long as the University is in condition to need it. He is a physician, surgeon and scientist of national reputation, an active and honored member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, of the State Microscopical Society, of the Chicago Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association; he was, also, a member of the Chicago Medico-Historical Society and of the Chicago Philosophical Society. He belongs to Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. In 1871, Dr. Dexter was appointed lecturer on comparative anatomy in the University of Chicago, retaining that chair one year, when he was elected professor of zoology, comparative and human anatomy and physiology, in the same University. This chair he filled acceptably to the trustees, pupils, and friends of the University until 1882, when he resigned, in consequence of the constantly increasing demands upon his time, resulting from the growth of his medical practice. Dr. Dexter is frequently called upon to consult with physicians and surgeons, sometimes at long distances from Chicago. Within the last twelve years he has twice been employed to go to New York City, to consult with eminent physicians, and has once gone to the interior of the State of Nebraska for the same purpose. He has declined to accept professorships in several different medical colleges. Dr. Dexter was married, in 1859, to Miss Lucinda Webster, and has one child, Lydia Aurelia, who graduated, with honors, in the classical course, from the University of Chicago, in June, 1884.

DRS. THOMAS A. and I. N. LILLY were born in Wilson County, Ky., in the the year 1837 and 1840 respectively. They are descended from an old and well-known family, distinguished in the early history of Kentucky and Maryland, from which latter State the forefathers of the present Lilly's emigrated. Dr. Thomas A. Lilly graduated at the Medical School of Louisville, in 1862, and Dr. I. N. Lilly at the Kentucky School of Medicine, in 1863. Both established themselves in Chicago early in the "sixties," and engaged in the practice of medicine. They have continued together ever since, and have attained to a wide and lucrative practice, being regarded as eminently safe and skillful physicians and as gentlemen of high character. Dr. Thomas A. Lilly married, in 1876, Miss Mary Riordan, sister to Most Rev. P. W. Riordan, archbishop of San Francisco, and Rev. D. J. Riordan, rector of St. Elizabeth's Church, Chicago.

JOHN FAULKNER HOPKINS, son of General Timothy Soverel and Mary Ann (Kerr) Hopkins, was born in Erie County, N. Y., on December 4, 1828, and is a descendant of an old and somewhat prominent New England family of Puritan extraction. His early and subsequent education was obtained in New York State. In 1849, he graduated from the State Normal School at Albany; he was then a school teacher for several years. His lines not having been cast in places sufficiently pleasant to meet with his unqualified approval, he determined, if possible, to better his lot. After due deliberation as to what means to employ to consummate his purpose, he concluded to give the subject of medicine his attention, confident that the labors attendant upon that profession were more in consonance with his ambitious temperament. He came to this city in 1858, and placed himself under the instruction of Professor N. S. Davis. Previous to that, however, he had already prepared himself for his chosen profession by attending two courses at other colleges. He entered the Chicago Medical College, from which institution he graduated in the winter of 1859-60. As soon thereafter as circumstances would permit, he entered upon the practice of his profession here, which he successfully continued until the latter part of 1862, at which time he was induced to locate at Oconomowoc, Wis. In a measure the change proved beneficial. He immediately succeeded in establishing himself in the confidence of the citizens at that place, and obtained a large and lucrative practice. In 1882, he returned to this city, since which time he has been engaged in the active and successful practice of his profession in Chicago. Dr. Hopkins is a gentleman of education, a man of broad and charitable ideas, liberally supplied with that necessary adjunct, common sense. He is entertaining in conversation and a professional man of experience. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. On June 21, 1865, at Chicago, he was married to Elizabeth M. Woodcock, a native of Maine. They have had four children,—Forest, Mary L., Elizabeth (deceased) and Glenn A. Dr. Hopkins and family are members of the Congregational Church.

DANIEL GROVE MOORE, son of Oliver H. P. and Catherine (Agy) Moore, was born in Illinois City, Ill., on January 19, 1844. Up to his eighteenth year he resided and obtained his early educa-

tion in his native place. In 1862, he enlisted in the Army and was assigned to Co. "B," 126th Illinois Infantry, and followed the fortunes of his command until the close of the War, being at the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Clarendon, Little Rock, Jackson, Tenn., and Batesville, Ark. On August 12, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill. Returning to Illinois City, he entered a select school, where he pursued his studies for one year. Having obtained an average education, he assumed the role of teacher, which he followed for seven years in the immediate vicinity of his home. When he was in his seventeenth year he began the study of medicine. During his term of service in the army and throughout the period of his position as school teacher, he continued his studies with the view of entering upon a course of medical instruction as soon as his limited circumstances would permit. In 1868, he attended the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton, and graduated from the literary department. On April 28, 1874, he came to this city and entered the insane asylum at Jefferson, as an attend-



R. H. Bartlett

ant, where he remained continuously for three years. In 1876, he matriculated in Rush Medical College, graduating in the winter of 1878, after which he entered at once upon the duties of his profession, in which he has been most successful. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 9, I.O.O.F.; Court Industry, No. 22, I.O.F., and high medical examiner of that body; he is also a member of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 652, A.F. & A.M. On October 8, 1884, at Palmyra, Wis., he was married to Mary E. Radell.

RUFUS H. BARTLETT was born at Morris, Ill., in 1855, and, until seventeen years of age, he lived the life of a farmer. In 1872, he entered the Morris Classical Institute, and later finished his literary studies at Rock River Seminary. In 1876, he came to Chicago, and accepted a position as clerk in A. C. Bell's drug store, where he earned the money with which to pursue the study of medicine at Rush Medical College, where he graduated, with honors, in the spring of 1879, and began at once the practice of his profession. In July, 1880, Dr. Bartlett was elected by the executive committee of the Central Free Dispensary to be visiting physician for the West Division, and during the following nine months he visited and treated nearly two thousand of Chicago's sick poor, earning for himself such a reputation as won him, at once, the large and paying practice which justly entitles him to stand in the front ranks with the city's best physicians. Dr. Bartlett is a member of the Chicago

Medical Society, and is medical examiner for the Royal Arcanum, Alpha Council of the Royal League, and Crescent Council of the Home Circle. His influence is not only felt in his chosen profession, but he has, also, for years worked for the interest and success of the First Regiment Illinois National Guards, and was commissioned by Governor Cullom as lieutenant of Co. "D," and again honored when unanimously elected secretary of the board of officers, in which position he served with credit to himself and the regiment.

HONORÉ DIEUDONNÉ VALIN, M.D., son of Antoine and Sophie L. Valin, of St. Cesaire, Canada, was born on February 6, 1858. His parents moved to Ely, Shefford Co., in 1859, where he attended the public schools, both English and French, until eleven years of age. He then attended the St. Mary's College of Marieville seven years, graduating in 1876. Shortly after his graduation he went to Enosburg Falls, Franklin Co., Vt., where he began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. R. W. Hutchinson, member of the Vermont Legislature, with whom he remained three years. In 1878, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, taking his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1879. He then took a post-graduate course, which he finished in the following year, and, in July, located in this city, where he has since remained. He was married on November 25, 1880, to Miss Florestine David, of Montreal, who died in February, 1881. On November 4, 1883, he was married to Miss Wilhelmina Wiese, of Milwaukee, by whom he has one daughter, Eulalia, and a son, Honoré W. Dr. Valin is a member of the American Medical Association, also of the Chicago Medical, Pathological, and the Illinois Microscopical Societies, and the Society for Psychological Research. For several years past he has been engaged in preparing a manuscript for a "Manual of Biology, Practical and Transcendental."

MAHLON HUTCHINSON, M.D., son of John P. and Mary Jones (Nugent) Hutchinson, was born in Philadelphia, on August 30, 1858. A portion of his early education was obtained in the public schools of Philadelphia. In the early part of 1868, he went with his parents to Dixon, Ill., at which place, during the four years of his residence, he attended the public school. In 1872, he went to West Chester, Penn., and entered a boarding school, remaining there one year, after which he was sent to Andover, Mass., where he became a student in Phillips Academy. At the termination of his academic career, one year later, he entered Harvard College, taking a classical course, and graduating in 1879. He then turned his attention to the study of medicine, which he had read under the instruction of Dr. C. C. Hunt, of Dixon, Ill. When scarcely more than a child, he had evinced a decided inclination for the profession of medicine. For the purpose of furthering the resolves of his younger days, directly upon leaving Harvard, he went to New York City, and entered Bellevue Medical College, from which he graduated in 1881. He then came to this city, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. After devoting some time to a general practice, he relinquished it and gave his entire attention to the study and practice of dermatology. Dr. Hutchinson is a well-read gentleman, an entertaining conversationalist, and a thorough physician. He is connected with the Home for Incurables, in this city, as visiting physician, and is medical examiner for the Masonic Benevolent Society. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society and of the Union Club. On December 20, 1883, at Dixon, Ill., he was married to Arcadia Cumins.

PHILIP PATRICK HENRY CRONIN, Ph. B., A.M., M.D., is the son and youngest of fifteen children of John Gregg and Margaret Kepple (O'Hanlon) Cronin, and was born near the town of Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, in 1846. One year later, his parents emigrated to this country, and directly after their arrival at New York they went to Baltimore, Md. Shortly after a return was made to New York City, where Philip remained until in his tenth year, attending White's School, a private institution. In 1856, he went to St. Catharines, Ont., making that his place of residence during the ensuing seven years, during which time he took the degree of A.B. in the Christian Brothers' Academy. In 1863, he went to Oil City, Penn., where he engaged in the drug business and taught school, a dual occupation which he followed until 1865, when he located at Petroleum City, Penn., and taught school during the winter of that year. In the following spring he accepted a position at Titusville, Penn. In 1866, thinking to better his condition, he went to Clearfield, and, securing a position in a general store, remained there until 1868. The latter part of that year found him in St. Louis, whither he had gone for the purpose of devoting a portion of his time and attention to the study of medicine. Shortly after his arrival at St. Louis, he engaged in the drug business and began his medical studies. In 1874, he entered the St. Louis College of Pharmacy and the Missouri Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in 1878. The next day after his graduation, he was appointed United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The ensuing twelve months were passed abroad. The numerous medical colleges and hospitals at Dublin, Glasgow, Geneva, and Rome were visited, where he gathered much valuable

information appertaining to his profession. While in Rome, he had the distinguished honor of a private interview with Pope Leo XIII. In the spring of 1879, he returned to St. Louis, and resigned his interest in his drug business, to accept the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1880-81, he pursued his studies in the Jesuit University of St. Louis, receiving the degrees of A.M. and Ph. B. During this period, he was one of the five physicians interested in the inception and establishment of the St. Louis Free Dispensary, in which institution he was given charge of the department of diseases of the ear, throat and chest. In 1882, during a visit to this city, Dr. Cronin was influenced by friends and a desire for a change of location to make Chicago his home. In November of that year, he became a resident of this city. In the fall of 1884, he was made one of the staff of physicians at Cook County Hospital. The following spring he was elected State medical examiner for the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and surgeon of the 1st Regiment Hibernian Rifles. He is commander of the Knights of St. Patrick.

MATHEW MARIA LOUIS HUTCHINSON, son of James and Maria (Browner) Hutchinson, who were married in Ireland, was born at New Ross, Wexford Co., Ireland. When old enough to begin his education, he was sent to Dublin, where he entered The French College, Black Rock, and obtained a thorough classical education during the five years of study there. A born scientist, his thoughts naturally took a scientific turn at an early age, at which time he conceived the idea of adopting the profession of medicine. Accordingly, at the conclusion of his college career at Dublin, he entered the Catholic University at that place, where he matriculated for the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, from which institution he graduated, with degree of Surgeon, in 1881. Immediately thereafter he entered the King and Queen's College of Physicians at Dublin, and graduated with the degree of Physician, and soon after also expert in midwifery, from that institute of learning, in the college year of 1882-83. Shortly after his latter graduation, he practiced in the capacity of Government officer, in the district of Dysertmoon, Kilkenny, Ireland, an office which he filled until the ensuing year. Desirous of benefiting by the observation and study that a sojourn in London, Eng., and Paris, France, would afford him, he, in 1863, visited the places named and devoted the short time of his sojourn to the purposes that had dictated the visit. In the latter part of 1883, he emigrated to this country, coming directly to Chicago, where he began the practice of his profession. Dr. Hutchinson is a scholarly gentleman of no inconsiderable attainments, both as regards his profession and knowledge in general. Prior to his leaving England, he was elected a member of the British Medical Association. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Association.

PAUL CHRISTEN JENSEN, son of Christen and Mary (Paulsen) Jensen, was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on April 7, 1855. His educational training, up to his thirteenth year, was confined to the public institutions of Denmark. He early gave promise of more than average mental ability, and evinced a desire for a professional life. About 1866, with his parents he emigrated to this country, locating in Albert Lea, Minn. There he obtained a further education, under the instruction of a country school-master. Winnebago, Minn., was his next residence, where he remained about a year; from thence he went to Pilot Grove, Faribault Co., Minn. After a short residence there he returned to Albert Lea, and entered a drug store as an apprentice, in which capacity he served four years. In 1877, he went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the Pharmaceutical Department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he received the degree of Ph. C. in 1879. He then returned to Albert Lea, and, engaging in the drug business, began, in conjunction with that vocation, the study of medicine. Eight months later he returned to Ann Arbor and entered the Medical Department of the University, graduating in 1882, with the degree of M.D. He located in Albert Lea, and began the practice of his profession. The manifold duties attendant upon the lot of a country physician proving too severe, he determined upon a change of location, and, in the fall of 1883, he came to this city. Dr. Jensen is a gentleman of literary ability. During his pharmaceutical college days, he compiled a valuable work on chemistry. He is a scientist as well as a physician. During the last year of his residence in Albert Lea, he was elected to the office of coroner, a position which he held until his departure for Chicago. He is a member of the Illinois State Medical, the Chicago Medical and the Chicago Pathological societies, of Danmark Lodge, No. 112, K. of P., Court Acme, No. 55, I.O.F., Castle Mars, No. 233, K.G.R. He is medical examiner for the Society of the Danish Brotherhood and the K.G.R.

CHARLES JOSEPH MCINTYRE, son of William and Maria Goudy, who were married at Brooklyn, Ont., in 1848, was born at that place on April 27, 1858. The first fourteen years of his life were passed at his birthplace, where he attended the public school. In 1872, he went to Port Perry, Ont., and became a pupil in the high school, where he took a four years' classical course. In 1877, for six months, he attended the Normal School, at Ottawa, Canada. He then went to Liskadall, Canada, and entered upon the duties

of school-teacher, a vocation which he pursued until 1879. The study of medicine having attracted his attention some time previous, he determined, in the spring of 1879, to enter upon a course of medical instruction. Accordingly, so soon as circumstances would permit, he went to Toronto, and entered the Medical Department of Trinity University. In 1883, the degree of M.B. was conferred upon him; the following year he was made the recipient of the degrees of M.D. and C.M. Directly after his graduation, he commenced the practice of his profession in the Province of Ontario, Canada, which he continued until the fall of 1884, when he came to Chicago and established himself as a practitioner of medicine. He is a member of Prince Albert Lodge, No. 183, A.F. & A.M., of Port Perry, Ont., and of the Canadian-American Society of Chicago.

VINCENT HAIGHT, M.D., the oldest of the children of Squire and Margaret Haight, of Peekskill, N. Y., was born on July 9, 1855. He spent his earlier years attending the Peekskill schools, and then entered the Academy at Claverack, where he remained until seventeen years of age, and graduated. He attended the Syracuse University two years, at the expiration of which time he returned home and was engaged in business with his father two years. Having determined to make the medical profession his calling in life, he placed himself under the preceptorship of Dr. Charles Mason, a prominent physician of Peekskill, and was with him two years and assisted him in his practice, more especially in attending the county poor, as Dr. Mason was the county physician. He then matriculated in the Bellevue Medical College, New York, and at the same time studied under the tuition of Dr. J. W. Howe, and, in 1880, took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. In a competitive examination he received the appointment as interne to the hospital of Blackwell's Island, and filled that position nearly two years. In the fall of 1881, he came to this city and has since been engaged in active practice. Dr. Haight was married on January 23, 1883, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Charles L. Bigelow, and grand-daughter of the late H. W. Bigelow, who was prominently connected with the interests of Chicago since 1838, and was one of her most respected citizens. The doctor is a member of the Chicago Pathological Society. He is also a member of the K. of H. and of the United Workmen, and is medical examiner to the order.

CHARLES FREDRIC NORTH is the son of Henry and Mary Elizabeth North, and was born at New Britain, Conn., on April 24, 1854. The greater portion of his early life was spent at his birthplace, where he attended school and prepared for a college course at Yale, which he had decided upon. In 1874, a combination of circumstances induced him to give up the idea of entering Yale, and he made a trip to Europe, where he passed two years on the continent, visiting places of historic interest. Returning, in 1876, he spent a short time at his native place, and then went to St. Louis, where he remained two years. During his residence at St. Louis, he conceived the idea of studying medicine. Believing that Europe offered better facilities for the study of the science than could be obtained at home, he sailed for Germany, where he entered the Kaiser Wilhelm University at Strasburg, and pursued his studies during the winter of 1879-80. Leaving Strasburg, he went to Leipsic, and became a student in the University at that place, where he remained through four terms. One term was subsequently taken at the University of Greifswald; following which, he returned to the University of Leipsic and completed his studies in three terms, graduating in March, 1884. Immediately after his graduation, he entered the German University at Prague, taking a course of special lectures. In the summer of 1884, he sailed for America. After a short visit to his former home, he came to Chicago, and began the practice of the profession, to the study of which he had devoted five years in foreign schools. Though one of the youngest of the medical practitioners in Chicago, he ranks high in his profession, in addition to which he is a scholar of more than ordinary attainments. On April 5, 1884, at Leipsic, Germany, he was married to Elizabeth Clara Kunz, of that city.

DENIS COLLINS is the son of Timothy and Julia (O'Sullivan) Collins, and was born at Derishal, in County Cork, Ireland, on October 17, 1852. His early education was obtained from a private tutor. In 1860, he went to Cork, and entered Queen's College, where he pursued his studies for two years. Returning to Derishal, he there passed the ensuing seven years. In 1877, he emigrated to this country. Locating in the East, he entered the University of the City of New York, and began a course of medical studies, graduating in 1880. Directly thereafter he entered the Charity Hospital, in that city, where he remained for eight months. At the close of that period, he became associated with the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. After a service there of nine months, he was transferred to the Insane Asylum on Hart's Island. In 1884, he severed his connection with the institution, which he had served so well, and came to Chicago. Dr. Collins is sociable in manner, an interesting conversationalist, and a careful and conscientious practitioner. His wife, Mary Catherine Ellsworth, to whom he was married on February 26, 1884, in the City of New York, died in Chicago on April 27, 1885.

MATHEW PANKRACY KOSSAKOWSKI, M.D., is the son of Raphael and Mary (Janczewski) Kossakowski, natives of the Janowa, Lithuania, and was born at his parents' native place on September 18, 1853. His early education was obtained at his birthplace, and he then took a college course of classical studies for a term of seven years. He then went to Kovno, where he remained one year, taking a private course in classics. Wilno was the next place visited, for the purpose of acquiring the educational advantages it offered. He passed four years there, devoting his time to theological studies. In 1876, he emigrated to this country, coming directly to Chicago. Shortly after his arrival, he resumed his theological studies for one year. At the expiration of that period, circumstances induced him to turn his attention to the study of medicine, a subject to which he had given some thought during a residence at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1875. He went to Detroit, Mich., and entered the medical college there, where he remained three and a half years, graduating in 1884. Following his graduation, he returned to Chicago, and entered at once upon the practice of his profession. Dr. Kossakowski is a scholarly gentleman and an able physician. In October, 1879, at Chicago, he married Frances Olski. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society.

HENRY JOHN BURWASH is the son of Albert and Jane (Jefferson) Burwash, and was born at St. Andrews, Province of Quebec, Canada, on November 17, 1855. After acquiring the rudiments of an education in a public school, he entered an academy at Quebec, where he remained two years. In 1875, having prior to that time given considerable attention to the subject of medicine, he went to Montreal, Canada, and there entered the Medical Department of McGill University, graduating therefrom in 1879. Directly following his graduation, he went to London, England, attended St. Thomas's Hospital and entered the Royal College of Physicians, graduating from the latter institution in 1879, and was appointed interne to St. Thomas's Hospital. After the bestowal of his foreign degree, he returned to Canada, and practiced in the northwest territories for one year. In 1881, he went to Minneapolis, Minn., and while there was tendered the chair of professor of clinical medicine and hygiene in the Minnesota College Hospital, which he held for three years and was likewise attending physician to hospital for the same period and was also engaged in the general practice of his profession. In 1884, he resigned his professorship, and relinquishing the practice he had already established, he came to this city, which he deemed a better field of labor. Dr. Burwash is a gentleman of superior educational qualifications, a scientist, and a physician of repute and intelligence. He is a member of the American Medical Association, vice-president of the Canada-American Society, and a member of D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, A.F. & A.M. Dr. Burwash was married, on May 3, 1883, at Minneapolis, to Margaret Augusta Meyer, of Hanover, Germany, by whom he has one child, —Elvira Theresa Jane.

HOMEOPATHY.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—In one of their late reports, the board of trustees of this College, in referring to its prosperity and increased popularity, pay a high tribute of praise to the faculty, "every member of which has continued his self-denying service with fidelity and honor to himself and all concerned." Its alumni, nearly one thousand four hundred in number, are found in Australia, Norway, Sandwich Islands, and other parts of the world. As an evidence of the continued prosperity of the institution, the following table, exhibiting the number of students and graduates for each year, since 1872, is presented:

Year.	Students.	Graduates.
1872-73	91	40
1873-74	76	21
1874-75	86	35
1875-76	90	40
1876-77	141	45
1877-78	229	99
1878-79	270	66
1879-80	280	87
1880-81	314	100
1881-82	338	107
1882-83	376	134
1883-84	344	116
1884-85	345	97

Among the number of graduates in 1885, there were seventeen women.

The faculty since 1871 has been as follows:

Professor of theory and practice of medicine: A. E. Small, 1861-86; T. S. Hoyne, 1882-86; H. B. Fellows, 1882-86.
 Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: Temple S. Hoyne, 1872-82; W. J. Hawkes, 1882-86.
 Professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children: R. Ludlam (dean of the faculty), 1861-86; S. Leavitt, 1879-86.
 Professor of chemistry and toxicology: R. Welch, 1874-76; C. Gilbert Wheeler, 1876-84; J. B. S. King, 1885-86.
 Professor of general and descriptive anatomy: S. P. Hedges, 1874-76; H. P. Cole, 1876-79; C. E. Laning, 1879-86.
 Professor of diseases of the eye and ear: C. H. Vilas, 1876-86.
 Professor of physiology, histology, and sanitary science: W. J. Hawkes, 1876-79; E. S. Bailey, 1879-86.
 Professor of the principles and practice of surgery: Willis Danforth, 1874-76; G. A. Hall, 1876-86; G. F. Shears, 1884-86.
 Emeritus professor of materia medica and therapeutics: David S. Smith, 1875-86.
 Registrar of the Faculty: J. E. Gilman, 1883-86.
Trustees.—A. E. Small, president; Erskine M. Phelps, vice-president; S. Leavitt, secretary; Temple S. Hoyne, treasurer; D. S. Smith, Byron L. Smith, E. H. Sheldon, J. Young Scammon, R. L. North, H. J. Macfarland, H. N. Higginbotham, L. H. Davis (term expired), Christian Wahl (term expired), Thomas Hoyne (deceased).

GEORGE ALEXANDER HALL, M. D., was born at Sheridan, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., on June 5, 1834. His earlier education was received in the common district school. At the age of eleven years he entered Fredonia Academy at Fredonia, N. Y., where he remained two years. He then entered Westfield Academy, at Westfield, N. Y., from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. He was then prepared to enter Yale College, but his inclinations turned towards the medical profession, and, in the fall of 1850, he began the study of medicine with Dr. L. M. Kenyon, at Westfield, N. Y. Being desirous of working his own way, he engaged in school-teaching, which vocation he followed winters, thus earning the necessary means to prosecute his studies. In the fall of 1852, he attended medical lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. In August, 1855, he went to Philadelphia, where he remained until the following April. He took the full clinical course at the Jefferson College and Blockley Hospital and the regular course at the Pennsylvania Homeopathic College, where he graduated in the spring of 1856. Returning to Westfield, he took the practice of his preceptor, Dr. L. M. Kenyon, who removed to Buffalo. The following year he was married to Miss Frances S. Sherman. Dr. Hall built up a large and popular practice at Westfield. Flattering inducements being offered, he removed to Chicago in May, 1872, where he has a large practice and is recognized as the most prominent surgeon of the Homeopathic school in the Northwest. In the fall of 1873, he was elected to the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College. The first year he filled the chair of surgical pathology and surgical anatomy. The following year he was elected professor of obstetrics and diseases of children, which chair he occupied until the fall of 1876, when he was elected professor of clinical and operative surgery, which professorship he still holds. He has been surgeon-in-chief of Hahnemann Hospital since July, 1876, and general surgeon of the Chicago Surgical Institute, which he founded on March 1, 1881.

NICHOLAS B. DELAMATER is the son of Ira Marsh and Elizabeth (Beebe) Delamater, and was born in Guilderland Center, Albany Co., N. Y., on February 21, 1839. In 1840, his family moved to Albany, N. Y. At that place he received his education and grew to manhood. His patriotic nature prompted him to enlist in his country's service, in 1862, when he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the 17th Infantry, U. S. A. In 1865, he resigned his commission, that of major, to which rank he had been promoted, and went to Richmond, Ind., where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods business. Circumstances compelled him to abandon this enterprise, in 1869, and he then went to Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill. Dr. Delamater comes of a family of physicians that for eight generations have been in the practice of medicine. When but twelve years of age he began his studies, not so much from choice as from the force of inheritance; that which others found difficult to conquer he had but little difficulty in mastering. His advancement was rapid under the preceptorship of his father, and his future was easily predicted. In 1860, he entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he continued one term. In the winter of 1871, he came to Chicago and began a course at Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1873, since which time he has resided in Chicago. Dr. Delamater is a scholarly gentleman whose abilities have, on many occasions, been acknowledged and honored. As a physician he occupies an enviable prominence. He is a member of

the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Western Academy of Homeopathy, the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Association and the Union League Club of Chicago. In 1874, he was lecturer on medical botany, pharmacology and provings in Hahnemann Medical College; in 1876-77, he was appointed special lecturer on electro-therapeutics and provings; in 1878, he was appointed clinical lecturer on mental and nervous diseases, in the Chicago Homeopathic College; in 1880, he was elected manager of the College; in 1881, he was re-elected manager and made professor of mental and nervous diseases; and in 1882-83, he was again elected manager. He now occupies the chair of mental and nervous diseases. On November 3, 1871, at Woodstock, Ill., he was married to Miss Ella Juliet Link.

HENRY MARTYN HOBART, A. M., M. D., was born on August 11, 1851, at Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., and moved to Iowa with his parents in 1865. After a preliminary education at the public schools, he attended the Grinnell High School and graduated therefrom in 1871. Shortly afterward he entered Iowa College and graduated with the degree of A. B. Having decided to adopt medicine as his profession, he came to Chicago and entered Hahnemann Medical College, and at the same time entered the office of Dr. S. P. Hedges as a student. In 1876, he graduated with the degree of A. M., and immediately afterward commenced the practice of his profession. He is professor of materia medica in the Chicago Homeopathic College, and attending physician of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum; is a member of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Pædological Society; and is examining physician for the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, of Hartford. Dr. Hobart is a member of Lincoln Park Congregational Church, and holds the offices of deacon and chairman of the Board of Trustees of that church. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Helen S. Whitcomb, of Grinnell, Iowa, a graduate of the Iowa College. They have two children, Henry and Mary Whitcomb.

JOHN ELLIS GILMAN, physician and surgeon, is the son of Dr. John C. and Elizabeth C. Gilman, and was born at Marietta, Ohio, on July 24, 1841. When he was five years of age, his parents removed to Westboro', Mass. They returned to Marietta in 1847, and then went back to the Bay State, where they resided for several years. In 1850, John E. Gilman commenced attending the schools of Westboro'; later he graduated from the high school, and then took a preparatory course for a collegiate education. At that time his father died, and the young student was thrown upon his own resources. He had received considerable instruction in medicine and surgery, having from early boyhood kept up a desultory reading in the office of his father. At the age of fourteen, he was sent to Boston to learn piano-making, his father believing that his son should have a mechanical education as well as a medicinal. While there he obtained a thorough knowledge of music, and when he was obliged to take care of himself, he commenced teaching music, and so continued at intervals until he was about twenty years old. In 1861, he returned to Marietta and opened a piano-store, which he continued for some time. Then he went to Toledo, determined to carry out his long-cherished desire of entering the medical profession. He went into the piano business in Toledo, and studied medicine under the direction of Dr. George Hartwell. He remained there three years, and then returned to Marietta, where he became interested in oil speculations. In 1867, he determined to come to Chicago and further prosecute his medical studies. His father had been an allopathic physician, and Dr. Hartwell, his recent preceptor, had also been a member of that school of medicine. Contrary to the doctrines that had been inculcated, he decided to enter Hahnemann Medical College. This was in 1867, and he received his degree as M. D. in the spring of 1871. Dr. Gilman was a most active and persistent worker in the establishment of the art gallery of the old Crosby Opera House, which became a noted fashionable resort. He was popularly known to all the habitués of the place, and was prominently identified in all matters pertaining to art. When the fire swept away the Opera House, it took the entire belongings of Dr. Gilman, who had his office, consultation and private rooms in the building. The morning after the great conflagration, Dr. Gilman offered his services to the sick and wounded, and was sent to the First Congregational Church, where he found a large number of wounded people waiting for the attention of a physician. Being the first doctor on the ground to offer his aid, the Citizens' Committee appointed him chairman of the Medical Department, and he undertook the great task of directing the work of caring for the sufferers. He organized divisions and districts, appointed the physicians-in-charge, instituted the opening of hospitals and dispensaries, attending personally to the opening of the temporary hospitals in the Eighth Presbyterian, Park Avenue and American Reformed churches. In the winter following, the Relief and Aid Society had much work to perform for those who were destitute. Dr.

Gilman was made secretary of this Society during the winter, and in the spring, deeming his services of more value, went to work under the Society's auspices as visiting physician of the Herrick Free Dispensary, in 1872. He has since continued in active practice, and has won the esteem of thousands, who hold him in high regard for his charitable work in the dark days of 1871. He was elected to the chair of Sanitary Science in Hahnemann College in 1883, and is also a member of the advisory council of the Board of Health of Chicago. He belongs to the National, State and County medical and clinical societies. Dr. Gilman was married at Adrian, Mich., on July 26, 1860, to Miss Mary D. Johnson, of Westboro', Mass. They have one son, William T., who is connected with the firm of Jones & Laughlins.

ALEXANDER KING CRAWFORD, M.D., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on February 23, 1852. In 1855, his parents emigrated to Canada and settled in Hamilton, Ont. His early education was received in the grammar and high schools of that city. In 1869, he went to Petrolia, Ont., where he was engaged with his father in the oil business nearly four years. His health demanding a change of living, he spent two years sailing on the lakes and Atlantic sea-board. On leaving this sailor life he connected himself with the Hamilton Times, with which he remained for four years. During this time he began his medical studies under Dr. G. E. Husband. In 1878, he came to Chicago and matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1880. He was elected demonstrator of anatomy of his Alma Mater in 1881, but severe illness obliged him to give up the position. While recruiting his health he visited the hospitals of New York, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other European cities. Upon his return, he entered upon active practice in this city in connection with Dr. Reuben Ludlam, and in the following year was elected secretary of the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital, which position he still retains. Soon thereafter he received the appointment of the clinical professorship of physical diagnosis in the Hahnemann Medical College. He has contributed largely to a valuable work, entitled "A System of Medicine," which is the most recent and extensive work on Homeopathic practice, the product of the leading homeopathic physicians of the United States, and his papers to societies and journals are quite numerous.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.—This hospital, which is located on Groveland Park Avenue, on a lot (originally donated for the purpose by Hon. J. Young Scammon) directly east of Hahnemann College, on Cottage Grove Avenue, is the largest homeopathic hospital in the Northwest. It is a charitable institution, under the control of a board of trustees. It was in operation at the time of the great fire; and, instead of sharing with so many other institutions the losses of that destructive event, was really benefited by it. By a pro rata distribution of the funds remaining in the hands of the Relief and Aid Committee, a year after the fire, when its work was accomplished, the amount given to this hospital was \$15,000, which, according to the terms of the donation, was expended in adding a wing to the old building. The institution has not, however, escaped losses by fire. The valuable addition, including a spacious amphitheatre, which had been built and paid for in 1881, was, in October, 1883, greatly damaged by fire, the amphitheatre and several rooms having been entirely destroyed. These have been replaced by new ones, which are even an improvement, for convenience and adaptability, upon the portion consumed. The rooms have been also remodeled, new sub-clinic rooms having been provided, and the old wards thoroughly renovated, so that now the hospital is in a better condition than it ever was before. The clinical instruction in this hospital is exclusively given by the teachers in Hahnemann College.

Hospital Faculty.—Professor of medical and surgical diseases of women: R. Ludlam.

Professor of venereal and skin diseases: T. S. Hoyne.

Professors of clinical surgery: George A. Hall and George F. Shears.

Professor of medicine: W. J. Hawkes.

Professor of eye and ear diseases: C. H. Vilas.

Professor of diseases of the nervous system: H. B. Fellows.

Professor of diseases of children: C. E. Laning.

Professor of clinical midwifery: S. Leavitt.

Professors of physical diagnosis: H. B. Fellows and A. K. Crawford.

Microscopist: E. S. Bailey.

Home physician: G. E. Bushnell.

Home surgeon: H. F. Stevens.

Board of Managers.—A. E. Small, president; C. H. Vilas, vice-president; H. B. Fellows, secretary; J. Young Scammon, R. Ludlam, G. A. Hall, C. E. Laning, W. J. Hawkes, T. S. Hoyne, S. Leavitt, E. M. Phelps, H. J. Macfarland, T. S. Hoyne, business committee. G. F. Shears, superintendent and chief of staff.

In addition to the treatment of patients in the Hospital, there is also a dispensary in which more than fifteen thousand prescriptions are annually made, all medicine and advice being furnished free.

The hospital is sustained by receipts from patients, and contributions, the faculty of Hahnemann College having contributed \$4,000 yearly from its earnings.

Reports can only be given for the years 1883 to 1885, for the reason that the records were destroyed by the fire of 1883:

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Number of patients admitted and treated	360	385	391
Number of births	61	48	72
Number of deaths	None.	4	2

MILTON DAVID OGDEN, M.D., was born in Canada, near Toronto, on April 10, 1836. His boyhood years were spent at home and in attendance upon the public schools at Toronto. At sixteen years of age he entered the Medina College, N. Y., where he took a classical course of two years. He then returned to Toronto and took up the study of medicine. Pursuing his professional studies at night, and during the day continuing the study of the classics, at the end of two years he prepared himself to enter and matriculated in the Victoria Medical College, Toronto. His health failing, he went to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he resumed his medical studies in the office of Dr. Patchen. After a brief stay he came to this city and matriculated in Hahnemann Medical College, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Fond du Lac, he began practice, and shortly afterward was appointed physician to the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun. Resigning his position, he removed to Rockford, Ill., where he remained three years, practicing his profession with marked success, and then located in this city. He was married on December 31, 1864, to Miss Belle Horsman, a descendant of one of the oldest families of that city. The doctor has one daughter, Belle.

EARNST GUSTAVUS HERMANN MIESSLER, M.D., practicing as Dr. G. Miessler, was born in 1826, at Eichenbach, Silesia, Prussia. He was educated at the minor schools till he entered the University of Leipzig, in Saxony, to prepare for the ministry. In 1851, he graduated from the theological department of that University, was ordained and sent as a missionary by the Evangelical Lutheran Missionary Society of Leipzig, to the Indians, at a station known as Bethany, in Gratiot Co., Mich. He afterward lived in Isabella County in the same State. During the eighteen years of missionary life, he had many escapes, only being spared by reason of his recognized kindness and consideration for the natives. In 1869, he took charge of a parochial school at Saginaw City, Mich., where he worked for two years. In 1871, he came to Chicago and soon after entered Hahnemann Medical College of this city, where he graduated in 1873, practicing in this city since then. Dr. Miessler has been married three times, and is now a widower. He has three sons living, one, aged twenty-seven, is also a doctor, the next, aged twenty-four, is a minister, and the youngest, aged fifteen, is at school. Dr. Miessler has assisted at the compiling of an Indian Dictionary, and has translated several works from English into German. He is an active member of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society and also of the Homeopathic Clinical Society of Chicago.

WILLIAM MATHEW WILKE is the son of Jacob and Margaret (Stubbe) Wilke, who were married at Lyons, France, at which place Dr. Wilke was born on May 21, 1837. Two years later the family emigrated to America, making Philadelphia their temporary residing place. In 1841, they went to Pittsburgh. It was there that the boyhood and youth of Dr. Wilke were passed. He attended a select school and a private academy, acquiring much of his education, until 1858, when he went to St. Louis and commenced life on his own account, in the capacity of clerk, during which time he studied medicine under a prominent physician, and attended the Humboldt Medical College of that place. At the breaking out of the War, in 1861, he abandoned his medical studies, and was commissioned as assistant army surgeon and assigned to the 12th Missouri regiment, in which capacity he served until 1865. Returning

to St. Louis, he remained there a short time, and then left for Denver, Colo., where a stay of one year was made; then followed a second return to his former home, where he resided until 1870, engaged in the practice of medicine. In the latter part of that year circumstances called him to Rose Clare, Ill., at which place he practiced three years. He next passed a year at Shawneetown. In 1875, he came to Chicago and began practicing and the further study of medicine. In 1876, he attended the Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College and passed a year in that institution. Discontinuing his studies there, he entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1878. Dr. Wilke comes of a learned family. He is a thorough and capable practitioner and a man of considerable erudition. He enjoys a large and increasing practice and is spoken of as a physician skilled in the treatment of complicated diseases. He is a member of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons and of the Illinois State Homeopathic Medical Association. On November 4, 1866, at St. Louis, Mo., he was married to Miss Minnie Hennemann of that city. They have three children,—Ida, Lydia, and William Henry.

WILLIAM ABNER BARKER, son of Dr. William Calvin and Sarah Ann (Cory) Barker, who were married at Prince Edward's Peninsula, Lake Ontario, Canada, was born at Waukegan, Ill., on November 2, 1856, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the high school in his eighteenth year. In 1875, he came to Chicago, and, securing a position as clerk, continued in that capacity for a few months, and then returned to his home at Waukegan, and began, under the preceptorship of his father, the study of medicine, toward which he had an inherent inclination. His advancement was rapid, and in the fall of 1875 he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating in February, 1879. He then associated himself with Dr. R. Ludlam, continuing with that gentleman for two years, after which he began acquiring an independent practice. Although one of the youngest members of the Homeopathic profession in Chicago, Dr. Barker has succeeded in making for himself a reputation that promises much for the future. He is liberal in his ideas, well read, and a man of no mediocre qualifications as a scholar. As a physician, he enjoys the confidence of those who come under his professional care. In 1883, he was appointed by the Board of Cook County Commissioners to the position of visiting physician to the department of diseases of women in the Homeopathic Department, Cook County Hospital. He is a member of the Western Institute of Homeopathy and the Clinical Society of the Hahnemann Hospital. On March 13, 1884, he was married to Miss Adelaide S. Carey, of Chicago.

CHARLES ALFRED DEWEY, son of Alfred and Almira (Styles) Dewey, was born at Janesville, Wis., on October 23, 1856. He acquired his early education in his native place, and acted, during the last five years of his stay there, in the capacity of clerk. In 1874, he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he secured a clerical situation. While thus engaged, his attention was called to the study of medicine, to which he gave a great portion of his spare time. In 1876, he returned to Janesville, remaining there two years, and continuing his medical studies. In 1878, he visited Hudson, Mass., where he obtained a position in a large mercantile establishment. A year later, fully impressed with the conviction that the field of medicine offered him success, he left for Philadelphia, and entered the Hahnemann Medical College of that place. At the expiration of a year, he returned to Janesville, Wis., and renewed his studies under his former preceptor. In the ensuing fall, he came to Chicago and entered the Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1881. Shortly afterward he won, by competitive examination, the post of house physician in Hahnemann Hospital. He officiated in that capacity one year, when he entered upon the practice of his profession. After combating the usual difficulties of a young physician, he built up a practice which has now assumed gratifying proportions. Dr. Dewey is a member of the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital, the American Institute of Homeopathy, and the Illinois State Homeopathic Society. On October 3, 1883, at Marengo, Iowa, he was married to Lillian N. Couch, of that city.

EDWARD EVERETT, son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Carman) Everett, was born at Albion, N. Y., on May 7, 1853, and is a near relative of the distinguished Edward Everett. While in his first year his parents moved to Madison, Wis., where his early life was passed attending school. Having mastered the little learning that the district school teacher was capable of imparting, he, when scarcely more than thirteen years of age, went to Lodi, Wis., and there prepared himself for a University course, which he entered upon, at the age of seventeen, in the State University at Madison, Wis. After taking a course in that institution he entered Wayland University at Beaver Dam, Wis., where he remained a year. About this time he began studying a profession he long had desired to enter upon. He was at the time occupied with business cares and in travelling in order to recuperate his health, and his studies were therefore pursued at intervals. He graduated from Hahnemann College in February, 1882. Excessive study and

labor had impaired his health, thus recreation for a time was necessitated, consequently the succeeding seven months were passed in the South, particularly in Georgia. In October, 1882, he returned to Chicago, improved in health, and began the practice of his profession, in which he has been signally successful. Dr. Everett is a member of the Hahnemann Clinical Society.

MARTHA ALMIRA BOWERMAN, a daughter of Porter and Sarah A. (Knapp) Brink, was born on March 27, 1842, at Riga Centre, Monroe Co., N. Y. When but a little more than six years of age, she removed, with her parents, to Lake Mills, Wis., where she resided until her tenth year, when Neenah, Wis., became her temporary home. Three years later another removal was made, this time to Ripon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., where she made her home for a number of years and entered Ripon College, and would have graduated in 1861, but the War broke up the class. In the spring of 1861, she became the wife of Nelson Bowerman, editor of the Ripon Commonwealth. Eight years following her marriage, her husband made Madison, Wis., his place of residence, where he engaged in business. Ultimately the venture proved unsuccessful, and failure ensued. In the fall of 1879, Mrs. Bowerman determined to make Chicago her home. Almost immediately upon her arrival, she proceeded to put into execution a plan that she matured in her hours of meditation in past years. When but a girl she had a passion for the study of medicine, and secretly resolved some day to carry out her desires. The long delayed opportunity confronted her on her arrival in Chicago. Though with but limited means at her command, she entered heart and soul into the study of medicine under the preceptorship of A. E. Small, and, three years later, graduated in the class of February, 1882, from Hahnemann Medical College. After receiving her diploma, she began to practice. "I came here almost a beggar," she said; "whatever success I have attained has been achieved by a stubbornly contested fight against adverse circumstances." Mrs. Bowerman's practice is constantly increasing. She is spoken of as a practitioner of ability whose method of treatment is in perfect harmony with the Hahnemann school of medicine.

JOHN BLAIR SMITH KING, M.D., was born on February 11, 1855, in Philadelphia. He first went to the Penn Quaker school in that city, and, when duly prepared, attended Gregory's Academy for four years. At the age of sixteen, he entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating therefrom in 1875. He clerked in the drug house of James Bispham, corner of Shippen and Second streets, in the old district of Southwark, Philadelphia, for four years, and then attended the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, for one year. Leaving this institution, he entered the employ of David Bossler, druggist at Germantown, Penn., remaining with him three years. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and for three years was manufacturing clerk for the drug establishment of Thomas Whitfield. Matriculating in the Hahnemann College, he graduated therefrom in 1883, and began the practice of his profession. As may be inferred from the large and protracted practical experience that Dr. King had in the drug business, his knowledge of the material used by physicians was most thorough, and it only needed the study of their application to render his knowledge of materia medica and pharmacutics complete. His success in his profession appears to demonstrate that the preliminary study and practice were no more exhaustive than the course he took in Hahnemann College. On March 22, 1883, the hundredth anniversary of the wedding of his great-great-grandfather, Robert Smith, he was married to Miss Arabelle Surbridge, and has one son, Jules Moyes.

CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.—This college was organized in June, 1876, and incorporated under the general law of the State of Illinois. Its first location was in the building formerly occupied by the Chicago Academy of Design, on the corner of Van Buren Street and Michigan Avenue. The first session was opened to students on October 4, 1876. The aim of the founders was to build a permanent institution, and their success has been very gratifying from the beginning. Such was the continued increase of classes, that, to afford more ample accommodations and increased facilities, it was determined to erect a new building. A lot was secured on the corner of Wood and York streets, opposite the Cook County Hospital, and the new building erected in 1881. This locality is the great medical district of Chicago. The County Hospital occupying the central block, here are located, on contiguous corners, the Chicago Homeopathic College, Rush Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Woman's Medical College, the Illinois Training School, and the Presbyterian Hospital.

Chicago Homeopathic College is said to be the finest and largest edifice devoted to the teaching of this school of medicine. It has an amphitheatre capable of seating five hundred students, well lighted and ventilated. It has also two large lecture-rooms, with a smaller one for sub-classes. There are four large clinic rooms, with separate waiting-rooms for each; and two spacious dissecting-rooms. The chemical and microscopical laboratories are large and well equipped, besides containing an extensive anatomical museum, reading-room, library, reception and cloak rooms and offices. The building has a fine appearance and is furnished in excellent style. It cost, with the lot on which it is situated, about \$45,000.

The following physicians compose the faculty:

Professor of clinical medicine and diseases of the throat and chest: J. S. Mitchell, 1876-77.

Professor of institutes and practice of medicine: S. P. Hedges, 1876-77; J. S. Mitchell, 1877-89.

Professor of operative surgery: Albert G. Beebe, 1882-86.

Professor of principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery: Albert G. Beebe, 1876-82; Charles Adams, 1876-82; E. H. Pratt, 1884-86.

Professor of gynecological surgery: Willis Danforth, 1876-82.

Professor of diseases of women and children: John W. Streeter, 1876-86; George F. Roberts, 1882-86.

Professor of obstetrics: R. N. Foster, 1876-86.

Professor of ophthalmology and otology: W. H. Woodyatt, 1876-80; J. H. Buffum, 1880-86.

Professor of materia medica and therapeutics: E. M. Hale, 1876-82; A. W. Woodward, 1876-77; H. N. Hobart, 1882-86.

Professor of anatomy: E. H. Pratt, 1876-82.

Professor of anatomy and principles and practice of surgery: E. H. Pratt, 1882-84.

Professor of dermatology and medical jurisprudence: John R. Kippax, 1876-79.

Professor of principles and practice of medicine and medical jurisprudence: John R. Kippax, 1879-86.

Professor of physiology: R. N. Tooker, 1876-81.

Professor of diseases of children: R. N. Tooker, 1881-86.

Professor of chemistry and toxicology: Romya Hitchcock, 1876-77; Clifford Mitchell, 1881-82.

Professor of analytical and comparative materia medica: A. W. Woodward, 1878-81.

Professor of materia medica and clinical professor of therapeutics: A. W. Woodward, 1881-86.

Professor of mental and nervous diseases: N. B. Delamater, 1878-86.

Professor of physiology and histology: W. F. Knoll, 1883-86.

Professor of sanitary science: L. C. Grosvenor, 1883-86.

Professor of general and descriptive anatomy: Curtis M. Beebe, 1884-86.

Demonstrator of anatomy: A. W. Blunt, 1878-79; C. F. Ely, 1879-80; Sumner Davis, 1884-85; Howard Crutcher, 1885-86.

Lecturer and demonstrator of histology and microscopy: F. R. Day, 1884-85; R. K. Langson, 1885-86.

Demonstrator of physiology: O. C. Snyder, 1884-85.

Officers—Presidents: J. S. Mitchell, 1876-83 and 1885-86; R. N. Foster, 1883-84.

Vice-presidents: R. N. Tooker, 1883-84; E. H. Pratt, 1884-85; A. W. Woodward, 1885-86.

Managers: Albert G. Beebe, 1876; A. W. Woodward, 1877-79; N. B. Delamater, 1879-83; A. G. Beebe, 1883-84; J. H. Buffum, 1885-86.

Secretaries: Charles Adams, 1876-83; J. R. Kippax, 1883-86.

Treasurers: W. H. Woodyatt, 1877-80; J. H. Buffum, 1880-83; A. W. Woodward, 1883-85; L. C. Grosvenor, 1885-86.

Board of Counselors: Amos T. Hall, 1876-83; Henry Booth, 1876-84; W. C. Goudy, 1876-86; Samuel Fallows, D.D., 1876-84; S. Corning Judd, 1876-84; George E. Shipman, M.D., 1884-86; Willis Danforth, M.D., 1884-86; Philo R. King, 1883-86; J. D.



CHICAGO HOMEOPATHIC COLLEGE.

Harvey, 1876-83; O. W. Potter, 1876-84; Edson Keith, 1876-86; Marvin Hughitt, 1876-86; P. B. Weare, 1880-86; H. P. Gatchell, M.D., 1884-86; E. M. Hale, M.D., 1884-86; F. B. Peabody, 1884-86; W. H. Bradley, 1876-83; Henry Strong, 1878-86; J. Russell Jones, 1876-86; C. C. Bonney, 1876-86; W. H. Wood, 1883-86; Leonard Pratt, M.D., 1884-86; Charles Adams, M.D., 1884-86.

The students and graduates have been

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Matriculants	45	107	110	86	87	107	125	129	130
Graduates	15	28	31	20	27	33	37	39	30

The Central Homeopathic Hospital and Free Dis-

pensary is also connected with this College. At the Dispensary, during one year, three thousand patients were treated.

After seven years' trial of co-education, the directors decided, in 1883, to offer the benefits of this institution to male students only. In taking this step, they were governed by special reasons, the general question of the co-education of the sexes not being considered.

EDWIN HARTLEY PRATT was born at Towanda, Penn., in 1849, and is a son of Dr. Leonard Pratt, who is noted as, perhaps, one of the most eminent physicians in Illinois. In 1852, his father removed to Carroll County, Ill., where Edwin received his early education. At the age of sixteen, he went to the Mount Carroll Seminary and remained one year. At the end of that time his father removed to Wheaton, Ill., in order to afford his son the advantages of a collegiate education; Edwin, at that time, being entered as a student at Wheaton College. After being there for a year, and while winning for himself a high place in his class, together with the esteem and respect of both students and professors, an episode occurred which resulted in his leaving college. This was the discovery by Dr. Blanchard, the president of the college, that Edwin



E. H. Pratt

H. Pratt was a member of the Good Templars. Dr. Blanchard had promulgated an edict that no student of the college should be a member of any secret society, and the option of expulsion or rescinding his affiliation with the society was proffered to young Pratt. Inasmuch as his father had moved to Wheaton for the purpose of enabling him to attend college, this was a severe ordeal, but the decision and firmness of character which have been exhibited in his after life were not wanting on that occasion. He accordingly left college, and entered the Chicago University, from which he graduated with honor in the full classical course in 1871. He decided upon studying for the profession of medicine, and commenced that study in the office of his father, shortly afterward entering Hahnemann College, and after taking the full two years' course, graduated, in 1873, as the valedictorian of his class. The decided talent evinced by Dr. Pratt, as well as his exhaustive study and his thorough acquaintance with the subjects studied, had attracted to him the attention of the faculty and directors of the

college; when, therefore, the chair of anatomy became vacant he was elected to fill it. In order to more thoroughly prepare himself to fill this important chair, he spent several months in special work and study in the anatomical departments of some of the Eastern medical colleges. This chair in Hahnemann College was filled by Dr. Pratt with great acceptability for three years, when, upon the organization of the Chicago Homeopathic College, he resigned it to occupy the same chair in the new college. After seven years labor in this chair, at his own request, he was transferred to the chair of surgery which he now fills. There he has since worked and achieved the prominent success which is very remarkable in so young a man. As a lecturer, he is clear and forcible and conveys to his hearers an intimate knowledge of the subject being treated. Being among the finest anatomists and surgeons of the city, it only requires the capacity to clothe that knowledge in instructive phraseology. Outside of his college work Dr. Pratt has a very large private practice, and in his treatment of the diseases of women and in surgery he has attained a distinction which places him in the front rank of the professional men of Chicago. His latest discovery of papillæ and pockets—and the central thought, relative to the orifices of the body, thereby demonstrated—has distinguished him as one of the most eminent surgeons of his age and country. He is a member of the State and National Medical associations; has received the degree of Master of Arts, and is a valued contributor to various medical journals. He married Miss Isa M. Bailey, of New York. They have one child, named Edwin Bailey. They have lost a daughter named Isabelle, three years older than the boy.

MARY WEEKS BURNETT, M.D., eldest daughter of George J. W. and Elizabeth (Powell) Burnett, was born in Gambier, Knox Co., Ohio, on October 14, 1842. It is tersely observed that "the poet is born"; it may be aptly said, with reference to Dr. Burnett, that the physician is also born, as she inherited her fondness for the life of a medical practitioner from her grandfather, Dr. John Powell, whose constant companion she was from childhood up to her twenty-first year. In 1864, she became the wife of John O. Weeks, a man of exceptional mental attainments who, at that time was studying for the ministry, and by whom she had three children, two of whom, Netta E. and George H. Weeks, are living. Ten years later, in 1874, she became a widow. The first step in the direction of a medical education was taken in 1871, when she attended the New York Medical College, at which place she received the benefit of a year's course of medical lectures. In the spring of 1877, she came to Chicago, and entered the Chicago Homeopathic College, where a year was passed in acquiring a further knowledge of the science the inclination for which had manifested itself in the years of girlhood. She devoted another year to study in Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1879. A few weeks later she opened an office at her present location, Central Music Hall. Dr. Burnett has been remarkably successful in the treatment of the cases that have come under her care. She is not a general practitioner; her entire time is devoted to nervous and mental diseases, in the treatment of which she has acquired an extended reputation. In 1872, Dr. Burnett was the prime mover in the organization of the Chicago Red Cross Society, of which she is vice-president. She is the national superintendent of the department of heredity of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and president of the National Temperance Hospital and Medical College Association. The college and hospital is located on Cottage Grove Avenue, opposite the Chicago University. Dr. Burnett is medical examiner for several insurance companies, and is also the editor of "The Journal of Heredity," a popular scientific quarterly, a valuable magazine not only for the medical profession but for all students of science. Her life, almost from girlhood, has been a busy one and worthy of the success that has crowned it. Her marriage to her present husband Robert A. Burnett, took place in Chicago on October 15, 1881.

LEMUEL CONANT GROSVENOR, M.D., was born at Paxton, Mass., in 1833, and is the eldest son of Deacon Silas N. and Mary A. Grosvenor. He entered Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., when quite young, and later the high school in Worcester, where he remained four years. He then pursued a course of normal studies under private tutors, and entered the profession of teaching, in which he attained distinction, being for nearly seven years master of the old Mather School in Dorchester, now a part of Boston. During these years the leisure moments were improved in laying broad and deep the foundations of his chosen profession and life-work. To carry out his cherished plans, he yielded the desk of the school-room for the duties of the physician's office. He entered with characteristic diligence and enthusiasm upon the curriculum of studies necessary to the completion of his medical course, and, in due time, graduated with honor from the



Emuel P. Grosvenor

Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, in 1864. The year following, he married Miss Ellen M. Prouty, of Dorchester, Mass., who, after nine years of affectionate companionship and helpful devotion, was called to her rest above. Three years later he married Miss N. Josephine Bassett, of Taunton, Mass., who is now sharing with him the duties of a happy household, and whose education and Christian culture have since been so helpful to him in realizing some of his cherished plans. The doctor is the father of eight children, five of whom are now living. He first settled in Peoria, Ill., where he remained three years, removing to Galesburg, Ill., in 1867, and thence to Chicago, in 1870. In the great fire he was the only physician left on the North Side whose home was not destroyed, the fire coming within three doors of his residence. During the weeks and months succeeding, he was indefatigable in his professional work with the sick and crippled in the churches, school-houses, police-stations and open prairie. Dr. Grosvenor is professor of sanitary science in the Chicago Homeopathic College, and was formerly lecturer on anatomy and morbid anatomy in Hahnemann College. He is president of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons, president of the American Pædological Society, and member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is a member of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church, and was formerly president of its Board of Trustees. He is also member of the Congregational Club of this city. As a writer the doctor is clear and concise, is a contributor to medical and educational journals, and author of "Infant Hygiene" and "How to Dress our Babies." He is an easy, graceful speaker, a fluent, inspiring lecturer, and a genial companion in his family and with his many friends and admiring students. His popular lectures on "Our Boys," "Our Girls," "Home Sanitation," etc., etc., have been well received, and are accomplishing great good.

CHARLES GORDON FULLER, M.D., F.R.M.S., was born at Jamestown, N. Y., on April 9, 1856. He comes of a well known old New England family, his father, Frederick A., being a direct descendant from Dr. Samuel Fuller, one of the Puritans of the "Mayflower." His boyhood and early youth were spent at home, where he received a normal school education and prepared for college at the Jamestown Collegiate Institute. Circumstances interfering with his taking up a University course, he continued his studies under the instruction of private tutors and secured as far as possible a thorough scientific education. Having completed his studies, to satisfy a desire of his father, he devoted three years to learning the trades of watchmaker and engraver. The hand skill and mechanical training thus acquired served as an invaluable aid when in later years he took up the profession of surgery. About this time he became interested in the study of the microscope and prosecuted his researches with much enthusiasm. A few years afterward he met, at Indianapolis, a score or more of scientific men similarly interested, and there assisted in organizing the now well known American Society of Microscopists. Still later he was elected fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London, England. Coming to Chicago, he undertook the study of medicine and surgery, in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, from which he took his degree of M.D., and was appointed thereafter house surgeon to the Central Free Dispensary. Being elected demonstrator of histology and microscopy in the faculty of the above college, he lectured in that institution for two years, at the same time pursuing the study of the special diseases of the eye and ear, under the private instruction of the late Dr. W. H. Woodyatt of this city, with whom as student and assistant he remained three years. At Dr. Woodyatt's death he left Chicago, and returned to New York, to continue his special studies. There he attended lectures at Bellevue and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, taking special courses at the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. At the latter institution, he received the special degree of O. et A. Chir., and afterward an appointment to its surgical staff, in which capacity he served until he came to this city in 1883, where he now practices, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear, and where he also holds the position of eye and ear surgeon to the Chicago Avenue Free Dispensary and the South Side Bethesda Medical Mission. On June 30, 1885, he was married to Miss Isabella White, daughter of the late Hon. John H. White, of New York City. Dr. Fuller is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of England, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, fellow of the American Society of Microscopists; ex-fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences; member of the Illinois State Microscopical Society; fellow of the Chicago Academy of Sciences; member of the American Institute of Homeopathy; the American Homeopathic Ophthalmological and Otological Society; the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Society; the Medical Science Club; and Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons of this city; and of the Chicago Literary Club.

CLIFFORD MITCHELL, M.D., was born in 1854, on Nantucket

Island, Mass., and is the son of Francis M. and Ellen Mitchell, his mother's maiden name being Mitchell also. Dr. Mitchell is a descendant on his mother's side from the same family as Benjamin Franklin, and on his father's side is related to Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, being her nephew. He came with his parents to Chicago in 1859, and after attending various schools in this city entered Harvard University as freshman in 1871. He graduated from Harvard, "cum laude," in 1875, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. Returning to Chicago, he began the study of medicine, attending a course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College during the winter of 1876-77, and graduating from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in the spring of 1878. On graduation he was appointed house physician and also demonstrator of chemistry to the Chicago Homeopathic College. In the same year he married Susan Pearson Lillie, of Kansas City, daughter of the late Rev. James Lillie, of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1879, Dr. Mitchell was appointed lecturer on chemistry and toxicology, and in 1880 professor. Immediately after graduation, he began to write for the medical and literary press of the country, and has published a large number of articles and several books. Dr. Mitchell was one of the first, if not the first, in this country to translate from the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy an account of the experiments of the now famous Pasteur on Chicken Cholera. His paper on Hoang-Nan, the Chinese remedy for leprosy, was the first in the English language on this drug. While editor of the department of Physiological Chemistry, etc., in the American Homeopathic Observer, he wrote a series of articles on Ptomaines, translating for this purpose Italian and French articles and embodying in his papers the investigations of Selmi, Brouardel and Gautier, together with those of a host of German scientists. He also wrote a series of articles on the Clinical Significance of the Urine, which have since appeared as a pamphlet. In later years he has written largely on the urine, giving particular attention to describing improvements in making chemical tests, delicate re-agents, etc. When hydrogen peroxide began to be used, Dr. Mitchell wrote an article on this substance which has been quoted at considerable length by subsequent writers. In 1885, he wrote a series of articles to the Hahnemannian, describing at great length the new agents for reducing temperature in fevers, mainly antipyrin, kairin, thallin, etc. Dr. Mitchell is the author of four books, two of them of considerable size; they are named and were published as follows: 1879—*Students' Manual of Urinalysis*. Chicago, Jansen & McClurg. 1880—*Clinical Significance of the Urine*. Detroit, Am. Hom. Observer. 1882—*Practitioner's Guide in Urine Analysis*. Chicago, Gross & Delbridge. 1886—*The Physician's Chemistry*. Chicago, Gross & Delbridge (in press).

CHARLES ELMER LANING, M.D., was born on April 26, 1851, in Locust Valley, Washington Co., Penn. During his infancy his parents removed to St. Louis, where he attended the public schools until he arrived at the age of fourteen. Being of a restless and roving disposition, the attractions of travel abroad prompted him to take voyages to the Sandwich Islands, Mediterranean Sea, Pacific, Southern and Indian oceans and other distant parts. In 1871, he returned to St. Louis, and then took up the study of medicine under Dr. G. F. Coutant, of LaSalle, Ill., after taking a two years' course in the Chicago University. In due time he entered the Homeopathic College here, and received his diploma in 1878. After graduating, he lectured three years at the same institution on physiology, and, in 1880, was tendered the chair of clinical professor of diseases of children, which professorship he now fills. He also holds the chair of anatomy, which position he has filled since 1881.

FRANK H. NEWMAN, M.D., was born in Brighton, Mass., on February 18, 1845. His parents moved to Hillsboro', N. H., in 1847, where he attended school until the breaking out of the War. At the age of seventeen, he enlisted in the 16th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and followed the fortunes of his command until the surrender of Port Hudson, when, notwithstanding he had been on the sick-list for two months, he remained with his regiment until August, 1863, when the term of enlistment expired and he returned to Hillsboro'. He then entered the New London Literary Institute, but did not complete the course on account of ill health. After a few months he enlisted in the 18th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry as hospital steward, and served until the close of the War, when he received an honorable discharge. On December 7, 1865, he was married to Miss Alice G. Currier, of Concord, N. H., and returned to Hillsboro', N. H., where he engaged in the drug business, and also at Wilton, N. H., during the following year. In 1872, he came to Chicago, and for several years was employed as an analytical and manufacturing chemist. Matriculating in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1877, he remained there two years, when he took his degree as Doctor of Medicine. During the year of his graduation he was appointed lecturer on pharmacology, and the next year was chosen professor of chemistry, which chair he resigned in 1882. In 1883, he received the appointment of surgeon in the

Cook County Hospital. Dr. Newman is a member of the Illinois State Institute of the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, and is assistant surgeon of the 1st Regiment Illinois Infantry.

SAMUEL NEWTON SCHNEIDER, son of John and Magdalena (Rapp) Schneider, was born on October 25, 1856, at Muscatine, Iowa. When he was three years of age his parents moved to this State. His father being an evangelical minister, the son lived something of a wandering life during his boyhood, and his early education was acquired in different sections of the State. While in his seventeenth year, he entered upon a college course at Naperville, Ill., in the Northwestern College, where for three years he pursued his studies, and successfully terminated them in 1877. When but a boy of ten he evinced a marked inclination for the study of medicine; as he grew older the desire for a knowledge of medicine increased. At the close of his university career, he saw his way clear to effect the consummation of those early matured plans; quitting Naperville a short time after, he came to Chicago and entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, in which he took a three years' course, graduating in March, 1881. He then decided to begin here the practice of his profession, in which he has met with deserved success. Dr. Schneider gives promise of attaining eminence in the profession of which he is one of the youngest members of the local body. He is a member of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons and the Illinois State Society of Homeopathic Physicians. Following his graduation he lectured, during three terms, in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, on histology and microscopy. On April 28, 1885, in this city, he was married to Miss Carrie Isabel Tucker.

CHARLES F. ELY, M.D., was born in 1855, in New York City. He received his preliminary education at the public schools, then attended the College of the City of New York. In 1872, he joined the Bellevue Hospital and also the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, devoting two years in attendance at these institutions contemporaneously. In 1874, he entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, where he graduated in the class of 1876-77. During the following year he was one of the visiting physicians and sanitary inspectors of the Board of Health of New York City. In 1878, he came to Chicago, where he has been practicing to the present time. For the three years ending with 1881, he was engaged at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College as lecturer on pathological anatomy, demonstrator of morbid anatomy, and assistant to the chair of surgery. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Illinois State Medical Association, and is medical examining officer of the National Union. He was joint author with the late Dr. Cooke, of Chicago, of "Antiseptic Medication." Dr. Ely was married in September, 1880, to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Barrell, of Chicago.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—This society is the successor of the Cook County Homeopathic Medical Society, from which it was re-organized in 1877. It is in a flourishing condition, and its meetings, which are held monthly at the Grand Pacific Hotel, are well attended and of growing interest to the profession.

Officers, 1885-86.—L. C. Grosvenor, president; F. H. Gardner, vice-president; R. W. Conant, secretary and treasurer.

FREDRICK SCHEUERMANN, son of Jacob and Catherina (Bessler) Scheuermann, who were natives of, and were married at, Worms, Germany, is the youngest of fourteen children, and was born in the city of Hamm, Germany, on February 15, 1851. At the age of five he moved with his parents to Weisenau, a short distance from the city of Hamm, where he resided until his sixteenth year, and where he received much of his early education. Wiesbaden attracted his attention, and thither he went, making that famous watering place his home for two years. Being of a nomadic disposition, an inherent trait of character, he found it incompatible with his nature to make a prolonged stay in any one place. Ems was next visited for a few months. A visit to Cologne, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, where he lived a year, and Hamburg followed. Conceiving the idea that America offered better advantages than did his native country, in 1872 he sailed from Hamburg for these shores. Arriving in this country, his first stopping place was Newark, N. J., where, in the capacity of clerk, he resided for two years. In the latter part of 1874, he came to Chicago and procured a situation as clerk. While thus employed he devoted much of his spare time to the reading of medical books, which so impressed him that he determined to make himself familiar with the science at any sacrifice. In 1875, he entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College. For four years he gave his undivided attention to the study of medicine. In the spring of 1879, he graduated, and left, shortly after, for Omaha, Neb., where he began the practice of his profession. Returning to Chicago a year later,

he settled here permanently, since which time he has established quite a large practice. On September 27, 1875, in Chicago, he was married to Catherine Milek.

LEONARD LUNDGREN, homeopathic physician with the specialty of the Swedish movement cure, was born near Guttenburg, Sweden, on December 6, 1845. Until he was nine years of age he lived with his parents and attended school. During his thirteenth year he was sent to the Skara College, from which he graduated at the expiration of four years. He then became bookkeeper in a large wholesale and exporting fish house in Guttenburg, which position he held for one year, relinquishing it for the responsible position of inspector of several large estates owned by prominent political personages. After eight years of honorable service he resigned, and came to America in 1873. Failing to secure a lucrative situation, he was forced to perform manual labor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1874, he was employed by Dr. Sparre, who practiced the movement cure, and remained with him for a year, when he entered the office of Dr. Trine, also a specialist of the same class, with whom he stayed for two years. Having become proficient in the English language, he then entered the Chicago Homeopathic College, and received his diploma in 1881, whereupon he opened his present office. He was married on April 6, 1876, to Miss Henrica Forshell, of Chicago, and has four children,—Mary, Helen, Grace, and Leonard. His establishment is conceded to be one of the finest in the city.

GEORGE HERBERT CARDER, son of Edwin Alexander and Sarah Ann (Green) Carder, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., on February 2, 1850, where thirty years of his life were passed. When about fifteen years of age he worked with his father, who was a cabinet-maker, of which trade he became a thorough master. He however determined upon studying medicine, and commenced by devoting his spare time thereto under the instruction of Dr. A. B. Cornell. So proficient did he become as an amateur surgeon that he officiated at all accidents that occurred in his father's factory. Finding that a residence in Kalamazoo limited the acquiring of the medical education he desired, he came to Chicago in the fall of 1880, and took a course of study in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, graduating, in 1882, the fourth student in his class. He entered at once upon his duties as a physician, laboring faithfully to obtain the position that he felt himself worthy of in the medical fraternity and which he has made great advance in attaining. He is a member of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society and medical examiner for the Order of Chosen Friends Benevolent and Protective Society. He was first married on July 8, 1875, at Fitchburg, Mass., to Miss Lillie M. Grant of that place, who died, in 1877, leaving one child. He again married on April 15, 1880, at South Bend, Ind., Miss Lizzie B. Roberts, by whom he has one child. Dr. Carder is an amateur artist and sculptor of great promise and ability, talents which he avers are of inestimable value to him in his practice, especially to that portion appertaining to surgery.

THE WOMAN'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY was organized on April 17, 1879. It holds monthly meetings, and has for its object "the development of higher professional attainments, mutual encouragement, and the assistance of women of the profession in every direction." The society is steadily increasing in membership, and the interest in the meetings is kept up by the reading of valuable papers and discussions.

Officers.—Presidents: 1879, Julia Holmes Smith; 1880, Leila G. Bedell; 1881-82, Caroline E. Manning; 1883, Jennie E. Smith; 1884-85, Julia Holmes Smith. Vice-presidents: 1879, Rachel Speakmon; 1880, Emelie Spork; 1881-82, F. B. Wilkins; 1883, Caroline E. Manning; 1884, Jennie E. Smith; 1885, Anna M. Parker. Secretaries and treasurers: 1879, Leila G. Bedell; 1880, Caroline E. Manning; 1881-82, R. Abbey Underwood; 1883, Helen Heffron; 1884, Corresta T. Canfield; 1885, C. M. Haynes.

DR. CORRESTA T. CANFIELD, a descendant of one of the Pilgrims who came to the new world in the "Mayflower," was born at Chardon, Ohio, on March 6, 1833. Up to her seventeenth year, she resided in her native place, where she received a seminary education. At the completion of her career as a student, she became a teacher, a vocation which experience proved was not one which nature had intended her to fill. A few years were now passed in different places, then came a return to her birthplace. While there, the calling which she had predicted for herself when but a child began to make demands upon her attention, having become imbued with the conviction that in the world of medicine she would prove of some benefit to humanity. After mature consideration of the almost, at that time, insurmountable obstacles that precluded the recognition of women in that profession, she laid the matter before her relatives, who opposed her project and refused her the slightest assistance. Undaunted by their refusal, she went to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered upon a course of study with Dr. S. A. Boynton.

About that time she began an attendance at the Homeopathic Medical College for Women, an institution that had been opened for the purpose of permitting to women the study of medicine, a privilege that the Homeopathic Hospital College at that time considered a branch of education unfitted for women. Her progress was rapid. In order to defray the expenses of her course she became the assistant of Mrs. Dr. Myra K. Merrick, a prominent practitioner of Cleveland. So, between laborious study and exacting practice, she worked incessantly for success. In February, 1871, she graduated at the head of her class, of which she was valedictorian. At the banquet which followed the graduating exercises, the professor of *materia medica* presented her with a special certificate in recognition of her ability; this was followed a little later by her election as professor of anatomy. Four months were then passed in the practice of her profession, at Fort Wayne, Ind. In the autumn of 1872, the Homeopathic Hospital College and the Women's College became one and the same, of which institution Dr. Canfield was appointed to the chair of demonstrator of anatomy, and graduated for a second time. In the fall of 1872, Titusville, Penn., became her home, where, in the course of her stay of ten years, she became an influential member of the profession and established an extensive practice. The reduction of the population compelled her removal, and Indianapolis, Ind., was visited, where a stay of seven months was made. On account of failing health, in 1882 she came to Chicago, where she still resides, and where she has met with much of the success she attained in other localities. Dr. Canfield was the first woman who was elected and served as an officer in the American Institute of Homeopathy, the oldest medical body in the United States. She is also a member of the Illinois State Homeopathic Society, the Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society, and the Hahnemann Clinical Society.

ECLECTICS.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Since the fire of 1871, which destroyed the building then used for collegiate purposes, the growth of this institution has been satisfactory to its trustees. In 1873, a college edifice was erected at Nos. 511-13 State Street, at a cost of about \$65,000. It contains two lecture-halls, capable of seating three hundred and fifty students. One of these, built in the amphitheatre style, is used for surgical and anatomical lectures and demonstrations. It has a dissecting-room, which accommodates one hundred and twenty-five students; the museum and chemical rooms are fully supplied with specimens and apparatus. It contains, also, a library, reading-room, and offices.

The Bennett Hospital, situated upon the college grounds, adjacent to the building, is connected with it by covered ways.

The Free Dispensary, connected with this college, is conducted wholly at the expense of the faculty, for the benefit of the students. Clinics are held daily during the entire year. From twenty-five hundred to three thousand are treated each year.

This college was named in honor of Professor John Hughes Bennett, the great medical reformer of Europe.

The faculty since 1871 has been as follows:

Professor of the principles and practice of surgery: Milton Jay, dean of the faculty, 1873-86.

Professor of obstetrics and diseases of women: Anson L. Clark, 1871-86.

Professor of therapeutics, *materia medica*, and clinical medicines: J. F. Cook, 1871-76; Wilson H. Davis, 1876-86.

Professor of surgical anatomy and orthopedic surgery: A. H. Hiatt, 1876-79; S. W. Wetmore, 1883-84; E. F. Buecking, 1880-82, and 1884-86.

Professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology: H. D. Garrison, 1871-78; W. K. Harrison, 1878-83; Finley Ellingwood, 1884-86.

Professor of principles and practice of medicine: Henry K. Whitford, 1871-86.

Professor of physiology, hygiene and electro-therapeutics: Milton Jay, 1871-73; H. M. Crawford, 1873-76; E. Reading, 1876-80; E. M. Reading, 1882-86.

Professor of diseases of children: N. P. Pearson, 1876-81; John Tascher, 1881-86.

Professor of general and descriptive anatomy: H. N. Young,

1873-77; E. F. Buecking, 1877-78; A. L. Willard, 1878-79; John Tascher, 1879-81; H. S. Tucker, 1881-86.

Professor of didactic and clinical ophthalmology and otology: Henry Olin, 1871-84; D. A. Cashman, 1884-86.

Professor of dermatology and venereal diseases: E. F. Rush, 1879-86.

Professor of medical jurisprudence: George C. Christian, 1871-86.

Professor of dental pathology and surgery: G. W. Nichols, 1880-83; E. L. Guffin, 1884-86.

Demonstrator of anatomy: E. F. Buecking, 1875-76; W. K. Harrison, 1877-79; H. S. Tucker, 1879-83; M. G. Hart, 1883-86.

Assistant to chair of surgery: W. LeRoy Wilcox, 1885-86.

Assistant to chair of obstetrics and gynecology: J. B. McFatrigh, 1884-86.

Since (and including) 1872, this college has graduated seven hundred and sixty-six students, an average of nearly fifty-five per annum. In the list are found the names of a number of women, who are admitted to the privileges of the institution the same as men.

Board of Trustees—A. L. Clark, president; Edgar Reading, vice-president; Milton Jay, secretary; H. T. Clark, treasurer; W. H. Davis, Henry K. Whitford, E. M. Reading, H. K. Stratford, Henry Olin, H. S. Tucker, E. F. Buecking, John Tascher, S. S. Judd.

HENRY OLIN, M.D., one of the most distinguished oculists and aurists in the country, was born at Concord, Erie Co., N. Y., on August 18, 1835, and is the son of William and Marie Olin. His father, who was of the Vermont Olin family which contributed so much brilliancy and renown to the Albany, New York, legal bar, was an enterprising farmer, with an active intellect and an abundant store of general information. The childhood of young Olin was spent in Springfield and Boston in his native State, and in these places he enjoyed excellent educational advantages. His taste for the medical profession developed quite early in life, and we find him when a young man apprenticed to a druggist, and devoting himself to the study of the business. He was from the beginning of his connection with the drug business, an intelligent and laborious medical student and investigator, showing that deep interest in the details of medical science and that conscientious discharge of duty which have always distinguished him. In the course of time he entered regularly upon the study of medicine, which he pursued at Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia, thoroughly fitting himself for his profession. Having completed his collegiate medical education, he at once entered into practice, with greater success than usually attends the beginning of a professional career. For three or four years from 1860, Dr. Olin conducted a drug store in connection with his practice, but finding that the claims of his profession demanded all his attention, he abandoned the drug business and has since confined himself exclusively to his practice, with the exception of attending to his duties as lecturer on the diseases of the eye and ear in Bennett Medical College. He has greatly added to the high character of this college, of which he is also a teacher. For fifteen years Professor Olin has made the treatment of this class of diseases a specialty and has an authority in this branch of medical science throughout the world. In 1870, he made a most important discovery in the physiology of the ear, which revolutionized a long accepted theory. He found, while examining a patient, that there was a congenital absence of the tympanic membrane, and yet normal hearing existed. Upon further inquiry and investigation he found many other cases where the tympanic membrane was wanting, from idiopathic and traumatic causes, but still the persons had normal hearing. Further investigation resulted in demonstrating that this membrane is inelastic fibrous tissue, not vibrating on the undulating motion of the atmosphere as had previously been supposed. Professor Olin's discovery has been recently corroborated by the testimony of Professor Helmholtz, of Germany, who has experimented with like results. In the fall of 1870, Professor Olin removed to Chicago, where he has since resided. He has exerted himself to found in Chicago a College of Ophthalmology and Otology, of which he secured the incorporation in 1878. The institution supplies a much needed want, and will be an appropriate monument to the energy, judgment and even humanity of its founder. Professor Olin is prominently connected with several medical societies, among which are the National Eclectic Medical Association, the Illinois Eclectic Medical Society, the Wisconsin Medical Society, and the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society. In 1874, he was married to Miss Delia Miles, a lady of superior excellence of heart and mind. It is a matter of astonishment to all who are familiar with Professor Olin's habits of industry, that he can withstand the drain of such an active life. His endurance however, may be largely attributed to a faultless nervous system. In such delicate operations as the practice of the oculist and aurist necessitates, perfectly steady nerves are the only

guaranty of safety to the patient and, necessarily, of success to the practitioner. To the extraordinary development noticeable in all of his operations, Professor Olin is as much indebted for his ability to perform a prodigious amount of labor as he is for a large measure of his professional success. Yet a young man, many additional and even still more brilliant achievements may reasonably be expected to mark his professional career.

SERENO WRIGHT INGRAHAM was born at Fredonia, Licking Co., Ohio, on August 15, 1835. He entered a district school at the age of six and continued in it until the age of seventeen, when he became a student at Gray's Academy, which he attended spring and summer, and taught during the winter months in the country, up to 1857, when he entered the law offices of Chief-Justice T. W. Bartley, of Mansfield, Ohio. Tiring of law study, he began the study of medicine, which he continued for eighteen months, when the War of the Rebellion came on and for a time he was lost in trade and speculation. He resumed the study of medicine again in 1868, and began practicing in this city in 1872. He graduated from Bennett Medical College in 1877, and for a considerable period thereafter occupied the chair of diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs in the same college. For a period of nearly nine years, Dr. Ingraham has been physician-in-charge of the Newsboys' Home of Chicago, also physician for the Letter-Carriers' Relief and Fund Association, City Medical Examiner for the Covenant Mutual Benefit Association of Galesburg, Ill., city medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America and other life companies, and surgeon for the Singer & Talcott Stone Company, together with numerous other surgical connections of very great value to him. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, the Illinois Eclectic Medical Society, of the Chicago Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society, and has been president of the alumni of Bennett Medical College. He is a member of Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, A.F. & A.M., and was a charter member of the lodge of the Knights of Pythias, No. 22, Wooster, Ohio, before coming to this city. Dr. Ingraham was married to Miss Mary E. Rogers, on June 2, 1858, at Worthington, Ohio; they have had two sons, Charles and John M. The Dr. is spoken of by Frank Glossop, the publisher, as follows: "Compliments of one who knows whereof he speaks, to S. W. Ingraham, M.D., Chicago. Possessing the noblest traits of man; intelligence, industry, honesty—ennobled with a kind heart, generous, willing and skillful hands."

WILSON H. DAVIS, one of Chicago's most active medical practitioners, was born at Richmond, Wayne Co., Ind., in 1843, and there resided until he nearly attained his majority. At the age of sixteen he attended the academy at Marion, Ind., remaining there two years. He finished his collegiate education at Earlham College, a Quaker school of learning at Richmond, Ind. He then went to Cincinnati, entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, and took his degree in February, 1865. After his graduation, he connected himself with the city hospital of Cincinnati for about two years. He came to Chicago in 1867, and commenced to build up a practice, which has proved highly successful in every way. Dr. Davis is a gentleman of rare attainments; his professional skill and his attractive social qualities combine to make him well-known in professional and private life among the very best of Chicago's citizens. He was one of the founders of Bennett Medical College in 1869, and was one of the first lecturers. Since 1873, he has been professor of materia medica and therapeutics and clinical medicine in Bennett College, and is one of the most noted teachers of the faculty. In 1868, the Chicago Medical Times was established, and Dr. Davis became its editor-in-chief, which position he still occupies. His editorial and other writings upon medical and scientific subjects receive marked attention, not only in the United States, but also in Europe. He is an active member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, is president of the Illinois Association, and is an honorary member of nearly every State Eclectic Medical Association in the Union. At the age of twenty-one, Dr. Davis became an Odd Fellow, and he has been prominent in the advancement of that noble order for several years. He was for some years presiding officer in Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, I.O. O.F. He has often been honored with the chairmanship of many important committees in the Grand Lodge. At the time of the great fire, Dr. Davis was an active worker, and did much to promote the good work of charity conducted by the order of Odd Fellows. He was also a member of the A.O.U.W., and was the first master workman in Apollo Lodge, No. 139, of Chicago, and has rendered valuable services in promoting the interests of that order. Notwithstanding his many duties, Dr. Davis finds time to deliver lectures on topics pertaining to his profession, scientific subjects, and addresses on Odd Fellowship, his time being greatly in demand by societies, lodges, clubs and associations. He is now engaged upon a work on materia medica and therapeutics. Dr. Davis was married, on December 6, 1882, to Miss Hattie L. George, of Waukegan, Ill., an accomplished lady, noted for her musical talent and social qualities.

ANSON LUMAN CLARK, physician and surgeon, was born on October 12, 1836, at Clarksburg, Mass., the village being named in honor of his family. His father was Thomas S. Clark and his mother's maiden name was Almedia Ketchum. They moved to Palatine, Cook Co., Ill., in 1841. His father was a farmer and mechanic, and under rather adverse circumstances the son obtained his education. He attended Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., but while at college spent his winters in teaching. Having determined to make medicine his profession, he devoted much attention to the study of such works as would aid him preparatory to entering a medical college. He graduated from Lombard in 1858, and went at once to the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated in 1861, with highest honors, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him. Upon leaving the college, he entered the 127th Illinois Infantry Volunteers as first assistant-surgeon. During the War and while on detached duty, he organized and took charge of Hospital No. 2, at Memphis, Tenn., with which he remained three months. He had married in 1859, and his family was located at Palatine when he went into the Army. Before his return they made their home in Elgin, and when the War closed he went to Elgin and commenced the regular practice of medicine, in which city he has since always resided. Dr. Clark has an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon and has built up a very large and remunerative practice. In 1868, when Dr. Garrison wrote to him regarding the establishment of an eclectic medical college, Dr. Clark at once entered heartily into the establishment of a school here. Upon the opening of Bennett Medical College, he was elected to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women, and for seventeen years he has retained that professorship. He has also been president of that institution, and enjoys the satisfaction of seeing the little medical school which started with eight or nine graduates grow into an institution known and famous throughout the land. He is consulting physician to the Bennett Hospital. Frequent contributions are made by him on medical questions to the leading journals of the country, and "Clark's Diseases of Women" is a volume recently issued, of which he is the author. He was president of the National Medical Association for 1883, and corresponding secretary of the Illinois State Medical Society for 1885. He has been a member of the State Board of Health ever since the organization of the same. Dr. Clark is a staunch republican in politics, but has never been a seeker for office. The people of Kane County, recognizing his abilities, elected him as their representative to the XXVIIth General Assembly in 1870. He was also a director of the Board of Education in Elgin in 1875. Dr. Clark was married on August 20, 1859, to Miss Phoebe J. Lemon, of Metamora, Ill., but her death occurred in 1868. They had two sons,—Otis A., who died in 1879, and Percy L., who is at present attending Champaign (Ill.) University. Dr. Clark was again married in January, 1872, to Miss Mary F. Danton, daughter of Hiram P. and Belinda H. Danton, of Spencer, Mass.

WILLIAM LEROY WILCOX, physician and surgeon, was born in Allegany County, N. Y., on November 13, 1859. In 1871, he moved to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he lived until he was twenty-one. Dr. Wilcox there obtained his education under very adverse circumstances, having the care and support of a large family. He was enabled to take a three years' scientific course in the State Agricultural College when he was only eighteen years of age. He took up his first study in medicine, and prepared himself for entry into a medical school without the aid of a preceptor. In 1881, he removed to Chicago and entered Bennett Medical College. By assiduous devotion to his studies, he was enabled in two years to win the coveted honors, and, in 1883, he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was immediately offered the chair of demonstrator of chemistry in the college and he accepted the professorship. He has practiced his profession in this city, since his graduation, and has met with unqualified success. Dr. Wilcox, though a young man, has, by his energy and devotion to his work, won the approbation of both the people and the leading physicians of the city. He held the professorship of chemistry for two years in Bennett College, and, in 1884, was tendered the chair of assistant surgery. This position he now holds, and he is regarded as among the most valuable members of the faculty. Dr. Wilcox was married, on December 18, 1883, to Miss M. Elma Adams, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; they have one child, Hazel Lee. Dr. Wilcox resides at Irving Park, and is an active member of the Reformed Church and other societies of the village. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Order of Foresters.

MARVIN G. HART, physician and demonstrator of descriptive and pathological anatomy in Bennett Medical College, was born near Madison, Wis., on April 28, 1858. He is a son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Cathcart) Hart, and was reared on a farm near Madison. At the age of nine his parents removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and after finishing the common school studies, he entered Penn College at Oskaloosa, taking the literary course. He did not graduate, but

practically completed his literary education, after which he went to Nebraska and Kansas, where he spent a year in recreation. On his return home he took up his professional studies in the office of Dr. G. H. Wiley, with whom he read medicine for about one year. In the spring of 1881, he came to Chicago and entered Bennett Medical College, and devoted himself particularly to the science of anatomy. He graduated in 1883, and so manifest was his ability in anatomical science, that the faculty immediately offered him the chair of descriptive and pathological anatomy. He has since been closely identified with the institution. Dr. Hart is a genial, courteous gentleman, and gifted with the traits that make the success of professional men. Being a devoted scholar, he has enjoyed the benefits of broad reading and deep thinking, and by assiduous application has advanced himself to the highest attainable point in modern medical science. Dr. Hart was married on May 8, 1883, to Miss Hattie Hoffmire, of New Sharon, Iowa. He is member of the Chicago, State and National Eclectic societies, and medical examiner for the Chicago Guarantee Fund Life Society.

JAMES BURTON McFATRICH, M.S., M.D., was born at Lena, Stephenson Co., Ill., where he attended the common schools of the village until he was about sixteen years of age. At that time he entered the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, and took the full course of instruction at that institution. His training there resulted in laying a foundation for his later medical acquirements and his present success as a practitioner of his profession. Upon leaving the University of Iowa, his taste developing for the medical profession, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, where he took a full course in all the departments. Upon the close of the term he went to the Cook County Hospital and was placed in charge of a ward, where he remained for two years. His practice at the hospital was with greater success than usually attends the beginning of a professional career. Dr. McFatrigh, though a young man, was determined upon securing the most modern instruction in medicine at the beginning of his professional life, and being conscious that there were defects as well as merits in a single system, decided to further investigate the study of medicine, and with that purpose entered the Bennett Medical College, an "Eclectic" school. Dr. McFatrigh graduated from Bennett Medical College in 1883, and immediately commenced upon regular practice. In 1884, he was appointed adjunct professor to the chair of diseases of women, and this position he still occupies. He is also assistant surgeon in the Bennett Hospital, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his followers. Recently he received his degree as Master of Science from the Upper Iowa University. This degree is never issued until years have elapsed since graduation, and it is the highest compliment that a university can pay its students. The doctor is a thorough scholar, strongly devoted to the advancement of all that pertains to his profession, and is rapidly making his way to the front rank among the physicians of the West.

OTHO W. F. SNYDER, M.D., son of Samuel A. and Elizabeth Snyder, was born in Washington County, Md., on May 11, 1849. He lost his father at the age of seven years and was then bound out as a farmer's boy. On April 13, 1863, he enlisted in Co. "A," 3d Delaware Infantry, as musician, at which time he was thirteen years of age, and followed his regiment until June 14, 1865, when he was mustered out with an honorable discharge and a record of having been one of the youngest soldiers in the War of the Rebellion. He then came West, and spent the following five years in various employments and gratifying his desire for travel. In 1870, he engaged in farming in Carroll County, Ill., which he continued five years. Becoming interested in the study of medicine, he prepared himself for matriculation in the Physio-Medical College, of Cincinnati, and, after a full course, took his degree as Doctor of Medicine from that institution with the class of February, 1878. Locating in Haldane, Ogle Co., Ill., he remained there nearly two years and then removed to Polo. In 1884, he came to this city, where he has since been engaged in attending to a lucrative practice. He is secretary and demonstrator of anatomy of the Physio-Medical College of this city, and was president of the Illinois Physio-Medical Association two years, and second vice-president of the National Physio-Medical society for 1884-85. Dr. Snyder was married on October 25, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth A. Pulley, of Pleasant Valley, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., who died on April 8, 1880, leaving him two children: Roscoe F. and Everett E. His marriage to Miss Mina E. McMurrin, of Anamosa, Jones Co., Iowa, occurred on September 28, 1882.

THE CHICAGO ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—This society was organized on May 13, 1879, and holds its meetings once a month at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The officers since its inception have been as follows:

Presidents: 1880, W. H. Davis; 1881, G. P. Van Valkenburgh; 1882, A. L. Willard, Henry W. Olin; 1883, H. K. Stratford, W. F. Bundy; 1884, D. A. Cashman; 1885, E. F. Rush; 1886, J. G. Bemis.

Vice-presidents: 1880, H. K. Stratford; 1881, O. B. Howe;

1883, D. A. Cashman; 1884, J. E. Ryan; 1885, J. G. Bemis, M. G. Hart.

Secretaries: 1880, W. K. Harrison; 1882-83, N. H. Paaren; 1884, E. F. Rush; 1885, D. A. Cashman; 1886, J. B. McFatrigh.

Treasurers: 1880, W. K. Harrison; 1881, H. K. Stratford; 1882, Henry W. Olin; 1883, W. K. Harrison; 1884, H. S. Tucker; 1885, A. W. Smith; 1886, Henry W. Olin.

Board of Censors: 1883, Milton Jay, S. W. Wetmore, J. Struble; 1884, Milton Jay, W. H. Davis, W. L. Wilcox; 1885, Milton Jay, W. H. Davis, H. S. Tucker; 1886, H. K. Stratford, A. L. Willard, E. F. Buecking.

ROBERT BYRON TREAT, M.D., son of Theodore and Sarah Treat, of Ontario County, N. Y., near Rochester, was born on August 2, 1824. His parents moved West in 1837, and settled in LaPorte, Ind., where he continued his studies in the private school of Dr. Brown one year. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine, under the guidance of Dr. Teegarden, of LaPorte. At the expiration of four years he matriculated in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and took his degree as Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1848. Shortly after his graduation he located at Janesville, Wis., where he remained in successful practice twenty-three years, and, since 1871, has been in active practice in this city. During his stay in Janesville, the Berkshire Medical School, of Massachusetts, conferred upon him an honorary degree. In appreciation of his worth as a citizen and a man of unblemished character, he was elected to the mayoralty of Janesville in 1860 and 1862, and for fourteen years had charge of the Institute for the Blind, in that city, as president of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Treat was married on October 20, 1847, to Orrilla J. Hubbell, of LaPorte, Ind., and has one son, Leslie R.

WILLIAM JAMES CLARY was born in Huron County, Ohio, on November 9, 1824, where he lived during his boyhood. He is descended from the French branch of the family. He attended the Norwalk Academy during his youth, and at the age of twenty-six commenced his professional studies, entering the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1852. He returned to his home in Huron County and practiced there for about fifteen years. He then settled at Kenosha, Wis., and was connected with Professor Gatchell, of the Sanitarium of that place, for a number of years. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and has since made this his home. Dr. Clary is a gentleman, modest and retiring, and though at various times offered professorships through which he could have distinguished himself, he has held aloof from all positions of this nature. Dr. Clary was married on December 31, 1854, to Miss Adaline S. Tennent, at Monroeville, Ohio, the residence of the bride, however, being at Tiffin, Ohio. They have one daughter, Cora C. T. Mrs. Clary's family have been noted for their connection with education, one of her ancestors being the founder of Princeton College.

JAMES ELLSWORTH RYAN, M.D., was born at Terryville, Conn., on June 23, 1856, and is the son of John and Mary (Smith) Ryan. When the senior Ryan was but a lad he came to America and located at Terryville, engaging in business, where he remained until 1868. His son James was afforded the advantages of a public school, and made the best of his opportunities. In 1868, his parents removed to Davenport, Iowa, and he continued his studies in that city, attending the high school, from which he graduated with honors in 1876. In making up his mind as to what profession he should follow, he quickly determined upon adopting that of the medical, and for that purpose decided to come to Chicago and pursue a course of study. He entered the offices of Doctors Westcott and Hathaway, applied himself with earnestness to his work, studied constantly, and aided his preceptors in their practice in various ways. He was with them for some time, and then entered Rush Medical College. He took one course at this institution, and at the end of that time decided to enter Bennett Medical College. Dr. Ryan is progressive in all that the word implies, and in entering the Bennett Eclectic school, he did so with the purpose of securing the broadest field of instruction. It gave Dr. Ryan an opportunity to originate and demonstrate, to his personal satisfaction, the best course to pursue when engaged in professional work. In 1881, Dr. Ryan graduated from Bennett College, and since that time he has successfully coped with the most prominent of Chicago's physicians. Young, ambitious, energetic, his application to study and business has won for him the confidence of a large class of people. Dr. Ryan is a member of the National, State and City Eclectic societies, and has been vice-president of the city organization for two years, which position he now holds. He is also vice-president of the Alumni Association of his Alma Mater, and is medical examiner for the Knights of Honor, Foresters and Knights and Ladies of Honor. It will thus be seen that, although a young man, Dr. Ryan's ability has been recognized by his professional brethren, and the large practice which he controls is sufficient evidence of his estimation in the minds of the public. Notwithstanding the press of business, he finds time to

embody his thoughts on various medical questions into articles for magazines, and he is a frequent contributor thereto. Dr. Ryan has already issued his prospectus for a medical journal, to be edited by himself, and called the *Electro-Therapeutical Gazette*. Dr. Ryan has many years before him, and, with a successful past for a foundation, surrounded now by the most encouraging conditions, there are only the requisites of life and health to insure him a brilliant future.

J. FLOYD BANTON, M.D., was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on April 3, 1845, where he lived on the farm at the home of his parents, and attended school at Hamilton. After he graduated from the high school, he returned to work on the farm with his father, but the place did not offer sufficient inducements and attractions to a man of his energy, ability and ambition. He concluded to study medicine. He is a rapid reader, has a very retentive memory and great individuality of character. In 1875, he went to Philadelphia and entered the Eclectic Medical College, graduating on May 10, 1877, with the degree of M.D. Immediately following his graduation, he returned to Hamilton, where he began general practice and speedily gained the confidence of the citizens; but the place not being of sufficient size to enable him to increase his opportunities, after a year he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where for three years he was located, and from which city he came to Chicago. Dr. Banton has contributed many papers to medical journals and for public distribution. He is practically a self-educated man, having had an inclination for the study of medicine since his childhood.

JOSEPH G. BEMIS was born in Massachusetts, on May 17, 1844, and lived at Cummington, Hampshire County, until he was eleven years of age. He then moved with his parents to Faribault, Minn., and at a proper age entered the Bishop Seabury University and commenced theological studies. When the War broke out, young Bemis, then only seventeen years of age, enlisted in Co. "G," 1st Minnesota Infantry, and, in 1862, was transferred to the 6th U. S. Cavalry. He was three years and three months in the service, as private and assistant-surgeon in the hospitals and on the field, but, owing to his not being old enough, did not receive his commission as surgeon. In 1864, he went to Burlington, Vt., and took a regular course in medicine, and from there he went to New York and graduated the year following from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. Returning to Faribault, he practiced his profession for a number of years. In November, 1882, he came to Chicago, and took a course in Bennett Medical College, and received a diploma from that institution in 1883. In 1876, Dr. Bemis went to the Black Hills during the gold excitement, and had charge of the military there. When the Indian troubles arose, the people elected Dr. Bemis mayor of the Black Hills district, and he successfully managed affairs through a time when the Indians endangered life and property. Dr. Bemis is at present vice-president of the Chicago Medical Society and is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been at one time a grand officer of the State of Minnesota. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the National Union Association and the Royal Arcanum. Dr. Bemis was married on June 8, 1865, to Miss Myra E. Bates, at Watertown, N. Y. They have three children: Marvin M., George W. and Alta E.

FREDERICK HASSE, son of Jacob and Margareta (Exter) Hasse, natives of Neustadt-on-the-Haardt, in Bavaria, was born at Gernersheim, on the Rhine, on July 19, 1844, where he lived until 1862, acquiring a common-school education. He attended college in 1859, at Speyer, from which institution he graduated in 1864, having obtained a thorough classical education and a preparatory knowledge of *materia medica*, a science to which he intended to devote the labor of his life. Immediately following his graduation at Speyer, he went to Munich and entered the Polytechnicum, where he remained two years, pursuing a course in chemistry and mathematics. In 1866, he emigrated to this country. Shortly after his arrival in New York, he secured a position as clerk in a drug store, a capacity in which he served for five years. In 1871, he entered Bellevue Hospital College, where he prosecuted his studies until the following spring, when he went to Mount Sinai Hospital as assistant to the interne physician. After that he entered the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, leaving that institution in 1873. Directly thereafter, he returned to his former occupation as drug clerk, shortly after which he established a business of his own. In 1878, he came to Chicago, and resumed his occupation as clerk in the store of Dr. Kossakowski; six months later he purchased the establishment, in conjunction with which he continued his medical studies. Entering Bennett Medical College in 1881, he graduated in 1883. Placing his business interests in the hands of a manager, he devoted his entire time to the practice of medicine. Dr. Hasse is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, liberal in his views, and a physician of experience. He is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and the *Deutsche Erche*, a German benevolent association. He was married, on January 20, 1868, in New York City, to Miss Catharine Von Moeser, and has one child, a son named Willie.

ELECTRIC.

CHESTER I. THACHER, M. D., consulting physician of the Chicago Magnetic Shield Company, was born at Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., on April 6, 1843. He was educated at the University of Michigan and graduated from the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, on February 25, 1880. He is engaged in the regular practice of medicine; believing, however, in the curative virtues and therapeutic effects of electro-magnetism, he has devoted most of his time for the past ten years to the study and development of magnetic appliances. Like all new discoveries, the magnetic shields and appliances were at first looked upon with disfavor, but their use has daily become more general, and they are now a recognized and important factor in the treatment and cure of many of the ills to which flesh is heir. Dr. Thacher has resided in Chicago for the past three years, and has given his personal attention to the manufacture and disposition of the various garments whose therapeutical value has been so popularly demonstrated.

DENTISTS.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY. — The Chicago Dental Infirmary was incorporated, under the general law of the State of Illinois, on February 20, 1883. Its primary object was to furnish instruction in dental surgery to those who had previously received a medical education. It was conducted on this plan for two years, when it was deemed advisable to convert the infirmary into a regular dental college, to be known as the Chicago College of Dental Surgery. There were twenty-five students in 1883-84 and three graduates. The prospects of this institution are very flattering, and, sustained as it is by many leading physicians of the city, its permanent success is assured.

Board of Counselors—Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Hon. John Wentworth, Hon. Carlile Mason, Hon. B. C. Cook, William K. Ackerman, E. H. Sargent, Wirt Dexter, Murry Nelson, William Penn Nixon, George H. Lyon, John V. Farwell, William M. Hoyt, George M. Pullman, Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, Dr. George F. Root.

Board of Directors—James A. Swasey, president; A. W. Harlan, vice-president; T. W. Brophy, corresponding secretary; Edgar D. Swain, secretary and treasurer; N. B. Delamater, W. H. Byford, A. Reeves Jackson, Milton Jay, W. W. Allport, Norman Bridge, J. N. Crouse, G. W. Nichols; Frank H. Gardiner, chairman executive committee.

Faculty—G. V. Black, professor of pathology; W. L. Copeland, professor of anatomy; W. T. Belfield, professor of physiology and microscopy; Lewis L. McArthur, professor of chemistry and metallurgy; L. P. Haskell, professor of prosthetic dentistry; Truman W. Brophy, professor of oral surgery; Edmund Noyes, professor of operative dentistry; A. W. Harlan, professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics; P. J. Kester, professor of special chemistry; C. Stoddard Smith, superintendent of the infirmary.

Demonstrators—J. W. Wassall, demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on regional anatomy; B. D. Wikoff, demonstrator of operative dentistry; H. A. Armitage, demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry; L. L. Davis, demonstrator of microscopy; J. E. Hinkins, demonstrator of chemistry.

Clinical Instructors—Drs. James A. Swasey, George H. Cushing, Edgar D. Swain, D. B. Freeman, E. B. Call, K. B. Davis, C. N. Johnson, Charles H. Thayer, J. N. Crouse, E. M. S. Fernandez, C. R. E. Koch, C. A. Kitchen, J. D. Moody, C. P. Southwell, G. S. Solomon, and J. A. Dunn.

The courses are held semi-annually, commencing in April and October respectively.

TRUMAN W. BROPHY, dean of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, was born in Will County, Ill., on April 12, 1848. He was brought up in the county of Kane, and during his boyhood attended the common schools, afterward studying in the Elgin Academy for several years. He began his professional studies in Chicago in 1866, afterward entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, from which he graduated in 1872. Dr. Brophy passed considerable time among the medical colleges and hospitals of the East, and then came to Chicago to engage in the practice of his profession, which has been attended with marked success. Meeting many cases in his practice requiring in their treatment a more extended knowledge of medicine and surgery than was taught in the College of Dental Surgery, in 1878 he commenced

a regular course of study in Rush Medical College, attending lectures for three regular sessions, and graduating in 1880, at which time he was conferred the degree of M.D. Dr. Brophy had the honor of being president of his class until his graduation. Upon the completion of his studies at Rush College, he was elected to the chair of dental pathology and surgery in that institution, which professorship he holds at the present time. For a number of years he was clinical lecturer at the Central Free Dispensary, only withdrawing from that duty upon taking a chair in the college. At about this time he commenced, in company with his professional associates, agitating a movement for the establishment of a college of dental surgery, and with them succeeded in securing a charter and raising the stock for the Chicago Dental Infirmary, the name



Truman W. Brophy

of which was afterward changed to the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, which commenced its first regular course in the spring of 1883. Of this institution he has been dean and professor of oral surgery since its establishment. Dr. Brophy is an energetic, ambitious worker, and another of the results of his splendid exertions was the movement, which he inaugurated, that established a section of oral surgery in the American Medical Association, of which organization he has been a member since its foundation. He was secretary of the association the first three years, and president of the section of oral surgery for one year. Dr. Brophy was married on May 8, 1883, to Miss Emma Jean Mason, daughter of Carlile Mason of this city. They have three children,—Eugenia M., Florence Amelia and Truman W., Jr. Dr. Brophy is a member of the Union League Club and of the National, State, and various local medical and dental societies. He has always led a most active life, has written for most of the leading medical and dental periodicals, and stands high in the profession of dental surgery. He is an honorary member of many State dental associations; is president of the Odontological Society of Chicago; ex-president of the Chicago Dental Society.

JAMES ATWOOD SWASEY, president of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, which position he has held for the past three successive terms, is also one of the instructors at that institution. He is also a member of the American Dental Association, the Illinois State Society, and the City Dental Society. He has a large private

practice, to which he has been attending for the past ten years. Dr. Swasey was born at North Danville, Caledonia Co., Vt., on March 12, 1833, where he attended the district school until the age of seventeen, subsequently for two years attending Phillips Academy at Danville, Vt. He then went to Michigan City, joined a party of friends on a hunting and fishing tour, remained with them about eighteen months and returned to his native place, where he resided one year. He then went to Beverly, Mass., where, in the office of O. S. Swasey, M.D., he first commenced the study of dental surgery. In the latter part of 1858, he went to Ipswich, Mass., and opened an office, where he practiced five years. From there he went to Gloucester, Mass., practiced four years, and then retired from business for one year, coming to Chicago in 1869. He first opened

his office in the Shepard Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, and was burnt out in the great fire of 1871. Dr. Swasey has invented some very useful as well as practical apparatus for dentists' use, and is an expert dentist. On May 1, 1862, he was married to Miss Tuck, of Beverly, Mass. They have had three children; two of whom died in infancy; the other son, Joseph Atwood, is completing his education.

LOOMIS P. HASKELL, the well known dentist, was born at Bangor, Maine, on April 25, 1826, where he went to school until he was twelve years of age. In 1838, he moved with his parents to Salem, Mass., where he attended school two years. In 1840, he went to Boston and entered the printing office of William S. Damrell, remaining five years. In his nineteenth year, he began the study of dental surgery in Boston, in the office of Dr. M. P. Hanson, where he remained three years. In 1848, he first opened his office as a dentist in Boston, where he practiced eight years. He then moved to Milwaukee, with a view of settling permanently, but, only remained one year, when he came to Chicago and, in 1857, associated himself with the well known and highly respected dentist, W. W. Allport, which connection lasted eleven years. Since 1868, however, he has been in practice for himself. During the thirty-seven years of the doctor's practice, he has made a specialty of prosthetic dentistry, and is recognized as an expert and high authority among the fraternity. He is likewise the professor of prosthetics at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, as well as one of the clinical instructors at the Baltimore College. Dr. Haskell is a well known writer for various dental journals, having the power to express his own ideas as well as the ability to conceive them. In 1848, Dr. Haskell was married to Miss Sarah E. Wasson, of Chelsea, Mass. They have had six children, all girls, two of whom are deceased.

THE NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.—This college is incorporated under the general law of the State, and was organized in September, 1885. The directors, in their first announcement, say: "The hearty co-operation which the founders have met with from the leading practitioners in dentistry and medicine throughout the Northwest, is an earnest of confidence in the future of the institution, which their best efforts will be put forward to deserve." Thirteen students have already been entered

for matriculation. The college is located on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twelfth Street.

Directors:—Dr. I. Clendenen, president; Dr. H. C. Magnusson, treasurer; F. H. B. McDowell, secretary.

Faculty:—G. C. Paoli, emeritus professor of materia medica; N. P. Pearson, emeritus professor of pathology; J. F. Austin, professor of operative dentistry; Byron D. Palmer, professor of prosthetic dentistry; Eugene Vigneron, professor of dental pathology; I. D. Sperling, professor of clinical dentistry; Dr. C. B. Gibson, professor of chemistry; J. E. Hequembourg, professor of anatomy; F. C. Caldwell, professor of materia medica; G. Frank Lydston, professor of principles and practice of general surgery; Norman W. Roberts, professor of oral deformities; J. Haven, professor of physiology; I. Clendenen, surgeon and physician to the oral clinic, and dean to the faculty; J. D. Lydston, professor of pathology.

Demonstrators:—F. C. Marshall, demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry; T. S. Huffaker, demonstrator of anatomy; T. C. Rivera, demonstrator of chemistry and materia medica.

CHICAGO DENTAL SOCIETY.—Officers since 1871:

Presidents:—J. N. Crouse, 1873; M. S. Dean, 1874; E. D. Swain, 1874; C. R. E. Koch, 1876; D. B. Freeman, 1877; G. H. Cushing, 1881; T. W. Brophy, 1882; E. S. Talbot, 1883; C. P. Pruyne, 1884; A. W. Harlan, 1885.

Recording secretary.—E. D. Swain, 1873-74; D. B. Freeman, 1875-76; E. Noyes, 1877-78; C. P. Pruyn, 1879-80; D. M. Cattell, 1881; E. S. Talbot, 1882; R. W. Kimball, 1883-84; J. G. Reid, 1885.

Treasurer.—C. R. E. Koch, 1873; J. F. Thompson, 1874; G. H. Cushing, 1875; M. S. Dean, 1876; E. D. Swain, 1877-85.

Officers, 1885-86.—C. F. Matteson, president; G. W. Nichols, first vice-president; W. A. Stevens, second vice-president; A. W. Hoyt, recording secretary; P. J. Kester, corresponding secretary; E. D. Swain, treasurer; J. H. Woolley, librarian; J. S. Marshall, E. S. Talbot, A. W. Freeman, directors; J. W. Wassall, G. A. Christmann, R. H. Kimball, board of censors.

THE ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.—This society was organized on November 19, 1883, and has for its object the investigation of subjects included in the science of medicine, surgery, chemistry and dental surgery; and to elevate and sustain the professional character of dental surgeons, and to stimulate them to the acquirement of scientific knowledge.

Officers and censors.—T. W. Brophy, president; E. Noyes, vice-president; P. J. Kester, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Ames, curator; E. D. Swain.

JOSEPH DESCHAUER, dentist, son of Matthias and Martha Deschauer, of Eger, Austria, was born on February 18, 1822. On the paternal side his ancestors for many years have been engaged in the manufacture of cloth and clothing, and are highly respected as prominent citizens. A notable exception to the family's vocation occurs with his father's brother, Sebastian Deschauer, who is surgeon-general of the Austrian army. His early years, until he reached the age of fourteen, were spent in the public schools of Eger, and after passing through the high school, he entered the Polytechnic University, from which he graduated in his seventeenth year. He then began the study of dentistry under the direction of Dr. Carabelli, of Vienna, with whom he remained three years. After spending several years in travel through Germany and Switzerland, perfecting himself in his profession, he returned to Vienna, and was associated with Dr. Carabelli until the agitation incident upon the revolution in 1848 compelled him to leave that city. Returning home, he practiced until 1856, when he came to Chicago, where he has since resided. Dr. Deschauer was married on November 24, 1850, to Miss Barbara Hradil, of Prague, Bohemia, and has one daughter, Mary, who was married in July, 1878, to Dr. George A. Christmann, a graduate of Missouri Dental College, who is now in co-partnership with Dr. Deschauer. Dr. Christmann has two children, Arthur and Walter. The doctors are both members of the Chicago and Illinois State Dental societies.

EMANUEL HONSINGER.—In connection with the history of the dental profession it is but just to mention some of the adjuncts to the practice of the science which have been invented by this gentleman. He commenced practice as a dentist in 1852, and about April, 1853, invented an automatic sign, by which a set of false teeth are made to perform a masticating motion for twenty-four days without re-winding the machinery. He also invented an adjustable file-carrier, rotating spittoon, and other instruments and conveniences, none of which he patented, freely allowing the profession to adopt such improvements. For twenty years, Dr. Honsinger has never used other than crystal gold in crown-filling, and he is, therefore, known to many as "the crystal gold man" who would not recognize him by his proper cognomen.

HANNANIAH W. HEMINGWAY was born at Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., on March 20, 1841. His early education was received in the old log school-house at his native town. He came to Chicago in 1858, arriving here on his seventeenth birthday. He commenced his business career as a student in dental surgery, in the office of Dr. Honsinger, where he remained three years. In 1861, he enlisted in Battery "G," 2d Illinois Light Artillery, remaining in the service three years, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to Chicago in the early part of 1865, and re-commenced practice on the North Side, where he remained until burned out in the great fire. He then went on the West Side, where he remained until January, 1873, when he moved on the South Side to the Bryant Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. He remained four years at the Bryant Block, and then removed to his present location. Dr. Hemingway is a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M. In June, 1867, he was married to Miss Jane C. Thompson, of Orion, Mich. They have had two children, one boy and one girl. The boy died in infancy; their daughter, Martha Maselia, is still living.

GEORGE A. SHERWOOD was born in Morristown, N. Y., on February 11, 1840, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1844. They remained here until 1846, and then moved to Naperville, where his father practiced medicine. In 1851, he moved to Downer's Grove, remaining until 1854, and then he went to Ottawa, Ill.,

where he attended school, and worked in a machine shop for three years, learned his trade, and there remained in charge of a department, with ten employes under him, until 1860. He then went to New Orleans and began working at his trade. When the War broke out, he left there on the last boat that went up the river and went to Terre Haute, Ind., where he enlisted for three years, in the 14th Indiana Infantry, in April, 1861, as a private in Co. "G." The regiment, on July 5, left Indianapolis, and went to Western Virginia, where they fought under the command of General McClellan. They were in the battles of Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, Philippi and Green Briar. In the latter battle he received a flesh wound. The following November they went to the Shenandoah Valley, under General Shields's command. Their first engagement under this command was at the battle of Winchester; afterward they were marched to Alexandria, Va., where they embarked for the peninsula and fought in all those battles and in the seven-days' fight before Richmond, Va. They then were ordered to Yorktown, and there re-embarked for Alexandria, from where they were engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. In the latter, Dr. Sherwood received a bad wound in the leg, and lay on the field eleven days, owing to the large number of wounded. He was then sent to Frederick City, Md., and from there to the Convent Hospital, where he was from September 28, 1862, until December 13, and where his leg was amputated. He was then carried on a cot to his home, where he lay eleven months before he was able to get up. Not being strong enough to return to his trade, he studied dentistry for six months at Ansora, with Dr. J. J. Wilson. He then came to Chicago, where for one year he was with Dr. Hoyt, during which time he also attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. In 1866, he started in business for himself. Since last May he has been located at his present commodious and finely appointed dental parlors. On November 6, 1867, he married Miss Nora T. Crowley, a daughter of one of Chicago's very early settlers. They have four children: Camillus Homer, Maude M., George A., Jr., and Maple O. S.

CHARLES H. THAYER, one of the leading dentists of this city, was born at Franklin, Mass., on December 24, 1841. He received his education at Providence, R. I., at a private Quaker academy on Westminster Street. In 1861, he joined the 1st Rhode Island Infantry, and was present at the battle of Bull Run. He then joined the 1st (Rhode Island) Cavalry as second lieutenant. In their charge on March 17, 1863, at the engagement at Kelley's Ford, he was wounded and taken a prisoner of war. He was sent temporarily to the hospital at Gordonsville, and afterward to the hospital at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., where he remained three months. Then being exchanged, he joined his regiment, and was with it at the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and all through the Shenandoah Valley campaign under command of General Sheridan. For meritorious conduct he was promoted to captain, and was mustered out of the service on December 31, 1864. Selecting the profession of dentistry, he went to Baltimore, Md., in 1866, as a student in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, graduating, with his diploma of D.D.S., in 1869. He came to Chicago in 1870, first opening his office on the corner of Madison and State streets, where he remained until he was burned out in the great fire of 1871. He then opened an office on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twenty-second Street, where he remained until, in 1883, he removed to his present location. Dr. Thayer is a very genial gentleman as well as a practical and efficient operator. He is a member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A.F. & A.M. In 1871, he was married in this city to Miss Juliet E. Read, now deceased, who left him one daughter, Aline.

EDWARD H. HAMILTON was born in London, England, on January 11, 1857, in which city he attended school until the age of twelve. He then came to America, and locating at Erie, Penn., entered the high school there, and graduated. During his boyhood he became familiar in dental offices with the practical workings of dentistry. In 1878, he came to Chicago and started in the office of Dr. E. M. S. Fernandez, studying the speciality of crown-work. He remained there six months, and then opened a laboratory at No. 70 State Street, but only remained there a short time, when he removed to No. 126 State Street. His long familiarity with dentistry enables him to do first-class work in that line to-day, but he maintains his studies at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery for a diploma of D.D.S., having already completed one year's course. He is a member of the Chicago Dental Society, and promises to become a leading dental practitioner of this city. At Chicago, on December 7, 1882, he married Miss Caroline Rye, of Fairfield, Wis.; they have two children,—Martha and Edward Charles.

PHILIP A. PALMER was born in Bradford County, Penn., on June 13, 1831. He attended the district school summer and winter until fifteen years old, then winters only during school age. He followed farming until July, 1861, when he enlisted as a private in an independent cavalry regiment and was mustered into the service in August, 1861, in Philadelphia. This regiment was the first cavalry



H. C. Shaw



regiment in the United States that enlisted for three years, or during the War, and was first named Harlan's Cavalry. When the States demanded credit from the General Government for the number of troops furnished, this regiment having more companies from Pennsylvania than from any other one State, was credited to Pennsylvania. His regiment was then numbered 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He acted as quartermaster for the regiment while in Washington, although a private, and was the first man in the company put in the guard house. He was under the command, at different times, of the following generals: McDowell, Howard, Wool, Burnside, McClellan, and all through the Peninsular campaign was under General Stoneman, and later served under Generals Kilpatrick, Wilson, Mansfield, Getty, Weitzel, Butler, and last under General Grant. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. "F," 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry on March 13, 1862; was mustered as such, April 2, 1862; was made first lieutenant on June 30, 1864. He was honorably discharged on July 23, 1864. He was obliged to give up farming on account of poor health, and studied dentistry two years under preceptors in the City of New York. Commenced the practice of dentistry in Youngstown, Ohio; practiced there and in Marietta, Ohio, until 1880, when he came to Chicago; has practiced here since. He was a member of the Ohio State Dental Society from 1869 until he left the State; was licensed by the Ohio State Board of Dental Examiners in 1869. He has two dental patents, one for saving all natural teeth and roots, and one for inserting teeth artificially without the use of plates. The Doctor is a member in good standing of the oldest Masonic lodge in the United States, called American Union, No. 1, constituted on February 20, 1776. General George Washington was the first master. General Israel Putnam and others who constituted the first settlers of Ohio, brought this masonic charter and organized a lodge at Marietta, Ohio, where the lodge is now located. The doctor is also an Odd Fellow. His great paternal grandmother was a sister of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga.

H. K. EDWARD POSSEL was born in Grossbruechter, Thuringia, Germany, on October 16, 1850, where he attended school until he was fourteen years of age. He then went to Gandersheim, Brunswick, Germany, where he remained five years, to study music, his favorite instrument being the cornet. He then joined the band of the 99th Infantry German regiment as cornet player, and was with them in the field through the entire campaign of the late Franco-Prussian war. After the conclusion of that, he came to Chicago. He first began here with his music, playing in the various orchestras of the theaters until 1875, when he secured the permanent position of cornet soloist in the orchestra of McVicker's Theater, where he remained five years. During that period he began the study of dentistry with Dr. N. R. Phillips, with whom he was a student three years. In 1880, he left Chicago and attended for two years the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1882, with his diploma of D.D.S. Dr. Possel has received the S. S. White prize of a dental engine for the best evidence of skill in dental laboratory processes, also honorable mention for the best anatomical preparation. In April, 1882, he returned to Chicago, and opened an office. On October 4, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary Strueh, of Hildesheim; they have four children,—Arthur, Mary, Johanna and Annie.

MAURITZ SCHÜCKER was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on March 6, 1855, where he attended the public schools until he was eighteen years of age. On leaving school he entered the dental office of Dr. Forberg, in Stockholm, who was one of the leading dentists of that city, and studied dentistry under this preceptor four years. In 1877, he began practicing for himself in the smaller cities of Sweden. In 1880, he went to Germany, then France, visiting the dental colleges with the view of taking further tuition, and to better perfect himself in his profession; but, not being satisfied, he came to America, in 1881, and entered the Philadelphia Dental College. Owing to his previous knowledge, it was only requisite to take a one year's course there, and in 1882 he graduated. He then came direct to Chicago and opened an office at his present location.

IRA B. CRISSMAN was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 3, 1863. He attended the usual course at the public schools of that city, and is a graduate of the high school. In 1880, he went to Freeport, Ill., and there, under the preceptorship of Dr. W. H. Taggart, he studied dental surgery for thirteen months. He then went to Philadelphia as a student at the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained two years, graduating with his diploma of D.D.S. He came to Chicago in 1885, and located at his present address, where he is building up a fine practice through the efficiency of his workmanship.

WILLIAM J. JOHNSON was born in Chicago, on April 28, 1842, receiving his education at the public schools. He then went to the Chicago University, being one of its early students, where he remained until 1862. He then entered the office of Dr. N. S. Davis, studying medicine under his preceptorship for two years. At the same time he attended the lectures and course at the Chicago Medical College. He afterward moved to Thornton, Ill.,

where, up to 1867, he practiced his profession. In the latter part of that year, he returned to Chicago, re-entered the same college, and, in March, 1868, graduated with his degree of M.D. He then began practice here, and remained in constant business up to 1882, when he began the study of dentistry at the Chicago Dental College, graduating in March, 1885, with his diploma of D.D.S. He was first located as a dentist on the corner of Thirty-first and Butterfield streets, whence he moved to No. 3037 State Street. Dr. Johnson is a member of one of the pioneer families of Chicago. He is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A.F. & A.M., and of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R.A.M. In April, 1865, he was married to Miss Laura L. Wright, of Chicago. They had four children, one deceased, three boys living,—William Henry, John Albert and Thomas Wright.

ECLECTIC DENTISTRY.

J. E. LOW.—In the list of distinguished men, made noticeable by their achievements, we find those that have attracted the most public attention have had not only superior natural endowments, but they are those who have found that not alone the most arduous training and exhaustive application is necessary, but they also must traverse the rugged path in life's desperate conflict to reach the acme of success. For a young man to be thrown into an ocean of matured intellectual giants, and, through his own frugal resources, rise above the level, is an example well worthy of imitation, more especially in the professions of to-day. The subject of our sketch, Dr. James E. Low, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1837, and is the son of Rinald and Susan (Hayward) Low. His early life was devoid of the educational advantages that surround the majority of American boys, as the death of his father (when he was six years of age) compelled him to assist in the maintenance of the large family left fatherless. But he possessed indomitable resolution and perseverance, and early discerning the advantages to be derived from a thorough and liberal education, he determined that such an education he would have, and he achieved the object of his ambition by working nights and mornings, and studying in the interim. Exercising the utmost economy, he was enabled to enter the Cooperstown Seminary, Otsego Co., N. Y., and upon leaving the institution, he commenced, in 1857, the study of medicine and dentistry. After various effectual courses of study in the liberal arts and sciences and their utilization in dental practice, Dr. Low came to Chicago in 1865, and entered upon his successful dental practice here. In 1870, he became a member of the Illinois State Dental Society, and, in 1873, joined the American Dental Society, also having become a member of the Chicago Dental Society. But the principal cause for special mention in the narration of the progress of dental science in this city, is the successful development of his innovations in that science, by the insertion of teeth by what he terms the no-plate method; known in the profession as bridge and crown-work. This consists in attaching the artificial teeth to the natural teeth or roots, by immovable gold bands or crowns. The various methods employed to accomplish this desirable condition are too long to describe here, in detail, but the desideratum is achieved, the unsightly and inconvenient plate dispensed with, the artificial teeth made to resemble exactly the natural ones, and the wearer enabled to keep them as clean and free from the insidious tartar as though they were natural. It took Dr. Low a long time to overcome prejudice and bigoted opposition, but by the same apparently inexhaustible determination that has made his life's labors a success, he has overcome all obstacles. A company representing a large capital has been established, with headquarters in New York and Chicago, where instruction in the various methods will be given. The doctor is giving his life's labors to perfecting the principles by which all may preserve their teeth and natural conditions of the mouth, as, after his long experience, he considers that to lose one's teeth is to become an invalid. The doctor's original and inventive genius could more fully be understood and appreciated, had we space to incorporate here a description in detail of some of his progressive achievements. His last invention seems to be, indeed, the crowning success of his life's ambition. To prevent the extraction of teeth has been his study for years, the custom of which the doctor claims is ancient and barbarous, originating in ignorance, and not worthy of a great inventive, progressive and civilized age. This late effort, a peerless tooth-crown, does away utterly with the sacrifice of decayed and broken roots. By the use of this crown all roots firm in the jaw can be restored to their original usefulness and beauty. The crown resembles and has all the strength of the natural tooth for mastication—a condition long sought for and a boon to humanity at large, for it has been systematized to such simplicity that it is within the reach of all. The use of this crown is being rapidly adopted by all the leading men of the profession, and is declared to be superior to anything of its kind ever before introduced. Besides his wide practice in Chicago with a large number of assistants, much of the doc-

tor's time is consumed in teaching and licensing dentists. He also generously gives a large portion of his time to lecturing and demonstrating his various methods before the different institutions and societies all over the country. In 1856, Dr. Low was married at Milford, N. Y., to Roena Knapp, a lady of varied endowments and attainments. Two daughters, Maud, born on July 24, 1858, and Mabel, born on September 20, 1861, have blessed this union, and complete a most charming family circle.

DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE.—While the drug trade of Chicago does not form one of the city's leading branches of commerce, it has kept pace with the city's growth and is not an unimportant factor in its commercial prosperity. The volume of wholesale business has gradually increased, until the sales of 1885 are estimated at about \$6,000,000, the capital invested not greatly varying from \$2,000,000. The wholesale trade is mainly controlled (1886) by eight firms; the number of retailers is legion.

Since 1870, the manufacture of drugs and chemicals in Chicago has advanced with rapid strides, as appears from the following statement, showing the manufacture of drugs, patent medicines, druggists' materials and baking and yeast powders in Chicago, in 1870 and 1880:

Year.	Description of manufacture.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Hands.	Wages.	Material.	Value of product.
1870.....	Drugs.....	3	\$ 55,000	33	\$18,000	\$ 74,500	\$102,800
	Patent medicines.....	4	88,000	36	8,430	51,377	225,598
	Baking and yeast powders.....	4	21,500	33	8,079	118,200	153,627
1880.....	Drugs.....	14	408,500	221	93,400	617,830	959,850
	Patent medicines.....	12	176,050	128	45,878	516,500	674,280
	Druggists' materials.....	3	11,000	23	11,300	12,000	46,000
	Baking and yeast powders.....	3	135,000	113	44,134	465,000	635,000

THE FULLER & FULLER COMPANY was established in this city by O. F. Fuller in 1851, at which time Mr. Fuller was connected with M. P. Roberts under the firm name of Fuller & Roberts. In 1855, the firm was composed of Mr. Fuller, E. B. Finch and Charles Perkins, and, in 1858, was known as Fuller & Finch. The style of the firm was Fuller, Finch & Fuller in 1862, and since 1871 has been Fuller & Fuller. The present company was incorporated on June 15, 1885, of which O. F. Fuller is president, Joseph G. Peters and W. H. Rockwood, vice-presidents; J. Walker Scofield, secretary; and Jacob M. Shipley is treasurer. They occupy a six-story business block, at the corner of Randolph and Franklin streets. Their establishment is the largest wholesale drug-house west of New York. It is well and favorably known throughout the Middle and Western States.

Oliver Frank Fuller, president of the Fuller & Fuller Company, druggists and importers, son of Revilo and Caroline E. Fuller, was born at Sherman, Conn., on October 19, 1829. His early education was that obtained in the district schools of his neighborhood, and at the age of fourteen years he began business life in the retail drug trade in the employ of Dr. James Brewer, of Peekskill, N. Y., with whom he remained five years. At the end of that time, in connection with Nathaniel Dain, he established himself as a druggist in Peekskill, under the firm name of Dain & Fuller. In the following year he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business personally one year, when his health failed. He sold out to Dr. Brewer and came to this city in 1851. Forming a partnership with Myron P. Roberts, under the firm name of Fuller & Roberts, he entered the wholesale and retail drug trade at No. 195 Lake Street, and shortly afterward purchased the business, which he conducted until 1855, when he associated himself with E. B. Finch and Charles Perkins, the firm being known as O. F. Fuller & Co. In 1856, Mr. Perkins retired. During 1857, the firm moved to No. 244 Lake Street; in the fall of the next year, removed to Nos. 44 and 46 Franklin Street, where they were burned out within thirty days. After occupying their former quarters on Lake Street a short time, they leased Nos. 22, 24 and 26 Market Street, where the firm became Fuller & Finch, by the retirement of Mr. Perkins. In 1862, the style was changed to Fuller, Finch & Fuller, through the accession of H. W. Fuller, and continued such until 1871, when O. F. Fuller purchased the interest of Mr. Finch. The firm of Fuller & Fuller removed to their present establishment in the spring

of 1882, and remained unchanged until June, 1885, when H. W. Fuller retired and the present company became an incorporation. Mr. Fuller was married on November 9, 1857, to Miss Phoebe A. Shipley. They have three children, Henry M. Frank R. and Charlie.

LORD, OWEN & CO.—The history of this leading drug house, like that of a great many other commercial institutions of Chicago, is one of self-creation, of early struggles and trials, and of the final triumph of pluck and honesty over many difficulties. The present house is the direct successor of one of the very oldest wholesale drug establishments in Chicago. In 1836, L. M. Boyce was engaged in this business at No. 121 Lake Street. He was ranked among the prominent merchants of those days, until his death by cholera in 1849. Then Edwin R. Bay and John Sears, Jr., who had been clerks in his employ, succeeded to the business, conducting it at No. 113 Lake Street until in 1852, when Mr. Bay and William A. Baldwin formed a partnership under the firm name of Bay & Baldwin, at No. 139 Lake, Mr. Sears continuing alone at the old stand until in 1856. In 1857, Thomas Lord, the founder and present head of the firm of Lord, Owen & Co., came to Chicago, and purchased the business of Bay & Baldwin. Two years later, Dr. LaFayette H. Smith became a partner, the firm name and style then becoming Lord & Smith. The place of business in 1857, was at No. 139 Lake Street, then at No. 43, where they stayed five years; then at No. 23, where they remained until, in 1868, they removed to No. 86 Wabash Avenue. Here they had erected a handsome five-story stone-front building. In that year, G. W. Stoutenburgh was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was then changed to Lord, Smith & Co. At the time of the great fire this firm was burned out, sustaining net losses on building and stock amounting to \$150,000. Notwithstanding the immense loss

they had sustained, they immediately resumed business in a shanty erected on old Dearborn Park, and also began re-building on the site of their former location. The new building, which was a substantial six-story brick and stone structure, was completed and occupied in the spring of 1872. In 1876, Dr. Smith sold his interest in the business to Messrs. Lord and Stoutenburgh, at which time, also, G. S. Lord, son of Thomas Lord, and James R. Owen were admitted as partners, the firm name and style then changing to Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co. Each year now showed a rapidly increasing trade, which, by 1880, had reached proportions making it necessary to seek larger quarters; these were accordingly found at their present location, Nos. 72 and 74 Wabash Avenue. Here they occupy six large floors, having an aggregate area of fifty thousand square feet, while in their immense business, which yearly amounts to considerably more than one million dollars and extends over the entire Western and Northern States and Territories, nearly one hundred assistants are required. In February, 1884, Mr. Stoutenburgh retired from the firm, which then changed to its present style of Lord, Owen & Co., being composed of Thomas Lord, George S. Lord, and James R. Owen.

Thomas Lord, who may be regarded as the founder of the house whose history has just been given, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1824. His parents were Joshua and Sally Lord. Mr. Lord began the study of the drug business at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1839, and, in 1857, as has already been stated, he came West, and locating in Chicago founded the house of which he is still the head. There are few, if indeed any, older druggists in the city than Mr. Lord, or who have been longer in the business, he having made it the one occupation of his life for forty-six years.

MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.—This wholesale drug house dates its origin back to a time in the history of Chicago when it was a mere village in size, and when its total population did not exceed a thousand souls. In 1836, L. M. Boyce established himself in the retail drug trade in Chicago. Some years later he was succeeded by Sawyer & Paige, and they in turn by Sears & Smith, and they by Burnham & Smith; then came Burnham & Van Schaack, then E. Burnham & Son, then Burnham, Son & Co., and, in 1877, the firm assumed its present style of Morrison, Plummer & Co. The present members of the firm are Robert Morrison, resident in Chicago since 1875, Jonathan W. Plummer since 1874, and Leonard A. Lange since 1860. The present business premises of the firm, Nos. 52 and

54 Lake Street, are amply commodious, and consist of a large five-story brick building, with a frontage of thirty-five by one hundred and forty-five feet in depth, with one floor in an adjoining building, thus giving thirty thousand square feet of floor surface, all of which is utilized in the prosecution of their business. The departments are numerous and embrace every article pertaining to their trade. They have also a laboratory, occupying a large building, and situated on South Canal Street.

J. W. Plummer was born at Richmond, Ind., in March, 1836. When twenty years of age he began business life in the retail drug trade, at his native town, which he continued until 1868, when he formed a partnership with Robert Morrisson, his present partner. In 1875, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of E. Burnham, Son & Co., where he remained until he and his present partner succeeded to the business of that house. Mr. Plummer married Hannah A. Ballard, daughter of Thomas Ballard, of Richmond, Ind. They have six children,—Mary W., Elizabeth, Joseph, John T., Fanny R. and Addison.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The object of this college is to provide a sound theoretical and practical education for pharmacists. It suffered severely by the great fire, and was not able to resume the regular course of instruction until 1873. At this period it was largely indebted for assistance obtained from Great Britain, where an appeal was made in its behalf, which resulted in donations amounting in value to over \$10,000. It was variously located until 1883, when it permanently occupied its new building at Nos. 465-67 State Street. This was erected by Hon. J. H. Clough expressly for the purposes of a pharmaceutical education, and a long-time lease of the same secured to this institution. Attfield Hall, named after the celebrated English chemist and pharmacist, its lecture-theater, is three stories in height, and will seat six hundred persons. The laboratories are unequalled in capacity and equipment by those of any other similar college. They afford accommodations for three hundred and eighty-four students, one hundred and seventy-six of whom can work together at one time. It contains also a valuable library, and furnishes an ample outfit of apparatus and models for the purposes of instruction.

The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy refers, in its annual reports, to this college and its increasing growth, in highly commendatory terms. There were two hundred and eighteen students in 1885, and the average number for the last five years was one hundred and fifty-five, being an increase over the previous five years of over fifty per cent. The number of graduates, each year since 1872, has been as follows:

1873, 3; 1874, 10; 1875, 9; 1876, 10; 1877, 4; 1878, 13; 1879, 14; 1880, 18; 1881, 21; 1882, 20; 1883, 27; 1884, 56; 1885, 62.

The members of the faculty have been as follows:

Emeritus professor of chemistry: N. Gray Bartlett, 1871-85. Professor of physic and chemistry: David Tremble, 1871-74; H. D. Garrison, 1874-86. Professor of botany, materia medica and microscopy: J. H. Babcock, 1871-76; E. S. Bastin, 1881-86. Professor of pharmacy and director of the laboratory: Oscar Oldberg, 1884-86. Professor of analytical chemistry: J. H. Blaney, 1878-80; Plymmon Hayes, 1880-84; John H. Long, 1885-86.

Officers and Trustees.—I. H. Patterson, president; D. R. Dyche and William M. Dale, vice-presidents; Fred. M. Schmidt, secretary; Judson S. Jacobson, treasurer; Henry Biroth, William Bodeman, Albert E. Ebert, E. F. W. Henkle, August Jacobson, H. S. Maynard, E. H. Sargent, Andrew Scherer, George Buck, Henry W. Fuller, B. Uhlendorf (term expired), Thomas Whitfield (term expired). Francis A. Sundberg, actuary.

CHARLES HEYLMANN, the oldest German druggist doing business in Chicago, was born at Atona, Holstein, Germany, on December 25, 1820, the son of Frederick Christian and Anna (Von Pein) Heylmann. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and afterward attended the University at Kiel Holstein, from which he graduated in 1845. He determined upon the study of pharmacy, and, from 1835 to 1840, was an apprentice to the drug business. In 1848, he came to America, and first engaged in farming in Wisconsin, after which, in the fall of 1850, he came to Chicago, and, in 1851, entered the drug business on his own account,

and has since been identified with the trade. At the old settlers' picnic in 1884, he was awarded a gold medal as the oldest German druggist in the City of Chicago. In 1856, Mr. Heylmann returned to Europe, and there married Miss Angelica Weidner, of Berncastle, in Rheinprovinz. It may be mentioned in connection with this gentleman, that many of the prominent druggists now in business in our city served their apprenticeship under him, and from him learned the art which they have successfully practiced.

CHARLES BILLINGS ALLEN, son of Nelson and Jane P. Allen, was born at Oswego, N. Y., on May 16, 1834. Eighteen months after his birth his parents moved to Kenosha, then known as Pike's Creek, Wis. There he attended the public schools. After acquiring something of a business training, he secured a position in a drug store for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the business. When in his thirteenth year he went to Port Washington, Wis., and at the expiration of a year returned to Kenosha, from which place (after a short stay) he went to Waukegan, Ill., securing a position as clerk, which he occupied for two years. Returning to Kenosha, in 1852, he engaged in business until 1854. In the latter part of that year he concluded to visit Minnesota; with no definite idea of the business he would follow, but with the determination to succeed, he located at Chatfield. While there he acted in the capacity of clerk and surveyor, and became interested in the sale of land warrants. Having acquired something of success he decided, in 1859, to come to Chicago and establish a business of his own. Arriving in this city, he secured a position as drug clerk, serving as such one year. In 1860, he became the proprietor of an establishment of his own, which he maintained until the beginning of hostilities between the North and the South. Disposing of his business, which the contingencies rendered necessary, he obtained employment in a wholesale drug house. Two years later, he entered the employ of the American Express Company, continuing with that corporation two years. An advantageous opening occurring about that time in the wholesale drug house of Tollman & King, he became connected with that firm, a connection that continued until 1880. On September 15, of that year, he again established a business of his own, at his present location. On April 25, 1861, at Grafton, Wis., Mr. Allen was married to Laetitia Godfrey.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN FREDIGKE, druggist, was born at Cassel, Germany, on March 14, 1839, and is the son of Michael and Dorothea Elizabeth (Von Lingen) Fredigke. He received his education at his native place, and after finishing his studies, served an apprenticeship to the drug business for about three and a half years. On August 11, 1857, he came to Chicago with his parents, where his father opened a boot and shoe store, employing Charles as salesman for two years. At the expiration of that time, he commenced to act as drug clerk in various stores in the city, and on May 1, 1862, he and his brother went into the drug business on their own account. On July 14, 1874, their establishment was destroyed by fire, but shortly afterward Mr. Fredigke resumed business at his present location. He was married at Chicago, in 1876, to Miss Marie Clotilda Riebe, who also came from Cassel, Germany.

JUDSON SHARDLOW JACOBUS, son of David and Eliza (Mason) Jacobus, natives of the State of New York, was born September 20, 1847, at Chicago. His early education was acquired at the Washington School. In 1862, he entered the Chicago University, remaining in that institution two years. At the close of his university course, he determined to become self-supporting. In accordance with that resolution he secured employment with E. H. Sargent, the druggist, and entered upon an apprenticeship. During the ensuing six years, he applied himself faithfully to the business he had decided upon following. He next secured a clerkship with T. C. Borden, remaining with that gentleman until 1874, when he again associated himself with his former employer, continuing in his service until the following year. Inducements being offered him to establish a business of his own, he became proprietor of an establishment on the South Side, where he conducted business until the fall of 1875, when he moved to the quarters at present occupied by him. Mr. Jacobus is a representative Chicagoan, having been a resident of this city for the past thirty-eight years and identified with its business interests since 1874. In 1875, he was married to Miss W. Kate Curry and has two children living,—Milton Palm and Percy Arthur.

LUCIAN PRENTISS CHENEY, son of Dr. Lucian Prentiss and Mary Louisa (Stone) Cheney, who were married in Addison County, Vt., in 1837, was born in Port Henry, N. Y., on September 23, 1848. When he was but a little less than three years of age, his parents moved to this city, where he subsequently attended public schools. Several years later he passed examination for admission into the high school, and remained in that institution until he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, where he obtained a thorough business education. Desiring to lay the foundations upon which to build his future business career, he secured a situation in the wholesale drug house of J. H. Reed & Co., and on June 1, 1865, he entered the employ of that firm, a business connection that remained unbroken for fifteen years. During his continuance with

the house, he became one of the trusted employes of the firm. Having strict principles of integrity and the qualifications of a business man, he managed to secure something of a competence during the years of his service with the firm that first employed him. In 1881, he established a business of his own at the location now occupied by him. His father, who was a practicing physician in New York State and later in Chicago, died in this city in 1864. His mother, who is still living, is a resident of Chicago. On April 18, 1876, Mr. Cheney married Miss Marion L. Egan of Chicago.

LOUIS WOLTERS DORF was born near Berlin, Prussia, on May 6, 1841, and is the son of Frederick and Fredericka (Ohnesorge) Woltersdorf. He received his education at his native place and terminated his studies in 1857, after which he served an apprenticeship to the drug business and emigrated with his parents to this country in 1860 and settled in Chicago. He immediately obtained a situation as drug clerk, which he retained until 1864, when he entered into business on his own account. In 1866, he returned to Germany on a pleasure tour and married Miss Emma Haeger, daughter of Rev. Frederick Haeger. After which he returned to Chicago and resumed the drug business, in which he has since been uninterruptedly engaged. Mr. Woltersdorf belongs to Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.

JAMES CRAWFORD WHITEFORD, one of the best known and most prominent pharmacists of Chicago, was born at Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland, on September 8, 1835. He received a common school education in Scotland, and when he became of age came to America. He first located at Columbus, O., but remained there for only a few months, going thence to Upper Alton, Ill. He desired to obtain a better education and entered Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, taking a course in chemistry. When the War broke out, the college declined in membership and Mr. Whiteford came to Chicago in 1861. He went into the employ of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company, and first introduced the "tool department" of railroads in the city. He had charge of that department and held his position one year; he then went abroad, travelling through England and Scotland, returning with his mother, brother and sister. Upon his return he entered the Government service. He was commissioned as special engineer, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., and was detailed to go through the Southern States, particularly Tennessee, and confiscate machinery of all kinds for the use of the Government. While engaged in his work in the Southern States, toward the close of the War, Mr. Whiteford was attacked by malarial fever and returned to Chicago. After his recovery from a long illness, he went into the drug business at No. 231 West Randolph Street. This store he still owns. In 1871, just after the great fire, Mr. Whiteford started on a tour around the world, visiting many countries. In Scotland he discovered a nephew, whom he took with him and visited New Zealand, St. Helena, Africa, Europe and then came to America. The nephew, Mr. Ralston, remained here, learned the plumbing business, and then went West, and is now a prominent business man of San Francisco. Mr. Whiteford was never married. When leaving Scotland in September, 1873, he brought with him to Chicago a niece, ten years of age. She is now married to Mr. McMillan of this city. In April, 1884, Mr. Whiteford bought the drug store at No. 192 North Clark Street, which he still owns. A few years ago he went into business with Mr. McMillan, as a silent partner. McMillan & Co. are proprietors of a large general store on North Clark Street. David Whiteford, plumber, at No. 346 West Randolph Street, is his brother.

CHARLES WILLIAM GRASSLY is the son of Jacob Frederick and Sophia Christiana Grassly, and was born at Herrenalb, Wurtemberg, Germany, on December 5, 1847, and received his education at his native place. In October, 1863, he came to Chicago, and after a short stay here went to Jacksonville, where for three years he devoted himself to acquiring a practical knowledge of the drug business. In 1866, he went to St. Louis, and there entered the College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1868, when he returned to Chicago and became, successively, clerk for J. W. Ehrman and Henry Biroth, druggists. In 1872, he entered into business as a druggist on his own account, in which he has since continued. In 1873, he was married to Miss Mary Houck, of Joliet.

JOHN AUGUST ERNST FRANCK was born in Hamburg, Germany, on February 24, 1838, and is the son of Albert August George and Lisette Wilhelmina (Cave) Franck. He received his education in Hamburg, and on the completion of his studies in 1854 he entered the drug business in that city, where he served an apprenticeship for five years. He then became engaged in commercial pursuits at Hamburg, in which he continued until 1866, when he came to this city, and, after occupying the position as clerk for several druggists, he went into business for himself at his present location, on April 1, 1868. His commercial integrity and industry have borne the usual fruit, and he now ranks among the leading druggists of this city. He was married on November 22, 1868, to Miss Sarah Justrow. He is a member of Robert Blum Lodge, No. 96, A. O. U. W.; Goethe Lodge, No. 26, Sons of Hermann; Columbia Building Association; Schurr Murr Association;

Eintracht Liederkrantz; Alle Nuem Bowling Club; and is one of the leading members of the old Hamburg Club.

JUNIUS J. SMITH, member of the drug firm of Junius J. Smith & Co., was born at Glasgow, Ky., on November 3, 1847, where he lived during the greater part of his youth, and attended the common schools, subsequently graduating from Urania College of Glasgow. After his school days were over, he entered a drug store, but remained only a few months—long enough, however, to make up his mind that he wanted to follow that line of business. In 1868, he came to Chicago and commenced working for Tolman, Crosby & Co., wholesale druggists. He was with that firm for three years and then took a position with E. Burnham, Son & Co., wholesale druggists. While in their employ the great fire occurred, and while awaiting their decision in regard to resuming business, he made a visit to his former home. He was called back by the firm, and remained with them until 1872, in which year, with Henry Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & Smith, he opened a drug store at No. 205 Clark Street. The firm met with some reverses in the panic of 1873, but in 1875 they removed to the corner of Clark and Adams streets. In May, 1879, they removed to their present handsome quarters in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and there the firm has been very successful. The management of the firm's interests have devolved entirely upon Mr. Smith, and, owing to this fact, he has been obliged to forego taking any interest in the medical societies of the city and State. The firm employ four first-class clerks, and as their location is unsurpassed, their chances for greatly increasing business are very flattering. Mr. Smith was married on April 15, 1880, to Miss Laura Gorin Oshby, of Glasgow, Ky.

HENRY ROGERS was born at Glasgow, Ky., on October 24, 1847. He comes from a family whose genealogy can be traced as far back as the time of the settlement of the Old Dominion. Upon the paternal side, an ancestor was Giles Rogers, an Englishman, who emigrated to Virginia in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Hon. John Gorin Rogers, who has for the past eighteen years been judge of the Circuit Court of this city, and is known to the entire Bar of the country, is the father of Mr. Rogers. The family resided in Kentucky for ten years after the birth of Henry Rogers, but since 1857 they have lived in Chicago. During his boyhood he attended the public schools of this city, also the University of Chicago, and finally took a business course in Bryant & Stratton's College, from which institution he graduated. After completing his education he took a position in the insurance office of Davis, James & Co., where he remained some time. He was afterwards cashier and bookkeeper for the Queen Insurance Company at their general agency here, and remained with them for about eighteen months. Mr. Rogers's health during the past ten or fifteen years has been far from the best, and he has passed much of his time travelling, visiting Europe and various portions of America in the hope of recruiting his physical strength. He was actively engaged in insurance up to the time of the great fire. In 1873, he went into partnership with Junius J. Smith, under the firm name of Rogers & Smith, and they opened an elegant drug house. Later on, the firm was changed to J. J. Smith & Co., Mr. Rogers continuing as a partner, but owing to poor health he was not active in looking after the affairs of the firm. In March, 1874, he took a position with Fred. S. James, insurance agent, and remained with him some time. Since concluding his relations with Mr. James, Mr. Rogers has only been identified with the firm of J. J. Smith & Co. Mr. Rogers is a most affable, courteous and intelligent gentleman, and were he enabled to take an interest in the commercial transactions of to-day, his worth as a man of ability and sterling integrity would instantly become known and recognized.

HENRY REUTER was born in the Province of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, in May, 1829. He resided in his native land until he was eighteen years old, attending the common schools and taking a course in the Gymnasium School, where Latin and chemistry were taught. In 1850, his family came to America and bought land in Wisconsin, where they located permanently. In about two years thereafter Henry Reuter returned to Germany to attend to some family business, and, upon coming back to this country, went to Monroe, Mich., where he had a friend who was a physician and owned a drug store. Mr. Reuter went to work there and remained three years. In 1857, he moved to Quincy, Ill., and clerked with Flacks & Sommer. Three years after, he went to St. Louis, and entered the employ of O. W. Heyer, one of the oldest druggists of that place. After a stay of about eighteen months, he accepted an offer to open a new drug store for Dr. Miles, at Peoria, Ill. He had the management of that establishment for about three years, and then, in company with Mr. Reen, under the firm name of Reen & Reuter, bought out the interest of Dr. Miles. It was at this time the finest drug house in Peoria, and the new proprietors claimed \$6,000 therefor. They kept up the standard of excellence and did a lucrative business. In 1868, Mr. Reuter sold out to his partner and came to Chicago. He purchased the drug store owned by Mr. Karst, and conducted it for about ten months. He then sold out to Thomas Brown, and opened a new store at the corner of Clinton

and Van Buren streets, where he remained until his business was burned in the great fire. He lost everything, and at the time was heavily in debt. He took courage, and re-opened in a small way on Clinton Street, near Jefferson Street. He prospered, and, in 1875, he moved to No. 168 South Halsted Street, where he is now located. In November, 1883, he took into partnership Mr. Murphy, his clerk, and they opened another store on Western Avenue. In 1884, Mr. Reuter sold out to his young partner his interest in that store, and in April, of the same year, established another clerk in business at No. 109 Blue Island Avenue, under the firm name of Reuter & Wernicke. Mr. Reuter was married to Miss Bertha Furst, of Peoria, on February 11, 1864. Their oldest son, Louis H., is a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and is now chief clerk in the South Halsted Street store. The other children are Minnie, Ernest, Robert, William and Bertha.

JAMES JAY HARRINGTON, son of James and Anna Harrington, was born at Kingston, Canada, on August 18, 1848, at which place he acquired his education, attending, in 1859, the Regiopolis College, graduating in 1866. At that period he began the contemplation of the method by which he should make his future life a success and a self-sustaining one. After mature deliberation he came to this city. Shortly thereafter he entered the service of J. H. Hooper, a business relation that remained unbroken for three years. In 1869, he established a business of his own. He was burned out in the great fire and lost all he had, and then located at the corner of Randolph and May streets, where he remained four years, in the meanwhile opening a branch store at the corner of Rush and Michigan streets. He afterward removed to the corner of State Street and Michigan Avenue, which establishment he subsequently sold out, and built his present premises, where he has remained ever since. He is a member of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association. On May 19, 1881, at Chicago, he was married to Miss Carrie Walker. They have two children, James Jay and Anna.

BODO UHLENDORF, pharmacist, was born in Gandersheim, Germany, on April 25, 1850. He resided and attended the Gymnasium School in his native town until he was nineteen years old, and then came to America, locating in Chicago in 1869. He had commenced the study of medicine in Germany, and on arriving here went into the employ of Thomas Whitfield, druggist. He remained with him only about three months, and then worked for various firms, among them J. W. Ehrman, George Mueller, Mr. Bluthardt, the Northwestern Homeopathic Pharmacy, Mr. Spannoggel, and others, changing often while clerking, in order, as he says, "that he might learn the whole business." With his experience with the best pharmacists of Chicago, in 1874 he deemed himself competent to go into business on his own account. In company with F. List, he opened a store at No. 2724 State Street in 1874, and three years later sold out to his partner. Mr. Uhlenndorf bought the drug store at No. 2501 State Street in 1878, and in 1884 bought another store facing Twenty-sixth, at the intersection where Cottage Grove and South Park avenues diverge. This store has been established for about twenty-five years, being formerly owned by a debtor of Morrisson, Plummer & Co. Mr. Uhlenndorf employs two clerks and an apprentice and does a lucrative business, being located in one of the best business portions of the South Side. He has been a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy for two years, and in April, 1885, was elected trustee. He has been a moving spirit in many of the secret societies of the city, taking an active interest in the Knights of Pythias. He is a charter member and assisted in the inauguration of Schiller, Washington and Prince Edward lodges, K. of P., of this city. He belongs to Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K.T., and is a member of the A.O.U.W. and the Order of Foresters. Mr. Uhlenndorf was married on November 29, 1876, to Miss Josephine Isabella Stuart, of Milwaukee.

EDWARD J. FISCHER, M.D., is the son of Theodore and Augusta Fischer, of Breslau, Prussia, and was born on April 19, 1847. His early education was received under the instruction of private tutors, and at the age of fourteen he was sent to a preparatory Latin School for two years. In his sixteenth year, he entered the Gymnasium of Breslau, graduating, in 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Breslau, and while there was notified by the military authorities that he was obliged to serve one year in an artillery regiment. His military education enabled him to pass the examination necessary for the rank of second lieutenant, and he was duly commissioned. After serving the stipulated time as an artillery officer, he resumed his studies, but the opening of the Franco-Prussian war was the cause of a call to join the army. The horrors of war having no charms for him, he came to this country in 1870, and matriculated in the Rush Medical College of this city, where he continued his studies until 1871; in the meantime, however, he was associated with Theodore Koch, druggist. In 1872, he went to New York, and passed his examination at the College of Pharmacy, and afterward to Batavia, and was engaged with Hall & Emore, druggists, one year. After a stay of two years with William Smith, druggist, Buffalo, N. Y., he was connected with Charles O. Rano,

druggist, of that city, four years. Returning to Chicago in 1879, he finished the regular course at the Rush College, and took his degree as M.D. in 1880. Becoming dissatisfied with practice, he entered the drug business with Fred Lensman, at Indiana and Wells streets, which partnership was dissolved in 1883. He then resumed business at No. 570 Sedgwick Street, removing to his present location in 1884. Dr. Fischer was married on May 27, 1881, to Miss Caroline P. Smith, of North Point, Wis., and has one daughter, Elsa. He is a member of the United States American Pharmaceutical Association, the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association, and the College of Pharmacy of Chicago.

CLEON BRUCE WILSON, son of David W. and Elizabeth H. Wilson, was born at Fairmount, Va., on September 25, 1844. In a private school, at his native place, he obtained the rudiments of an English education, and prepared himself for a collegiate course, which he entered upon in Monongalia Academy, in 1858, where he remained until the latter part of April, 1861. He then returned to Fairmount. Having acquired a knowledge of telegraphy he, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, entered the Army in that capacity, and was assigned to duty under Colonel Wilkinson, of the 6th West Virginia Infantry. Shortly after the surrender of Lee, he returned home and secured employment in a general store there. In 1867, he went to Baltimore, Md., and entered the service of W. H. Horner & Co., wholesale notions and sundries. In 1870, after a residence of two years in the interior of Illinois, where he was engaged in the drug trade, he came to Chicago and established a business of his own. Mr. Wilson is a gentleman of exceptional educational abilities and business qualifications. He stands high in the estimation of those with whom he is brought into contact, both in social and business circles. He is spoken of as a man of strict integrity and good judgment. He is a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°; of the Knights of Rome and the Red Cross of Constantine, E.J.; of Oriental Lodge, No. 97, A.O.U.W., and of Home Council, No. 400, Royal Arcanum. On October 12, 1876, at Morgantown, W. Va., he was married to Frances Xavier Chadwick, and has one child, Watson Carr.

EMIL OTTO was born in Chicago, on November 25, 1860, the son of Dr. Joseph Otto, who came to Chicago in 1856, and is still practicing his profession. The son when a boy attended one of the German schools, then the Scammon School, and finished his studies at the Clarke School. At the age of fourteen, he went into the drug store of F. Liese, on Larrabee Street, remaining there between two and three years, and having by that time obtained a very fair knowledge of drugs, decided to make pharmacy his profession. He accordingly entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and, after taking the complete course in that institution, graduating in the spring of 1880. In the fall of the same year he decided to go into business on his own account, and he opened a store at No. 649 West Twenty-first Street. In November, 1882, he opened a branch establishment on the same street, which was managed by a competent assistant under his supervision. Desiring to devote more attention to the trade of his original store, he sold out the other to Henry Sherman, in 1883. The present store occupied by Mr. Otto is well stocked with a complete line of drugs, and he does a very flourishing business. He is a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Otto was married on September 25, 1883, to Miss Lizzie Schulz, of this city. They have one child, Agnes.

H. W. BUCHMAN, druggist, at the corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Indiana Avenue, although a young man, has been a resident of Chicago for thirty-one years. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on March 30, 1853, and when but a year old came to this city with his parents. He attended the public schools until May 25, 1870, when he engaged in the drug trade, working for A. E. Ebert, Thomas Whitfield and other well known druggists. During his leisure hours he attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and graduated from that institution in 1874, when he engaged in the drug business on his own account. He married on November 21, 1878, Miss Katie Ebert, who died on November 20, 1880, leaving one child, a boy named W. N. B. On May 20, 1884, he was married to Miss Annie Steuer, of Toledo, Ohio, who has borne him a daughter. Mr. Buchman commenced life without a dollar and no aid except his integrity and ability. He is a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, A.F. & A.M.; Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R.A.M.; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.; and Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°.

JOHN W. TRIMEN was born in Chelsea, England, in 1839. He was brought up, attended the schools, and was apprenticed to a druggist there, and thoroughly learned his profession before coming to America, which was in May, 1866. He located in Brooklyn, N. Y., and remained there for five years, going to Baltimore at the end of that time. In 1872, he came to Chicago, and was engaged as pharmacist in several of the prominent stores of this city. Immediately after the great fire of 1871, Mr. Israel erected and opened

"The Spa," at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Harmon Court, which attained great popularity. In 1880, Mr. Trimen bought this establishment and has since been its proprietor. Mr. Trimen is a non-commissioned officer on the staff of the 1st Regiment of this city, being hospital steward.

ADOLPH KARPEN, son of Moritz and Johanna (Cohn) Karpen, was born in the Province of Posen, Prussia, on October 5, 1860, where he lived up to his tenth year and acquired the rudiments of his education in a school near his birthplace. In the early part of 1871, his parents emigrated to this country. In the spring of 1872, he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Gustave Mueller, druggist, with a view to learning the business. After serving an apprenticeship of five years, he secured a position as clerk with J. G. Schaar, continuing with that gentleman three years. At the expiration of that time, he went with C. M. Weinberger. A year later he secured employment in the store of P. L. Milleman. A short time prior to which he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and graduated in 1881. Constant application to his studies and to business, impaired his health and necessitated a temporary withdrawal from the confinement his calling demanded, consequently, in 1882, he associated himself with his brother, in the furniture manufacturing business, which he followed until January 1, 1885. Having regained his health, he determined to embark in the drug business again, but in an establishment of his own. Accordingly, in 1885, he located at his present quarters. He is a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and the independent order of B'nai B'rith. He is unmarried.

BARENT VAN BUREN was born at Waldron, Orange Co., N. Y., on March 8, 1840, but was reared in Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., where he was educated in the common schools. He is a member of the noted family of Van Burens, being a second cousin of Ex-president Martin Van Buren, and a nephew of the late Hon. Everett Van Buren. When about eighteen or nineteen years old, Mr. Van Buren went to New York City to study medicine. He accepted a position with Stephen Paul & Co., wholesale druggists, of Chambers Street, and entered Cooper Institute, where he studied under Professor Vanderweid. He finished the pharmaceutical course and remained with Mr. Paul for a number of years, subsequently being engaged with Pyle & Bro., retail druggists, of Brooklyn, where he remained until the breaking out of the War. In 1861, he enlisted in Co. "A," 102d New York Infantry Volunteers, as a private. He was successively promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. When his three years' term of service had expired, he was mustered out, and went back to New York, where he raised the 192d New York Infantry Volunteers, and returned to the scenes of war. He was then made lieutenant-colonel, and, in 1865, near the close of the Rebellion, was mustered out as colonel, the continuous promotions being made solely upon his merits. He distinguished himself on the field, and participated in thirty-five of the most important battles. He was fortunate in being only once wounded,—at the battle of Cedar Mountain. When Colonel Van Buren was with his last regiment, he was in command of the District of Western Virginia, with headquarters at Wheeling. After the War closed he returned to New York City and opened a drug store at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, where he remained until the fall of 1867. He then located at Lemont, Cook Co., Ill., where he was engaged in the drug business. He was also postmaster of that village from 1867 to 1872. In the last named year he came to Chicago, and for two years was engaged in the hardwood lumber business. In November, 1874, he returned to the drug business, and opened a store at No. 1248 West Madison Street. Mr. Van Buren has been very successful in business in this city, and it has induced him to erect a handsome brick structure of his own, at the corner of Madison Street and California Avenue. He employs two first-class chemists, does a business of over \$1,000 a month, and carries a large stock of drugs, paints, oils and sundries. He is a member of Lemont Lodge, No. 708, A.F. & A.M., of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M., of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T., also of the Army of the Potomac, Army of the Cumberland, Chicago Union Veteran Club, and of the Godfrey Weitzel Post, No. 425, G.A.R.

FRANK PYATT was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 2, 1852. His parents resided in that city until he was four years of age, and then removed to Wayne County, N. Y. Here the subject of this sketch remained until he was about eighteen years of age, and received his education at the Union Free School, of Newark. In 1872, Mr. Pyatt came to Chicago to make his home. He found employment in the drug store of A. C. Bell. Here he commenced his pharmaceutical studies, and also attended lectures delivered by Professor Haines, of Rush Medical College. He completed his studies in pharmacy and was granted a license by the State Board of Pharmacy. He remained with Mr. Bell six years, and, in 1878, opened his present drug store, at No. 438 West Madison Street. By constant attention to his interests and by his genial and courteous manners, he has won and retained an enviable trade on the West Side. He has one of the handsomest stores and largest stocks

in the retail trade of the city, and manufactures and prepares several lines of goods that have won for themselves a merited reputation. Mr. Pyatt was married in March, 1877, to Miss Ella Pyatt, at Rochester, N. Y.

MAX BEHRENS, son of William and Emma (Schieger) Behrens, natives of Mecklenburg, Germany, was born at Leppin, Germany, on April 16, 1855. When he was but little more than six years of age, his parents moved to Zaatske, a few miles distant from their native place. He was subsequently sent to Wiltstock, where he attended college, taking a thorough classical and scientific course from 1864 to 1871. At the close of his academic career, possessed somewhat by the spirit of adventure, he embarked for America. Arriving in New York in the latter part of 1871, he came direct to Chicago, and secured, shortly after, a position with Louis Woltersdorf, a druggist, in whose employment he remained for two years. In the latter part of 1873, he became associated, in the capacity of clerk, with William L. Harcourt, druggist. Six years later he brought this business relation to a close, and accepted a similar position in the drug establishment of F. A. Morrell, with whom he continued during the ensuing three years. In the meantime he planned the establishing of a business of his own, a project which he carried into effect by the occupancy of the store, in that year, where he is at present located. Mr. Behrens is a member of the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Society.

SMITH & HOGEY.—This firm is composed of William C. Smith and Julius H. Hoge. They first established themselves in this city in 1873, by opening the drug store on State Street at the corner of Harmon Court. They remained there until 1875, and then sold out, opening again at the corner of Peck Court and State Street, in 1877. In 1882, they started another store at No. 349 Clark Street, at the corner of Harrison. In November, 1884, they opened a handsome establishment at the corner of Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-first Street. Messrs. Smith and Hoge are both practical druggists, and have been very successful. The former has charge of the Clark-street store, and Mr. Hoge has charge of the other two pharmacies. They employ nine chemists and do a business of \$25,000 a year.

WILLIAM C. SMITH was born in this city, on August 17, 1849. His father was William Smith, a carpenter by trade, who then resided and owned property just south of Twelfth Street. He died in 1853, and the property he had accumulated was lost in the memorable panic of 1857. William C. Smith attended the Mosely School in 1856, then the Haven School. In 1863, he went to work for Dr. Hitchcock, who owned a drug store at the corner of Harmon Court and State Street. He completed his business course in Eastman's Business College in 1866. During this period, Dr. Hitchcock had sold out to N. T. Curth, and the former opened another store one door south of the old stand. In 1872, Mr. Smith made an arrangement with Dr. Hitchcock by which he was taken into partnership and worked on shares. In May, 1873, Mr. Smith and his present partner, Mr. Hoge, went into partnership, bought out Dr. Hitchcock's interest and moved the store to the old stand, as stated above. Mr. Smith has always been greatly interested in the pharmaceutical profession, and was detailed as one of a committee to go to Springfield, in the winter of 1878-79, to introduce the pharmacy bill. His large acquaintance among the State's representatives enabled him to be of much value to the pharmacists. The bill was introduced by Benjamin M. Wilson, Representative of the Second District, and passed the third reading, but the assembly adjourned before the bill was made a law. When the assembly again convened, a new bill was substituted by the State Pharmaceutical Association, which was passed and became a State law. Mr. Smith is a member of the Pharmaceutical Association of the State of Illinois, of the order of Knights of Honor, of the Commercial Republican Club, and is vice-president of the Second Ward Republican Club. He has always held a prominent place in local politics; was a candidate for coroner in 1878, on the republican ticket; and was a candidate for nomination for city clerk. His name was not mentioned for the nomination until the convention was called, and it was done without his knowledge or consent. He, however, came within one vote of receiving the nomination on the ticket on which Monroe Heath received the nomination for mayor. Mr. Smith was married to Miss Matilda Watson, of South Englewood, on December 25, 1879.

Julius H. Hoge was born in Germany, on October 20, 1847, and, at the age of six years, came to America with his parents and located in New York City. Here he was brought up, and, when but a youth, commenced the study of pharmacy in 1860, with George Wenck, the Gilsey House druggist. He remained with him for five years, and then went to Hannibal, Mo., where he worked for two years. After a residence of some years in Wisconsin, Mr. Hoge came to Chicago in 1873, and went into business. He is a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, a licentiate of the city, county, and State board of pharmacy of New York, and a member of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association; is also a licentiate of the State of Illinois. Mr. Hoge was

married in New York City, on August 13, 1879, to Miss Mamie A. Mergate. They have one child, Sarah Irene, who was born on April 1, 1884.

WILLIAM HENRY THORN was born at Burlington, Iowa, on June 22, 1858, but when a child his parents removed to Kalamazoo, Mich. He there attended the public schools, until 1871, when he went to Ottawa, Ill., and entered the drug store of W. C. Smith & Co., to learn the trade, remaining about three years. In 1874, H. G. Cotton bought out W. C. Smith & Co., and moved the store to this city, locating it at the corner Clark Street and Chicago Avenue. Mr. Thorn came to Chicago at the same time, and took the position of chief clerk, which place he occupied until May 1, 1883. He then bought the store at No. 208 North Clark, which had been established for thirty years, and was owned at the time by C. S. Tirrell & Co. Mr. Thorn has a fine pharmacy, a large and elegant stock, and requires the aid of two first-class chemists in his business. He manufactures for the trade several specialties, which are well known, among them being Thorn's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, being owned by a stock company known as Thorn Pharmaceutical Company, of which Mr. Thorn is secretary and treasurer; Whitfield's Tooth Powder, and Hogan's Rheumatic Remedy. Mr. Thorn is a young man of fine ability and pays close attention to business, to which attribute is undoubtedly due his success in business life. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Royal Arcanum, the National Union and the Order of Elks, and is well known in the social circles of this city.

ELWYN ASHWORTH HOLROYD, senior member of the firm of Holroyd & Livesy, son of Mark and Cordelia (Knickerbocker) Holroyd, was born at Lincolnton, Chenango Co., N. Y., on March 19, 1850. When he was in the second year of his age his parents passed through Chicago on their way to Bureau County, where they located within a few miles of the town of Wyanet. Having mastered the branches of the county-school education, he went to Princeton, Ill. When he was about fifteen years of age, he attended a private school at that place for about one year, after which he went to Dover Academy, where he pursued his studies for twelve months. Shortly after finishing his academic course he went to New York, where he remained for several months. Returning home he began life as a country school-teacher, in conjunction with which he continued his studies. At the age of twenty-three he began his medical readings and followed the profession of druggist's clerk. On August 24, 1874, he came to this city and engaged in the drug business. He continued his medical studies, and, in 1877, entered Rush Medical College, from which he graduated in 1879. Following his graduation, finding that his constantly increasing business would preclude the possibility of devoting any particular attention to his profession as a practicing physician, he determined to forego his calling as a doctor of medicine and give his entire attention to his business. In May of 1884, he took in as partner his head clerk, Rupert J. Livesy. Dr. E. A. Holroyd is a brother of Dr. E. E. Holroyd, professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city. Dr. E. A. Holroyd is a gentleman of exceptional educational abilities, who, during his residence in Chicago, has acquired an excellent standing in business and social circles. He is a member of Fort Dearborn Lodge, No. 204, I.O.O.F., and of Court Prospect, No. 54, I.O.F. On June 20, 1878, at Keokuk, Iowa, he was married to Effie Janette Harvey, by whom he has had two children, girls, aged respectively four and six years.

RUPERT JAMES LIVESY, junior member of the firm of Holroyd & Livesy, son of Thomas H. and Janet Mallach, was born at Galesburg, Ill., on November 11, 1859. When he was in his fourth year his parents moved to Chicago. He began the acquirement of an education in the local public schools, which he attended for about four years, after which he went to Englewood, where he remained a year attending the Normal School at that place. Proving an apt scholar he obtained, during the short period of his school days, a sufficient education to enable him to undertake a business experience. While prospecting for a business venture that would prove profitable, he concluded to learn the drug business. Accordingly, he apprenticed himself to R. D. Boyd, in the early part of 1874, with whom he remained until the latter portion of the following year, at which time he entered the service of E. A. Holroyd, in the capacity of clerk. He applied himself faithfully to the duties that devolved upon him, giving evidence of business qualifications of more than ordinary excellence, and by so doing established himself in the esteem of his employer, which resulted, in May, 1884, in the formation of a co-partnership under the firm name of Holroyd & Livesy. Mr. Livesy stands high in the estimation of those with whom he is brought into contact, both in social and business circles. On February 16, 1885, at Milwaukee, Wis., he married Emily Wilson. He is a member of Court Prospect, No. 54, I.O.F.; Camp Eden, high order of I.O.F.; and Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A.F. & A.M.

WALTER M. SEMPILL was born in Kinrosswood, Kinross-shire, Scotland, in 1851, and is a son of the late Hagart Sempill,

a prominent surgeon of that county. After receiving what education the parish could afford, under Simon Forrest, he was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, to a druggist at Kinross, where he remained four years; then took charge of Dr. Clarkson Cuthbert's drug house, at Edinburg, where the next five years were spent. He was next engaged by the Canadian Copper Pyrites Company to visit Canada, and came to Montreal. A misunderstanding between the superintendent of the company and the directors in England threw a hundred of the men out of employment, among whom was Mr. Sempill. He was immediately engaged by a wholesale drug house, and, after serving them eight months, accepted an offer from W. M. Dale, whom he had known in Scotland, and came to Chicago in February, 1874. He has been with this house ever since, being now manager of the firm's store on State Street, and is probably one of the best prescription compounders in the drug trade.

CHARLES FERDINAND HARTWIG, son of G. J. and Amelia (Werkhauser) Hartwig, who were married in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, was born at Oconomowoc, Wis., on April 2, 1853, where he resided up to his twelfth year, obtaining in the public schools of that place his early education. In 1865, he went to Watertown, Wis., where he remained two years in attendance at school. He then went to Mayville, Wis., and apprenticed himself to the drug business. Three years later he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., and took one course in the Spencerian Business College in that city, during which time he acted as bookkeeper for a cigar manufacturer for four months and as a druggist's clerk for six months. He returned to Oconomowoc, and, in the latter part of 1869, he went to Baraboo, Wis., and, securing a position as drug clerk, remained there until the spring of 1872. Returning to Milwaukee, he engaged in the drug business until the summer of 1873, when he came to Chicago and took charge of the establishment owned by C. H. Plautz. Several changes ensued until, in the winter of 1874-75, he went to Philadelphia and entered the College of Pharmacy at that place, graduating in the latter year. Returning to Chicago, he accepted a position with A. E. Ebert, druggist, and in the following year established a business of his own. In 1878, he opened a store at his present location, shortly after which he disposed of his interest in the business he had established two years previously, and gave his entire attention to his newly acquired quarters. He is a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the Illinois State Pharmaceutical Association, and the American Pharmaceutical Association. On March 12, 1885, he was married in this city, to Miss Mamie Meyer.

MILLETT N. PORTER, a member of the firm of M. N. Porter & Co., dealers in drugs, medicines, etc., was born in Maine, in 1853. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. After completing his business education, he entered Bowdoin Medical College, from which he graduated in 1879. In that year he located in Chicago. Although a physician by education, Mr. Porter has always been identified with pharmacy, and when he came to this city he purchased the drug business at No. 3858 State Street, which store had already been established eight or nine years. His brother became interested with him at the time of this purchase, and subsequently they opened another pharmacy, at the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Indiana Avenue, of which F. L. Porter now has charge. They carry at both stores a very large stock of fine druggists' goods and have been very successful in their business. Dr. Porter is a member of the Pharmaceutical Association, of the State Board of Pharmacy, and also of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. Dr. Porter was married on April 17, 1882, to Miss Nellie Durfee, daughter of Dr. Durfee, of this city.

FRANK L. PORTER, pharmacist and member of the firm of M. N. Porter & Co., druggists, was born at South Parish, Maine, on June 29, 1855. He attended the schools in his native place until he was eighteen years of age, and then he went to Boston, where he finished his collegiate education. He then located in Chicago. Deciding upon the medical profession as his future vocation, he entered the Chicago College of Physicians, and ultimately graduated therefrom with high honors. In 1879, he, with his brother formed a copartnership and went into the drug business, subsequently opening another pharmacy over which Frank L. Porter now presides. Mr. Porter is thoroughly acquainted with his business, and enjoys the patronage and esteem of a fine class of customers. Mr. Porter was married on September 4, 1883, to Miss Marion F. Adams, of Boston. They have one son, Lester W.

EDWIN J. PAINTER, druggist, was born in Morgan County, Ind., on November 10, 1855, where he attended school until fifteen years of age. He then, with his parents, moved to Iowa, where he lived for ten years. In 1876, he commenced to learn the drug trade, and a few years later was granted a license as a pharmacist by the Illinois Board of Pharmacy. In 1879, he came to Chicago and bought of Dr. Dayton Painter the drug business which the latter gentleman had established twelve years before. Edwin J. Painter has closely applied himself to his interests and has retained an old-established as well as a new line of custom. He was married to Miss Nellie Gilmore, of Chicago, on April 22, 1885.

HENRY C. PILGRIM, druggist, was born in this city, on June 29, 1857, and is the son of Henry Pilgrim, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, having located here in 1848. He received his education at the Jesuit College, from which he graduated at an early age. Upon the completion of his business studies, he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and while pursuing his studies there, he was engaged in the drug store of F. M. Goodman, with whom he remained about six years. In 1880, having completed his pharmaceutical education at the college and having been granted a license, he advanced to the position of pharmacist for Mr. Goodman. In April 1884, he went into business for himself, at his present location, where he carries a large and complete stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, etc. He has been quite successful and has won a very handsome patronage. Mr. Pilgrim is a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, in which he takes an active interest.

HUGO FRANKLIN BAUR, son of Fidel and Mary (Rausser) Baur, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, was born at Milwaukee, Wis., on July 20, 1854, where, at the German-American High School, he obtained his education. Being of a studious disposition and with a predilection for scientific study, a considerable portion of his time was devoted to the study of drugs and their uses. Eventually he determined to perfect himself in the knowledge, into which he had gained an insight sufficiently to awaken a desire for a more comprehensive study of it. In 1874, he went to Philadelphia, and entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1876. Following his graduation, he travelled extensively, came to Chicago, secured a position as drug clerk, remained a few months, and then resumed his travels. He continued his wanderings until 1880, in which year he returned to this city and located permanently. In the spring of 1883, severing his connection with the firm with which he had been associated up to that time, he became the proprietor of the establishment which he now conducts and which occupies a prominent place among the establishments of its character. On May 17, 1885, at Chicago, he was married to Marguerite H. Craig.

MARTIN M. PRINCE, pharmacist and chemist, was born in Bucharia, Bohemia, on December 11, 1859. He only resided in his native land until he was ten years of age, and then with his parents came to America, locating at Winona, Minn. He there attended the public schools. In January, 1872, he came to Chicago and commenced to obtain his own living and educate himself. He went to the Foster School for awhile, working during the vacations and after school hours to pay his expenses. By hard and honest labor and saving of his money, he was finally enabled to enter the College of Pharmacy. By persistent effort and constant exertion, he completed his studies, graduating on March 11, 1881. He then went into a drug store as chief clerk, and, in 1882, in company with his brother, opened a drug store on South Halsted Street. The firm prospered, and a year or two later opened another store at No. 573 Blue Island Avenue. In 1884, the brothers divided their interests, and Martin M. Prince assumed control of the last named place of business. He has one of the finest stores on the West Side, employs two first-class clerks, and has an excellent trade. His success from boyhood has been truly gratifying, and his is only one of the instances where persistent effort wins a place in the business world. Mr. Prince was married on July 11, 1884, to Miss Emma Penshorn, who was born and reared in this city.

BERNHARD L. ROOS, JR., pharmacist and chemist, was born in 1856, in Germany. His parents came to America, locating in Chicago in 1867. Bernhard attended the First German High School during the first three years of his residence, and when fourteen entered the drug store of J. H. Wilson to learn the business. He was employed there and at one other store for some time, and then entered the College of Pharmacy to complete his studies, and graduated with honors in 1878. From 1878 to 1881, he was employed as a drug clerk, and in 1881 started in business for himself. He first opened at the corner of Wells and Ohio streets, and the next year he opened another store at No. 1 Lincoln Avenue. Six months later he discontinued business at his first stand and continued his business at the Lincoln Avenue Pharmacy. Here he has a splendid location, being at the entrance to Lincoln Park and at the head of several streets diverging in different directions. He carries a fine stock of all kinds of druggists' goods and has the assistance of a competent clerk in his business. Mr. Roos was married on April 11, 1882, to Miss Anna Friedrich, of Chicago. They have one son,—John Frank Bernhard.

GEORGE PATTERSON MARTIN, son of Seymour Boughton and Mary L. J. (Patterson) Martin, was born in Monroeville, Huron Co., O., on August 7, 1859. When he was in his sixteenth year, he went to Oberlin, O., and became a druggist's apprentice for one year. In March, 1877, he went to Elyria, Ohio, and engaged in the same business until 1881, a short time prior to which he purchased a half-interest in the business into which he had entered but a few years previously as clerk. In April of that year, disposing of his business interest, he came to Chicago. After a short sojourn here, he went South for the purpose of prospecting, remaining there during the greater part of the winter of 1881-82. So favorably was he

impressed with the Garden City at the time of his visit, that he concluded to return and make Chicago his place of permanent residence. Accordingly, in January, 1882, he made good his resolution, and, on his arrival, he secured employment with C. B. Allen. On April 1, he became proprietor of the store which he now controls. Mr. Martin is a self-made man. Reverses of fortune deprived him, at an early age, of paternal assistance. When he was in his ninth year, the fame of Chicago enticed him here; in order to procure the necessary funds to defray his expenses, he sold peanuts and became a vendor of newspapers; the business tact which he displayed was inherent, and it stood him in good stead from that time on. His first experience as a druggist's apprentice was not calculated to impress him favorably, \$84 and board being his remuneration for his first year's services; in 1879, while at Elyria, he received \$160 and board for that year. By dint of strict economy he laid by a little sum, which, judiciously invested, brought him ample returns. It was thus he laid the foundation of his present success. On June 2, 1885, at Chicago, he was married to Miss Anne Cary.

JOHN ALBERT MAYER was born in New York City, on June 15, 1847. When he was still in his infancy his parents moved to Milwaukee, Wis. When he was sixteen years old, having acquired a common-school education, he determined to learn a trade. Accordingly he apprenticed himself to Albert Loehr, druggist, where he remained five years. He continued in the drug business until he joined his father in the grocery and provision trade for a short time. In 1872, he decided to locate in this city and follow the business to which he had devoted the earlier years of his life. Accordingly in the spring of the above year he came to Chicago and entered the employ of Dr. H. H. Sloan, physician and druggist, with whom he remained one year. At the end of that time, he established a business of his own, which he has successfully conducted. While associated with Dr. Sloan, he gave considerable attention to the study of medicine. In 1873, he entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating therefrom in 1876. Dr. Mayer is a gentleman of more than ordinary intellectual capabilities and professional education. He devotes his entire attention to his business, officiating as a practitioner of medicine only when necessity requires such service.

RUDOLPH E. RHODE, druggist and pharmacist, was born in Friedland, Germany, on December 6, 1858. He was brought up in his native town and received his education at the Gymnasium of that place. When fifteen years old, he came to America with his parents, and they located in Chicago. A few years later he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and, in 1879, graduated with high honors. Mr. Rhode has been employed in some of the largest and finest houses in this city, and has always been held in high esteem for his fine qualities as a gentleman and for his ability and worth as a pharmacist. He was first employed as prescription clerk by Mr. Woltersdorf; then with Arend, the well-known chemist; and afterward by Moench & Reinhold. By his industry and economy, he was enabled to open a store of his own, and he is now the possessor of one of the finest pharmacies, with the best patronage of any retail house in Chicago. His store is located at No. 504 North Clark Street; and though he has only been in business about eighteen months, he commands a most lucrative trade. Mr. Rhode is a young man of sterling qualities, and his future bids fair to be most successful. He is a member of the Chicago College of Pharmacy and the State Association, and is prominent in the Germania Club.

JAMES ROBERT COZINE, M.D., son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Holloway) Cozine, who were married in the State of Indiana in 1845, was born in 1857, in Johnson County, Iowa, at which place he obtained his early schooling. In the fall of 1878, he went to Iowa City and entered the Medical Department of the State University, having previously read medicine under a preceptor, graduating in the spring of 1881. Shortly afterward, he came to this city and secured a position as clerk under L. K. Waldron, druggist. At the end of ten months he returned to Iowa and began the practice of medicine, a profession to which he had intended to devote his life. Nine months later, he located for the second time in Chicago. Prior to his return to this city he concluded to abandon the calling of a physician and give his attention to a pharmaceutical education. Immediately after his arrival here, he entered the Chicago College of Pharmacy, in October, 1883, and prosecuted his studies during one school year. At the termination of his college course, he recreated for several months at his home in Englewood, Ill. In October, 1884, he began preparations for the establishment of a business of his own, which he eventually located at his present quarters. Dr. Cozine has retired from the active practice of medicine; occasionally in a case of emergency, he officiates in his former capacity of physician. His entire attention he devotes to his business as a druggist. On January 2, 1883, at Morse, Iowa, he was married to Miss Lydia Morse.

JOHN M. BAKER, member of the firm of Gale & Blocki, druggists, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 8, 1848. He attended the schools in that city, and when he had finished the common

studies there he entered Oberlin University, which at that time received pupils for instruction in the higher scientific and classical courses. Mr. Baker paid particular attention to the study of chemistry and botany, and found his practical as well as theoretical education in these branches to be a great aid in the profession which he adopted. Upon completing the course at Oberlin, he went back to Cleveland, and entered Gaylord's wholesale and retail drug house, and devoted his time and study to pharmacy. He went there in 1865, or 1866, and served a regular apprenticeship, upon the conclusion of which he came to Chicago, and took charge of the prescription department in Gale & Block's drug store. He remained in that capacity for about ten years, and, in 1878, he was admitted as a partner in the firm. Mr. Baker is very active in the management of the business of the house, and his thorough education and long experience as a pharmacist places him among the best druggists of Chicago. Mr. Baker was married on July 24, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Britton, in this city—the lady's former home, however, was at Boston, Erie Co., N. Y.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

CHARLES TRUAX & Co.—This firm is the successor of the firm of G. Truax & Son, which was established in 1878, at Maquoketa, Iowa. The idea as at first conceived, and which has since been so successfully carried out, was to start a physicians' supply store, to furnish practicing physicians everything needed in their profession at wholesale prices, whether in the line of the purest and most carefully compounded drugs, or anything in the way of surgical instruments, electric apparatus, etc. After a stay of two years in Maquoketa, the business had increased to such proportions that it was thought advisable to remove to a larger and more central point, and accordingly a change was made to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. At that time Charles Truax succeeded to the business, conducting it alone for two years. He then associated with him, as a partner, C. W. Bassett, who is still connected with the firm, the name and style of which has since been Charles Truax & Co. In 1884, it was again found necessary to remove, and this time the change was made to Chicago, and No. 81 Randolph Street, from which they are better able to meet the demands of a trade which, in five years, has increased nearly twenty-fold. This statement is verified by Mr. Truax, who says, that he and one clerk, during his first year in business, easily attended to all the transactions of the house, while the firm now employs twenty-two persons, and has five salesmen on the road. Thus it will be seen that, though new-comers here, they have brought to Chicago an establishment of great commercial importance.

Charles Truax was born at Milton, Wis., in 1852. His father, Galloway Truax, came to Illinois in 1857, and settled in Genoa, DeKalb Co., and, in 1867, removed to Maquoketa, Iowa. Here his son Charles, at the age of sixteen, entered the retail drug store of his father as a clerk, continuing in that position up to 1873, when, on account of ill-health, he went to Colorado, spending there two years in the study of geology, having collected what is now one of the finest private collections of minerals and fossils in this country. In 1875, returning to Maquoketa, Iowa, he became associated as a partner with his father, under the firm name of G. Truax & Son, and, in 1878, established the present business. Mr. Truax was married to Mary C. Wolff, daughter of P. A. Wolff, of Maquoketa, Iowa. They have two children, Edith and Ruth.

C. W. Bassett was born at Three Rivers, Mich., in 1844. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he entered the Army as hospital steward of the 25th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served as such until the close of the War. He then became employed as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Mattawan, Mich., and two years afterward engaged in that business on his own account, which he continued up to 1877. He then went to Saguache, Colo., and established a general merchandise business, under the firm name of Peyton & Bassett, which continued up to 1879, when Mr. Bassett sold out his interest, and went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as cashier of the Star Wagon Company, a position he held up to 1882, when he became a member of the firm of Charles Truax & Co. He married Mary A. Ayres, daughter of J. S. Ayres, M.D., of Kalamazoo, Mich.

FRANK ANDREWS was born in Knox County, Ohio, on September 20, 1850, the son of Loren and Sarah R. (Gates) Andrews. His father was a teacher most of his life; was elected superintendent of public instruction, for one term, in his State, and afterward was president of Kenyon College for nine years. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he resigned and went into the Army, being the first man to enlist in the State of Ohio. He was colonel of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry of the time of his death, which occurred at home, nine months after enlistment, of camp fever. His widow now lives at Hinsdale, Cook Co.; Ill. Frank Andrews was educated in the public schools in Ohio, and at the Military School at

Sing Sing, N. Y., from which he graduated. After completing his schooling, he engaged as a salesman in a wholesale notion house in New York City, where he worked five years. He then went to Green Brier County, Va., and sold goods for stock for about five years. After this he moved to Crystal Lake, Ill., and remained about one year settling upon his estate. In 1878, he went to Europe, and remained abroad about five and a half years, he then returned to Chicago and bought out the proprietary business of C. H. Strong, deceased. He took Charles T. Pearson, Mr. Strong's bookkeeper, into partnership, and they are now manufacturing medicated toilet preparations and druggists' specialties. In January, 1882, Mr. Andrews married in London, England, Miss Mary Agnes Munson, a native of Boston, Mass., although reared and educated in California, who, since her school days, has travelled considerably.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

WILLIAM H. MONTGOMERY was born at Rochester, N. Y., in 1830, and was educated in the common schools of that place. Previous to engaging in his present business, he had been employed for years as a joiner, pattern-maker, and a builder of railway passenger railway coaches for the Rochester & Buffalo Railroad Company. On account of his skill shown in working wood, he was induced by Dr. Douglas Bly, the great artificial limb manufacturer of Rochester, to enter his employ. After working for fourteen months in this manufactory, he was placed at the head of Dr. Bly's next largest factory at Cincinnati, and afterward went South to fill contracts made by different States to supply limbs to the wounded soldiers. After an engagement with his employer of over six years, Mr. Foster employed him to take charge of his Detroit office for nearly three years; then sent him to Chicago, in March, 1876, to manage his interests here. Mr. Foster died in July, 1881, and Mr. Montgomery succeeded him in business, and has continued to make the Foster Patent Union Limbs. His experience, he says, has taught him to simplify the construction of limbs, and a great deal of falsely constructed inside machinery has been abandoned in first-class work. The main object at present to be attained, seems to be symmetry and, at the same time, mechanism sufficiently strong to answer the demand of severe every-day use; and this Mr. Montgomery seems able to furnish to the unfortunate losers of limbs, and he has many testimonials that bear evidence of his superior skill as a manufacturer. He is at present located in the same quarters formerly occupied by his predecessor. He was married at Rochester, N. Y., in 1857, to Miss Mary J. Neil, who died in Cincinnati, in 1866, leaving two children,—Milton W. and William H.

IRVIN R. FENNER was born at West Henrietta, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1847, and was educated at Rochester, N. Y. After completing his studies, he entered the employ of the celebrated Dr. Bly, manufacturer of artificial limbs, and thoroughly entered into the details of that industry. He was thus engaged when the War closed, and he went to Macon, Ga., for Dr. Bly, who had a Government contract for furnishing artificial limbs to the soldiers. Returning to Rochester, in 1882, he soon after came to Chicago, and went into the employ of Sharp & Smith, where he remained until 1884, when he opened an office for himself, manufacturing artificial limbs and surgical appliances. He has lately invented a new flexible rubber foot, which he is inclined to believe will revolutionize the business of artificial feet, as it gives a perfect natural action. He is so successful in supplying the losses of natural limbs, that a customer wearing one of his manufacture took a prize as an expert roller-skater at a contest. Mr. Fenner also uses a new brace-joint which, instead of being supported by one straight metal piece, has two pieces attached, spreading out on each side, making the limb stronger and much less liable to split. Mr. Fenner was married at Rochester, N. Y., in 1866, to Miss Cora A. Brown, and has one son, William D.

DRUGGISTS' SCALES.

LAWRENCE AMBS was born on August 15, 1855, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of George and Anna Marie (Brenner) Ambs, a native of Baden. His mother died there on December 23, 1870, and his father is still living in Baden. Mr. Ambs was educated in Germany, and learned the trade of a locksmith and scale-maker. He then spent one year in travelling, making a trip to the West Indies and returning to Germany. In 1877, he came to Chicago, and worked two years at Grand Crossing. He then formed a partnership with Louis Flory in the manufacture of druggists' scales, and, on January 31, 1885, bought the interest of Mr. Flory, the firm being now Lawrence Ambs & Co. On December 23, 1883, he married Miss Katie, daughter of Jacob and Christina (Gross) Enderlin, natives of Baden, where they now live. Mr.

Ambs belongs to the Catholic Church and his wife to the Protestant Lutheran. Mr. Ambs is a member of the A.O.U.W.

MEDICAL WORKS.

W. T. KEENER was born on February 21, 1843, at Jacksonville, Ill., where he lived with his parents until eight years old, when the family moved to Peoria. There Mr. Keener was educated and employed until 1862. At this time he enlisted in Co. "H," 86th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His military service was in the South and Southwest. He was with General Sheridan at the battle of Perryville, Ky., also in the battles of Chickamauga and Kenesaw Mountain. In this last battle, he received a flesh wound in his leg which necessitated his going to the hospital.

He was discharged from the service in July, 1865, when he came to this city, where he has lived ever since. His first engagement in this city was with Clark, Whitehouse & Co., with whom he remained four years as a clerk. In 1869, he commenced the business of selling books by subscription, and, in 1874, he established his present house, where he carries on a large subscription-book business in medical works, and also deals largely with the general trade. He has published the following medical works: "Gradle Bacteria and the Germ Theory of Disease"; the "Chicago Medical Directory," published annually; and "Lyman's Insomnia and other Disorders of Sleep." He also represents the publishing house of William Wood & Co., of New York. He was married on October 15, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Warner, at Dixon, Ill. She was born in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on March 26, 1843. They have three children,—Alice E., Charles E. and Mary E.

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.

After many years' experience with the vexations of cramped quarters, the various officials of the Federal service in Chicago finally, on Monday, May 3, 1880, reached a haven of rest in the new Custom House and Post-office. The interior of the building was not completed until three months later. The total amount expended on the building was \$4,125,000, and to this should be added the \$1,250,000 paid for the site. The building is a sample of many put up for the Government during this period. The foundations were laid insecurely, the stone of which the walls were constructed of a poor quality, and the workmanship was indifferent. In 1875, it was reported that the foundations were settling and that it would be unsafe to proceed with the erection of the building. Mayor Colvin appointed a committee of five architects to examine the building. They pronounced the foundations safe, and the Government proceeded with the construction. A dispute arose between the City and the Government over the payment of these experts for their services.

In 1879, another commission of local experts examined into the condition of the walls of the building, and they reported that the stone, besides being badly chipped and cracked almost all over the building, was of an inferior character and would ultimately disintegrate in our rigorous climate. The frosts of recurring winters have continued the work of disfiguration of the building. Wide seams and fissures have appeared in the inside as well as in the outside walls, and the building is settling badly, the southeast corner being several inches below the level of the rest of the structure. Supervising Architect Bell, in the summer of 1885, said there was no way of strengthening and repairing the building permanently, and that it was only a question of time when the whole structure would have to be torn down. The site has appreciated in value since its purchase by the Government over fifty per cent.

In this volume, there is no necessity of specifying in detail the especial importance of each Federal Department, as was done in Vol. II., but an effort will be made made to present the more important working features briefly, and to condense into facts and figures whatever is necessary to show the gradual increase of the service, in all branches, to its present magnitude.

THE POST-OFFICE.

In 1871, the Chicago Post-office became the second in the United States in respect to the volume of business transacted. In 1879, the business showed an in-

crease of nearly twenty-five per cent. over that of the preceding year, and as the average yearly increase is nearly as great, it is fair to presume, now that extra working facilities have been perfected and the force of clerks and carriers is larger than ever before, that the Chicago Post-office will keep steadily on the progressive march until it outstrips its only rival, New York.

When the great fire of 1871 occurred, Colonel Frank A. Eastman was postmaster, and he served until December 20, 1873, when General John McArthur succeeded him.

The removal of the Post-office, after the fire of 1871, to Burlington Hall, and thence to the Wabash-avenue Methodist Church, have already been chronicled. The Post-office has passed through more ordeals by fire than any other of the Federal Departments. It was burned out in the July fire of 1874, and the business was removed to the West-side Station, at the corner of Halsted and Washington streets, where it remained forty days. On August 23, 1874, it was established in new quarters in the basement of the Honoré Building, at the corner of Dearborn and Adams streets. On January 4, 1879, it was again burned out, and working quarters were then secured in the basement of the Singer Building, now Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store, at the corner of State and Washington streets. There was but one entrance to the basement, and the quarters were cramped, unhealthful, and inadequate for the needs of the service. On April 12, 1879, it was removed to the basement floor of the new Government building, which had hastily been put in readiness. Here the Post-office enjoyed the comparatively long rest from its travels of eighteen months, when its belongings were transferred up stairs to the main floor of the building, and it formally took possession of the present quarters which had been provided for in the

Joshua F. Palmer

original plans of the building. During the period of the Honoré Block fire and the subsequent removals, Frank W. Palmer was postmaster, he having succeeded General McArthur on February 26, 1877.

The business of the office for 1871, was quite phenomenal. There were 1,113,113 foreign letters received and 2,231,896 foreign letters sent, and over 500,000 newspapers were received and quite as many sent. The total number of letters delivered and collected by car-

riers was 31,113,284; box and general delivery, 3,134,871; pieces of mail matter received for distribution, 61,510,000; total number of pieces sent out from the office, 92,434,770; circulars mailed, 7,175,000; bags of newspapers mailed and distributed, 256,500, making 669,500 bushels; lock-pouches and mail-boxes dispatched, 129,575.

The Postal Record of January, 1872, had the following regarding the business of the Chicago Post-office during the preceding year:

"The Chicago Post-office now ranks second, upon the books of the Department at Washington, in regard to business transacted. By this is meant the business which shows a revenue—but the facts are, more work is done at the Chicago office at this time than at any other Post-office on this continent. Chicago is a point that catches mails from every point of the compass. For the East, West, North and South a great portion touches here and is handled by this office. During the past few months, on several occasions a hundred tons of mail matter have been handled a day in this city. Nearly twenty large wagons are required to transport these great mails between the Post-office and the various depots."

The perfecting of the Railway Mail service greatly lessened the volume of business and labor in the general office after this date. In 1872, after the ravages of the fire had been repaired, the number of post-boxes in use was 375; number of mail letters delivered during the year, 13,715,135; number of city letters delivered, 2,012,587; number of newspapers delivered, 2,653,523; number of letters collected by carriers, 15,062,507; number of newspapers collected, 2,279,438; total rev-

Mac Slosser

enue collected from city matter alone, \$57,658.72. Postal cards were introduced on May 1, 1873, and they immediately sprang into such popularity as to greatly increase the work of the post-office. Postmaster McArthur created somewhat of a breeze among the business houses by prohibiting the depositing of circulars and newspapers in the street letter-boxes and requiring them all to be mailed at the general office. The order was overruled by the Postmaster-General, and became a dead letter.

The first sub-stations were established as follows: West Division station, West Washington and Halsted streets, on April 23, 1873; North Division station, Clark-street Turner Hall, on December 13, 1873; South Division station, State and Thirty-second streets, on December 15, 1873. Postmaster McArthur tried the experiment of placing permanent collection boxes on the cross-town cars, and a collector was stationed at the Clark-street terminus to receive the contents. There was no appropriation for this, and General McArthur defrayed the expense himself. The innovation was a failure and was soon abandoned.

The salary of the postmaster at this time was \$4,000 per annum and the bond required was \$50,000. Postmaster McArthur deposited the funds of the Post-office in the Cook County National Bank. There were about \$40,000 of the funds in the bank when it failed. A special agent was sent out from Washington to inquire into rumors of a shortage in the accounts of the postmaster. It was charged that Postmaster McArthur had no right to deposit in the Cook County Bank, but he showed that it had been the regular Post-office depository and that he had instructions to make deposits therein. The special agent reported a shortage of \$52,000, and suit was brought

against General McArthur's bondsmen, John Allston and James Steele, to recover the amount of the shortage, and proceedings were brought against General McArthur in the United States District Court. He retired from the office and C. L. Squiers, for many years assistant postmaster, conducted the office for the bondsmen, with the consent of the Post-office Department. General McArthur was paroled on bail, and was pardoned by President Hayes, and subsequently settled up his indebtedness to the Government dollar for dollar. Only about \$18,000 was recovered from the defunct Cook County National Bank. Postmaster McArthur's misfortunes were mainly attributed to his generous impulses and liberality.

The volume and importance of the business transacted in 1874, will be shown by the following table, which will serve also as a basis for comparison for subsequent years:

STAMP DEPARTMENT.	
Received for the sale of postage stamps.....	\$579,351 47
Received for the sale of stamped envelopes.....	211,132 01
Received for the sale of postal cards.....	49,905 00
	\$840,388 48
MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.	
Domestic Orders Issued.	
At Main Office.....	28,851 \$538,880 05
At West Division Station.....	7,195 127,208 53
At North Division Station.....	1,005 (6 mos. only) 17,919 32
At Northwestern Station.....	368 (6 mos. only) 7,250 92
At Southwestern Station.....	250 (6 mos. only) 4,708 31
At South Station.....	451 (6 mos. only) 7,366 70
At Stock-Yards Station.....	238 (6 mos. only) 4,863 93
Total number issued.....	38,358 \$708,047 76
Domestic Orders Paid.	
At Main Office.....	430,424 \$5,149,488 09
At West Division Station.....	978 13,819 63
At North Division Station.....	160 (6 mos. only) 2,201 97
At Northwestern Station.....	28 (6 mos. only) 481 22
At Southwestern Station.....	20 (6 mos. only) 388 45
At South Station.....	72 (6 mos. only) 1,089 25
At Stock-Yards Station.....	35 (6 mos. only) 633 40
Total number paid.....	481,712 \$5,168,097 01
British International.	
Amount received from depositing postmasters.....	\$6,554,127 90
Amount remitted to postmaster at New York.....	1,395,202 00
Amount remitted to postmaster at St. Louis.....	642,000 00
Orders issued at main office and stations.....	2,456 \$43,267 40
Orders paid at main office and stations.....	868 17,075 30
	\$60,342 70
German International.	
Orders issued at main office and stations.....	1,894 \$34,096 75
Orders paid at main office and stations.....	1,569 40,037 37
	\$74,134 12
Swiss International.	
Orders issued, main office only.....	225 \$4,479 50
Orders paid, main office only.....	37 1,000 84
	\$5,480 34
	\$14,507,481 88
REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.	
No. packages of registered mail received.....	238,700
No. packages of registered mail in transit received.....	67,919
No. registered packages of stamps and stamped envelopes received for distribution.....	39,450
No. letters received for distribution.....	229,629
No. letters received for delivery in the city.....	166,859
No. letters registered at this office.....	24,465
No. registered package envelopes used.....	102,558
BOX AND GENERAL DELIVERY DEPARTMENT.	
No. of letters delivered from boxes and through general delivery.....	330,170
No. of letters advertised.....	103,296
No. of advertised letters delivered.....	11,554
No. of letters sent to Dead Letter Office.....	91,742
No. of letters returned to writers.....	62,498
CARRIERS DEPARTMENT.	
Mail letters delivered.....	15,235,363
Local letters delivered.....	2,718,315
Newspapers, etc., delivered.....	3,761,182
Mail postal cards delivered.....	1,539,856
Local postal cards delivered.....	218,680
Letters collected.....	25,315,080
Postal cards collected.....	2,716,244
Letters returned to office.....	77,071
Newspapers, etc., collected.....	5,054,010
FOREIGN MAILS.	
Number of letters mailed to foreign countries.....	3,149,998
Number of newspapers, etc., mailed to foreign countries.....	1,350,000
Number of letters received from foreign countries.....	2,061,011
Number of newspapers received from foreign countries.....	1,150,105
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Number of transient newspapers collected and deposited in this office, being insufficiently prepaid were destroyed and sold as waste paper.....	32,300
Number of letters collected and deposited in this office, unpaid and paid less than one full rate, which were sent to the Dead Letter Office.....	18,374
Number of letters collected and deposited at this and received from other offices improperly addressed and sent to the Dead Letter Office.....	8,868
Number of letters returned from hotels and sent to the Dead Letter Office.....	4,816

Number of postal cards collected and deposited at this office, and received from other offices, which were improperly addressed, and destroyed after being held for sixty days.....	59,349
Number of postal cards collected and deposited at this office, without address, etc., destroyed.....	3,619
Number of lock pouches repaired at this office.....	4,086
Number of canvas sacks repaired at this office.....	18,003

DOMESTIC MAILS.

Number of letters collected from street boxes for distribution and dispatch.....	22,596,765
Number of letters deposited in post-office for distribution and dispatch.....	3,649,997
Number of letters received from other sources for distribution and dispatch.....	8,713,415
Number of letters made up by railway post-office and sent to this office for dispatch.....	16,187,210
Number of circulars deposited in office and collected from street boxes.....	5,476,878
	56,624,255
Number of bags of newspapers received for distribution and dispatch.....	255,500
Number of lock mails dispatched from this office.....	114,504
Number of lock mails received at this office.....	183,588
Number of letters, postal cards and newspapers collected from street railway boxes.....	1,857,858

Postmaster Palmer introduced many improvements in the manner of handling the mails and facilitating their delivery. He caused the van-system of delivery and collection to and from sub-stations to be adopted, and established new sub-stations in important districts. These were the Union Stock-Yards Station; the Northwest Station, at Milwaukee and Chicago avenues; the Cottage Grove Station, Cottage Grove Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street; the Southwest Station, at Blue Island Avenue and Eighteenth Street; and the West Madison Street Station, at the corner of West Madison and Robey streets. The force of office-clerks and carriers was increased until there are now (1885) eight hundred and ninety-three employed. The clerical force in the general office has been increased by the addition of from two to five or more clerks as their services were

Postmaster Palmer

needed. During 1884, the interior working force was increased by the employment of fifty-two new clerks. The largest number of carriers employed at once was on October 1, 1881, twelve; on September 1, 1882, twenty-five; on November 15, 1883, twenty-five; on September 16, 1884, forty. There is a substitute force of carriers and clerks numbering sixty-five men. The clerks properly number four hundred and eighty-two and the carriers three hundred and twenty-one. Thirty-five vans are employed in carrying the mails to and from the various railway depots.

The salary of the postmaster was increased to \$6,000 per annum in 1883. At the beginning of 1885, the number of Chicago publications alone sent through the office under the second-class rate was three hundred and ninety-five.

The following statement (made by Postmaster Palmer upon his retirement) shows the postal receipts for each fiscal year and the parts of years from July 1, 1877, to June 1, 1885:

To June 30, 1877.....	\$ 301,235 68
To June 30, 1878.....	975,500 65
To June 30, 1879.....	1,094,807 77
To June 30, 1880.....	1,254,921 65
To June 30, 1881.....	1,450,690 70
To June 30, 1882.....	1,794,690 88
To June 30, 1883.....	1,959,902 41
To June 30, 1884.....	1,892,241 66
To May 31, 1885.....	1,765,000 00
Total.....	\$12,443,991 40

The exhibit of the receipts in the money-order division during the same period is as follows:

Up to June 30, 1878.....	\$ 7,000,000 00
Up to June 30, 1879.....	7,808,571 99
Up to June 30, 1880.....	8,791,871 14
Up to June 30, 1881.....	9,059,473 84
Up to June 30, 1882.....	10,076,012 86
Up to June 30, 1883.....	9,630,936 40
Up to June 30, 1884.....	10,446,400 13
Up to May 31, 1885.....	4,151,190 10
All the stations.....	44,000,000 00

Total.....\$110,964,456 46

Hon. S. Corning Judd received his appointment from President Cleveland, to succeed Mr. Palmer as postmaster, on June 1, 1885, and one of his first official acts was to re-appoint C. L. Squiers assistant postmaster. The appointment of Mr. Judd did not change the complexion of the carrier and clerical force of the office to any considerable extent, the clerks and carriers being protected by the Civil Service rules, and only the heads of divisions and those who handled money, and were under bonds, were removed. Since 1871, the postmasters, with their dates of appointment, have been as follows: John McArthur, to succeed Francis A. Eastman, December 20, 1873; Frank W. Palmer, February 26, 1877; re-appointed, February 26, 1881; S. Corning Judd, June 1, 1885.

In making up the subjoined tables showing the annual volume of business of the important departments of the Chicago Post-office for the years 1871 to 1885, inclusive, the figures for the various years, when not obtainable from the office records, were secured from the Department records at Washington.

SALE OF STAMPS, STAMPED ENVELOPES AND POSTAL CARDS, 1871 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

1871.....	\$ 709,328 68
1872.....	716,876 44
1873.....	788,006 20
1874.....	840,388 48
1875.....	970,886 47
1876.....	971,682 43
1877.....	985,370 87
1878.....	1,090,835 53
1879.....	1,251,218 83
1880.....	1,446,014 07
1881.....	1,744,234 21
1882.....	1,954,075 44
1883.....	1,885,961 86
1884.....	1,885,962 26
1885.....	1,923,158 24

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE MONEY-ORDER DIVISION, 1871 TO 1884, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1871.....	\$ 3,923,354 00	\$3,015,344 61
1872.....	5,170,042 29	5,041,280 00
1873.....	5,437,650 70	4,993,660 00
1874.....	6,554,127 90	5,168,097 01
1875.....	6,508,241 67	5,229,252 00
1876.....	6,890,411 00	5,560,672 00
1877.....	7,420,325 10	6,058,790 30
1878.....	7,884,445 37	7,884,445 37
1879.....	7,826,698 38	7,826,698 38
1880.....	8,813,025 58	8,813,025 58
1881.....	9,062,982 65	9,062,982 65
1882.....	10,077,660 98	10,077,660 98
1883.....	9,632,259 42	9,632,259 42
1884.....	10,448,406 86	10,448,406 86
1885.....	10,995,302 70	10,995,302 70

The following is the annual report of mail delivered and collected by letter-carriers for the year ending December 31, 1885:

Carriers employed, 332; delivery trips daily, 977; collection trips daily, 875; registered letters delivered, 448,370; mail letters delivered, 56,074,126; mail postal cards delivered, 11,312,072; local letters delivered, 18,194,964; local postal cards delivered,

7,103,358; newspapers delivered, 22,238,719; letters returned to office, 154,894; letters collected, 57,558,050; postal cards collected, 22,225,809; newspapers collected, 21,763,933; total postage on local matter, \$469,194.11.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF POUNDS AND PIECES OF MAIL-MATTER DEPOSITED AT THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE FOR DISPATCH, DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1879 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Class.	Pounds.	Pieces.
1879 { to 1880.	Letters.....	864,905	51,894,330
	Second-class matter.....	5,777,793	23,111,172
	Third and fourth-class....	1,841,502	9,407,510
	Total.....	8,484,200	84,413,012
1880 { to 1881.	Letters.....	1,064,098	63,845,880
	Second-class matter.....	7,004,567	28,018,268
	Third and fourth-class....	2,318,061	11,590,305
	Total.....	10,386,726	103,454,453
1881 { to 1882.	Letters.....	1,232,409	73,944,570
	Second-class matter.....	7,261,696	29,046,784
	Third and fourth-class....	2,912,316	14,561,580
	Total.....	11,406,421	117,552,934
1882 { to 1883.	Letters.....	1,321,900	79,314,000
	Second-class matter.....	7,134,851	28,539,404
	Third and fourth-class....	3,811,451	19,057,255
	Total.....	12,268,202	126,910,659

Years.	Class.	Pounds.	Pieces.
1883 { to 1884.	Letters.....	1,442,639	86,558,370
	Second-class matter.....	8,887,105	35,548,420
	Third and fourth-class....	3,982,582	19,912,910
	Total.....	14,312,326	142,019,700
1884 { to 1885.	Letters.....	1,706,137	101,821,650
	Second-class matter.....	10,311,186	41,244,744
	Third-class matter.....	3,879,226	19,396,130
	Total.....	15,896,549	162,462,524
Total letters.....		7,632,088	457,378,770
Total second-class matter.....		46,377,198	185,508,792
Total third and fourth-class matter.....		18,745,138	93,925,690
Grand total.....		72,754,424	736,813,252

COLLINS S. SQUIERS, assistant postmaster, was born at Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., on May 30, 1832, and is a son of Ira and Lucy (Frink) Squiers. He was brought up on his father's farm during his boyhood, and attended school at Hamilton, in the same county. After completing his studies he secured a position as clerk in the Hamilton post-office, in May, 1849. This was during Mr. Pierce's administration as president, and young Squiers continued in the post-office during his term and the succeeding one, until June, 1855, when he became employed in a book store at Hamilton. He was occupied until the spring of 1857, when he decided to come West, which he accordingly did, locating in Chicago. During 1857-58 he was employed in the Engineer's Department of the city, which was then under the charge of N. S. Bouton, superintendent of public works. Mr. Squiers continued there until April 1, 1861, when he took a position with Chapin &

REPORT OF MAIL MATTER DELIVERED AT THE POST OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1881-85, INCLUSIVE.

Years.	Average number of carriers.	Number of deliveries.	Number of collections.	Registered letters delivered.	Mail letters delivered.	Mail postal cards delivered.	Local letters delivered.	Local postal cards delivered.	Newspapers, etc., delivered.	Local postage.
1881....	187	7,138	6,358	261,109	26,376,858	5,307,469	5,449,388	3,464,241	9,153,531	\$183,618 75
1882....	208	7,352	6,550	305,250	30,916,259	6,585,501	6,793,935	4,269,868	11,226,471	283,716 43
1883....	241	8,732	7,451	320,438	37,365,585	8,492,350	7,824,553	5,342,706	14,022,686	336,690 50
1884....	270	9,621	7,970	352,799	44,416,292	9,332,918	10,108,859	7,152,810	14,865,011	383,139 65
1885....	312	10,896	10,020	435,655	52,354,007	11,009,086	12,026,130	9,303,487	19,613,197	469,194 11
Total..	249	43,739	38,349	1,675,251	191,429,001	40,727,324	42,202,865	29,533,112	68,880,896	\$1,666,359 70

REGISTERED LETTERS AND PARCELS RECEIVED AND DISPATCHED, FROM 1871 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Letters registered.	Received for delivery.	Received for distribution.	Parcels registered 3d and 4th class.	Parcels for delivery 3d and 4th class.	Registered package envelopes addressed to Chicago.	Registered package envelopes received in transit.	Registered packages made up and mailed.	Through regular pouches addressed to Chicago.	Through regular pouches received in transit.	Through regular pouches made up and dispatched.
1871.....	16,742	187,598	172,000	-----	-----	25,872	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1872.....	18,438	188,497	174,894	-----	-----	75,803	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1873.....	17,721	185,857	124,585	-----	-----	83,280	49,340	-----	-----	-----	-----
1874.....	24,465	166,859	238,700	-----	-----	166,859	67,919	102,558	-----	-----	-----
1875.....	27,476	197,830	260,004	-----	-----	289,000	97,979	118,011	-----	-----	-----
1876.....	30,490	228,326	287,110	-----	-----	319,860	140,520	127,112	-----	-----	-----
1877.....	33,080	249,616	295,550	-----	-----	339,912	202,834	132,525	-----	-----	-----
1878.....	40,361	279,179	308,885	-----	-----	371,142	214,697	148,900	4,790	359	3,332
1879.....	48,542	280,272	282,019	12,730	-----	365,379	274,242	157,592	8,580	509	7,756
1880.....	64,133	333,064	5,843	28,907	6,639	319,988	628,657	72,531	18,461	1,190	18,171
1881.....	78,018	392,083	5,226	42,755	8,265	351,170	727,210	90,553	22,815	2,098	20,921
1882.....	97,425	458,748	7,376	52,547	12,722	400,794	847,049	111,374	23,866	1,981	23,050
1883.....	112,161	487,610	5,965	64,568	18,584	425,873	851,092	132,945	25,229	2,403	24,497
1884.....	123,400	508,597	15,183	62,658	23,552	454,447	926,780	147,369	28,171	3,799	26,313
1885.....	135,194	504,026	137,851	66,284	25,710	463,144	938,830	165,947	29,602	5,534	28,395

Fox, bridge and dock contractors. Within a month after, he was gratified by receiving a notice of appointment to a position in the Chicago post-office, and being desirous of returning to his first love—a work for which he had a natural aptitude and considerable experience—he resigned his position, and on April 24, 1861, he took the position of clerk in the mailing department. In 1864, Mr. Squiers was appointed superintendent of the stamp division, and in 1865–66 his duties were increased by the work of the cashier devolving upon him. In the latter part of 1866, he was appointed general chief clerk of the post-office, and in October, 1867, General Frank T. Sherman made him assistant postmaster. Mr. Squiers entered the office under the administration of John L. Scripps, postmaster, and continued an employé through the terms of Samuel Hoard, Robert A. Gilmore, Frank T. Sherman, F. A. Eastman, John McArthur, F. W. Palmer, and, on the advent of S. Corning Judd, was retained in the position which he has held for the past nineteen years. During this long term of service, Mr. Squiers has been the postmaster de facto, and he has conducted the Government's postal affairs in such a business-like manner that has earned for him the good-will and support of every business man in Chicago. No one is better posted regarding the details of a post-office than he; and were he to be changed from his present position, the postmaster-in-chief would have great trouble in finding a suitable person to fill the office of assistant. Mr. Squiers is a member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, A.F. & A.M., LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T. He was married on February 10, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth J. Benton, of Earlville, Madison Co., N. Y. They have two daughters, Ella Louise, now the wife of P. E. Kingman, of Chicago, and Clara M., now Mrs. L. J. West, of Rockford.

JOHN H. REA, auditor of the post-office, was born at Rockville, Parke Co., Ind., in 1828. His parents were Wallace and Eliza (Huntington) Rea, and his father was the first clerk of Parke County, holding the office continuously until his death. When the death of the senior Rea occurred, the family returned to New York State, the old home, and at an academy in Otsego County John H. Rea finished his education. After completing his common school studies, he commenced reading law, and in 1845 he went to Rochester, N. Y., and entered a lawyer's office, where he studied for another year. In 1846, he decided to return West, and on arriving at Indianapolis he was appointed to a position in the United States clerk's office. He continued as deputy to Clerk Bassett until 1853, when, owing to the age and infirmity of Mr. Bassett, he received the appointment of clerk to the United States District Court, and also performed the clerical work of the Circuit Court for Mr. Bassett. Mr. Rea was about that time admitted to the Bar and practiced before the courts. In 1860, his chief, Mr. Bassett, died, and Judge McLean appointed him clerk of the Circuit Court also. From about 1853, Mr. Rea held the appointment of United States commissioner for Indiana and also of master in chancery of the Circuit Court. With all these various offices the reader can easily understand that Mr. Rea performed a vast amount of hard work. In the winter of 1859–60, the committee on finance of the State Legislature selected Mr. Rea as their representative to go to New York and examine into the accounts of the Indiana State agent, a work which required about a year of constant labor, owing to the mixed condition of things. In 1862, Mr. Rea was superseded in his position as clerk of the District Court by the appointment of a son of the judge then on the Bench, and two years later resigned the same office in the Circuit Court, much against the desire of the Bench and Bar. His resignation was not accepted until nine months after giving the court formal notice. Prior to resigning the clerkship, Mr. Rea had become largely interested in coal lands near Springfield, Ill., and on leaving the Circuit Court of Indiana, he located at Springfield. He continued as secretary at that point for a period of two years, when he disposed of his interests and located in Chicago in the spring of 1867. He became identified with the commission trade, in which he remained for two years, and then turned his attention to real-estate. In 1876, when Charles Kern became sheriff, Mr. Rea was offered the position of deputy, but declined; he, however, had charge of the grand jury during the term of Sheriff Kern. During these years he was one of the originators and became largely interested in the Brighton Cotton Mills, near this city, but owing to the fire and the panic of 1873 it was run for some time at a loss, and did not prove to be remunerative to its promoters, Mr. Rea suffering heavy losses. During Mayor Harrison's second term, Mr. Rea was appointed to a position in the Water Department of the city, and he filled that place until in May, 1885, at which time he received a note requesting him to call on the new postmaster, S. Corning Judd. This proved to be a tender of the position of auditor of the post-office to Mr. Rea; which he accepted, and entered upon his new duties on June 1, 1885. The office was wholly unsolicited and it was the highest compliment to Mr. Rea, whose abilities, integrity and uprightness have never been impeached. Mr. Rea has been a staunch democrat all his life, and

is prominently known as an able advocate of the principles of his party. He was married on May 15, 1861, to Miss Julia Ridgely, of Springfield, Ill. They have five children,—Ridgely, now with the house of Markley, Alling & Co.; Lillie, Mary, Wallace and Edward Lawrence.

PHILIP R. FORREST, cashier of the post-office, was born at Cork, Ireland, on March 18, 1826, and is a son of John and Lydia M. (Lawrence) Forrest. He was reared in his native city until attaining the age of fourteen, and then, in company with the family, emigrated to America, coming to Chicago in July, 1840. He went to New York in 1844, and learned the art of lithography, remaining there four years. On returning to Chicago at the end of that time, he became engaged with Dr. Franklin Scammon, so continuing until 1852. In that year, the firm of Forrest Bros. & Co. established their private bank, which was soon afterward changed into the Union Bank. In 1854, he was in the employ of I. H. Burch & Co., remaining there until 1855, when he was appointed secretary of the Water Works Department. He so continued until May, 1857, when he resigned to enter into the banking business again with his brothers. The memorable panic of that year was disastrous to the firm, and they went down with many others. In 1860, he became paying teller for E. I. Tinkham & Co., and so remained until they went out of business. The house of Chapin, Wheeler & Co. then began business, and Mr. Forrest was their receiving teller until they wound up the business some time later. In 1862, he took a position with J. Young Scammon, private banker, and when the latter's business was merged into the Mechanics' National Bank, Mr. Forrest became chief clerk. In 1874, he was appointed cashier, and continued with the bank until its business was wound up in 1876. On March 10, 1877, he was tendered the position of cashier of the Chicago Post-office, and he accepted the same. His long experience in financial institutions was such as gave him every qualification for the duties of his office, and by his faithfulness, integrity and ability, he has retained the position of trust up to the present time. He is a member of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A.F. & A.M.

EDWARD B. ESHER, general superintendent of the stamp department of the post-office, is a son of Bishop Esher, of the Methodist Church, and was born at Desplaines, Cook Co., Ill., on May 4, 1857. His whole life has been passed in this vicinity, chiefly in the city, where, during his boyhood, he attended the city schools. After finishing his preliminary studies he entered the Chicago University, and graduated therefrom in 1879. Deciding upon the profession of law, he entered the Union Law College, where he studied for nearly two years. His examination for admission to the Bar was made before the Appellate Court of the First Illinois District, and he passed the rigorous test with the greatest credit. He read law in the office of Judd & Whitehouse for some time prior to admission to the Bar, and continued with that firm, in regular practice, until July, 1885, when he formed a partnership with William Ritchie and Edward S. Judd, under the style of Ritchie, Esher & Judd. When Mr. Judd entered upon his duties as postmaster of Chicago, he tendered Mr. Esher the position of superintendent of the stamp division, which was accepted, Mr. Esher entering the office on July 1, 1885. He is one of Chicago's most ambitious and progressive young men, and in his position as superintendent he has a large circle of friends, while his law clientage is constantly increasing. Mr. Esher was married on May 30, 1882, to Miss Lillie, daughter of Bishop Bowman, of Allentown, Penn. They have one child, a son named Bowman. Mr. Esher is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN MATTER, assistant general superintendent of city delivery, was born at Muhlbach, Alsace, on May 4, 1853, when that province was under the dominion of the French Government. During his youth he received a liberal education, but at the age of fourteen he entered active business life by taking a position in one of the banks at Milhausen, Alsace, where he remained a year. In 1868, he came to America, direct to Chicago, where he has since permanently resided. During his first year of residence he attended a private school, perfected himself in English studies, and in the latter part of 1869 he entered the old Marine Bank, of which J. Y. Scammon was then president, taking the position of draft clerk. When the panic of 1874 occurred, Mr. Matter was the bookkeeper of general accounts, and he continued his identification with the bank through its liquidation, and afterward with Mr. Scammon, aiding him in his private business until May 1, 1877. Mr. Matter then applied for and was appointed to a position as clerk in the post-office, and on May 23 entered the department as cancelling clerk in the mailing division. After one month he was promoted to record entry clerk in the registry division, where he continued until November 28, 1879. Postmaster Palmer then appointed him superintendent of the Stock-Yards Station, and he held that office until June 1, 1883. He was then returned to the main office and made assistant general superintendent of the city delivery, vice Captain Buckley, resigned. Mr. Matter is one of the popular men of the post-office, and is a favorite among the employes. Courteous, agreeable, and at all times energetic in the

discharge of his duties, he has won his present office through strict devotion to business. He is a member of the National Union Society. He was married, on November 13, 1879, to Miss Elizabeth C. Thauer, of Waukesha, Wis. They have two children,—Laura Elizabeth and Edwin John.

HENRY F. DONOVAN, general superintendent of free postal delivery, is one of the youngest men who has made a decided public record in Chicago. He is a native of Canada, the son of Christopher F. and Mary L. Donovan, having been born at Whitby, Ontario, on August 8, 1858, and came to this city with his parents when an infant. He received his primary education in the public schools, but when only thirteen years of age became connected with the Chicago Evening Journal. For ten years he remained with that newspaper, making numerous friends and winning many laurels in his profession. He was one of the organizers of the Chicago Press Club in 1880, serving for two years on the Board of Directors. Mr. Donovan was also one of the originators of the Irish-American Second Regiment. In 1882, he was unanimously elected a member of the Board of Education and, in 1883, was chosen president of that body. So well did he discharge the duties of this office,



Henry F. Donovan

that he was re-elected to the presidency in 1884. In October, 1884, Mr. Donovan was nominated by acclamation in the Democratic County Convention for clerk of the Superior Court, but, although he ran far ahead of his ticket, the tide which swamped his party in the county carried him with it. In June, 1885, he was appointed to his present position, and in September of the same year he was elected president of the Young Democracy of Cook County, a political organization ten thousand strong. In the same month he was also re-elected to the Board of Education for three years. He is secretary of the local board of civil-service examiners, and upon all occasions has shown wonderful executive ability and a commendable public spirit. Mr. Donovan was married, in September, 1876, to Miss Cornelia E. Cassleman, daughter of Christian Cassleman, one of the oldest and best known citizens of Chicago. Several children have been born to them, of whom Michael J. and Mary Frances survive.

ELECTUS BACKUS WARD, superintendent of the mail-bag repair department of the post-office was born on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, on December 25, 1856. His grandfather, Colonel Electus Backus, U. S. A., in whose honor he was named, was then officer in charge of Governor's Island, and Captain James N. Ward, U. S. A., the father, was aide to the commanding officer. Young Ward was reared and received his preliminary education in Detroit. He was a pupil in and graduated from the Patterson Grammar School. He then became a pupil of Professor Isaac M. Wellington, civil engineer, of Detroit, under whom he took a thorough course in civil engineering. In 1873, after completing his studies under Professor Wellington, he went to Europe, where he passed a year in perfecting his professional education. On returning to America he made up his mind to adopt the profession of medicine, and accordingly entered the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he took a four years' course of study; graduating in 1878, he carried off the highest honors of his class. He was then appointed assistant to the chair of the practice of medicine at the Long Island Medical College, and held that in connection with his regular practice for a period of two years. Dr.

Ward then located at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he established a country seat, one of the most beautiful retreats imaginable. His property consists of three hundred acres of land, beautifully situated, and his vacations and leisure days are passed at this beautiful home. In 1882, he abandoned the practice of medicine, and engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware trade at Fargo, Dakota. He continued there with splendid success; but a favorable opportunity occurring for closing out his interests, he sold out and came to Chicago in the fall of 1885. On November 1 of that year, he received the appointment of superintendent of the mail-bag repair department of the Chicago post-office, and he entered upon his duties. Dr. Ward was married on December 26, 1876, at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Mary Louise Armor, daughter of Professor Samuel G. Armor, LL.D., dean of the Long Island Medical College. They have two children,—Hugh Armor and Welker Holcomb.

JOHN HOWARD JONES, superintendent of the West Division Postal Station, was born in Pike County, Ill., on December 23, 1837, and resided in that vicinity until he attained manhood's years. During his youth he attended the common schools and afterward studied at Shurtleff College. After completing his education, he engaged in business in Pike county, continuing there until 1862, when he disposed of his mercantile interests and located in Springfield, Ill. There he took a position in the office of Alexander Starne, state treasurer, with whom he remained two years. While at the capital Mr. Jones became somewhat identified with the press, reporting the proceedings of several conventions and assemblies. In October, 1868, he was tendered the position of agent for the Northwestern Associated Press in Chicago, and he resigned his post in the treasurer's office to accept the same. For seven years he was agent of Western Associated Press here, and during a greater part of that time he also acted as agent for the Western and California Press Association, fulfilling his duties in such a manner as to win great credit to himself. When the fire of 1871 occurred, Mr. Jones was conspicuous in the eyes of the press of America for the prompt and accurate reports he made concerning the great conflagration, and during that famous night and the few days following, he worked almost incessantly, and, notwithstanding the great confusion and many disadvantages, he succeeded in giving to the world the most authentic description of the ravages of the flames. In 1875, he resigned his office, owing to the then too burdensome duties of the office, and took the position of chief clerk to the chief grain inspector of Illinois, where he continued until July, 1885, when he received his appointment to the office of superintendent of the West Division Postal Station. Mr. Jones has been twice married, and the children of his first wife are Harry P., now with the house of Armour & Co., and Francke L. Mr. Jones was married on December 25, 1878, to Miss D. C. Higgins, of Griggsville, Ill. They have one daughter, Mary.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.—The history of the Sixth, or Chicago, Division of the Railway Mail Service, it would seem, might properly come under the head of post-office business, but the Railway post-office business is so distinct and important in itself as to demand separate mention. Considering the magnitude which this service has reached, it is but fair to place on record all claims to the credit of its origination. The records of the Post-Office Department show that from reports made to the Department antecedent to 1860, by Messrs. Pitt

and Hobbie the matter of travelling post-offices was no new thing in 1862, when William A. Davis, of St. Joseph, Mo., first suggested to the Department, and attempted in a small way to distribute the California overland mails on the Hannibal & Saint Joseph Railroad; and certainly not in 1864, when Mr. Armstrong made his first suggestions. In the report of Postmaster-General Hatton, made to Congress in January, 1885, based on records, documents, and letters compiled by John Jameson, general superintendent of Railway Mail service, the following summary is given, based upon data in the possession of the Department:

"For years previous to 1860, there had been some distribution of mails on railways, but the handling of through-mail on the cars, without turning it into distributing offices, began, as has been shown, in a small way with respect to the overland mails only, under the superintendence of William A. Davis, in July, 1862. It was urged upon the Department, and elaborated into a more general scheme by Mr. Armstrong in 1864. It was conducted at first as a doubtful, and afterward a successful, experiment, under the double superintendence of Mr. Park from 1865 to 1869. It widened into greater usefulness under Mr. Armstrong from 1869 to 1871, and made many new and valuable improvements under Mr. Bangs from 1871 to 1876."

It seems reasonably certain that if Colonel Armstrong was not the real founder, his services were of such a character as to have warranted the erection in his honor of the monumental bust that now stands within the Post-office enclosure in Chicago. At any rate, since its inception the Chicago Division has grown to be the greatest in the service. This service has made it possible to expedite mails, do away with a large number of distributing offices, dispense with the services of hundreds of office-clerks, and save to the Post-office Department something like \$3,000,000 per annum. In none of the divisions was the development of the business more rapid than in this. Colonel George S. Bangs, who succeeded Colonel Armstrong as superintendent after the latter's death, had been postmaster at Aurora, Ill., but he developed a wonderful capacity to manage the work, and systematized and expedited it as rapidly as it increased.

The Toledo and Chicago night line was commenced on January 23, 1871; the Buffalo and Toledo on June 18, 1871; the old Quincy and Saint Joseph route was changed to the Quincy and Kansas City, on November 15, 1871; Burlington and Council Bluffs commenced on February 10, 1871; Milwaukee and LaCrosse on January, 1872; Freeport and Bloomington and Bloomington and Centralia were consolidated on August 7, 1873; Chicago and Cincinnati commenced on August 1, 1874; on October 1, 1876, Chicago and Portage established, soon after changed to Chicago and Sparta; Chicago, Forreston and Dubuque, on February 1, 1877.

New routes followed quickly, until, at this writing their name is legion. Captain James E. White, who had been gradually promoted in the service in the West, succeeded Colonel Bangs as superintendent of the Chicago division in November, 1871, and he has ably continued the improvements begun by his predecessors. At the beginning of 1885, there were 201 railway post-office lines in operation in this division; 526 crews of men; 776 railway postal clerks at work on the lines, or a whole number of 827, including extra men; the number of miles run by clerks from register to register was 29,262, and they ran over 26,915 miles of railroad, each man averaging 21,186 miles of travel per annum; and the annual pay for transportation of railway mails in this division was \$3,235,612.65.

JAMES E. WHITE, superintendent of the railway mail service of the Western Division, was born in New Scotland, Albany Co., N. Y., on April 11, 1842, and is a son of David and Catharine (Walley) White. When he was eleven years of age he went, with an uncle, to Iowa, and located at Davenport, and soon after at Vinton, where he was educated in the common school. When the

War broke out, he enlisted in Co. "I" of the 3d Iowa Infantry on May 20, 1861. His company was engaged in the southern campaign at first, and on September 17, 1861, he was wounded in an engagement at Blue Mills, Mo. He was transferred to Co. "G." of the 13th Iowa, on January 1, 1862; promoted from the ranks to fourth sergeant on April 10, 1862; third sergeant on April 30, 1862; first sergeant on May 1, 1863; and commissioned second lieutenant on April 29, 1863. At the battle of Atlanta, he was wounded on July 21, 1864. On October 5, following, he was made first lieutenant, and on January 1, 1865, he was commissioned captain of his company. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., on July 21, 1865. On returning home he re-entered school, and commenced the study of law. In March, 1866, he was appointed postal clerk, and entered the railway mail service. He first ran between Council Bluffs and Boone, Iowa; then was transferred to the line between Chicago and Cedar Rapids; afterward between Chicago and Iowa City; and, after about five years' service as route agent, he was promoted to the position of chief clerk of the railway mail service west of the Missouri River, with headquarters at Omaha. He continued in that capacity for about two years, and on November 21, 1871, was elevated to the office of superintendent of the railway mail service for the Western Division, with headquarters in this city. The railway mail service has made wonderful progress since Captain White became superintendent, and his work in this department has been such as to redound greatly to his credit as an enterprising, energetic official. He has worked earnestly to secure the greatest rapidity in delivery of the mails, and the splendid service now enjoyed by the western people is due in a great measure to his zeal and energy. Captain White is a member of Post No. 28, G.A.R., of the Union Veteran League, Veteran Club, and Englewood Lodge, A.F. & A.M. He has been married twice, his last marriage occurring on April 11, 1875, to Mrs. George B. Armstrong, of Englewood. He has two children,—Marion C. and Thaddeus B.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

An account of the business and operations of the Chicago Custom House involves, to a great extent, a history of the port of Chicago. The Custom House is undoubtedly the most important of all the Federal institutions, on account of its direct connection with the commercial interests of the city. While the Government obtains a greater net revenue through the internal revenue collectorship, the collectorship of the port returns the next largest revenue, and is the machine through which the National tariff is levied upon importations made by the great mercantile houses which have gone far toward making Chicago the Metropolis of the West.

The history of the Custom House in the preceding volume is a fair record of the growth of the commerce of Chicago from the time the city was declared a port of entry up to 1871. Of the collectors named heretofore, William B. Snowhook, Jacob Fry, Luther Haven, Bolton F. Strother, Jacob Russell, and Norman B. Judd died in Chicago. The only survivors of the earlier collectors are Philip Conley and General Julius White. J. E. McLean, who was collector in 1869, and prior to that a partner of Orville Grant, brother of General Grant, in the leather business, now resides at Shippensburg, Penn. Thomas J. Kinsella, still a resident of Chicago, was deputy collector of the port from 1853 to 1866; and Charles M. Pullman, a brother of George M. Pullman, was deputy collector under Judge W. H. Scates in 1868. John Hitt, the present deputy collector, has held the position for over eighteen years. Collector J. E. McLean, who succeeded Judge Scates in July, 1869, served until July, 1872, when Norman B. Judd assumed charge. Mr. Judd held the office until October, 1875, when J. Russell Jones succeeded him. Mr. Jones resigned in October, 1877, to accept the mission to Brussels, Belgium, and William Henry Smith was appointed his successor. When Mr. Smith's term expired in October, 1881, a lively party contest ensued for the succession. Mr. Smith was a candidate for re-appointment, with

Deputy-Collector Hitt a good second. Daniel Shepherd, secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, and William Penn Nixon, editor of the *Inter Ocean*, were also candidates for the office. Chester A. Arthur had succeeded to the presidency, and he settled the contest by appointing Jesse Spalding, whose chances had not entered into the calculations of the rival claimants. Mr. Spalding conducted the office very acceptably to the commercial interests. He was succeeded by A. F. Seeberger on October 1, 1885, who was appointed by President Cleveland on September 24.

During the year ending June 30, 1871, the number of employes in the Custom House was forty-seven, and their compensation aggregated \$54,431.66. The collector's compensation at this time, including fees, amounted to \$4,648.79. The collections for the year amounted to upwards of \$1,500,000, and the fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected, to \$4,159.80. In 1880, the working force had increased to fifty-five men, and the aggregate expense of collecting, including rents and contingent expenses, was \$80,000 a year.

For the year ending June 30, 1885, the employes numbered ninety-five, and the expenses of collection amounted to \$144,000. In 1883, the compensation of the collector was increased to \$7,000 salary, and the system of fees was done away with.

For fifteen years the collector has had charge of all of the buildings and property in the district, built and controlled by the Treasury Department. The collector's district extends from Michigan City to Waukegan, and includes the ports of these places, as well as Calumet harbor and the port of Chicago proper. There is an assistant custodian of the Chicago Government building under the collector. The United States Marine Hospital was taken from his control, in 1881, and placed in the custodianship of the surgeon in charge of the hospital. The appraiser's office, which is an annex of the Custom House, is in charge of Charles Ham, who has served continuously since 1871, with the exception of two years. This department has been located, since 1871, in a part of Wadsworth's bonded warehouse, at the corner of Market and Jackson streets, for which the Government pays a rental of \$3,500 a year. In the winter of 1884 Congress passed an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new appraiser's store-building at Chicago. Another important adjunct of the Custom House is the barge office, located at the west side of the south approach to Rush-street bridge. Here all vessels that arrive or clear are supposed to be stopped and boarded by inspectors, the same as is done at ocean ports, but this custom has never been literally followed. Every vessel, however, that passes in or out is registered, with the hour of entry and clearance, and a manifest of cargo is made out. Before 1871, the merchants and shippers of the city sustained the barge office, but after the great fire the Government built and equipped a substantial building on the present site for the purpose for which it is sustained. This building was destroyed in the fall of 1884 by a cave-in of the river bank, caused by the excavations made by the city for a new bridge abutment. A new three-story brick structure was erected by the Government at a cost of \$8,995, which was turned over to the collector on August 7, 1885. Quarters were provided in the new building for the barge office inspectors, and also for the inspectors of steam boilers and the Marine Hospital dispensary for transient patients.

The business of the Custom House constantly increased in volume. During the month of May, 1885, there were 9,028,313 pounds of merchandise weighed, divided as follows:

Salt, 940,430 pounds; tin plate, 5,874,517 pounds; tobacco, 22,030 pounds; miscellaneous, 2,191,336 pounds. The quantity of spirits gauged was 21,300 gallons, and of cigars received 23,556 boxes. Two vessels were measured, five discharged, and over 250 given clearance papers. The discharged vessels contained 51,149 packages. The number of cars transferred on the railroads was 169, containing 17,015 packages, and the number of cars inspected for export was 195, containing 25,803 packages. There were 456 cars discharged at depots, containing 46,993 packages, which were delivered as follows: To consignee, 40,263; to appraiser, 810; to warehouse, 5,920. The total number of consignments was 460, and the total number of packages handled was 164,516.

Since 1877, the value of exports by the lake to Canada has been as follows:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1877	\$3,009,300	1882	\$3,973,834
1878	3,266,261	1883	3,193,850
1879	2,962,260	1884	2,493,297
1880	3,875,279	1885	1,682,057
1881	2,883,238		

The accompanying table shows the amount of collections and the value of imports, which covers the entire list of almost every article known to commerce, for the past fifteen years:

Year.	Amount of collections.	Value of imports.
1871	\$1,985,370 10	\$3,989,860 00
1872	2,155,927 33	4,880,370 00
1873	1,535,631 63	3,740,766 00
1874	1,358,496 62	3,410,695 00
1875	1,609,157 21	3,844,384 00
1876	1,454,725 85	3,407,899 00
1877	1,448,705 01	3,264,971 00
1878	1,451,535 87	2,857,493 00
1879	1,891,357 10	4,021,543 00
1880	2,548,406 87	6,955,234 00
1881	2,931,030 61	7,784,317 00
1882	3,696,711 09	8,210,152 00
1883	4,075,166 85	10,453,701 00
1884	4,071,188 78	10,704,360 00
1885	4,164,154 29	10,372,146 00

The growth of Chicago as a port of entry is certainly marvelous. The amended Act of Congress, passed on June 10, 1880, making this city a final port of entry did much to stimulate imports, as will be seen by the preceding statement. The new law relieved our importers from giving bonds at New York, and they gladly availed themselves of a privilege long unjustly denied them.

The following is a comparative statement of arrivals, clearances and tonnage at the port of Chicago since 1871:

Year.	ARRIVALS.		CLEARANCES.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1871	12,320	3,096,101	12,312	3,082,235
1872	12,824	3,059,752	12,531	3,017,790
1873	11,858	3,225,911	11,876	3,338,803
1874	10,827	3,195,633	10,720	3,134,078
1875	10,488	3,122,004	10,607	3,157,051
1876	9,621	3,089,072	9,628	3,078,264
1877	10,233	3,274,332	10,284	3,311,083
1878	10,490	3,608,534	10,494	3,631,139
1879	11,859	3,887,095	12,014	3,870,300
1880	13,218	4,616,969	13,302	4,537,382
1881	13,048	4,533,558	12,957	4,228,689
1882	13,351	4,849,950	13,626	4,904,999
1883	11,967	3,812,464	12,015	3,980,873
1884	11,354	3,756,973	11,472	3,751,723
1885	10,744	3,653,936	10,798	3,652,286

The exports by lake to Canada from the port of Chicago, for the year 1885, were as follows:

Articles.	IN UNITED STATES VESSELS.		IN FOREIGN VESSELS.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wheat, bushels.....	606,213	\$496,535 22	158,378	\$137,919 58	764,591	\$ 634,454 80
Corn, bushels.....	1,693,509	784,428 78	465,984	224,052 25	2,159,493	1,008,481 03
Oats, bushels.....	34,109	8,537 21	-----	-----	34,109	8,537 21
Flour, barrels.....	63	303 00	13	78 00	76	381 00
Corn meal, barrels.....	950	2,793 75	190	545 00	1,140	3,338 75
Broom corn, pounds.....	-----	-----	1,280	55 00	1,280	55 00
Pork, barrels.....	1,150	10,762 00	422	4,168 00	1,572	14,930 00
Beef, barrels.....	25	243 75	26	175 00	51	418 75
Lard, pounds.....	1,500	108 75	4,750	460 00	6,250	568 75
Cured meat, pounds.....	4,972	375 54	2,380	227 00	7,352	602 54
Hay, tons.....	40	440 00	-----	-----	40	440 00
Timothy seed, pounds.....	-----	-----	91,266	3,506 00	91,266	3,506 00
Horses, number.....	16	2,000 00	-----	-----	16	2,000 00
Miscellaneous merchandise, packages.....	412	3,464 25	116	879 00	528	4,343 25
Totals.....	-----	\$1,309,992 25	-----	\$372,064 83	-----	\$1,682,057 08

The number, class and tonnage of vessels owned in the District of Chicago on December 31, 1885, were—

Class.	Number.	Net tonnage.
Steamers (screw).....	32	7,993.44
Steamers (paddle).....	2	254.58
Tugs.....	83	1,436.61
Steam canal-boats.....	25	1,879.56
Schooners.....	205	46,979.19
Sailing yachts.....	6	290.19
Steam yachts.....	4	5.49
Total.....	357	57,038.76

During the year, four vessels were built in Chicago, having a gross tonnage of 107.35.

There were 5,878,512 bushels of grain shipped by lake, in transit and export, during the year, to Canadian ports. Of this, the wheat in transit amounted to 43,212 bushels; export, 764,591; total, 807,803. Corn in transit, 2,589,062; export, 2,158,893; total, 4,747,955. Oats in transit, 292,454; export, 30,300; total, 322,754 bushels.

The following is a list of collectors, together with the dates of their commissions and terms of service:

Name of Collector.	Date of commission.	TERM OF SERVICE.	
		From	To
J. Russell Jones.....	Sept. 21, 1875	Oct. 1, 1875	Sept. 13, 1877
J. Russell Jones.....	Jan. 15, 1876	-----	-----
William H. Smith.....	Sept. 6, 1877	Sept. 14, 1877	Jan. 8, 1882
William H. Smith.....	Dec. 3, 1877	-----	-----
Jesse Spalding.....	Dec. 22, 1881	Jan. 9, 1882	Oct. 1, 1885
A. F. Seeberger.....	Sept. 24, 1885	Oct. 1, 1885	In office.

JOHN HITT, special deputy collector of customs, was born at Madison, Ind., on October 18, 1832. His family removed to Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1837, and it was there that his early boyhood was passed. He attended the common schools for a few years, and after finishing his preliminary studies he entered Greencastle (Ind.) Asbury University, from which he graduated in 1853. After residing at home for a few years, Mr. Hitt came to Chicago and, in 1859, entered the law office of Scates, McAllister, Jewett & Peabody, with whom he read law for about three years, being admitted to the Bar in 1861. He devoted himself to general practice until January 19, 1863, when he was called to the law department of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and as assistant to Vice-President Douglas, who afterward became president of the corporation. Mr. Hitt continued his identification with the Illinois Central until June 1, 1867, when Judge Scates, his old friend and former preceptor, tendered him a position in his new

office, that of collector of customs for this port. Mr. Hitt entered into the service of the department, in whose history he has been closely identified for eighteen years. He first assumed the duties of chief entry clerk, and in July, 1869, was promoted to the office of deputy collector and entry clerk with an increase of salary. After the great fire, he was retained in the office at a still larger salary and, on November 1, 1872, he was made general and special deputy collector. He so continued until the advent of Jesse Spalding to the collector's office, in March, 1882, when he was promoted in salary, still retaining the office of first deputy to the collector. Mr. Hitt has served under seven different administrations—those of Judge Scates, J. E. McLean, Norman B. Judd, J. Russell Jones, William Henry Smith, Jesse Spalding and A. F. Seeberger—and upon the advent of each he has been promoted either in rank or salary, until he now holds an office of high rank and receives a salary commensurate with the difficult and responsible duties devolving upon him. His law education, combined with his natural ability, keen perception, and energy, together with his many years of experience, have served to make him an officer thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the customs department. His services are naturally very requisite to incoming collectors, and it is probable that Mr. Hitt will continue in his office for some time to come. Mr. Hitt is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M., LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T., of Chicago. He was married on June 24, 1868, to Miss Harriet S. Robe, of Chicago.

JAMES R. B. VANCELEAVE, confidential secretary to the collector of customs, was born at Knoxville, Ill., on October 9, 1853. He there attended the public schools during his boyhood, afterward entering Knox College, at Galesburg, where he completed his education. In 1874, he secured a position as Southern correspondent of the New York Herald. He remained with that journal for about two years, during that time establishing a news bureau at Havana, Cuba, and the City of Mexico. In 1876, he terminated his engagement with the Herald and came to Chicago, entering the law office of Plummer & Bradford, with whom he read law for about four years. In 1879, he became identified with politics, and in the Garfield campaign was a conspicuous figure in local and State work. He was secretary of the Central Garfield-Arthur Club, and was very active in the field until the election occurred. In January, 1881, he went to the State capital, and served through two sessions as enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Senate, in addition to his duties as confidential secretary to the collector of customs, William Henry Smith, by whom he was appointed on July 1, 1881. During the session of the Legislature in 1883-84, he was clerk of the Congressional and Senatorial apportionment committee, and rendered valuable service in the work performed by that body. He is gifted with a bright, intelligent mind, is vigorous and energetic in whatever work he undertakes, and these qualities, together with his genial nature serve to make him esteemed and popular with all who know him. He is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A.F. & A.M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.; and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T. For several years he was W.M. of Kilwinning Lodge, and takes a hearty interest in almost all Masonic work. He belongs to the Union League Club. Mr. Vancleave was married on November 12, 1882, to Miss Josephine Helen Schweich, of Richmond, Mo. They have one child, who was named Helen Farwell by Mr. Vancleave's friend, Hon. Charles B. Farwell.

WILLIAM J. JEWELL, deputy collector of customs, is among the oldest employes in the custom house service, having entered

the department in July, 1867, and remained connected with the same continuously since. Mr. Jewell was born in Phippsburg Centre, Maine, on November 6, 1851, and resided there till 1859, when his family removed to Chicago. He attended the common schools here during his youth, and at the age of sixteen took a position as messenger in the custom house, during the administration of Collector Walter B. Scates, by whom he was appointed. When James E. McLean entered upon his duties as collector of the port, he promoted Mr. Jewell to a clerkship, and the latter retained his position, working in different departments of the service, until January 1, 1872. On that date he was promoted to deputy collector in charge of the entry and warehousing division. This position he has retained to the present time, and his long term of service in the department and in that particular capacity fully shows how highly esteemed are his services by the various superior officers who have had charge of the custom house. Mr. Jewell is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was married on April 29, 1871, to Miss Annie Marie Smith, of Chicago. They have two children,—the eldest named Richard L., and the youngest, John Hitt, after an old time friend of Mr. Jewell.

ROBERT REID, cashier of the custom house, was born in Drumoak, Scotland, on April 25, 1831. His education was attained in schools of his native borough, and at the age of fifteen he entered one of the banking institutions of Aberdeen, with which he had thoroughly learned the duties of a general bank clerk. In 1852, he got a position in the banking house of George Smith, of this city, and came hither to fill the same. He continued his identification with Mr. Smith until that gentleman wound up his banking business here. Mr. Reid was then cashier for W. F. Coolbaugh & Co., bankers, and afterward agent of the bank of Montreal, in this city, and he served the corporation in that capacity for about three years, at the end of which time (1866) he became manager of the Marine Bank. He continued in that responsible office until the spring of 1871, when he resigned and made a visit to his old home over the water, where he spent one summer. Since the great Chicago fire, Mr. Reid has been one of the representatives and agents of George Smith, who, though residing in London, has large and valuable interests in this city. He continued to act as agent for that gentleman, and was also himself identified with the real-estate trade, up to 1877, when William Henry Smith, collector of customs, appointed him to the position of cashier in the custom house, which he still holds. His long experience in banking and as a fiduciary has served to qualify him for just such an office as he now holds, and as cashier of customs he has ever been held high in regard for his ability and integrity by the various collectors under whom he has served. Mr. Reid is a member of the St. Andrew's Society and the Chicago Historical Society, in both of which he has ever taken an active and hearty interest. He was married on October 29, 1869, to Miss Sarah R. Robinson, of Albany, N. Y. They have one child, Mary M.

EDWARD P. HARRIS, auditor of the United States customs department, was born in Connecticut, on December 21, 1836. He was reared in the "Nutmeg" State, and after taking a preparatory course of study, entered Oberlin (O.) College, where he completed his education. In 1863, he came to Chicago and was employed in a clerical capacity with different mercantile firms until May 9, 1866, on which date he entered into the Government's service, as an employe in the custom house. Acting Collector Kinsella appointed him to an inspectorship, and he filled the position during the rest of that season. In the winter of 1866-67, the custom house clerical force was re-organized, and the department made several changes in the management of the work. Mr. Harris received a clerkship then, and retained the position until 1872, when the force was again re-organized, and he was appointed assistant auditor. Three years later Mr. Harris was promoted to auditor. In the past eleven years he has held the post, and his retainment by the different collectors has been solely on account of his able and careful management of the affairs of his division. Mr. Harris was married in July, 1868, to Miss Mannie Williamson, of Milwaukee. They have two children,—James Edward and Mannie Belle.

FRANK C. GREENE, deputy collector of customs, was born at Lancaster, Worcester Co., Mass., on January 25, 1838. He was reared and educated in Clinton, an adjoining town, completing his studies at the high school in his seventeenth year. Delicate health and a desire for travel and adventure induced young Greene to take a sea voyage. A few months later found him in London, England, where he shipped in the British Navy. On receiving his discharge therefrom at the close of the Russian war, he re-entered the merchant service, and after several years of travel in foreign countries, afloat and ashore, he landed in New Orleans in the fall of 1860, to find his country on the brink of Civil War. He remained there until April, 1861, when the demand of the Louisiana State authorities for his services became so pressing and uncomfortable that he took passage on a steamer bound North, and in due time arrived in Chicago. He shortly afterward enlisted as seaman in the Navy, and was assigned to the Mississippi Squadron.

He was early promoted to gunner, and participated in most of the engagements of that squadron, serving much of the time on the U. S. steamer "Pittsburgh." Upon the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Greene returned to Chicago, and, in 1867, he was appointed inspector of customs. He worked through the various grades of clerical promotions until January 1, 1873, when he was appointed by Collector Judd a deputy collector in charge of the entrance and clearance of vessels, which position he has held since that time. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Greene has been in the marine service of the United States Government almost continually, either in the capacity of sailor, gunner, or custom-house official, and it is but just to him to say that, in whatever position he has been engaged, he has always ably and properly performed his duties. He is a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., and Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M. He was married on January 17, 1869, to Miss Carrie E. Frye, of Chicago. They have four children,—Fannie S., Harry S., Fred R. and Roscoe M.

WILLIAM T. HUGHES, chief entry clerk of the custom house, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on August 31, 1828. It was in that city that he was reared, given a thorough common-school education, and taken into his father's store to learn the mercantile business. At the age of twenty he went to Philadelphia, where he became a salesman in the house of Tingley, Burton & Co., one of the leading dry goods houses, for two years. In the following season he went to Cape May, and took charge of Congress Hall, then the leading caravansary of the famous summer resort. In 1850, Mr. Hughes located at Peoria, Ill., engaged in mercantile trade there, and was also largely interested as a contractor in building the railroad which now runs east and west through that city. In 1860, he came to Chicago and opened the Sherman House as general manager. His capital paid for the entire furnishings of the new house, and he thus became largely interested in his new venture. He only continued there as manager for 1860 and 1861, and then withdrew to form a partnership with Mr. McCabe, under the style of McCabe & Hughes, packers and provision dealers. Their houses were located at the corner of Grove Street and Archer Avenue. The business was not quite suitable to Mr. Hughes, and he withdrew from the firm in 1863. Shortly afterward the firm of Gregg & Hughes, composed of Richard Gregg and W. T. Hughes, commenced business as commission merchants, dealing in highwines, provisions, grain and flour. Their office was first at No. 20 LaSalle Street, but afterward in the Union Bank Building, where they were burned out in the fire of 1871. From 1865, the house was considered the largest of the kind in the entire West, their sales in highwines alone sometimes amounting to two and a half million dollars a year. Just prior to the great fire, the Bigelow House, which stood on the ground now known as Government Square, was about completed and ready for occupancy. To this Mr. Hughes held the exclusive lease, and was to enter the premises on the 20th of that fateful month. After the fire he became quite largely interested in the building of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and was secretary of that corporation. He was actively engaged in the construction of the line from Chicago to Savannah for a number of years, upon the completion of which he travelled extensively over the western country, returning to Chicago in 1879. On May 1, 1882, he was tendered the position of chief entry clerk in the custom house by Collector Spalding, which he accepted and has retained up to the present time. Mr. Hughes was married on July 18, 1861, to Annie E. Stratton, of Chicago. They have three daughters,—Mary C., Carrie A. and Ella S.

PETER KIOLBASSA, license clerk and assistant to the deputy inspector in the marine department of the custom house, is of Polish parentage, and was born at Schwieben, Upper Silesia, Prussia, on October 13, 1838. He was there reared and educated, studying at the Gymnasium until sixteen years old, and attaining a proficiency in leading studies. His family emigrated to America in 1855, and settled in Texas, at the town of Pana Maria, the first Polish settlement in this country. He studied at one of our commercial schools for a year, and taught school in the village of Pana Maria for some time. When the Civil War came on, he and two of his brothers came North. On February 9, 1863, he enlisted in Co. "D," of the 16th Illinois Cavalry, which was mustered in at Camp Butler. He went in as a private, ten days after was created a corporal, and ten days thereafter was made first sergeant. When he had about completed his first year of service he was commissioned second lieutenant, and shortly thereafter, in recognition of his valiant and faithful services, he was elevated to a captaincy and placed in command of Co. "E," of the 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry. Captain Kiolbassa remained on duty with his command until after the War had ceased, being mustered out on April 19, 1866. He then returned to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business, but that was too inactive work for him, and disposing of his interests in 1867, he went into the service of the city as a member of the Police Department. He only served as patrolman six months, when he

was given charge of one of the stations, and within a short time his abilities and efficiency were recognized by Chief Elmer Washburn and he was called to police headquarters, where he served Mr. Washburn as chief clerk for some time. In 1873, the captain was tendered a clerkship in the marine department of the custom house, by Collector Judd, and he accepted. In the fall of 1876, his constituents elected him to the Legislature from the old Fifth (now Thirteenth) Senatorial District, and while a member of that Assembly he represented the people of his district in a most able and competent manner. He served on several very important committees and was acting chairman of the committee on the enrollment and engrossing of bills. When he completed his senatorial term, he returned to the customs department, then under the administration of J. Russell Jones, and was made assistant to the deputy collector and license clerk of the marine division, which positions he has filled with complete satisfaction to his superior officers. Captain Kiobassa has been a staunch republican since coming to this country, and has shown marked ability in every position of trust to which he has been appointed or elected. He was married to Miss Paulina Dziewior, of Chicago, on October 5, 1865. They have three children,—Paulina, now Mrs. William Dobrowalski, of San Antonio, Tex.; Stanislaus and Rosa.

CHARLES H. HAM, appraiser of customs for the port of Chicago, was born at Canterbury, N. H., on January 22, 1831. He was reared in the Granite State, and during his youth he was afforded only such advantages of education as the common schools could give, but that furnished a well grounded basis for the subsequent acquisition of knowledge; and the habit of close application as a student which has characterized Mr. Ham throughout his life was formed at so early a period, that in general culture he has attained a mental growth which more liberal advantages could not have enabled him to exceed. While employed as a clerk at Concord, Mr. Ham pursued the study of law, but before completing the prescribed course, he removed, in 1856, to Chicago, and took a position in R. K. Swift's banking house. When the panic of 1857 occurred, that institution was compelled to close its doors. Mr. Ham then resumed the study of law in the office of Shumway, Waite & Towne, and, in 1860, was admitted to practice. Shortly afterward he formed a business connection with Hon. Melville W. Fuller, and this introduced him into an active participation in the labors of his profession. In 1866, he was induced to embark in mercantile life, but after a few years he withdrew from the enterprise. It was at this time that the *Inter Ocean* was founded, and Mr. Ham then became connected with that paper as a leading editorial writer, which relation continued to exist up to about 1876, when he became connected with the *Tribune* as an editorial writer on special subjects, which connection lasted till 1882. He then ceased his editorial labors in order to devote his leisure hours to a work, the particulars of which are mentioned hereinafter. Mr. Ham has always taken an active interest in politics and won a high reputation in that regard, using the word in its better sense. He has been remarkably successful in his advocacy of the principles of the republican party, but he has not been so successful so far as his personal advancement is concerned. On March 1, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant to the appraisership of customs at this port. He was removed in August, 1875, by procurement of the then secretary of the treasury, Mr. Bristow, whose policy he antagonized in the *Inter Ocean*, but was re-appointed by General Grant in February, 1877, since which time he has held the office uninterruptedly. It has been during his administration that the customs department in this city has made its greatest progress, and the labors of Mr. Ham during his first year of service were as nothing compared to the work now required. The aggregate duty on customs in 1871 amounted to only a few hundred thousands a year, whereas it now figures into millions of dollars annually. Appraiser Ham has kept steady pace with the development of his work, and he has performed his duties in such a manner as to win the highest regard and esteem of the several executives of the Government since the administration of General Grant. Mr. Ham is eminently social, and his fine conversational powers render him an attractive companion among men. During all his busy life he has been greatly absorbed in literary pursuits, and a well selected library at his office gives evidence of his love for this diversion. For the past two years, since retiring from editorial work on the *Inter Ocean*, Mr. Ham has devoted himself to the preparation of a volume about to be issued from the press of Harper & Bros. Since the establishment of the Chicago Manual Training School, he has taken a most earnest interest in its development, his pen has often encouraged such institutions over the country, and he has been the ardent champion of this now popular mode of educating the young. Harper's Monthly for February, 1886, contains an article from his pen on the subject of "Manual Training," which shows to a degree the scope of his new book of the same title soon to be issued by the Harpers. He has handled the subject in a masterly manner, and it will no doubt be productive of great good. Mr. Ham was married on December 17, 1857, to Miss Emeline A.

Hines, of Le Roy, N. Y. They have only one child, a daughter, named Alice. From the fact that Mr. Ham is in the very prime of his manhood, and that it is only within a few years that he has obtained the opportunity of giving free scope to his talents, it may be fairly presumed that he has entered upon the threshold of a brilliant career, and that his friends may yet witness greater successes in the literary field, in which he will certainly always remain a distinctive figure.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Internal Revenue Bureau is probably the source of a larger revenue to the Government than any other Federal Department in Chicago, and more taxes on distilled spirits are collected in the First, or Chicago, District, than in any other district except one in the United States. For the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1871, the assessments amounted to \$9,246,060.63, and the collections \$7,269,582.65. The total cost of assessing the revenue for the same period was \$68,122.96, and of collecting it \$29,165.24. In the fall of 1872, the assessor's and collector's offices were consolidated, and in July, 1873, assessors and assistant assessors ceased to exist. Collector Samuel A. Irwin, who succeeded Collector Hermann Raster in May, 1872, served until his death in October, 1874. The remainder of his term, until November 30, 1874, was assigned to I. F. Hoyt, who was then succeeded by Philip Wadsworth, who in turn served until June, 1875, when Joseph D. Webster became collector. The latter served until March 12, 1876, when the office again became vacant by his death, and the remaining one month of his term was filled by F. H. Battershall. Joel D. Harvey was appointed collector in March, 1876, and served continuously for nine years. He was succeeded by Rensselaer Stone on October 1, 1885. The abolishment of the income tax was primarily the cause of the doing away with the office of assessor, and since then gaugers and storekeepers in charge of the various distilleries keep track of the amount of spirits produced. The distillers are required to pay all taxes on liquor before it is withdrawn from the distillery. The law allows them to keep it in bond for three years, and taxes may not be paid until it is withdrawn from bond. The officers in charge are required to keep a correct record of all liquor in bond.

During the time the tax on whisky was two dollars a gallon, the rules and regulations governing its collections were decidedly lax, and great frauds upon the revenue were practiced all over the country. In Illinois the frauds were mainly committed in the First, Chicago, and the Sixth, Springfield, Districts. Special agents Tutton, Matthews and Somerville were sent on from Washington to investigate the frauds in Chicago. The first seizures were made in the spring of 1875, and those implicated were known as the "first batch."

The distilleries seized in the first batch were those of R. C. Merserau, the Union Copper Distilling Company, the Lake Shore Distilling Company, Gholson G. Russell & Co., William Cooper & Co., and B. M. Ford & Co., rectifiers. Among the prominent people implicated were Roswell C. Merserau, William S. Golson, Francis A. Eastman, Parker R. Mason, Gholson G. Russell, B. M. Ford, William Oliver and George (Bum-mel) Mueller. The "first batch" engaged Leonard Swett for counsel and proposed to fight the Government, but finding that the great conspiracy was in a fair way of being completely broken up, they proposed that if the Government would grant them immunity they would turn State's evidence on their co-conspirators, known subsequently as the "second batch." At this time Jasper D. Ward was district attorney, he having

succeeded Judge J. O. Glover in the spring of 1875. Mr. Ward was removed in December following and was one of the officials indicted. Judge Mark Bangs was appointed district attorney on December 15, 1875, and the first matter he had to consider was whether the Government would be justified in granting immunity to the "first batch" in return for their evidence. Their proposition was finally accepted, and the prosecutions then commenced. Aside from the "first batch" distilleries which were confiscated, there were the Black Hawk Distillery, the Chicago Alcohol Works, the South Branch Distilling Company, Dickinson, Leach & Co., Singer & Co., and in fact every distillery in the city except H. H. Shufeldt's, besides a great many rectifying houses. All of the whisky in the country produced by these distilleries was also seized and confiscated. Among the more prominent "second batch" members who were apprehended and placed in the Cook County Jail were A. C. Hesing, Jake Rehm, O. B. Dickinson, H. B. (Buffalo) Miller, Dr. Rush, George Burroughs and "old man" Powell. The supervisors, gaugers and other officials, as well as employes of the distilleries, who were indicted were legion. Collector Philip Wadsworth, Deputy Collector Chester L. Root, District Attorney Jasper D. Ward, William Minty, stamp clerk, Supervisor Dan Munn, gaugers Cullerton, Hildreth, "Bummel" Mueller, and others equally well known were indicted. Some of the indicted went to Canada, and after the trials were closed, returned and compromised with the Government by paying light fines. Stamp Clerk Minty was the only one who escaped entirely. He went to Scotland and has never been heard of since. Dan Munn, who had Robert G. Ingersoll for his attorney, was tried before a jury and acquitted. It was charged that spite entered largely into his prosecution. Collector S. A. Irwin died of paralysis, brought on in a great measure, his friends claimed, by the worry and excitement attending the exposures. General J. D. Webster, who was universally esteemed to be an honorable man, retained Chester L. Root as his deputy, and the exposure of Root's connection with the frauds is said to have hastened General Webster's death. The distillers had been on each other's bonds, and the Government brought suit against them to recover damages. A. C. Hesing did not settle the judgment thus obtained against him until 1883, when he finally effected a compromise.

Another celebrated case growing out of frauds upon the revenue, was the "Straw bond" conspiracy in 1877. The Government allowed manufacturers of matches to have practically unlimited credit for revenue stamps upon the filing of a sufficient indemnifying bond. James Baxter, a real-estate broker, organized a conspiracy, and by means of filing worthless bonds defrauded the Government out of nearly \$150,000, with which he escaped to Canada.

J. D. Webster was the last assessor, he having been appointed on April 9, 1869, and his term expiring on May 20, 1873. The following is the list of collectors since 1871, with the date of their appointment and of the expiration of their terms of service:

Samuel A. Irwin, appointed on April 15, 1872, service expired, October 11, 1874; Isaiah F. Hoyt, appointed on October 12, 1874, term expired, November 30, 1874, re-appointed November 9, 1874, and appointment canceled; Philip Wadsworth, appointed on November 12, 1874, service expired, June 30, 1875; Joseph D. Webster, appointed on June 9, 1875, service expired, March 12, 1876; F. H. Battershall, acting collector from March 12, 1876, to March 31, 1876; Joel D. Harvey, appointed on March 26, 1876. The chief deputy-collectors with their terms of service were as follows: Isaiah F. Hoyt, May 18, 1872, acting collector from October 12, to November 30, 1874; Chester L. Root, July 1, 1875, to Feb-

ruary 28, 1876; Joseph Kirkland, February 28, 1876, to April 30, 1876; William Somerville, May 1, 1876, to November 30, 1878; M. C. Springer, appointed on December 1, 1878, and serving at this date.

The following table shows the annual and gross collections of the district since 1871, for the fiscal years ending June 30:

Year.	Collections.
1872.....	\$ 6,155,659 12
1873.....	6,798,288 11
1874.....	6,606,125 82
1875.....	7,839,298 64
1876.....	8,971,565 08
1877.....	8,448,186 99
1878.....	8,185,225 67
1879.....	8,270,947 97
1880.....	8,936,614 85
1881.....	9,905,157 69
1882.....	10,466,026 54
1883.....	9,119,191 79
1884.....	8,447,053 80
1885.....	7,452,592 95

Total.....\$114,601,935 02

The grand total of collections since the establishment of the district in 1862 is \$163,157,723.03.

The falling off of nearly a million dollars in the collections of 1885, as compared with 1884, is accounted for by the fact that one of the largest distilleries, the Phoenix, which paid the Government \$500,000 annually, was destroyed by fire in August; and another, the Garden City, was inactive during the whole of the year, under the regulations of the whisky pool.

RENSSELAER STONE, collector of internal revenue, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on August 14, 1830. His father, George Stone, was for many years superintendent of the New York and Erie Canal, and is now living, at the age of eighty-six years, in the City of Janesville, Wis. Mr. Stone's mother was a Miss Hinman before marriage, and came with the original Van Rensselaer colony to America. Mr. Stone received his early education at the country school near his home, but when a boy assisted his father in his business. At an early age he launched out into business on his own account, and bought and sold butter and cheese in small amounts, until his capital had increased. He continued in the same business on a more extended scale in the interior of New York, and his efforts were so successful that he removed to New York City, where he engaged in the regular produce commission trade. In 1858, Mr. Stone deemed it a wise course to remove to the West, and in 1859 he located in Chicago. He opened up in the produce commission trade, and became a member of the Board of Trade. He continued in the produce trade until the great fire of 1871, after which he went into grain receiving and shipping on the Board. He was for some time a member of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, and since 1859, has retained his membership in that association. Mr. Stone has been a democrat "from the cradle" and has always taken a hearty interest in local and National politics. In 1874 and 1875, he was alderman from the old Fourth (now Third) Ward, and in local matters has been conspicuous as an advocate of democratic nominees for official honors. For years he was a member of the South Town, City and Congressional Democratic Central Committees, and in the fall of 1885 he resigned the chairmanship of the several committees, which position he had occupied for several years. In September, 1885, President Cleveland tendered him the office of collector of internal revenue for this district, and on October 1, Mr. Stone entered upon his duties. Mr. Stone was married to Miss Zenana H. Joslin, of New York, who died on January 25, 1885, leaving a loving, devoted husband and three children to mourn her death. The eldest son, George N., is a leading young attorney of the city, and Carrie C., the eldest daughter, is the wife of Byron L. Smith, of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company. The youngest daughter, Fannie E., resides at her father's palatial home in the South Division. Mr. Stone, though not prominent in Masonry, has held the office of Worshipful Master of Waubansia Lodge, No 160, A.F. & A.M., of which he has been a member for many years.

MILTON C. SPRINGER, chief deputy collector of internal revenue, has held his present position for the past eight years, being appointed thereto by Collector Joel D. Harvey, and his retention in the service and in this particular capacity has been due to his perfect knowledge and thorough acquaintance with all the details of the work in the revenue department. Mr. Springer was

born at Hennepin, Ill., on May 3, 1839. His early life was passed mostly in Marshall County, on his father's farm. The father died when the son Milton was twelve years of age, and the latter assumed the burdens of carrying on the farm and assisting his mother, from that time on to the year 1860, when, having accrued some money, he was enabled to complete his long neglected education. He entered the Northwestern University in 1860, and by hard and constant study succeeded in finishing the course and graduated with high honors four years later. He then enlisted in the Army for a year, joining the 134th Illinois with a commission as first lieutenant. Within a few months he was promoted to the rank of captain, in command of Co. "F" of the same regiment. On receiving his discharge he returned home, and was soon tendered the principalship of Hedding College, one of the Methodist institutions, at Abingdon, Ill. He took charge of the college, and was so identified until about 1872, when he resigned and came to Chicago to make his home. He engaged in the real-estate business, but, owing to the depression in all business, he found the trade dull and uninviting. He had become somewhat identified with politics, and this led to his being appointed deputy collector in charge of the North Division of the city by Collector Wadsworth. For such work Captain Springer seemed particularly well qualified, and after filling the office two and a half years he was promoted to general deputy, having in charge all outside deputies of the revenue service in this district. He served there one year and five months, when Collector Harvey, recognizing his splendid abilities and the efficiency of his past services, called him into his office as chief deputy collector. This responsible office Mr. Springer has held up to the present time, performing his duties in a manner most creditable to himself and highly gratifying to his superior officers. He is a member of the G. A. R., the Union Veteran Club, of Evanston Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Evanston Chapter, R. A. M., Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32^d, of this city. He also belongs to the Order of the Mystic Shrine and to the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Springer was married on March 25, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Ward, of Harvard, Ill. They have had six children: Louis B., now with Edwin Hunt's Sons; George W., with the Garden City Type Foundry; and Frank V., Mary C. and Nora P. reside at the family home in Evanston. Another son, J. Milton, died on June 7, 1885, aged nine and a half years.

CHARLES DUFFIELD, in charge of the bonded accounts of the internal revenue office in this city, was born in Philadelphia, on September 10, 1808. He was brought up in the Quaker City until he attained the age of sixteen, when he went to Cincinnati, then the metropolis of the West. He became employed as a clerk in a dry goods store there, and was so occupied for a number of years. He then became interested in the provision trade, and during his residence in Cincinnati he became one of the largest provision dealers in the West. In 1849, he removed to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in business as a general packer of provisions, making a specialty of curing hams. The "Duffield Ham" was for years one of the most popular brands in the country, and Mr. Duffield carried on a very extensive business until the War, which latter event caused such a depression in business circles in the South that Mr. Duffield removed his business to this city in September, 1862. The firm of Duffield & Hilton afterward became Duffield & Co., and they were succeeded by the Duffield Ham and Provision Company. Their packing houses were located at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets, and business was carried on successfully until July, 1875, when Mr. Duffield withdrew his interests. He then accepted an appointment in the internal revenue service, tendered by General J. D. Webster, and in 1877 he took charge of the bonded accounts, which work includes the charge of all transactions and business correspondence of department work between the collector of Chicago and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Mr. Duffield has been twice married, the second marriage occurring on March 24, 1842, to Miss Sarah E. Cloon, of Cincinnati. They have ten children,—Charles Duffield, Jr., is a lumber merchant at Kansas City, Mo.; Sarah Elizabeth, is the wife of William Penn Nixon, of the Inter Ocean; Nellie; Mary J., wife of Lorin H. Turner, of Chicago; Louise D., wife of H. D. Parker, of Clinton, Iowa; Alice; Stella, the wife of Rev. R. L. Halsey, of Freeport, Ill.; Howard, with Reid, Murdoch & Fischer; Florence and Grace.

CHRISTOPHER W. HALL, until recently well-known as a railroad representative in this city, but now an official of the internal revenue department, is a descendant of the Halls of Baltimore, his father being the late Dr. Robert C. Hall, an old and distinguished resident of the Monumental City. Mr. Hall was born at Rushville, Ill., on March 10, 1841, but he was reared and educated in the South. During the Civil War, while not in the regular Army, he rendered valuable aid and was engaged in many skirmishes with the Confederate forces. Shortly before the close of the War, he came to Chicago and went into the employ of W. R. Stone & Co., with whom he remained until 1865, when he formed business connections with two Baltimore friends, under the name and style of

Graffin Bros. & Hall. They carried on a wholesale cotton trade here until 1869, when he withdrew and became a member of the firm of Singer & Hall, distillers and rectifiers. Their distillery was located at Troy, Ohio, and Mr. Hall represented the firm's interests in this city until the dissolution of partnership, about 1874. He then became contracting freight agent for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, and after one year's service, terminated his engagement to take the important position of general agent for the Great Western Dispatch Line of the Erie road. He held that office for some time, and then became general northern freight and passenger agent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad, which office he held until the company withdrew from business here in the fall of 1885. On October 1, 1885, Collector Stone appointed him to a responsible position in the internal revenue service, and he now has the charge and issuance of all importing and rectified spirits stamps. He is a member of William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He was married at Troy, Ohio, on October 9, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth J. Harter. They have one daughter,—Grace Marcella.

WILLIAM BIDDLE KERNEY, United States gauger, was born at West Alexandria, Washington Co., Penn., on June 15, 1830. He was reared in his native town and attended West Alexandria Academy until his sixteenth year. His family being in Ohio, he then entered the academy of the Western Reserve, where he studied for a year. He then engaged as a clerk in a general store, but soon after went to New York City, where he pursued a course of higher academical and collegiate study for two or three years. He returned West, coming to Illinois at about the commencement of the Civil War, and while at Monmouth was active in raising and organizing the 83d Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He accompanied the command of General A. C. Harding to Fort Donelson, and while there was in charge of the sanitary stores. He was not an enlisted soldier, but rendered valuable service to the 83d Regiment at Fort Donelson. He then returned to Cairo and became the agent of the New York Associated Press, a position for which he was eminently qualified. He continued as its agent until the Western Press Association was formed, and remained as their representative at Cairo for several years, at the same time being a special correspondent to several leading western dailies. In November, 1871, Mr. Kerney came to Chicago and took a position with the Daily Sun, upon which he was engaged two years. He then entered the Government service, being appointed United States gauger in the fall of 1876, during the early part of J. D. Harvey's administration as collector. He has held his office up to the present time without interruption, and his competency and ability have been recognized by his superior officers. He is a member of Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M., and Elwood M. Jarrett Chapter, No. 176, R. A. M., and is a Knight Templar; he also belongs to the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Kerney was married on September 24, 1854, to Miss Sarah B. Wheeler, of Brookfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio. They have two children,—Lysle Wiley and Nona Winona.

JAMES M. MUNN, United States gauger, was born in West Fairlee, Orange Co., Vt., on April 21, 1840. He was there reared and educated in the common schools, but when the Civil War broke out he enlisted for the great cause in the 9th Illinois, and served in the regular Army until 1863, when he was assigned to duty in the shot and shell navy yard at Boston. He remained there for some time, and then came West. In 1874, he was appointed deputy collector in charge of the West Division of the city, by Collector S. A. Irwin, and filled that position for three years. In 1877, he was in charge of the South Division for only a short time, when he was elevated to the office of United States gauger, which position he has retained, with credit to himself, up to the present time. Mr. Munn comes from one of the oldest families of the Green Mountain State, and is a member of the Society of Vermonters of this city, which contains in its membership men who have been conspicuous in the history of our city since its organization. He is also a member of Evans Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of Boston Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32^d.

THE CHICAGO PENSION AGENCY.

The Chicago Pension Agency, in 1871, had upon its rolls about the same number of pensioners as it had almost immediately after its establishment, and there had been but a very slight increase in the amount disbursed. In April, 1874, the pension office was removed to the Marine Building, at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, where it remained until transferred to its new quarters in the Government Building. In July, 1877, the Pension Agencies at Springfield, Salem and Quincy

were discontinued and the business of the four Illinois agencies consolidated at Chicago. Prior to the consolidation the annual payments at the Chicago Agency amounted to about \$700,000. In 1878, the disbursements were \$2,258,805, and in 1879 the office disbursed \$4,697,311. The great increase in payments during 1879 was caused by the act of Congress passed on January 25, 1879, granting arrears of pension from date of death or discharge of soldier on whose account the claim is due. Congress, under act of July 8, 1870, changed the mode of paying pensions, and authorized payments to be made quarterly instead of annually, as had been the custom. The amount of clerical labor of the Bureau was thereby nearly doubled. An act passed on February 27, 1871, granted pensions to the widows of soldiers of the War of 1812. In 1871, the number of pensioners paid by the Chicago agent was about six thousand, and this number was not materially increased until 1877, when, by the consolidation of four Illinois agencies at Chicago, the number was increased to eighteen thousand. The annual additions to the roll have continued to far outnumber the losses by death and other causes. Prior to December, 1882, all Navy pensioners in Illinois were paid at the Chicago agency, and the annual disbursements on the Navy account averaged \$30,000. The total disbursements for 1871, were \$782,278.72, distributed as follows: Invalid roll, \$368,217.53; artificial limb account, \$14,610.38; widows and others, \$398,450.81. Beginning on December 4, 1882, the Chicago agency paid all Navy pensioners residing in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, and the annual Navy disbursements increased to \$84,000. There had also been a rapid increase of names on the Army pension rolls, until in June, 1884, there were 28,193 names on the rolls, and in June, 1885, 30,000.

Miss Ada C. Sweet was appointed pension agent in April, 1874, succeeding David Blakely, who had served three years. Miss Sweet is the daughter of General Benjamin J. Sweet, deceased, who served as pension agent in 1869-70. She was re-appointed in 1878 and again in 1882. In April, 1885, after General John C. Black, of Illinois, was appointed commissioner of pensions under the administration of President Cleveland, he notified Miss Sweet that he would expect to receive her resignation, to take effect on June 30, following, that date being the end of the fiscal year. Miss Sweet immediately telegraphed the President the substance of Commissioner Black's notification, and with some show of spirit declared that as no charges had been preferred against her, and removal under the circumstances would be a plain violation of the spirit of the civil-service rules, she proposed to retain the office until the expiration of her term in April, 1886. Subsequently, Miss Sweet reconsidered her determination and resigned, and Mrs. Marian Mulligan, widow of the noted Colonel Mulligan, was appointed in her stead. In 1879, the Arrears of Pensions Act was passed by Congress, and the disbursements at the Chicago pension office were increased thereby nearly \$3,000,000 annually.

The following is a statement of the disbursements for Army pensions for the fiscal years ending June 30, from 1871 to 1885, inclusive:

Year.	Amount Disbursed.
1871	\$ 781,278 72
1872	747,810 81
1873	769,744 73
1874	844,445 15
1875	822,132 82
1876	779,802 16

1877	787,511 49
1878	2,287,858 99
1879	2,388,843 29
1880	5,153,359 57
1881	4,677,826 86
1882	5,292,489 81
1883	5,858,195 05
1884	5,176,418 67
1885	5,820,893 91

THE SUB-TREASURY.

The United States Sub-Treasury was originally established in this city simply as a local depository of public funds. It did not become a working branch of the National Treasury until March, 1874, and General J. D. Webster was appointed assistant treasurer, with W. C. Nichols as cashier. Prior to this the depository was under the control of the collector of the port, with H. B. Nash in charge. General Webster's successor was W. C. Nichols, who served one year, with John E. Fry as cashier. George S. Bangs, of Aurora, with W. H. Miller as cashier followed, serving two years. He was succeeded, in 1877, by Frank Gilbert, and T. M. Bradley was again made cashier.

The Sub-Treasury, like all other Federal departments in Chicago, made rapid strides toward becoming second only to the New York branch of the Treasury in the importance and extent of its business. Subsequent to the fire it labored under many disadvantages from the lack of proper vault and storage accommodations. The task of moving the vast accumulations of coin to the new quarters in the Chicago Custom House building was successfully accomplished on Friday, April 30, 1880, and the following Monday business was resumed at the present location. The present apartments, on the second floor of the Government building, are ample to meet any ordinary requirements of the future, although, on account of the phenomenal increase of coined silver in Government vaults, some fears of the strength of the floors and the capacity of the silver vaults are entertained. The main business room is 27 x 58 feet in area; height to ceiling, 26 feet; and the room is lighted by seven large windows. The vaults are two in number at the east end of the room, an upper and a lower one. The latter is used for the storage of silver, and the upper one for gold. The vaults are 16 x 21 feet in area, and 12 feet in height, built of six courses of brick and lined with two inches of chilled steel plates in three thicknesses, welded and bolted together. Notes, certificates and valuable records are kept in large interior safes. Connecting with the main room the assistant treasurer has a private room, 17 x 24 feet in size, which is appropriately furnished for the purpose for which it is designed.

On October 27, 1881, General John L. Beveridge succeeded Frank Gilbert as sub-treasurer, and was succeeded by James G. Healy on October 1, 1885.

The following excerpts from the Treasury regulations governing the issue and redemption of the currency of the United States and the redemption of National bank notes, will show the uses and operations of the Sub-Treasury:

The treasurer will forward new United States notes to assistant treasurers of the United States upon their making requisitions, which are to be approved by him, for such denominations as may be needed in the current business of their offices. Upon receipt of currency or gold coin, the treasurer or assistant treasurer will cause to be paid to applicants in cities where their respective offices may be situated, standard silver dollars in any desired amount.

The treasurer will issue transfer-checks, in payment for redemptions, on such assistant treasurer as may suit the convenience

of the Treasury, payable to the order of the sender or his correspondent.

For United States notes sent to the treasurer, with the express charges prepaid at private rates, or by mail, in sums of \$5 or more.

For National bank notes sent to the treasurer. For notes sent from a city where there is an assistant treasurer, checks will be issued only on the assistant treasurer in that city.

For fractional silver coin sent in multiples of \$20 to the treasurer and for minor coin sent to the treasurer or an assistant treasurer.

Provision is made for the redemption of fractional currency at its face value.

Fractional silver coin and minor coin may be presented, in separate packages, in sums or multiples of \$20, assorted by denominations, to the treasurer or any assistant treasurer, for exchange into lawful money.

No mutilated coin will be redeemed. Reduction by natural abrasion is not considered mutilation.

National bank notes are redeemable by the treasurer of the United States, in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof.

Notes equalling or exceeding three-fifths of their original proportions, and bearing the name of the bank and the signature of one of its officers, are redeemable at their full face value.

Notes of which less than three-fifths remain, or from which both signatures are lacking, are not redeemed by the treasurer, but should be presented for redemption to the bank of issue.

The Act of June 30, 1876 (19 Statutes, 64), requires

"That all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of National banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word 'counterfeit,' 'altered,' or 'worthless' upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of, and intended to circulate as money, which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States, or of the National banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at the face value thereof."

The Sub-Treasury is of immense value to the banks in the transaction of their daily volume of business.

There has been a steady annual increase in the receipts and disbursements of the Chicago Sub-Treasury, as will be seen by the annexed table:

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Total.
1874.....	\$40,278,921 70	\$39,760,520 60	\$80,039,442 30
1875.....	41,065,050 12	40,875,111 40	82,843,761 32
1876.....	43,362,831 83	41,512,512 38	84,875,344 21
1877.....	44,134,719 28	44,888,280 00	89,022,999 28
1878.....	35,005,242 88	34,026,620 31	69,031,863 19
1879.....	36,290,592 58	35,537,790 43	71,828,383 01
1880.....	38,130,056 70	36,226,863 56	74,363,520 26
1881.....	35,275,900 63	33,850,630 63	69,126,531 26
1882.....	38,925,004 31	34,206,139 40	73,131,743 71
1883.....	43,129,876 48	42,667,641 54	85,797,518 02
1884.....	45,773,800 40	41,013,713 76	86,787,514 16
1885.....	71,084,616 05	55,610,893 14	126,695,509 19

Cash on hand December 31, 1885.....\$15,473,722.91

FELIX J. SCHWEISTHAL, acting sub-treasurer of the United States, is one of the many Chicago-born young men who have won their own way in the business world and reached a height in a position of responsibility that few rarely attain. He is a son of John P. and Anna (Marx) Schweisthal, who settled here in 1847. Mr. Schweisthal is of German descent and comes from a lineage noted for longevity, his grandfather on the maternal side living to the rare old age of ninety-eight years. Felix was born on August 19, 1851, and was educated in the public schools and at the Academy of St. Mary's of the Lake, in this city, and finished his studies at St. Francis' Seminary, an institution near Milwaukee. On entering into business life he took a position in the insurance office of S. M. Moore & Co. He only remained there a short time, however, becoming connected with the Second National Bank. He remained with that concern for over six years, at the time of the fire holding the position of receiving teller. After the fire he became assistant cashier in the Department of Public Works, and filled various other important and responsible positions during the following years. When William M. Devine became city treasurer, Mr. Schweisthal was called to his office as assistant cashier, and continued there until October 22, 1885, when James T. Healy, on becoming assistant sub-treasurer, tendered him the position of cashier in the Treasury office. He entered upon his new duties, and has performed his work with highest satisfaction to his superior officers. Although virtually the sub-treasurer, the work and responsibilities of the office devolving almost wholly upon him,

and handling daily hundreds of thousands and often millions of money, he has had no request for protection bonds from the Government. This is a high compliment to Mr. Schweisthal, but his spotless record and high standing among the business men of Chicago is sufficient guarantee of the faithful performance of the duties and trusts imposed upon him. Mr. Schweisthal is musically inclined, and devotes much of his leisure moments to the study of the art. In times past he has been identified with the Oratorio and Liederkrantz societies, and for several years he has been, and is at present, organist in the Alexian Brothers' Chapel. He was married on August 21, 1877, to Miss Hermina, daughter of Hon. Henry Helmholtz, a retired manufacturer of Milwaukee, Wis. They have two children,—Henry J. and August C. Mr. Schweisthal resides upon the site originally purchased by his father, nearly forty years ago, No. 597 Wells Street, and which has been in possession of the family ever since, being the birth-site of himself and his own children.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY.

Among the departments of the Federal service that found domicile in the new Government building in April, 1880, are the United States Circuit and District Courts, the United States District Attorney, United States Commissioner, Masters in Chancery, Register in Bankruptcy and United States Marshal, all coming properly under the head of the Federal Judiciary. After the fire of 1871, the courts and attachés took refuge in Congress Hall, on Congress Street, near Michigan Avenue, where many other Government offices were temporarily located. They were driven thence by the July fire of 1874, and were next located in the Republic Life Building until their removal to the quarters prepared for their reception in the new Government building.

Judge Henry W. Blodgett still officiated over the District Court, and Judge Thomas Drummond over the Circuit Court, and it was not until September, 1884, that this personnel was changed by the retirement of Judge Drummond and the elevation to his place of Judge Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana. Judge Drummond, full of years and honors, took advantage of his privilege of retiring on pay, and yet occupies his old chambers in the Government building. Occasionally, Justice Harlan, presiding judge of the Circuit, sits upon the bench to hear cases in this part of the district. Philip A. Hoyne, who was first appointed United States commissioner in 1855, still retains the function of acting as commissioner for all the States and Territories and presides in the preliminary hearing of cases wherein the laws of Congress are infringed. Judge J. O. Glover was succeeded as district attorney in the spring of 1875, by Jasper D. Ward, whose official career came to an untimely end by his removal some six months afterward on account of "whisky ring" complications. Judge Mark Bangs was his successor and he served until the fall of 1879, when General J. B. Leake was appointed in his stead. In May, 1884, General Leake resigned, and Richard S. Tuthill was appointed his successor. Hon. William H. Bradley, who was made clerk of the Circuit and District courts in 1855, still holds that position. B. H. Campbell, who was appointed United States marshal for the Northern District of Illinois in 1869, was succeeded on April 15, 1877, by Jesse S. Hildrup, of Belvidere, who in turn served until the memorable contest over the marshalship arose, in 1880. Mr. Hildrup was a candidate for re-appointment and his chief deputy, John Stilwell, attempted to supplant him. As a compromise, and at the instigation of United States Senator Logan, the President appointed A. M. Jones, of Warren, Jo Daviess County. Mr. Jones was an active partisan, but he served efficiently until June 1, 1884, when he was super-

sed by Frank M. Marsh, who had been sheriff of Ogle County. The remaining officials connected with the courts remain the same as set forth in Vol. II., the masters in chancery being Henry W. Bishop, E. B. Sherman and John I. Bennett, and the register in bankruptcy, Homer N. Hibbard.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

Connected with the Custom House are a number of special agents of the Treasury Department, who are on the staff of the Secretary of the Treasury. In 1871-72, the agent at Chicago was Mr. Campbell, of Washington, D. C., who served three years and then relinquished the office to William Church, of Illinois, who, after two years of service, was succeeded by B. H. Hines, of Maine. Mr. Hines served three years and was succeeded by John Douglas in March, 1880. The business of the port had grown to such an extent, that during Mr. Douglas's term of service he employed from three to seven special agents under him, who were appointed at Washington. Mr. Douglas was superseded by George B. Swift, of Chicago, who served nine months, until May, 1885, when he was removed by Secretary Manning, and T. H. Keefe, who had served under Special Agent LeFevre, at Detroit, when the latter was in charge of this district, and subsequently as a special inspector of customs at Chicago, was appointed in his stead. At this time also Secretary Manning made the discovery that the special agents' service was full of political agents of senators and congressmen, and he made a wholesale reduction of the force, leaving at Chicago, besides the agent in charge, only two men, and these newly appointed,—LeGrand Phoenix, a special agent, and William Whalen, a special inspector of customs.

WILLIAM WHALEN, special inspector of the Treasury Department, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on May 10, 1844. When he was four years of age his family emigrated to America and settled in Rhode Island. They only remained there five years, removing thence to the State of Michigan, where William was reared to manhood, obtaining his education in the public schools during the intervals in farm work. In April, 1861, he became imbued with the war spirit, and went South to aid in the protection of the Union. He did not enlist with any regiment or regular troops, but was engaged from the beginning until the close of the War with the Mississippi flotilla, following the fortunes and suffering the miseries which thousands of brave soldiers did. In 1866, he returned to Detroit, and married Miss Josephine Shaughnessy, of that city. He engaged in the grocery business and so continued until 1871, when he came to Chicago to avail himself of the

business opportunities caused by the great fire. He engaged in the same line of business and followed the occupation until 1876, when Sheriff Frank Agnew appointed him his deputy. He so officiated to the expiration of term of office and, in 1878, he was elected assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, serving through two sessions of the Legislature. From 1879 to 1883 he was bailiff of the police courts, and on May 7, 1885, he received the appointment of special inspector of the treasury department for this district. Inspector Whalen has had years of service in criminal work, and is well fitted for the service in which he is now engaged. He is a hard worker, thoroughly devoted to his duties, and has a genial, courteous way that wins scores of true and devoted friends. He has one son, John Andrew, now with the house of E. Baggot & Co., and a daughter named Nellie.

JEREMIAH J. CROWLEY, special agent of the treasury depart-



UNITED STATES BUILDING.

ment, was born in Boston, Mass., on June 18, 1847. He attended the public schools of his native city until twelve years of age and then entered St. Charles College of Maryland, afterward studying at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. In 1864, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Georgetown College, D. C. Upon completing his education Mr. Crowley's health was not of the best, and he did not engage in any business calling until coming to Chicago in 1866. He then took a position with the Western News Company, with whom he remained about three years. In 1869, he became assistant cashier in the city collector's office, and

served as such until the close of Collector Onahan's term. For three or four years thereafter, Mr. Crowley was engaged in responsible work in the offices of the West and North Town assessor's, and collector's offices, and was chief clerk in the West Town assessor's office under five different administrations. In 1875, he was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives of the XXIXth General Assembly, and in the following year was the successful candidate for the office of first assistant secretary of the Senate of the XXXth General Assembly. After finishing his duties as an officer of the Legislature, he returned to Chicago and became again employed in the city assessor's offices, remaining so occupied until 1880, when W. J. Onahan was again appointed city collector, and he entered his office as chief clerk. He remained there until September 25, 1885, when he was appointed by Secretary Manning as special agent of the Treasury Department for the Twelfth Special Agency District, which includes the customs collectors' ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, St. Vincent, Duluth, Minn., and the territories of Dakota, Montana and Idaho. Mr. Crowley is gifted with a splendid education, the characteristics of courtesy and politeness, and is a gentleman whose acquaintance is well worth seeking, at least by those who have not transgressed the nation's laws. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, Order of Foresters, and Ancient Order of Hibernians. He was married on September 20, 1870, to Miss Eleanor C. Sullivan, of Chicago. They have three children,—William Ignatius, Jerome J., and Ella C.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL.

The history of the Chicago Marine Hospital from the date of its establishment to the year 1871, together with a description of the new hospital-building at Lake View, has already been traced in the pages of the preceding volume of this work. Dr. Truman W. Miller, the able successor of several well-known physicians who had been in charge of the Hospital, continued as surgeon-in-charge until February, 1885, when he was succeeded by Dr. William H. Long, who had already been in the service fourteen years at Eastern hospitals prior to his transfer to the Chicago hospital.

From 1880, a dispensing office was conducted on the second floor of the Government Building, where office patients having vessel-masters' cards received treatment. These transient patients vary in number from one hundred to three hundred each month. Dr. Long's assistant as dispensing physician is Dr. John A. Benson, formerly in the Mississippi River marine service and stationed at Cairo, Ill. The record of a single month, July, 1885, will convey a fair idea of the services rendered sailors. Dr. Benson treated three hundred for slight injuries and minor complaints common to sailors. There were sixty regular patients in the hospital wards under the direct care of Dr. Long, and one hundred and fifty-six were treated in hospital altogether. Three deaths occurred and seventy patients were discharged as cured. The principal ailments of these patients were fevers. Great complaint was raised from time to time by other occupants of the Government building, about the presence of the dispensing office in their midst, created by the occasional presence of sailors having the small-pox or contagious fevers, and in 1885, when it became necessary to build a new barge office, at Rush-street bridge, it was decided to provide quarters therein for the Marine Hospital dispensing physician. This building, a three-story brick structure, containing quarters for the dispensary on the second floor, was completed and turned over to the collector of the port on August 7, 1885, but it was found not to contain room enough for the dispensary.

In December, 1885, Dr. C. B. Goldsborough was appointed surgeon-in-charge of the Marine Hospital and Dr. J. A. Rowles in charge of the Government building dispensary. During the year 1885, eight hundred and thirty-four patients were admitted to the hospital for treatment, and three thousand six hundred and five received treatment at the dispensary. There were twenty-five deaths in the hospital during the year. The surgeons examined one hundred and ninety-two pilots for color-blindness, and all except one passed the test. The physical qualifications of the life-saving crews at Chicago, Evanston and St. Joseph were also examined into and were found to be first-class in all respects.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

A brief account of the crude and inadequate appliances at the port of Chicago for life-saving purposes is given in the preceding volume.

The present life-saving station was established in April, 1876, Captain John Taylor in charge. There was no regular crew, and volunteers were depended upon to man the one life-boat in case of emergency. The house built to contain the life-boat was a story and a half frame structure, located near the end of the south pier.

Captain Telesford St. Peter was appointed to the charge of the station on July 22, 1878. He immediately set himself to work to improve the service. A month after his appointment he received a fine surf-boat, and a short time subsequently a covered life-car, which is rigged to float attached to a rope, and in which shipwrecked persons may be hermetically sealed while being brought to shore. In 1882, he secured what is called a Long Branch life-boat. It is a large boat capable of carrying a crew of eight men and a dozen passengers. It is built of bent cedar, with cork fenders on the sides; has air bulkheads, is water tight, and is a self-righter and bailer. The station is provided with perfected beach apparatus, including mortars, life-lines, a small gun and a variety of life-preservers. A crew of nine men are attached to the station. The house was enlarged to two full stories in 1878, so as to accommodate Captain St. Peter's family and the crew. The original cost of the station was \$1,700, and the enlargement in 1878 necessitated an outlay of \$2,200. The improved life-boat cost about \$2,000 and the other equipments about \$3,000. The life-saving crew have been instrumental in saving many small boats and many lives, and in great storms have been of inestimable assistance to disabled ships and wrecked crews. On October 8, 1884, a storm overtook fifteen workmen on the Hyde Park crib. Ten were swept away and drowned during the night. At daylight the predicament of the unfortunates was discovered, and the life-boat went out and rescued the four survivors, one man having intrusted himself to a plank and safely drifted ashore.

During the storms prevalent in spring and fall, the crew of the life-saving service keep a constant look out for wrecks and distress signals, and never fail to respond, no matter what the stress of weather, inclemency of the season, or danger involved to themselves.

DISTILLING AND BREWING INTERESTS.

DISTILLERIES.

At the time of the great fire, the number of distilleries in the First Illinois District, which embraces Chicago, exceeded that of the present time, and the production of distilled spirits averaged well with that of the years intervening until 1885. The liquor interest suffered comparatively small loss by the conflagration, the Dickinson & Leach, Union Copper Distilling Co. and the Kirchoff distilleries and the Northwestern rectifying house, on Fifth Avenue, comprising the main establishments destroyed.

The report of the ensuing year in the production of distilled spirits showed a falling-off of about half a million gallons from 1871, being 50,000 gallons less than the average of the fourteen years ending with 1884, which shows an annual production of 7,253,286³/₄ gallons. In 1876 and 1884, the same low standard of production prevailed, which is not attributable to a low price for high wines, which in those years ruled three and one-half and seven and six-sevenths cents, respectively, above the fourteen years' average, which was about \$1.09¹/₄. The revenue collections of 1871, as compared with those of 1884, indicate an increase of \$1,773,957.18, the highest intervening year being 1881, when the revenue ran beyond \$8,000,000. The highest rate of production was in 1879, when, with eight registered and operated distilleries in the district, 10,952,799 gallons of distilled spirits were produced. The following table gives a comprehensive annual showing of the gallons of distilled spirits manufactured, and the total revenue collections on the same, for a period of fourteen years:

Year.	Gallons of distilled spirits manufactured.	Total revenue collections on distilled spirits.
1871	7,776,013	\$4,965,799 70
1872	7,209,347	4,461,849 31
1873	7,539,649	5,392,501 23
1874	8,016,082	4,930,760 41
1875	8,487,506	5,864,055 04
1876	6,450,456	6,734,432 45
1877	8,871,906	6,451,058 91
1878	10,262,155	6,380,414 01
1879	10,952,799	6,558,907 73
1880	10,508,212	7,341,329 24
1881	10,500,972	8,057,784 55
1882	8,170,018	7,987,552 62
1883	7,256,268	6,804,642 19
1884	7,248,125	6,739,756 88

The rating on high wines from 1871 until 1885 shows a variation in price from the highest to the lowest of as much as 38 cents. The year succeeding the fire high wines ruled at the minimum, 82 cents, reaching the highest price in 1882. The average of fourteen years, \$1.09¹/₄ per gallon, was maintained since and inclusive of 1875, except during 1878. A record of prices is given below:

Year.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
1871	\$ 95	\$ 85
1872	91	82
1873	1 05	86
1874	1 03 ¹ / ₂	92
1875	1 19 ¹ / ₂	93
1876	1 10 ¹ / ₂	1 04
1877	1 10	1 04
1878	1 08	1 03
1879	1 12	1 01
1880	1 13	1 06
1881	1 17	1 07
1882	1 20	1 14
1883	1 17	1 15
1884	1 17	1 10
1885	1 15	1 10

In 1878, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorized the collection of data and statistics regarding the distilling interest which would facilitate the annual compilation of detailed statements and tables. For the seven years ending with 1884, the results of this work enable the preparation of an exhaustive report of operations in the First Illinois District, which is summarized in the subjoined table. The aggregate amount of grain consumed in the production of spirits only is given. In detail, this amount, 16,884,364 bushels of grain, includes 13,222,937 bushels of corn, 2,315,362 bushels of rye, 1,102,912 bushels of malt, 216,889 bushels of oats, 10,930 bushels of wheat, 3,141 bushels of barley, and 2,193 bushels of mill-feed.

The variations in price from 1871 until 1873 will readily be noted; and, of late years, it has come to be a necessary portion of the distilling interests, to form and maintain a "pool," whereby production, and consequent sales and thereby prices, can be regulated. By this means, over-production is avoided; the various distilleries forming the pool having a proportion of the anticipated demand assigned to them, and thereby the integral parts of the pool become harmonious (and sometimes, inharmonious) workers for the common benefit.

Year.	Distilleries in district.	No. of gallons of spirits rectified.	Bushels of grain used in distilleries.	Gallons of spirits withdrawn for export.	Gallons of spirits remaining in distillery warehouses.	Gallons of spirits deposited in distillery warehouses.	Gallons of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses.	Gallons of spirits in hands of wholesale liquor-dealers and rectifiers.	No. of wholesale liquor-dealers in district.	No. of rectifiers in district.
1878	—	3,501,962.76	2,191,787	2,199,949	263,812	8,552,421	9,109,105	353,591	—	—
1879	8	4,071,124.08	2,953,044	4,228,227	395,975	11,469,929	11,337,017	384,862	46	54
1880	7	1,120,139.50	2,822,351	2,405,131	885,893	10,878,844	10,367,201	383,055	68	64
1881	7	4,306,595.72	2,788,106	1,414,021	1,273,324	10,654,853	10,196,540	515,348	59	63
1882	7	4,655,653.67	2,439,272	—	1,257,500	9,300,388	9,240,821	1,529,069	93	73
1883	7	4,970,460.99	1,796,845	43,639	985,711	7,202,269	7,361,321	528,345	148	73
1884	5	4,500,415.61	1,882,959	241,333	920,680	7,580,555	7,340,410	516,002	67	71

The exportation of distilled spirits did not enter largely into commercial transactions prior to 1871, as the following table relative to high wines will manifest:

Year.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1857	\$ 28,185	\$ 10,654
1858	38,644	28,007
1859	29,431	29,529
1860	62,126	65,223
1861	89,915	111,240
1862	61,703	100,170
1863	137,974	150,312
1864	102,032	138,644
1865	32,435	66,053
1866	60,202	65,995
1867	30,812	49,250
1868	61,933	69,535
1869	120,478	150,404
1870	165,689	170,508

The importations, however, have largely increased since 1871. A comparative showing of exports to Europe direct comprises—

Seven thousand two hundred gallons in 1876, 16,475 gallons in 1877, 29,231 gallons in 1878, 26,774 gallons in 1879, 18,035 gallons in 1880, 6,559 gallons in 1881, 690 gallons in 1882, and 1,225 gallons in 1884.

The registered export by lake to Canada of spirits and liquors shows—

Twenty-six barrels of liquor in 1873, value \$828; 300 barrels of alcohol in 1880, value \$5,325; and 32,269 gallons of alcohol in 1883, value \$18,824. In the importation of wines and liquors for the ten years ending with 1884, there passed through the custom house 44,117 cases, 18,781 packages, 5,074 casks, and 8 baskets. The aggregate value of imports from 1872 to 1885 was \$1,244,070, and the duties collected on the same amounted to \$10,168 571. The articles specified were distributed as follows: Bitters, 443 cases; champagne, 8 baskets, 17,557 cases; liquors, 155 casks, 207 cases, 648 packages; wine, 14,372 cases, 709 casks, 10,913 packages; cordials, 613 cases; Swedish punch, 1,901 cases; rum, 127 cases, 513 casks, 28 packages; gin, 4,332 cases, 1,508 casks, 3,348 packages; brandy, 3,563 cases, 1,500 casks, 2,129 packages; whisky, 1,102 cases, 689 casks, 1,715 packages.

The subjoined table gives the quantities, value and duties on wines and liquors imported at Chicago since 1871:

Year.	Pack- ages.	Cases.	Casks.	Value.	Duties collected.
1872	4,963	---	---	---	\$ 84,621 60
1873	5,213	---	---	\$ 57,173	59,233 90
1874	1,557	---	---	49,094	48,791 70
1875	1,465	---	---	50,685	45,422 24
1876	954	872	611	51,217	42,452 87
1877	---	2,293	812	41,300	40,420 36
1878	120	2,147	841	46,683	42,479 65
1879	---	5,997	1,463	96,479	68,034 73
1880	---	4,817	1,894	91,051	62,904 79
1881	---	8,947	2,834	177,035	118,688 27
1882	---	7,909	7,625	202,464	132,586 64
1883	---	3,094	---	214,443	143,978 95
1884	---	4,721	---	166,446	128,060 92

In the inspection of wines and liquors by the custom house officials in 1883, 180,730 gallons passed for duty. In 1884 the amount gauged was 159,344 gallons, of which 121,528½ gallons were in wine.

Of minor matters relating to the distilling interest, not mentioned in the preceding statements and tables,

A reference may be made to the destruction of the Chicago and Phoenix distilleries by fire; to losses of spirits in the district distilleries by leakage or theft, which amounted to 51,575 gallons in 1882, 51,899 in 1883, and 42,872 in 1884. During the same years, respectively, 4,593 gallons and 2,389 gallons of spirits were employed for scientific purposes; in 1879, there were forfeited to

the Government 36,930 gallons; and there were fed at the distilleries in 1881, 6,742 cattle, increased weight, 1,348,400 pounds; 1882, 8,424 cattle, increased weight, 2,378,900 pounds; 1883, 6,070 cattle, increased weight, 1,538,050 pounds; 1884, 7,376 cattle, increased weight, 1,457,068 pounds.

From 1871 to 1882 the entire liquor revenue of the country had increased from \$46,000,000 to \$69,000,000.

In 1886, there were eight registered distilleries located in the First Illinois District, nearly all of which were in continuous operation, and all of which were grain distilleries with a daily capacity exceeding five hundred bushels per day. They were operated by the Phoenix Distilling Co., H. H. Shufeldt & Co., Chicago Distilling Co., United States Distilling Co., Empire Distilling Co., Riverdale Distilling Co., Garden City Distilling Co., and Northwestern Distilling Co., and employed, in the aggregate, about 350 men.

The report for the year ending June 30, 1885, showed no fruit distilleries in the district, but seven grain distilleries registered and operated, all with a daily capacity of over five hundred bushels of grain. During the year 1,666,514 bushels of grain had been used in these distilleries, distributed as follows:

Corn, 1,308,192 bushels; rye, 214,743 bushels; malt, 131,681 bushels; oats, 11,898 bushels; with 6,100 cattle fed, increase in weight, 1,640,000 pounds. There had been rectified in the district 4,198,583.02 gallons of spirits. The loss by leakage and theft was 39,993 gallons, and by casualty 47 gallons; 3,235 gallons had been withdrawn from warehouses for scientific purposes, and 18,350 transferred to manufacturing warehouses. During the year the record was: Deposited in distillery warehouses, 6,927,110 gallons; withdrawn, 6,739,794 gallons; withdrawn for export, 179,265 gallons; remaining in distillery warehouses at the end of the Government fiscal year, 867,106 gallons; in the hands of wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, 605,502 gallons; number of wholesale liquor dealers in the district, 63; rectifiers, 67. The total revenue collections on distilled spirits for the year was \$6,226,777.73.

The following table exhibits the figures from the census reports for the years designated, and gives the amounts involved in the manufacture of malt liquors, whiskies, alcohol, etc.:

Year.	Estab- lishments.	Capital.	Average hands employed.	Total wages paid.	Cost of raw material.	Value of pro- duct.
1860	26	\$ 620,000	289	\$ 82,476	\$ 793,482	\$2,982,667
1870	31	3,639,000	611	421,920	2,074,374	5,275,166
1880	25	4,570,500	1 642	775,891	3,847,446	7,806,920

SAMUEL MYERS & CO.—This house was founded, in 1847, by Samuel Myers, who established himself on Wabash Avenue, at the corner of South Water Street. At that time there was but one other wholesale establishment of the kind in the city, and that was conducted by Stiles Burton, who is now dead. In 1849, two nephews, Jerome Myers and James E. S. Fuller, were admitted as partners, the firm name becoming E. S. Fuller & Co. In 1851, Mr. Myers removed to the present location of the house, Nos. 268 and 270 Madison Street. At that time there stood on the banks of the river, near the Madison-street bridge, a somewhat ancient structure known as the "old red oil mill," owned by Peck & Boise; this building Mr. Myers purchased, and removing it to the numbers already mentioned, converted it into a store. In 1855, this building was destroyed by fire; he then purchased the ground, forty-four feet front, paying therefor \$225 per front foot—it would be a bargain now at four times that sum—and erected a four-story brick building, occupying the full width of the lot, and ninety feet deep. Two years later the firm became S. Myers & Son, his son, Samuel Groot Myers, the present head of the house, becoming a partner. It was about this time that the elder Myers entered city politics, being elected a member of the Board of Aldermen, and for several years thereafter the management of his private business devolved largely upon the son. In 1863, Henry Wilkinson, connected with the house, became a partner, and the style of the firm was then changed to its present form, that of S. Myers & Co. In the great fire of 1871, this house was among the many that went down in that terrible scourge of flame. But notwithstanding their losses

on both stock and building aggregated some \$90,000, they immediately resumed business, temporarily at the residence of Mr. Myers, on West Washington, near May Street. At the same time they began re-building on the old site, and the following February saw the structure completed, and the firm occupying their old quarters. From then until now the career of the house has been prosperous.

Samuel Myers, who was long and favorably known as one among Chicago's early settlers, and later as a prominent and useful citizen, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., on December 25, 1800. His parents were Jonas Myers and Phebe (Curtis) Myers. In 1824, Samuel began business for himself as a contractor on the Erie Canal; following this, Mr. Myers engaged in the wholesale liquor business in Schenectady, N. Y., and, in 1847, he came to Chicago, where he founded the present house. His death occurred, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, on November 5, 1882. Mr. Myers was married, in 1834, to Hester Groot, daughter of Simon A. Groot, of Schenectady, N. Y. Three children were born to them, all of whom are still living,—Samuel Groot Myers; Mary E., now the wife of Henry Wilkinson, a member of the firm of S. Myers & Co.; and Helen, wife of Jacob H. Swart, of this city.

S. G. Myers was born at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1837. At the age of sixteen he became connected with his father in the above business, and continued with him up to his succession as head of the firm in 1857. Mr. Myers married Lucy Morgan, daughter of Nathan Morgan, of Victor, N. Y. He has one son, Samuel M.

Henry Wilkinson was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1832. In 1847, he commenced his business life in the Bank of Albany, and filled different positions up to that of teller in that institution. In 1855, he connected himself with his father, in the distilling business, under the firm name of Jacob Wilkinson & Son, which continued up to 1863, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the present firm. Mr. Wilkinson married Mary E. Myers, daughter of Samuel Myers, founder of the house, in 1859. They have one child, a daughter, Lillie.

M. P. FARRELL, of the firm of Farrell, Coleman & Co., was born in the celebrated belligerent county of Tipperary, Ireland, on November 4, 1841. Notwithstanding this fact Mr. Farrell is a quiet, gentlemanly citizen of the proverbial Celtic hospitality and geniality, but with his own uprightness of life and commercial and social integrity. He received his education in his native place, after which he engaged in the dry goods business for thirteen years. In 1870, he came to Chicago and engaged in business with the firm of Roche & Farrell, and, in 1880, formed his present partnership with Mr. Coleman in the importing and dealing in teas, wines, cigars, tobacco and liquors.

THOMAS DANIEL COLEMAN, member of the firm of Farrell, Coleman & Co., wholesale liquors, etc., son of John and Bridget L. Coleman, was born at Sligo, County Sligo, Ireland, on December 24, 1841. He received a thorough education in his youth and began business life as manager for Madden & Wall, liquor dealers, Sligo. In July, 1863, he came to this country and, after short stay in New York, engaged as clerk with Siegbert & Steinam, prominent dry-goods dealers of Prairie du Chien, Wis., with whom he remained two years. After an engagement with James Wiley, at McGregor, Iowa, he began business on his own account at Bridgeport, Wis., where he established a general store, in connection with his brother Martin Coleman, under the firm name of Coleman Bros. At the end of five years he disposed of his interest in the business and came to Chicago, in 1871, and became a travelling salesman for the house of Schwab, McQuaid & Co., which vocation he continued four years. He then became a partner of the firm of Enright, Kelly & Coleman, Nos. 30-32 South Water Street, wholesale liquors, from which he retired in May, 1880. In January, 1881, he formed a co-partnership with M. P. Farrell, his present associate, and has since been extensively engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, the firm also carrying a full line of teas, etc. Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Mary E. Quinn, of New Orleans, on April 17, 1879. They have three children,—Thomas P., Katharine M. and James S.

JAMES M. CLEARY, of the firm of Weadley & Cleary, wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, was born in the Parish of Mullinabone, County of Tipperary, Ireland, a son of Timothy and Mary (Mansfield) Cleary. He was educated in his native country and followed the hardware business for about thirteen years, after which he went into the wholesale wine and liquor business, which he carried on some thirteen years in Clonmel, Tipperary County. Selling out his business, he came to the United States, locating in Chicago, and entered the wholesale wine and liquor business, taking John W. Enright into partnership in 1866. This partnership continued until 1873, the firm name, however, changing several times; from Cleary & Enright, it became Cleary, Enright & Weadley, and afterward Smith, Cleary, Enright & Co. In 1870-73 when the partnership expired by limitation, the firm became Weadley, Dennehy & Cleary, and so remained until 1883; since which time the style has been Weadley & Cleary. In 1851, Mr. Cleary married Ann O'Neill White, who died in May, 1852. In 1854, he married Miss Margaret White, who died in March, 1858; and in 1859, Mr. Cleary

married Marie, daughter of John and Ann (O'Mahony) Kickhom. By the first marriage there was one child, since deceased. By the second marriage there were three children—two living and one deceased,—Michael T. and Mary, wife of Edward E. Downey of Chicago. By the last marriage there are six children,—Annie Mary; Johanna Mary, wife of John Templeton, residing in Nebraska; John Joseph Patrick; Fannie, wife of William Templeton, of this city; Bessie Frances and Kathleen Christina. Mrs. Cleary died in June, 1881.

CHARLES DENNEHY was born at Castle Island, County of Kerry, Ireland, on March 23, 1833, the son of Thomas and Eleanor (Morris) Dennehy. His father died there; his mother came to the United States in 1855, and is now a resident of this city. Mr. Dennehy left his home in 1849, coming to this country and settling in Alabama, where he remained five years, being employed as a clerk. Leaving Alabama he came to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business. In 1869 he sold out his business and embarked in the wholesale liquor trade, which he has continued since. The fire of 1871 burned him out, but he opened again the next day after the fire. He is doing a large and profitable trade, and has taken his son into partnership under the firm name, however, of Charles Dennehy. Mr. Dennehy was married, in 1857, to Miss Ann M. Cogan; they have three children living,—Eleanor, wife of W. H. O'Brien, of this city; Thomas C., and Annie M. Mr. Dennehy has twice been appointed by the mayor and city council assessor of the North Division of the city, which position he held four years, when he was elected city assessor, and for three years filled this office until it was abolished by the Legislature. Mr. Dennehy and family are members of the congregation of the Cathedral of the Holy Name.

JOHN A. LOMAX is a native of England, born in the town of Bury, on July 15, 1825. He received his early schooling in his native place, and as a young man worked in the print works of Bury for a number of years. In 1851 he came to this country, locating at Haverstraw, N. Y., where he remained for nearly a year. In 1852 he came to Chicago where he worked for three years in Hall & Winch's planing-mill at the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets. During this period his earnings were only one dollar per day, but out of that he, by close economy, managed to save enough to purchase a small house and lot, valued at \$450. In 1855, he traded this property for a one-half interest in the soda water business of Joseph Entwistle, which was then located at No. 39 West Lake Street. The firm of Entwistle & Lomax continued for about three years, when Mr. Lomax purchased his partner's interest and has since been the sole proprietor of the business. He remained at No. 39 West Lake Street until 1859, when occurred the big fire, known as the "big fire on West Lake Street"; in this conflagration he lost all he had accumulated by his years of hard work. Not disheartened, however, by his misfortune he at once returned to business at his present location, No. 16 Charles Place, in a small house, 20 x 30 feet and only one story high. This house he rented, but two years later purchased on four years' time. Scarcely had he got fairly started, however, when he was visited a second time by a fire which burned all his property to the ground, and of course entailed upon him a loss which he could ill afford to bear. He immediately re-built, but one year later, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, it was again laid in ashes; this time his loss were not quite so heavy, as he was partially insured. In 1870, his business having wonderfully increased, he set about building new works on an enlarged scale, his main factory being a brick structure 110 by 40 feet and five stories in height. He moved into his new quarters just three months before the great fire of October, 1871. This was the heaviest blow of all, and, for a time, so deeply did he feel his losses that he almost gave up in despair. In a short time, however, he recovered himself, and with his old-time energy set about once more to retrieve the fortune which the fire had destroyed. He rented a small place on Cottage Grove Avenue, near Douglas Place, and within twenty-four hours was manufacturing and delivering goods to such of his customers as had not, like himself, been burned out. As soon as was practicable he also re-built, on the site of his former premises, a three-story brick structure, where he has since succeeded in building up his trade to its present important proportions. In 1874, finding his works too small, he erected an additional building on the adjoining lot, 20 by 105 feet; and, in 1879, needing still more room, he purchased from the City 200 by 120 feet of ground in the rear of his old factory, and on this he has erected a new building, five stories high and 120 by 100 feet in size, his works now being the largest of their kind in the world. Notwithstanding the many misfortunes which Mr. Lomax has met with in his long and eventful business career, he is to-day a wealthy man. His vast business in this city is in the charge of his son, George Lomax, a young man of fine ability and of great promise as a business man. Mr. Lomax has also a fine farm of six hundred acres, beautifully located on the Desplaines River, also a fine stock farm near LaPorte, Ind., of two thousand four hundred acres, and on this he has fine and blooded stock valued at \$50,000. He has also considerable valuable property in this city and owns a sil-

ver mine in Colorado. Mr. Lomax married, in 1845, Miss Duckworth, of Bury, England. They have had five children,—the son already mentioned, and four daughters.

PAUL SCHUSTER, proprietor and editor of the *The Champion of Freedom and Right*, the National organ of the liquor interest of the United States, is of French descent. He was born at Strasburg, Alsace, on March 20, 1825. His mother, Madeleine Werly, belonged to one of the wealthiest families among the landed proprietors of the old "free imperial city"; and his father, Captain Antoine Schuster, after an active and brilliant military career during the wars of the Consulate and the Empire, on his retirement to private life, was appointed Directeur General des Messageries impériales, subsequently royales, a position of high honor and substantial emoluments, which he occupied until the railroads supplanted the old methods of travel. Paul received his earlier mental and physical training under experienced private tutors, and at the age of thirteen, was sent, to complete his education, to the celebrated Pensionnat de Fribourg in Switzerland, which at that time was the most celebrated and exclusive educational institution in Europe. At eighteen he graduated with highest honors, and finding himself precluded, through sudden reverses of fortune, from reaching the goal of his ambition, which was to fit himself for the practice at the French Bar, and with the sole view and object of becoming a prominent orator, he joined the order of the Jesuits. Under such masters of the oratorical art his natural abilities soon developed to such a marked degree that, in 1847, he was appointed as one of the two representatives of his province at the Roman College at Rome. Driven thence by the popular uprising of 1848, he was first appointed professor of Greek, Latin and French literature and rhetoric, for a class of theological students at Brugellette, in Belgium. But, before he entered upon his duties he was ordered to the United States, where he was assigned to the college of Bardstown, Ky. Here, after one year, he asked for and was most reluctantly granted a release of his religious vows. In the fall of 1849, he settled at Cincinnati, where for eight years he taught successfully the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and Spanish languages to private pupils and in several of the leading private educational institutions of the Queen City. In his leisure hours he studied law. There he first married in 1850; but in less than five years buried his wife and two children. In 1857, as Agent of the Swiss Colonization Society, he took a prominent part in the foundation of Tell City, Perry Co., Ind. Thither he went with the first settlers, and at once entered into the practice of law. In 1858, he married Miss Amanda E. Brazee, daughter of Squire T. H. Brazee, one of the three oldest settlers of that county. Although successful in his practice, he felt cramped and hemmed in by the slow-going people around him, and in April, 1860, moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he secured, in a short time, a very extensive and lucrative law practice. The breaking out of the War stopped his career. He was the last but one speaker at Odd Fellows' Hall on the eve of the election upon which depended the fate of Tennessee, and strongly advocated her remaining in the Union. But after the die was cast he joined hands with his friends and neighbors, and was elected captain of Co. "A," 1st Memphis Volunteers. Owing to his having temporary command of the regiment he was called colonel, which title has adhered to him ever since. He, however, resigned, and went into the field with the Memphis Independent Dragoons. After the disbanding of the company, he returned to Memphis, and after a few months left with his family for Cincinnati, where he resumed the practice of law. Having been accidentally drawn into the prosecution of claims before the departments at Washington, he devoted his whole energies to this new field of action. Through his attention to business, strict and unswerving honesty, and uniformly courteous demeanor to clients in all ranks of society, he achieved not only professional but considerable financial success. He became a large property holder, and founded and built up the beautiful suburban village of Oakley, on the Marietta Railroad, between East Walnut Hills and Madisonville. There, for a number of years he was the leader of all business enterprises, and the life of social entertainments. The panic of 1873, followed by four or five years of depression in real-estate values, re-acted so disastrously upon him that he gradually lost the accumulation of years. After one year's complete retirement from business he went to Indianapolis, where he again entered the practice of law. In 1877, he brought into life and thoroughly organized throughout the State the Association of Freedom and Right, of which he was the first president. In July, 1878, he purchased the official organ of the Association, the *Journal of Freedom and Right*, and, in October, 1880, moved the publication office to Chicago. Here it was changed to the *Champion of Freedom and Right*, under which name it is known as the most formidable anti-prohibition organ in the United States and recognized as the National representative of the Liquor trade. As editor and publisher, Colonel Paul Schuster has succeeded in circulating his paper among the wholesale and retail liquor-dealers and brewers in twenty-seven States and Territories of the Union, and, although now past sixty, he bids fair to do yet valiant and faithful service in the cause of personal liberty.

BREWERIES.

The great fire of 1871 found Chicago in possession of twelve large breweries. Of these five were destroyed, being the Lill, Sands, Brandt, Metz and Huck establishments, all of which were located in the North Division of the city.

The production of beer and ale in 1872 was about one-half of 1885, although the price at that time was two dollars per barrel in excess of the present price. By 1884, there were thirty-one breweries in Chicago, and in 1885 two more were added to the list. In these years Chicago ranked sixth as a beer-producing center in the United States, over ten millions of dollars being invested in the interest in this city, the breweries employing some two thousand workmen, whose aggregate wages amounted to a million and a half of dollars. The brewing interest more than doubled in the fourteen years anterior to 1885, reaching an annual production exceeding 800,000 barrels. The manufacture of this amount of beer required over five million bushels of malt, or 4,347,826 bushels of barley, valued at some four millions of dollars, and 1,600,000 pounds of hops, the grain coming from Iowa, Nebraska, California, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the hops from New York, California and Washington Territory. The annual increase of production is shown by the amount of beer made in 1883, 1884 and 1885, being, respectively, 676,553 barrels, 743,458 barrels, and, approximately, 900,000 barrels. The yearly amount of taxes paid to the Internal Revenue Department was nearly \$800,000, as against \$276,587.87 in 1871. In 1884, there were twenty private malt houses in Chicago, besides those connected with breweries.

The report of custom house inspection on ale and beer shows 1,773½ gallons of beer gauged in 1884 and 13,174 gallons of ale gauged in 1883. In the way of imports in this line, since 1875, the showing is as follows:

In 1876, 2,236 packages of ale, beer and porter; 1877, 2,059 packages; 1878, 2,717 packages; 1879, 3,709 packages; 1880, 4,669 casks, 656 cases; 1881, 6,912 casks; 1882, 4,335 casks; 1883, 4,589 packages; 1884, 4,520 packages; 1885, 4,147 packages.

The value and revenue duties of imports of ale, beer and porter for a period of fourteen years are shown in the subjoined table:

Year.	Value.	Duties collected.
1872	-----	\$13,107 41
1873	-----	14,713 16
1874	-----	16,731 44
1875	-----	14,394 54
1876	-----	9,396 32
1877	-----	6,781 38
1878	-----	9,208 75
1879	-----	11,885 82
1880	-----	13 266 56
1881	-----	23,504 12
1882	-----	17,739 21
1883	-----	7,998 03
1884	-----	14,856 27
1885	-----	18,551 70

In addition to the detailed report of packages imported, registered for the four years preceding 1876 as being imported from and via Canada, 4,820 packages of porter and ale are given for 1872; 6,316 packages of ale, beer and porter for 1873; 3,003 packages for 1874; and 2,272 packages for 1875.

The total revenue collections on fermented liquors from 1871 to 1884 were as follows:

Year.	Amount.
1871	\$276,587 87
1872	282,939 37
1873	293,161 35
1874	312,061 27
1875	300,293 88
1876	315,735 24
1877	309,323 85
1878	334,164 95
1879	373,689 47
1880	458,178 61
1881	511,385 56
1882	618,380 10
1883	666,317 13
1884	786,171 28
1885	813,433 47

THE BEMIS & CURTIS MALTING COMPANY, on the corner of Bliss Street and Hickory Avenue, is the successor of the Bemis & Carden Malting Company, which was organized and incorporated under the laws of Illinois in 1881. The origin of the business dates to 1879, when it was started by John Carden and his son, John Carden, Jr. In 1880, D. L. Bemis became a partner with this firm, and the name adopted was the Bemis & Carden Island Malt House. When it became a stock company in 1881, it had a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and H. V. Bemis and Charles H. Curtis became largely interested in it. The management was then—H. V. Bemis, president; Charles H. Curtis, vice-president; D. L. Bemis, secretary and treasurer; John Carden, superintendent; and John Carden, Jr., assistant superintendent. On December 1, 1884, the Cardens sold out their interest to their partners, and the company was re-organized under its present name, and the capital stock increased to \$75,000. The officers are now—H. V. Bemis, president and treasurer; Charles H. Curtis, vice-president; D. L. Bemis, superintendent; and W. D. Hillabrant, secretary. The directors are the above officers and B. F. Hales. The grounds occupied by the company have a frontage of three hundred feet on Bliss, and one hundred and twenty-nine feet on Hickory Avenue. The tracks of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company adjoin their property, affording them excellent facilities for shipping goods. Their building is seventy-five by one hundred and twenty-nine feet, is five stories in height, with four malt floors, each seventy-five by one hundred feet. The kilns are double, each twenty-six by thirty-four feet. The store-room is forty by fifty-five feet. They have two malt elevators and two barley elevators, with a joint storage capacity of one hundred thousand bushels, and the malting capacity is two hundred thousand bushels. The malting floors are provided with steam scrapers, and the whole establishment is a model of its kind. The six iron steeping-tanks are situated at the top of the building, which is a great saving of labor. The company employ eighteen men, eight horses, and run four wagons.

D. L. Bemis, of the Bemis & Curtis Malting Company, was born at Ellington Village, on Clear Creek, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., on October 17, 1851. His father, H. V. Bemis, was a Baptist minister, and died when Dwight L. was four years old. Soon after, his widowed mother moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was educated until the age of fifteen. His brother, H. V. Bemis, was already a successful brewer in Chicago when D. L. Bemis came, in 1868, and he secured employment of him, remaining eighteen months, when he engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad Company as fireman, then became an engineer, and worked for the company three years and six months. He was next in the employ of the Texas Central Railroad for a year, after which he returned to Chicago, and engaged in the bottling business under the old Tivoli Garden. He had a partner by the name of Dickinson, and the firm of Dickinson & Bemis did a thriving business for a long time; but, in 1876, Mr. Bemis sold out and invested his capital in the cigar business, in the Tivoli Garden, having his step-brother, B. F. Hales, as partner. In 1880, he became a partner with John Carden & Son, in the malting business, on Goose Island, and when the business was thrown into a stock company in 1881, he became its secretary, treasurer and general business manager. When John Carden and son withdrew from the company, it was re-organized, and its name changed to the Bemis & Curtis Malting Company, in December, 1884, Mr. Bemis becoming superintendent and manager, which position he still retains, conducting it in a most thorough and practical manner. Mr. Bemis is very much interested in man's noblest servant—the horse. In June, 1884, he became infatuated with the noted mare, Belle F., who made in that month 2:20 1-4 time at Rochester, N. Y., and he invested \$5,000 in her. She has since sustained his judgment, and bids fair to become one of the most remarkable trotters in America. On December 31, 1883, Mr. Bemis was married to Miss Lizzie Woodruff, daughter of H. W. Woodruff, of Sandwich, Ill. They have one child, Rosa Archer.

GEORGE BULLEN, maltster, was born at Delaware, Middlesex County, Province of Upper Canada, on April 23, 1846. His father, William F. Bullen, was an Englishman who came to Canada about

1823. He was a gentleman farmer of some property and consequence in County Middlesex, and clerk of the county court. He married Ann Mullen, of Irish descent, before coming to America. George inherited the independence and self-reliance of both, and when but twelve years old left home and went to Ontonagon in the Lake Superior copper region, and has "paddled his own canoe" ever since. During the War he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and joined the quartermaster's department under General Meigs of the Army of the Tennessee, and spent the closing two years of the War in the Army. He then went to Wheeling, W. Va., and apprenticed himself to George W. Smith, a brewer and maltster of that city, to learn the business. He spent some years with him, staid his time out, mastered the business, and came to Chicago in 1868. He immediately found a good position as foreman in the malt house of the old Crosby Distillery, where he remained one season. The next malting season he worked in Joliet, and then came to Chicago. Here he spent two seasons with the Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Company, and then took a trip to the Missouri River to find a good location for business for himself. He did not succeed to his liking however, and getting a good offer from the Union Pacific Railway he entered their employ and worked on the construction of the road from Julesburg to Promontory, where they made connection with the Central Pacific. Returning at once to Chicago, he entered into business partnership with William Lill, and rented a malt house at Kenosha, Wis., running the business under the firm name of Geo. Bullen & Co. for three years. Afterward they removed to Chicago and erected their present large establishment on Illinois and Pine streets. In 1881, Mr. Lill, who was a silent partner in the concern, died, and Mr. Bullen is now sole proprietor. He has the present season added a new malt house to his already immense establishment, which makes it the largest concern of the kind in this country. The value of the plant is estimated, at a moderate rate, at \$350,000, and the daily consumption of barley during the season is 5,000 bushels. It is not only the largest malting establishment in the country, but experts pronounce it the most complete in all of its appointments and arrangements. Mr. Bullen is a member of the Board of Trade and buys his supplies in the open market at the ruling figure; his transactions are always large, and do much toward fixing the quotations in this market. As Bullen goes, so goes barley. In politics Mr. Bullen is a moderate and somewhat independent democrat; he is one of the founders of the Iroquois Club and a member of its finance committee. He belongs also to the Chicago Club and is a member and large stockholder in the Washington Park Driving Club. He has been a member of the Board of Trade twelve years. He is fond of travel and has made the tour of Europe three or four times, the last time visiting Algiers and many of the principal towns in the French possessions in Africa. In our own country he has explored nearly every State and Territory including the Pacific coast. Last year he went to the coast by the Northern Pacific in company with the well-known Harry Fox, and was with him when he died at Salt Lake City on their return. He is warm and steadfast in his friendships and popular where he is known.

LEOPOLD J. KADISH is a commission merchant at No. 9 La-Salle Street, and also proprietor of the North Branch Malt House, and of the malt house at the foot of Pier Street. He was born in Bohemia, on July 13, 1821, and is the son of Philip and Theresa (Deutsch) Kadish. He was educated at the polytechnic school in Vienna, from which he graduated, and then engaged in superintending railroad work, until the insurrection of 1848, in Vienna, when he joined the Academic Legion. After the surrender of the insurgents, he, being an officer, came to America for safety, arriving at Chicago in 1849. In 1852, he moved to Watertown, Wis., and engaged in the general merchandise, grain and lumber business until 1861, when he lost his store and stock by fire, and had no insurance. After his loss he took his remaining capital and came to Chicago, where he has since resided. In 1868, Mr. Kadish introduced compressed yeast into America. In 1876, he gave Chicago a National reputation by the establishment of the Vienna Model Bakery at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Such bread as he there sold surpassed in quality any known before, and it was not long before every town had its Vienna Bakery. After the Centennial, he established his bakery at No. 36 Washington Street, Chicago, where it still flourishes. In 1877, Mr. Kadish again became the pioneer in another public enterprise, which has since assumed the proportions of a National benefit. In that year he established the Natatorium, where swimming is taught by competent teachers and where pure water and all necessary appliances are found. This was an experiment, requiring the outlay of a large sum of money; but with Mr. Kadish there was no such word as fail, and, through his indomitable energy, these public bathing-places have become so popular that they are now regarded as one of the necessities of our civilization. Other cities having desired to erect them and applied for their design, a company has been organized to build these natatoria, of which Mr. Kadish is president. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and is president of the Pilsen Brewing and Malting Company, at Blue Island, Ill. He has

been a member of the Lincoln Park Board for seven years, and much of the improvement in that beautiful park is due to his energy and taste. The unique structures of the bear-pits, seal-ponds, wolf-dens, and other stone work, are mostly due to him.

THE GEORGE A. WEISS MALTING AND ELEVATOR COMPANY was incorporated in May, 1883, with a capital stock of \$200,000, the president and general manager being George A. Weiss. The property of this company is located at the intersection of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago & North-Western railroads, at the corner of North Ashland Avenue and Bloomingdale Road, and consists of an elevator and malt house. The elevator is fifty by one hundred feet, with bins sixty feet deep, and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The first story is veneered with brick, and the balance covered with corrugated iron. The malt house is seventy feet by one hundred and thirty feet, is six stories high with a mansard roof, and is substantially built of brick, stone and iron. The steeping-tanks are under the mansard roof, in the highest part of the building, so that the grain can be directed to the growing floors through spouts, thus saving one elevating. It has a malting capacity of four hundred thousand bushels. The power for both buildings is furnished by a sixty horse-power engine, built by the American Steam Engine Works, Chicago. The whole plant was erected, in 1883, by Mr. Weiss.

George A. Weiss, maltster, is a native of Germany, born at Frankenthal, Rhine Bavaria, on October 15, 1852. He was educated at the Government college in his native place, from which he graduated in 1869. He came to Chicago in October, 1875, and worked for George Bullen & Co. for about a year. He then entered into co-partnership with Conrad Seipp, under the firm name of Geo. A. Weiss & Co. for the bottling of the Conrad Seipp Company's export beer. In 1880, he formed a partnership with August Binz in the malt business, under the firm name of Binz & Weiss, locating at Eighteenth and Grove streets. In the fall of 1882, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Weiss established himself in his present location. On January 22, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha B. Schneider, daughter of the well-known banker, George Schneider. They have two children,—Hilda and Theodore.

J. H. PANK & COMPANY are maltsters at Clybourn-place bridge. The business of malting has been carried on at this point about twenty years. Charles W. Boynton, Rehm & Wacker first put up the buildings and started the business over twenty years ago, when, in 1875, a stock company was formed and called the Northwestern Malt Company, with a capital of \$100,000. About 1876, Mr. Boynton bought the interests of the other stockholders, and conducted the business, alone, until September, 1884, when he was succeeded by the present owners. The elevator and warehouse has a storage capacity of two hundred thousand bushels, and the malt house a malting capacity of three hundred thousand bushels. Although conducted under a distinct name and doing a separate business, this establishment and the Kentucky Malting Company, at Louisville, are operated by the same parties. The Louisville house has a malting capacity of five hundred thousand bushels, and is one of the largest and best in the United States. The Kentucky firm is a joint stock company with a capital of \$130,000. E. W. Herman is its president and J. H. Pank is secretary and treasurer. It was originally formed in 1874, by the consolidation of the old house of Stein & Doern, of which Colonel Pank was manager, and the Kentucky Malt House, owned by E. W. Herman & Co. Colonel Pank does the buying for both houses in the Chicago markets.

J. H. Pank, of J. H. Pank & Co., maltsters, was born in Hanover, Germany, on July 15, 1853. When an infant he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Louisville, Ky., where he was educated in the public schools. After leaving school, he first found employment as bookkeeper in a wholesale liquor house. In 1873, he became manager for Stein & Doern, maltsters. He soon after in 1873, married Ophelia S., daughter of his employer, Colonel Philip Doern. In 1874, he and Mr. Herman organized the Kentucky Malting Company: Colonel Doern was a wealthy capitalist of Louisville and a stockholder in the new company. He published two papers, one in German, *The Anzeiger*, and one in English, *The Evening News*. He was for many years prominent in the politics of his State, and died in 1870. The Kentucky Malting Company began with a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand bushels, but in 1881 put up the new building with a capacity of half a million bushels. As secretary and treasurer of the corporation, Colonel Pank continued in active management of the business until the fall of 1884, when he came to Chicago, and, purchasing the Northwestern Malting Company's works from C. W. Boynton, took entire charge of the business here, still retaining his position of secretary and treasurer of the Louisville Company. Colonel Pank was appointed colonel on the Governor's staff in Kentucky, by the famous Luke P. Blackburn. He has three children, Louie, Edgar and Henry.

H. W. MESTLING, maltster, at Nos. 112-14 Ohio Street, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, where he was born on September 9, 1850. He came to Chicago in 1869, and went to work at first for

L. C. Huck, as a maltster, and afterward was employed a short time by John Wheeler, now the president of John Wheeler's Bank, but then also in the malting business. In 1875, he formed a co-partnership with William Danell, and they set up a malting establishment on Larrabee Street, where they did a thriving business under the firm name of Mestling & Danell. In 1876, Mr. Danell gave place in the business to Charles Drewes, and the firm of Mestling & Drewes lasted until 1879, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Mestling bought out Mr. Drewes's interest and continued the business on Ohio Street, where he has since conducted the business alone. The building is forty by one hundred feet, is four stories high on Ohio Street and two stories higher in the rear on Franklin Street. Its storage capacity is forty thousand bushels, and the malting capacity is seventy-five thousand bushels. Mr. Mestling was married, on September 18, 1875, to Miss Betta Drewes, the daughter of Charles Drewes, by whom he has had three children,—Heinrich, Alida and Edward.

BEMIS & McAVOY BREWING COMPANY.—This is one of the most substantial incorporated companies in Chicago, and is the outcome of the partnership formed in 1865 by H. V. Bemis and John H. McAvoy. The firm established their business of brewing lager beer in a small three-story brick building near the corner of South Park Avenue and Twenty-third Street, fronting the Lake. This now includes the main entrance of the imposing array of three and five story buildings on the west side of the avenue. On December 17, 1866, a stock company was formed, and since that time the establishment has continued to increase its manufacture from three thousand five hundred barrels of beer annually to over one hundred thousand. A large malt-house was erected adjacent to the original building in 1870-71, and four spacious ice-houses were also built on the western side of the avenue in 1872, 1874, 1875 and 1876. In 1871-72 a large addition was made to the brewery proper, while in 1878 and 1879 two additional ice-houses were erected on the east side of South Park Avenue. The large brick barn was built in 1878, and the office building was put up in 1879. During the building season of 1883, a magnificent brew-house, one of the most complete in the world, was added to this already immense establishment. The buildings occupied and owned by the company are thirteen in number, ranging from two to six stories in height, and covering an area of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand square feet. The frontage on South Park Avenue is 1,200 feet, the average depth being 200 feet. The establishment is provided with every known modern appliance for manufacturing, not only the very best grades of lager beer, but also malt; indeed, some of the machinery for brewing and mashing is remarkable for its ingenious construction and immense power, requiring the use of a battery of boilers of 832 horse-power and a 100 horse-power engine. The company gives employment to over one hundred men, and none but skillful workmen are among the number, the chief brewer, Fritz Hieronimus, having learned his trade in Germany, where he was considered among the most skillful in his line. He received his practical education at Frankfort-on-the-Main, the best school for brewers in the world. To the south of the brew-house is the office building, a substantial two-story brick structure. A general air of solidity, elegance and even luxury pervades all the surroundings here. The main office is large and neatly furnished, and Mr. McAvoy's headquarters are fitted out until they seem to glow with comfort and hospitality. Above are the billiard rooms for the entertainment of visitors and friends. In fact, the general impression given is that business and sociability are happily and judiciously combined. On January 1, 1882, the company was re-organized, changing the name from the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company to the Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company and increasing the capital stock from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. The officers who have the management of the company are as follows: John H. McAvoy, president; Albert Crosby, vice-president and superintendent; George Dickinson, secretary; Thomas S. Robinson, treasurer; John Summerfield, assistant superintendent; F. C. Hieronimus, brewer. H. V. Bemis withdrew on April 14, 1884.

JOHN H. McAVOY was born in the city of Newry, in north of Ireland, on November 2, 1830, and was the eldest of four children, three brothers and one sister. When only two years of age his parents came to the United States and lived several years in New York City. Removing to Buffalo in 1838, he attended public school and afterward took the full academic course in the Gowanda Academy. Upon finishing his course at that institution he entered the law office of Judge Howe and took a two-years' course in both reading and practicing. In 1851, he turned his face toward the West, that section which was offering so many inducements to young men, and especially to young lawyers. He stopped several months in Chicago, with the intention of settling here; but the site of the town was then so low and swampy, and reported unhealthy, and covered mostly with small wooden buildings, that he determined to go to Wisconsin, which was then the most inviting section of the West. After travelling all over the State in stages, for there was then no other better mode of conveyance, he finally located in Osh-

kosh, which was then an enterprising and growing village of one thousand people. He first went into the office of R. P. Eighthme, a prominent lawyer of that place, and, in the spring of 1852, with the assistance of his party friends, he established the Oshkosh Courier, the pioneer democratic newspaper of that part of the State. His success was immediate and marked, the Presidential year enabling him to secure such patronage that he not only paid his friends the money he had borrowed from them, but, when he sold out his establishment in 1853, he had a clear \$5,000, a fair capital with which to start out into the world again. Mr. McAvoy then removed to Madison, and was elected chief clerk of the Legislature. After its adjournment he made a tour of the new territories of Iowa and Minnesota, and finally brought up in Chicago, where he passed part of the summer and winter of 1853-54. In 1855, he returned to Madison, and lived there until 1860, practicing law, and filling with credit such offices as clerk of the Board of Supervisors, deputy county treasurer and assistant chief clerk of the Supreme Court. In 1861, he became interested in a large tannery near South Haven, Mich., which he conducted for several years during the War with great profit. Selling his tannery in 1864, he removed to Chicago, and, after making some profitable investments in real-estate, he engaged in his present business. In 1865, Mr. McAvoy entered into a partnership with H. V. Bemis in the manufacture of lager beer, the brewery being on the site of the present mammoth establishment on South Park Avenue. From a small beginning their business grew rapidly as their manufacture became famous for its purity and excellence. The establishment is now known all over the country as the "model brewery." Mr. McAvoy was elected alderman of the Third Ward in 1869, being appointed chairman of the Finance Committee over many older and more experienced members. He discharged his duties so satisfactorily that he was again returned by one thousand eight hundred majority, his opponent being Colonel Moses Thayer, a prominent republican. As the Ward usually returned a strong republican majority, he might well have felt proud of this endorsement by one of the most aristocratic wards of the city. During his second term he served as president of the Common Council. He took no insignificant part during the trying times precipitated upon the city by the great fire of 1871. His career was so straightforward, and marked with such ability, that the mayoralty was twice offered him, but, having resolved to withdraw himself from politics and attend strictly to his business, he declined the honor, and has now the satisfaction of being at the head of one of the most prosperous brewing companies in the world. Mr. McAvoy has been three times married, his first wife being Miss Harriet E. Pond, of Utica, N. Y. The two children born to them were Cornelia and Charles McAvoy. His first wife died in 1865, and, in 1867, he married Miss Harriet Robinson, of Norwich, Conn., daughter of Thomas Robinson; she died in 1879. On January 16, 1884, he married Mrs. Sara (Dyer) Henderson, of Whitesboro', Oneida Co., N. Y., she being the widow of Dr. Henderson.

ALBERT CROSBY, vice-president and superintendent of the Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company, and connected with that institution in various capacities since 1866, was born at Cape Cod, Mass., in 1823. There he received his education, and, imbibing the fresh and invigorating breezes of the Atlantic, became filled with a longing for ocean travel and adventure. Accordingly he spent many of his earlier years in the mercantile marine service, plying chiefly between Boston and the West Indies. Mr. Crosby came to Chicago in May, 1848, and established an extensive wholesale house for the sale of teas, liquors, etc., his education and experience having peculiarly fitted him for the successful prosecution of such an enterprise. In 1851, he was enabled to enter heavily into the business of distilling alcohol for druggists, his location being on the corner of Chicago Avenue and Larrabee Street, on the North Branch of the Chicago River. It was the largest establishment of the kind in the West, and coined money for its proprietor until it was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. Although one of the heaviest losers in the city, Mr. Crosby set to work with his accustomed vigor to re-build, but shortly afterward sold his establishment to H. H. Shufeldt & Co. It may be mentioned, incidentally, that while engaged in distilling Mr. Crosby took the first coal vessel up the North Branch above Kinzie-street bridge. In the meantime (December 17, 1866), he became connected with the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, being president of that corporation for ten years. Although always a large stockholder he did not take an active part in its management, until chosen vice-president of the company in April, 1884. In 1867, he became connected with the Chicago City Railway company, being director of it for about seven years and president for one year. He went abroad, in 1874, travelling with his family for ten years, having previously (in 1867) purchased the well-known Crosby Opera House, Art Gallery and Music Hall, of U. H. Crosby, his cousin. Under the new manager it continued until the time of the great fire, when it was destroyed. During the summer previous, he spent \$80,000 in re-furnishing and decorating the Opera House, making it a model of elegance and convenience. It was to have been opened with great éclat by the Thomas Grand Orchestra Concert upon the

night of the great fire. His insurance was only \$75,000. The Chicago calamity destroyed property possessed by Mr. Crosby valued at \$1,500,000. Such reverses would have crushed a less courageous nature, but he was one of that grand class of Chicago's business men who could not be kept down and who made the new and the grander city possible. As has been stated, he retained his moneyed connection with the Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company, and, in April 1884, upon the withdrawal of H. V. Bemis, he became its vice-president and superintendent.

BARTHOLOMAE & BURGWEGER BREWING COMPANY.—This work, to be a comprehensive reflection of the trade, commerce and industries of Chicago, would be incomplete without mention of this house. The brewery was established in 1865, by J. L. Hoerber. In May, 1882, a stock company was formed and chartered under the above name, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The company is now controlled by the following named officers: William Ruehl, president; Leonard Burgweger, vice-president and superintendent; Edward F. A. Thielepape, secretary; and Phillippe Bartholomay, treasurer. The building occupied by the company is 140 x 175 feet in dimension, and three stories in height, giving them thirty-four thousand five hundred feet of floor surface. Underneath the building are capacious cellars for storage purposes. The establishment is provided with every known appliance for manufacturing, not only the best grades of lager beer, but also malt. The company gives employment to over forty men, and in those branches requiring thorough knowledge of brewing none but the most skilled are engaged. The sales will reach thirty thousand barrels annually, the value of which is \$160,000. The business of the company is increasing each year, necessitating large additions and improvements. The capital stock, as stated above, is \$50,000, but the actual investment is over \$100,000. The trade, though chiefly a local one, reaches many neighboring cities.

Leonard Burgweger was born at Heidelberg, Germany, on December 23, 1851, the son of Jacob and Elenora (Holzmann) Burgweger. He was educated in Germany, and there learned the trades of cooper and brewer. In 1870, he came to the United States, and worked at his trade at Toledo, Cincinnati and Chicago until 1874, when he went into the employ of the Bartholomay Brewing Company, at Rochester, N. Y., with which he remained until 1882. In the latter year he returned to Chicago, and soon became connected with the brewing interest above mentioned. Mr. Burgweger was married at Rochester, N. Y., in 1878, to Miss Lena Bartholomay. They have one child, Henry.

THE ERNST BROTHERS' BREWING COMPANY is a chartered corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, the charter being granted in 1884. The brothers built their commodious brick brewery in 1884.

Leo Ernst, the president of the company, was born on November 6, 1855, in Baden, Germany, and is a son of Matthias and Victoria (Huck) Ernst. He was educated in Germany, and finished his education with a course in Dyhrenfurth's Business College here. After leaving school, he became a clerk in Henry Grenebaum's bank, where he remained about three years. He then became a bookkeeper with Bartholomae & Leicht, in their brewery, where he continued eight years, and there learned the brewing business. He then went to Philadelphia, and was a foreman in a brewery two years, and, returning, started the present business.

Charles Emil Ernst, secretary and treasurer of the Ernst Brothers' Brewing Company, was born at Baden Baden, Germany, on October 13, 1845, and is a son of Matthias and Victoria (Huck) Ernst. He was educated in Germany, and was there engaged in the mercantile business five years. In 1864, he came to the United States, located in Chicago, and here engaged in the grocery business, which he continued four years and four months. He then started a billiard hall, restaurant and saloon, which he ran until the fire of 1871, when he was burned out. He soon again started the same business, which he continued one year, and then engaged in the grocery trade a short time. After serving as salesman in a wholesale wine house one year, he became cashier for the same business two years. He was then a clerk in the office of the county treasurer five years, after which he engaged in the manufacture of passermenterie two and a quarter years, and then, with his brothers, Leo and Otto, commenced the brewing business, building the present house at Nos. 59-65 Larrabee Street. In 1884, the present company was organized, and Mr. Ernst was made secretary and treasurer. In 1872, he married Angelica Gebel, a native of New York. There are five children by this marriage,—Clara, Julia, Leo, Amanda and Blanche. Mr. Ernst is a member of the Legion of Honor and of the Foresters.

WACKER & BIRK.—Conspicuous among the malting and brewing interests of the Garden City is the establishment of Wacker & Birk. This enterprise was incorporated in 1882, with Frederick Wacker as president, Charles H. Wacker as secretary, and Jacob Birk as treasurer. The buildings occupied by the company cover a large area, and have a capacity of from 50,000 to 55,000 barrels per annum, the capacity having to be increased almost yearly on

account of the constantly increasing trade. The fact that the company has built up this extensive business since the fall of 1882, is something unprecedented in the history of malting and brewing, even in a city that makes such rapid strides in gigantic enterprises as Chicago, and it is due to the untiring energy, perseverance and enterprise of the firm.

Frederick Wacker (deceased) was born at Württemberg, Germany, in 1830. At the age of sixteen he commenced the brewer's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he travelled extensively throughout the different countries of Europe. He came to America in 1851, and first located in New Jersey, and there remained until 1854, when he came to Chicago. Immediately after coming to the city he went into the hotel business in a small way, which he soon afterward gave up, and rented a farm near the city. On September 20, 1855, he was married to Miss Catharine Hummel, in this city. They had one child, Charles H., who succeeded his father in his business. Frederick afterward became an employé in the brewery of Lill & Diversey, but soon became foreman in Louis Rodemeyer's brewery. In 1857, he purchased the brewing interest of Blattner & Co., on Hinsdale Street, between Rush and Pine streets. In 1858, he started a new brewery at Franklin Street near Asylum Place, now Webster Avenue, where he took C. Seidenschwanz in as a partner, but early in the '60's he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone. In 1867, the brewery was burned, and he was induced by his physicians to make a trip to Germany in 1868, for his health, and he took a second one, in 1869, for the same purpose. Upon his return to the city, in 1869, he started a malt house in connection with L. J. Kadish, at the foot of Elm Street. The building, however, was soon found to be too small for the business, and grounds and buildings were purchased at Clybourn-place bridge, when Jacob Rehm was taken in as a partner. Mr. Kadish's interest was soon after purchased, and the business ran under the style of F. Wacker & Co., up to its incorporation as the Northwestern Malt-Ing Company in 1875. The business steadily grew under Mr. Wacker's management from year to year, until, in the fall of 1875, on account of ill-health, he sold his interest. In 1876, he, with his family, took his third trip to Europe, and returned to Chicago in 1879. The following year he made a second trip to Carlsbad, returning in the fall. He then purchased the old Burton Malt House, at the corner of Jefferson and Indiana streets, carrying on the business under the firm name of F. Wacker & Son. The following year a large elevator was built. In 1882, in connection with Jacob Birk, the Wacker & Birk Malt-Ing and Brewing Company was incorporated, and the large brewery building at the corner of West Indiana and Desplaines streets, on the same block with the malt house and elevators, was erected. In January, 1884, he was taken with an illness from which he never recovered. He had overcome many obstacles and endured terrible sufferings resignedly; but when, in April of the same year, he lost his beloved wife, who had stood so nobly by him through misfortune and success, he was unable to rally from the shock, and died on July 8, 1884. Mr. Wacker was one of the early members of the Board of Trade. A man of pure life and inflexible integrity, his death created a void in the hearts of his numberless friends not easily filled.

Charles H. Wacker, secretary and treasurer of the Wacker & Birk Company, was born in Chicago, on August 29, 1856. He received his education in the graded and high schools of the city, also studying one year at Lake Forest Academy. His first active business was with C. C. Moeller in the grain commission business, at No. 178 East Washington Street, whose office he entered in 1872. He remained with him four years, when he went to Europe with his parents and remained three years. During this period he spent some time in the schools of Stuttgart, Germany, and at Geneva, Switzerland. He also made a trip to Egypt and two visits to Italy, spent some time at the Paris Exposition, visited Holland, Belgium, Vienna, Germany, and on his return trip visited London, coming home, by way of Antwerp, in 1879. He immediately went back to his old position with C. C. Moeller, where he remained until the summer of 1880. He was then taken into partnership in the malt-Ing business by his father, and the firm of F. Wacker & Son was formed. When the firm became a stock company, in 1882, he became its secretary and treasurer, which position he still retains. Mr. Wacker has travelled extensively in all parts of our country, and is a thoroughly well-informed and cultivated man. He belongs to various German and English societies, among which we mention the Germania Männerchor, Chicago Turn-Gemeinde, Schweitzer Männerchor, Schwaben Verein and others.

KASPER GEORGE SCHMIDT, president of the K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company, incorporated, a son of John and Elizabeth Schmidt, was born at Vickenhausen, near Weisbaden, Germany, on February 20, 1833. He attended school until his fourteenth year and began the trade of machinist in Mainz-on-the-Rhine, where he remained five years, in the meantime finishing his education in a commercial institute of that city. After working at his trade two

years in Frankfort-on-the-Main he came to the United States, leaving Havre, France, on February 10, 1854, and landing at New York after a voyage of eight weeks. A few weeks later he left New York for Chicago. He secured employment at a small machine-shop on Franklin Street, between Randolph and Lake streets, owned by Trub & Buchmann, but soon afterward engaged with Mr. Moses, whose establishment was located at the Polk-street bridge, with whom he continued six months. His health failing he was advised by his physician to seek country air and quiet, accordingly he went to Sterling, Ill., and remained one year on Levi Breslau's farm. On his returning to Chicago he resumed work with Mr. Moses, and, upon the failure of his employer, he purchased a horse and wagon and delivered beer for a Milwaukee brewery on commission. The business being quite profitable he contracted with Lill & Diversey to sell their product for three years. At the end of that time, in connection with William Siebert, he began brewing beer, in a small way, on North Clark Street, between Chicago Avenue and Superior Street. Four years later the firm dissolved, Mr. Schmidt purchasing the business and the brewery which they had erected at the corner of North Clark Street and Cane Street (now Grant Place), where he was burned out by the fire of 1871. Shortly afterward he resumed business with Herman O. Glade as a partner, which firm continued until February, 1882, since which time it has been operating in the form of a stock company. Their main building is brick and covers an area of 125 x 325 feet, is five stories high, and their force of seventy-five men produce about 48,000 barrels of malt liquor annually. Mr. Schmidt takes an active interest in the political affairs of his section of the city, and, in 1868, was elected alderman from the old Thirteenth Ward (since the Fifteenth), serving two and a half terms. He was also elected county commissioner from the North Side district in 1874, serving three years. Mr. Schmidt was married to Miss Barbara Wagener, of Chicago, formerly of Germany. They have five children,—Barbara E., Katie, August K., George C. and Edna Pauline.

THE GOTTFRIED BREWING COMPANY was organized and chartered in June, 1882, with Mathieu Gottfried, president; Ferdinand Gundrum, vice-president; Charles L. Reifschneider, secretary; and John H. Weiss, treasurer. In 1870, Mr. Gottfried bought out a small establishment at his present location, on the corner of Archer and Stewart avenues, at an outlay of \$30,000, and commenced the manufacture of beer. In 1872, he built an ice house, and in 1879 added another. In 1884-85, he erected a new brewing establishment, with refrigerators and engine-room, and an addition to his ice-houses, and now has five beer cellars with a storage capacity of about twenty-five thousand barrels. This brewery is in every respect supplied with the latest improvements—of which many are his own inventions—in beer manufacturing, and the sales of the company average now fifty thousand barrels annually.

Mathieu Gottfried was born at Hofheim, Nassau, in Germany, on December 11, 1822, and is a son of Mathieu and Elizabeth (Messer) Gottfried. He was educated in his native country, and then learned the trade of a cooper and brewer, which he followed in Germany until 1857. In June of the latter year, he came to the United States, locating in Chicago, and found work in different breweries for one and a half years, and then became foreman for Seipp & Lehman one year. In 1860, he formed a partnership with Peter Schoenhofen in the brewing business, which he continued seven years and then went to Europe for some eight months. Returning to Chicago in 1868, in 1870 he commenced his present business. In 1857, before leaving Germany, he married Marie Gundrum, his present wife; they have six children,—Febronia, Ida, Marguerite, Matilda, Charlie and Maud. Mr. Gottfried is a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A.F. & A.M., of Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R.A.M., and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T., also of Hoffnung Lodge, No. 353, I.O.O.F.

MICHAEL BRAND AND COMPANY.—This company was organized and chartered in 1876. Michael Brand, president; Rudolph Brand, vice-president; and Virgil M. Brand, secretary and treasurer. The business done by the company is large, the sales averaging over \$1,000,000 annually. Michael Brand commenced business in the spring of 1853, on Cedar Street, in company with Valentine Busch, and was organized as Busch & Brand Brewery Company in 1864, and continued with him until Mr. Busch's death, which occurred in 1872. They had succeeded in building up a large trade, when the fire of 1871 came and entirely destroyed the business. Mr. Brand soon re-built on a much larger scale, but finding his business increasing so rapidly that more room became a necessity, he purchased several tracts of land on Elston Road near Fullerton Avenue. In 1876-77, he erected and placed the best machinery in a very large substantial brick brewery at an expense of \$300,000, and, in 1877, moved his business there, and was very successful up to May 13, 1885, when a disastrous fire consumed his valuable property again, leaving nothing but blackened walls. Mr. Brand redoubled his usual energy, and the company, in about six weeks' time, were again ready to do business. Mr. Brand is the oldest

brewer now doing business in the city, and is a large land owner at Brandsville, Howell Co., Mo., where he has a flourishing mill, saw-mill and store on his farm of eighteen thousand acres.

Michael Brand was born in Germany, near Hesse Darmstadt, on March, 1826, and is a son of John and Sybilla (Bauer) Brand. Michael was educated by a private tutor, and then learned the brewing business. He established himself in that line and conducted it for several years. In the rebellion of 1848 he commanded a company, and when his service was completed he returned to business life. In 1852, he left his native land, and after a short stay in Toledo, Ohio, came to Chicago. In 1859, he married Phillipena Darmstadler, a native of Germany, at Detroit, Mich. Mr. Brand and wife are the parents of three living children,—Virgil, Horace and Armin.

Rudolph Brand was born at Odenheim, near Mainz-on-the-Rhine, Germany, on April 10, 1851. He received his education at Darmstadt and also learned the brewing trade there. He came to this country in 1868, coming direct to Chicago, where he became connected with the present brewery, then situated on Cedar Street, where he remained until 1874. He then bought a brewery at Blue Island, continuing there until 1878. He afterward sold it and became a partner with his uncle in this brewery and has the management of the interests here as vice-president and superintendent. He has an interest in the brewery of Brand & Hummel, at South Chicago. In 1875, Mr. Brand married Miss Clara Uhlich, of this city, daughter of Ernest Uhlich, one of Chicago's early settlers. They have three children,—Hedwig, Philip Rudolph and Alfred.

Virgil M. Brand, treasurer of M. Brand & Co., was born at Blue Island, Ill., on January 16, 1862. He is a son of the senior member of that corporation, and was brought up in this city. During his boyhood he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and finished his education at Racine (Wis.) College, in 1877. After a six months' tour through Germany and Switzerland Mr. Brand returned to Chicago, and entered into the office of Brand & Co. in the fall of 1878. In the autumn of 1881, he was elected treasurer of the company and has since held that responsible position. He is a member of Court Weidner, No. 39, Order of Foresters, and of Lakeview Lodge, No. 228, of United Workmen.

FRANCIS J. DEWES, proprietor of Dewes Brewery, established this business in 1882, erecting a fine brick structure and placing in it all the latest improvements for the manufacture of beer. The annual capacity of this plant is fifty thousand barrels. Mr. Dewes was born at Losheim, Rhenish Prussia, on April 8, 1845, and is the son of Peter and Marguerite (Zengerle) Dewes. His father, who was a brewer, was a member of the first German Parliament of 1848, held at Frankfurt. He died in February, 1876. Francis J. was educated at Cologne, Germany, graduating from the Realschule, First Ordnung, in 1861. After leaving school he learned the trade of a brewer, and, in February, 1868, came to Chicago and engaged as a bookkeeper for Rehm & Bartholomae, where he remained until 1870, and then accepted the same position with Busch & Brand, the firm changing, in 1873, to Busch & Brand's Brewery Company. Mr. Dewes, taking stock in the new organization, was elected secretary and treasurer, and remained in that capacity until May 1, 1881, when he sold his stock and made a trip to Germany with the intention of remaining there. In 1882, however, he returned to Chicago and built the brewery which he now so successfully manages. In 1876, he married Hattie Busch, of Detroit, Mich. They have three children,—Irma, Edwin and Arthur. Mr. Dewes is a member of Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A.F. & A.M.

WILLIAM BESLEY, president of the Besley Waukegan Brewing Company, is one of the pioneer brewers of the West. He followed the business for several years and was afterward a miller, and then became proprietor of the City Hotel, at Abbington, England. In 1835, he came to Oakland County, Mich., and, in company with others, conducted a flouring-mill, hotel, store, distillery and farm. In 1851, he bought his brother's brewery near Pontiac, Mich., and remained there till 1853, when he moved to Waukegan, Ill., where he has since resided, buying the old Plank-road Brewery and starting what has since proved the business of his life, manufacturing Besley's Waukegan Ale. In 1854, he purchased the Woodstock Brewery, which was destroyed by fire in 1855, and since that time Mr. Besley has confined himself to supplying, from Waukegan, Ill., the extensive demands for his ales and porter, which, at the Centennial Exposition were among the few brands recommended for award. Physicians frequently recommend this ale because of its absolute purity; spring water being used in its manufacture and no adulteration being permitted. In 1870, the present company was incorporated, a son, E. D. Besley, being the secretary, and when the company established an agency at Chicago he was made its manager.

E. D. Besley was born in Oakland County, Mich., on July 1, 1838, and is a son of William and Mary W. (Windiate) Besley. He received his education in Michigan, Waukegan and Chicago, graduating in the latter place from Bryant & Stratton's Commer-

cial College. In 1862, he formed a partnership with his father and brother, W. Bryant Besley, in the brewery at Waukegan, and the firm was known as William Besley & Sons until the present company was chartered. W. Bryant Besley is still with the firm as assistant superintendent. In 1869, E. D. Besley came to this city. Under his able management the sales of the Chicago establishment average ten thousand barrels annually.

VALENTINE BLATZ is a manufacturer of lager beer at Milwaukee, Wis., and has an agency in this city, located at the corner of Erie and Union streets. It was established in 1870, and for the last eight years Henry Leeb has been the manager. This house is doing a very large trade in Chicago, averaging about fifty thousand barrels annually.

Henry Leeb was born in Bavaria, and educated in the military school at Munich, from which he graduated in 1864. He then entered the Bavarian army and served ten years, holding the position of first lieutenant. He was in the Bavarian war against Prussia of 1866. After leaving the army, in 1869 he came to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale liquor business, in partnership with Hugo C. Stauenberg, which he continued six years. He then disposed of his interests and soon thereafter became manager for Mr. Blatz's Chicago house for the sale of his popular lager beer. When Mr. Leeb assumed his present position, the sales of this branch of the company were about fourteen thousand barrels, but by his industry and energy the sales now reach three times that amount. In 1883, Mr. Leeb organized a stock company under the laws of the State, and established the Union Riding Academy on North Clark Street, between Schiller and Goethe streets. In 1870, Mr. Leeb was united in marriage with Laura Koch, of Gothenburg, Sweden, a sister of Christine Nilsson. Mr. Leeb is a member of Accordia Lodge, No. 277, A.F. & A.M.

JUNG & BORCHERT are manufacturers of lager beer on Ogden and Milwaukee streets, Milwaukee, Wis. The business was established in 1870, by F. Borchert & Sons, who continued until 1879, when the firm changed to Jung & Borchert. The capacity of the house is seventy-five thousand barrels, and the sales average sixty thousand barrels annually. A branch house has been opened in Chicago on the corner of Union and Ohio streets, and Mr. Schmidt appointed agent.

Robert Schmidt was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, on February 24, 1856, and is the son of Albert and Augusta (Kulow) Schmidt, natives of Germany, who came to Milwaukee in 1873. Robert was educated in Germany, graduating from the Gymnasium of his native place in 1872. He came to Milwaukee in 1873, and engaged in the cigar trade, which he continued seven years, and then learned the brewing business. He came to Chicago in 1883, and took charge of the agency of Jung & Borchert. In December, 1882, he married Lena Bach, a native of Milwaukee. They have two children, Herbert and Elsa. Mr. Schmidt is a member of the Foresters.

JOSEPH JERUSALEM was born in Prussia, Germany, on June 19, 1836, and is a son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Wrode) Jerusalem, who died in their native country. Joseph was educated in Germany, and, after leaving school, learned the trade of a brewer, working at it until he came to the United States in 1865. He worked one year in New York City at his trade, and then came to Chicago and was employed four years as a journeyman brewer. In 1870, he commenced business for himself, near the lake, on Elm Street, and was burned out by the fire of 1871. After the fire he commenced business at No. 365 Rush Street, and remained there nine years. He then sold out and built his present commodious three-story and basement brewery at Nos. 562-64 North Halsted Street, where he manufactures the celebrated Weiss beer, which contains only about one-quarter the amount of alcohol that is in lager beer. The capacity of the brewery is about ten thousand barrels. In 1871, Mr. Jerusalem married Ulrike J. Giese, a native of Germany. By this marriage there are six children,—Lena, Minna, Clara, Henrietta, Joseph and Alma.

FRED MILLER'S Milwaukee Lager Beer is represented in this city by Robert Nicholson, who has been the agent of the house since 1867, with the exception of two years. The agency was managed for one year previously by Charles Mueller, who has since died. Mr. Nicholson, by his energy and good management, has increased the volume of the business to nearly ten thousand barrels annually.

Robert Nicholson was born on the island of Föhr, Schleswig, Germany, on September 8, 1830, and is the son of Robert and Dorothea (Rorden) Nicholson. He was educated in the common schools of Germany, after which he became a sailor for ten years. He came to this city in 1851, and, during four summers, was employed as a sailor on our lakes. He then worked as a peddler of ice and beer five years, after which he engaged in the beer trade exclusively, and has since been connected with that business, taking the agency of Miller's Milwaukee Beer in 1867. In 1856, he married Theresa Schwingschlagl, a native of Austria, and has three children,—

Rosa, Samuel and Henry. Mr. Nicholson is a member of the Northwestern Lodge, No. 388, and Humboldt Encampment, No. 101, I.O.O.F.; also of Hermann Lodge, No. 758, K. & L. of H.

THE JOSEPH SCHLITZ BREWING COMPANY, of Milwaukee, was established in that city in 1848, by August Krug, who continued it until 1856, when he died. Joseph Schlitz afterward married Mr. Krug's widow, and gave the business his own name, continuing it until 1874, when the present stock company was organized by Mr. Schlitz, and the four brothers Uihlein, who were nephews of Mr. Krug, and also employed in the brewery, took stock in the new company and assumed the management of the business with Mr. Schlitz as president. He was drowned in the Schiller River, in 1875, when Henry Uihlein was elected president; August Uihlein, secretary and treasurer; Alfred Uihlein, superintendent; and Edward G. Uihlein (who came to Chicago in 1867) took charge of the Chicago agency. The latter gentleman was continued in that position. When he first assumed the agency the sales were small, but, by his energy and attention to business, there is now a trade of about forty-five thousand barrels annually. The Milwaukee house does a business of three hundred and fifty thousand barrels annually; in 1883, it amounted to three hundred and thirty thousand five hundred and ninety-seven and three-fourths barrels, which is the largest number of barrels of beer ever sold by any one house in the United States. Its capacity is now six hundred thousand barrels. The Chicago office and warehouse are located at the corner of Ohio and Union streets.

Edward G. Uihlein was born at Wertheim, on the river Main, Baden, Germany, and is a son of Benedict and Katherina (Krug) Uihlein; he was educated in Wertheim, graduating from the Gymnasium there in 1862. After leaving school he learned the mercan-

tile business. In June, 1864, he came to the United States and was employed in the grocery business at St. Louis, Mo., and also as a bookkeeper, remaining about three years. He then came to Chicago and engaged in the manufacture of oils, supplying the house of Chase & Hanford & Co. until 1872, when he took charge of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company's agency here. In January, 1875, he married Augusta Manns, a native of St. Louis, Mo. They have three children,—Clara, Edgar and Olga. Mr. Uihlein is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°.

THE FRANZ FALK BREWING COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wis., was chartered in 1882, and Franz Falk was elected president; L. W. Falk, vice-president; and Frank R. Falk, secretary and treasurer. This business was established in 1850. The brewery has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand barrels, and the sales average one hundred thousand barrels annually. The house opened a branch house in this city some years ago, and, in 1871, Henry Barrenschein became the agent. The office is located at Nos. 91 and 93 North Union Street.

Henry Barrenschein was born in Brunswick, Germany, on October 11, 1838, and is a son of Henry and Katharine (Hopp) Barrenschein. Henry was a manufacturer of furniture, and died in Germany. Henry, Jr., was educated in Germany, after which he became a travelling salesman several years, and in 1866 came to the United States, locating at Milwaukee, Wis., where, for four years, he was engaged with the Philip Best Brewing Company. In 1871, he came to Chicago and took charge of the Franz Falk Brewing Agency, in which situation he has since continued. In 1869, he married Eliza Brand, a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURES.

This interest suffered very heavily in the general conflagration of 1871, but was speedily revived during the period of re-building of the city. Just previous to the fire there were engaged in every branch of cigars and tobacco, including snuff and cigar-box manufacture, 115 establishments, employing 1,001 men, involving a capital of \$1,248,950, wages paid \$242,845, material consumed \$1,157,817, and products \$2,187,986. Ten years later the industry in many particulars showed a growth of one hundred per cent., and the figures in Chicago were—Establishments, 302; employes, 2,088; capital employed, \$887,350; wages paid, \$817,941, value of materials consumed, \$2,382,218; value of products, \$3,896,393. The subjoined table enables a ready comparison of the census figures on this industry, for the years of 1870 and 1880:

In addition to this, there were five establishments engaged in the manufacture of tobacco pipes, employing

The total internal revenue collections on cigars and tobacco* since the time of the fire is given by years in the following table:

1871.....	\$1,131,857	34
1872.....	864,904	83
1873.....	989,214	98
1874.....	1,268,359	06
1875.....	1,472,948	35
1876.....	1,664,619	22
1877.....	1,537,571	16
1878.....	1,382,975	58
1879.....	1,290,046	87
1880.....	1,058,381	88
1881.....	1,206,648	17
1882.....	1,579,053	74
1883.....	1,548,837	82
1884.....	960,441	44
1885.....	960,441	44

* Includes tobacco, cigars and snuff.

In the manufacture of tobacco, as in innumerable

Business.	Year.	Number of establish'm'ts.	Number of employes	Capital invested.	Wages paid.	Value of material consumed.	Value of products.
Tobacco	1870	10	570	\$438,000	\$170,700	\$ 870,888	\$1,534,374
Tobacco	1880	4	254	287,500	77,060	1,206,187	1,387,598
Cigars	1870	101	394	796,950	164,507	268,439	621,722
Cigars	1880	287	1,724	538,350	701,573	1,058,916	2,315,174
Cigar boxes	1870	4	37	7,300	7,648	18,490	31,890
Cigar boxes	1880	6	105	54,800	36,268	114,090	179,411

five workmen, \$6,700 capital, \$3,050 wages, \$3,025 materials consumed, \$14,200 value of products. In 1882, the total number of cigar and tobacco establishments was 476; employes, 3,305; capital invested, \$1,860,000; wages paid, \$1,600,000 and value of products, \$7,605,000. As early as 1875, the trade of Chicago in tobacco and cigars with the bullion-producing States and Territories alone aggregated over half a million of dollars, while the outside and local sales of 1881, were \$8,750,000 and those of 1882, \$7,250,000

other branches of trade and commerce, Chicago enterprise has developed the possibilities and augmented the natural resources, until this Northern city successfully competes with some of the oldest manufacturing cities in that business in the South. The figures given in the various tables testify to this material progress, and are thus an indisputable testimony to the victory achieved by energy and ability over local disadvantages.

The imports of tobacco and cigars, as to value and duties imposed since 1871, have been as follows:

Year.	Value.	Duties.
1872	-----	\$ 75,803 55
1873	\$ 76,898	74,575 01
1874	69,286	55,787 52
1875	73,132	58,870 07
1876	62,368	55,639 57
1877	101,818	83,662 02
1878	73,111	96,246 07
1879	158,520	146,412 52
1880	272,241	231,310 59
1881	258,498	221,536 84
1882	505,310	415,211 75
1883	607,975	458,567 89
1884	593,016	500,742 32
1885	614,781	568,630 78

Itemized in detail, these imports for a period of seven years were as follows:

Year.	CIGARS.		TOBACCO.		SMOKERS' ARTICLES.	
	Value.	Duties.	Value	Duties.	Value.	Duties.
1878	\$ 39,802	\$ 72,363 10	\$ 20,969	\$ 14,792 05	\$12,340	\$ 9,090 92
1879	122,804	121,329 21	7,405	4,607 29	28,311	20,386 02
1880	140,798	139,959 63	91,426	59,072 76	40,017	32,278 20
1881	150,289	150,883 66	76,153	45,703 84	32,056	24,949 34
1882	250,394	248,412 68	223,454	142,218 29	31,562	24,580 78
1883	266,736	262,447 33	306,742	171,779 29	34,497	24,341 29
1884	316,298	334,473 83	222,156	142,339 41	54,562	23,930 08
1885	378,035	407,745 53	236,746	160,885 25	13,516	8,152 90

Minor items of interest in this line show some large shipments of tobacco direct to Europe, notably in 1881, 128,931 pounds; in 1882, 317,415 pounds; and in 1884, 283,334 pounds. From 1873 to 1885, the imports of clay pipes were quite an item, embracing 20,387 boxes and 9,990 cases. The number of packages of imported articles since 1873 was 47,061, as noted at the Chicago Custom House.

BEST, RUSSELL & Co., wholesale tobacco merchants and importers of Havana cigars, rank as one of the largest houses in the West in this branch of trade, and is among the oldest in Chicago. It was founded here in 1857, by John C. Partridge, backed by Lorin Palmer, a wealthy New York merchant. The style of the firm was John C. Partridge & Co. and the place of business at No. 87 Randolph Street. At the time of the fire they were located at Nos. 48-50 Dearborn Street, where they burned out; but in less than two weeks thereafter they resumed business on the Lake front, and a little later removed to Nos. 48-50 Lake Street. The year following they occupied their present quarters at No. 57 Lake and No. 41 State Street. In 1857, Mr. Partridge died, at which time, William Best and W. H. Russell, who were until then junior, or interest, partners in the firm, succeeded to the business, under the firm name of Best, Russell & Co., Mr. Palmer, who has already been mentioned as having been a partner in the house from the first, still retaining his interest. In 1857, the total sales of the house amounted to \$52,000—and it must be remembered these were good figures for those days—while now the total amount of business done will not fall short of \$1,500,000 per annum. The territory covered by their trade extends to California on the West, including a goodly portion of the Northwest, and also embracing Texas, Missouri and the Southwest. An idea of the extent and volume of the Best, Russell & Co. trade may also be gleaned from the fact, that they are the Western agents of the large manufacturing firm of Straiton & Storm of New York, to whom alone they pay \$500,000 annually for their goods. Of the individual members of the firm, it may be said that they are old residents here, and that they stand high both in the social and business walks of life.

William Best was born at Canterbury, England, in 1841. His parents were William and Mary Ann (Whitehead) Best; his father being a native of Canterbury and his mother of Sussex, England. He came to this country in 1852, and in the same year to Chicago, where, as a youth, he finished his education in the schools of this city. In 1857, he entered the employ of Mr. Partridge as a clerk, or rather office-boy, at a salary of five dollars a week. He worked

a year for this salary, but from that time on, his promotion was steady until he was given an interest in the business, and later became the head of the house. In 1883, he was elected collector of taxes of South Chicago, furnishing a bond of \$7,250,000, the largest ever given in the West; this office he filled until 1884. On August, 1865, he was married to Miss Louise C. Sterling, daughter of Isaac B. Sterling, of Canada, who was born in Simcoe, Canada. They have two children living—William and Florence G.; and have lost one daughter—Grace L., who died at the age of thirteen.

W. H. Russell was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1838, the son of Benjamin F. and Harriet (Briggs) Russell, natives of Rutland, Vt. He came to Chicago in 1857, and took service as a book-keeper in the house of John C. Partridge & Co. A few years later, he was admitted as an interest partner, and at the time of the death of the founder of the house, became a member of its succeeding firm. In 1863, Mr. Russell married Miss Jessie, daughter of William White, of Kenosha, Wis. They have two children,—Nellie C. and Lizzie C.

Lorin Palmer, the non-resident member of the firm, lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., in retirement. He was formerly in the wholesale leaf trade, and manufacture of cigars. His last business venture before his retirement was as the sole proprietor of the Brooklyn

Argus, a paper which he owned and conducted for many years. He has established many retail stores in this city, among which may be mentioned those at the Palmer House, Tremont House, Sherman House, and at other prominent places.

M. E. McDOWELL & Co.—The business of this firm was established in 1862, by M. E. McDowell and J. M. Duncan, at Philadelphia, and was conducted by them with great success till 1870, when Mr. Duncan retired, and the present firm was constituted as follows: M. E. McDowell, S. H. Austin, Jr., and J. A. McDowell, all of whom have had great practical experience in the tobacco business, and are thoroughly conversant with every detail of its manufacture and the requirements of the trade. M. E. McDowell & Co., with their principal house at Nos. 603-605 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have, besides their Chicago offices at No. 8 Wabash Avenue, established the following branches: No. 9 Warren Street, New York; No. 416 North Second Street, St. Louis; No. 70 Gravier Street, New Orleans; No. 9 West Alabama Street, Atlanta. Aside from being large stockholders in the famous Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company, Durham, N. C., and the individual members of the firm active officers of the same, they are the sole agents for the sale of the entire product of the factory, which is the largest and most complete factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacturing of smoking tobacco. Their principal brand, known as Blackwell's Genuine Durham, or by many called "Bull" Durham, from the representation of a Durham bull used as a trademark, is so well known throughout the length and breadth of this country, as well as in Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea, that comment as to quality and popularity is unnecessary. In 1877, Samuel H. Austin, Jr., one of the partners of the house, assisted by J. M. Duncan, established the Chicago branch, but the business of the firm with all parts of the world having increased so rapidly, Mr. Austin was required, in 1881, to return to the main house in Philadelphia, to assist M. E. McDowell, the senior partner, in the management of the general business. Mr. Duncan then became and is now the manager of the Chicago branch. J. Lewis Cochran is also connected with the house, and attends to the business in adjacent States.

R. W. TANSILL is a type of the active American whose faith in himself and what he undertakes enables him to surmount difficulties. He is one of Chicago's successful business men, and is the only representative of the firm of R. W. Tansill & Co., manufacturers of the "Tansill's Punch" cigar, the sales of which are made all over the United States without the aid of travelling salesmen, solely by the superiority of the goods. Mr. Tansill was born in Prince William County, Va., on August 20, 1844, and is the only child of Robert and Fannie (Weems) Tansill. On his mother's side

he is a direct descendant of Mason Locke Weems, the well-known historian of the Revolution, and an Episcopalian clergyman at Po Hick Creek, near Mt. Vernon, where George Washington used to worship. He was the author of Weems's "Washington," "Franklin," "Marion" and "William Penn." and, it is said, is the author of the "Hatchet" story, and several other literary articles. Mr. Tansill's father served in the Seminole War in Florida and in the Mexican War, where he was brevetted captain for bravery. He afterward accompanied Commodore Perry on his Chinese expedition, and was the first American officer to drill American soldiers on Chinese soil. R. W. Tansill was educated in Georgetown College, at Georgetown, D. C., and at Alexandria, Va. In the spring of 1861, he accompanied his grandparents Weems to Illinois, and remained here. On January 1, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Motter, of Clayton, Ill., where he engaged in the manufacture of confectionery and jobbing of cigars. In 1868, he came to Chicago and continued the cigar and confectionery business until the fire of 1871 swept away his capital, but his energy soon caused him to re-establish himself, having paid all his liabilities in full, this time in the cigar trade exclusively, and for a number of years he operated one of the largest cigar factories in the city. He now has his manufacturing done in New York, and his sales are made from both points, which now average over one million cigars a month of the "Tansill's Punch" brand alone. Mr. Tansill has built an elegant house on Dearborn Avenue, near Oak Street, which is one of the most artistic in design in the city.

J. T. EMERICH established his business in October, 1882, at No. 76 Wabash Avenue. Mr. Emerich was born in Perry County, Penn., on November 9, 1840, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Emerich. The Emerich family came from Germany in 1746, located in Montgomery County, Penn., and have lived in that State ever since. The son of whom we write was educated in Millers-town, Penn. He commenced business in the same town by establishing a general store, which he continued three years, and then, selling out, became a travelling salesman in the tobacco trade, from Philadelphia for four years. In January, 1875, he located in Chicago and became a manager of the cigar and tobacco business of the wholesale house of Sprague, Warner & Co., which position he continued for eight years. He then established his present business. In 1860, he married Miss Mary A. Rhinehart, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1870, leaving three children, George Edgar, Kirk Haines and Anna Elizabeth. In 1876, Mr. Emerich married Miss Offie Sawyer, a native of New York. His wife is possessed of a decided artistic taste, which she has utilized, for some years past, in the painting of gems in oil and on china designed for household decoration. One of her productions on china, "The Three Connoisseurs," was placed on exhibition at the New Orleans Exposition, and elicited most favorable comments from the press. "The Old Monk," a painting in oil, is also mirth-provoking and shows strong lines. Mrs. Emerich's largest piece, and one for which there is the greatest family affection, is a reproduction on canvas of a room in her home which was built and furnished so as to represent the surroundings among which Mr. Emerich first saw the light of day. There is his cradle, in which he was rocked as an infant, and the generous fireplace of his old Pennsylvania home. During the War, Mr. Emerich was a member of the Pennsylvania State Militia, and was first orderly sergeant of Co. "B," 36th Regiment, which he assisted in organizing, doing his part in the battle of Gettysburg. He is a member of Thompsonstown Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago.

GUSTAV FUCHS, cigar broker, is the general agent for the United States for McCoy & Co., of New York City, and has held that position for the past eight years, his commissions on sales of this house yielding him an income equal to the salary formerly received by the president of the United States. He is one of the comparatively few successful cigar brokers in the city. He is a recognized patron of the art of music in Chicago, and, in 1883, presented Arrigo Boito, the Italian poet and composer, whose famous opera of *Mefistofele* has been sung the world over, with a magnificent specimen of the jeweler's skill. The gift was a large inkstand, composed of gold, silver and ebony, the design symbolizing poetry and music. The artist acknowledged the compliment by sending to Mr. Fuchs one of the three palm leaves conferred upon him by the city of Padua as a mark of honor for having set Goethe's *Faust* to music. The leaves were taken from a tree in the Botanical Garden of Padua by the author of *Faust*, himself, which was afterward christened "Goethe's Palm Tree." Mr. Fuchs was born in Berlin, Germany, on January 22, 1840, and is a son of Sigmund and Fredrika (Strauss) Fuchs. He was educated in Anhalt, Dessau, Germany, graduating in 1856. Having finished his studies, he went to Hamburg, where he entered the employ of a silk-importing house, with whom he remained eight years. In 1864, he came to

New York City, where he became a travelling salesman for the cigar house of L. Hirschhorn & Co. He then took the general agency for McCoy & Co., and opened an office in Chicago. While still retaining this agency, he at present represents several other eastern firms. In 1879, Mr. Fuchs married Miss Betty Loeb, of Abenheim, Hesse, Germany. Mr. Fuchs is a member of Dirigo Lodge, No. 30, A.F. & A.M., of New York.

JAMES P. DWYER, dealer in foreign and domestic cigars, engaged in that trade in 1873. He was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on March 31, 1853, and received his preliminary education at the public schools of his native place, afterward removing with his parents to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he completed his scholastic education and subsequently commenced business with William Y. Daniels, in the cigar trade, where he remained until the fire of 1871, when he engaged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in their freight department, and remained two years. He then engaged in the cigar business, and has since continued it, and it is a matter of commercial pride with him that he controls one of the most exclusive trades in the city. In 1877, he married Anna V. Minnis, a native of Chicago, the daughter of an old settler of this city, and a graduate of the Chicago high school. They have four children,—Mamie, Alice, John C. and Anna Irene.

J. D. OKES, jobber of cigars and tobacco, at No. 40 Clark Street, started his business on May 15, 1882. His sales average about \$150,000 annually. His specialty is the "Lakeside" cigar, which is manufactured for him in New York City. Mr. Okes was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 31, 1857, and is the son of David and Mary (Rothschild) Okes, natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1830, and lived in New York ten years. They then moved to Cincinnati, where, on July 4, 1883, David Okes died. J. D. Okes was educated in the public schools of his native city. He came to Chicago in 1882, and commenced, in a small way, dealing in cigars. His business rapidly increased and he now has a large trade. In 1880, he married Miss Edith Beilman, a native of New York City. They have two children,—David and Sidney. Mr. Okes is a member of the Knights of Honor.

BONIFACIO GARCIA, manufacturer of cigars at No. 52 Madison Street, established his business in 1879, and is now doing a large trade, employing fifty men, who produce from one to two million cigars annually. His goods are of the finest quality. Mr. Garcia was born in Spain, on April 14, 1853, and is a son of Manuel and Genara (Rodriguez) Garcia. He was educated in Spain, and came in 1874 to the United States. He lived three years in New York City, and was engaged in the tobacco business as an employé. He then moved to St. Louis, where he worked one year at cigar-making. In 1878, he came to Chicago and was employed one year at manufacturing cigars, and then commenced business for himself, which he has since continued. Mr. Garcia is a member of Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A.F. & A.M., of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R.A.M., and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.

ANGEL COSIO is a manufacturer of cigars at No. 142 Lake Street, in company with Francisco Fernandez. He began his business in May, 1878, in partnership with V. Guerra. They continued together one year, when Mr. Cosio sold out and went to New York City, where he remained four years, and then again came to Chicago. In July, 1884, he formed his present partnership with Mr. Fernandez, and commenced the manufacture of cigars. They employ twenty-five hands, and import all of their tobacco from Cuba, and make only high-priced goods. Mr. Cosio was born in the northern part of Spain, on March 1, 1854, and was educated in his native country. He moved to New York in 1876, and remained two years, when he came to Chicago. In 1884, he married Leonora Pearson, a native of this country. Mr. Cosio belongs to La Universal Lodge, A.F. & A.M., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ, manufacturer of cigars, established the business on May 8, 1880, in partnership with his brother Antonio. They continued the business two years, when his brother retired and Antonio Garcia was admitted to a partnership. At the end of seven months, Mr. Fernandez bought him out, and then admitted Antonio Rodriguez to a copartnership. They continued the business until July 13, 1884, when Mr. Cosio became a partner. Francisco Fernandez was born in Asturias, Spain, on September 29, 1848, where he was educated, being reared on a farm until he was seventeen years of age. On January 21, 1866, he moved to Havana, Cuba, where he learned the trade of a cigar-maker. He came to the United States on May 1, 1880, and locating in Chicago, engaged in the manufacture of a high grade of cigars. On January 19, 1885, he married Miss Annie Fernandez, a native of New York. Mr. Fernandez is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 121, A.F. & A.M.

MILITARY HISTORY.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

The headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri, since their establishment in Chicago, have, from fire and other causes, been subject to frequent changes of location. In the latter part of 1873, they were removed to the Union Building, corner of LaSalle and Washington streets. In 1878, the Government leased an entire floor in the Honoré Building, and the rooms were fitted up for permanent headquarters. They were burned out in January, 1879, and for the succeeding six months the headquarters were in the Palmer House, pending the restoration of the Honoré Block. No provision was made for military headquarters in the new Government Building, and the Department continued to occupy the Honoré Block until May, 1884, when it moved to the Pullman Building, at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Adams Street. From the time of General Sheridan's arrival and the establishment of the headquarters in Chicago, the adjutant-generals assigned to the Military Division of the Missouri were:

Colonel W. A. Nichols, A.A.G., April 9, 1869.* From April 13, 1869, to July 1, 1871, Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Hartsuff, A.A.G.; from July 24, 1871, to November 28, 1873, Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Fry, A.A.G.; from November 28, 1873, to May 1, 1878, Colonel Richard C. Drum, A.A.G.; from May 1, 1878, to October 7, 1881, Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Whipple, A.A.G.; from October 7, 1881, to date, Colonel Robert Williams, A.A.G.

On November 1, 1883, General Sheridan became commander-in-chief of the United States Army, and Major-General J. M. Schofield succeeded to the command of the Division of the Missouri, being succeeded early in 1886 by Major-General Alfred H. Terry. The division at this date comprises four military departments, viz.:

Dakota, embracing the State of Minnesota and territories of Montana and Dakota; the Platte, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the territories of Wyoming and Utah, and so much of Idaho as lies east of the 114th meridian; the Missouri, embracing the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, the territory of New Mexico, and Fort Bliss, Texas, the Indian Territory and Fort Elliott, Texas; and Texas, embracing the State of Texas, excluding Forts Elliott and Bliss.

The list of staff officers at Division Headquarters is as follows:

Personal.—Captain William M. Wherry, 6th Infantry, aide-de-camp; Captain Joseph P. Sanger, 1st Artillery, aide-de-camp; First Lieutenant Charles D. Schofield, 2d Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Division.—Colonel Robert Williams, assistant-adjutant-general; Major Henry C. Corbin, assistant-adjutant-general; Colonel Absalom Baird, inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Forsyth, 1st Cavalry, inspector of cavalry, and in temporary charge of inspector-general's offices; Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, chief quartermaster; Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, chief commissary of subsistence; Major Thomas H. Handbury, chief engineer; Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Infantry, inspector of rifle-practice; Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Beckwith, purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence, St. Louis, Mo.; Major George W. Candee, paymaster, Chicago, Ill.; Major John W. Barriger, purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence, Chicago, Ill.; Major William H. Forwood, attending surgeon, Chicago, Ill.; Captain John V. Furey, purchasing and disbursing quartermaster,

* Died on eve of departure.

Chicago, Ill.; Captain George E. Pond, purchasing quartermaster in connection with Board inspecting and receiving cavalry and artillery horses for the Division; station, Chicago, Ill.

The general service detachment consists of one sergeant, two corporals, eleven privates and one hospital-steward.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN MCALLISTER SCHOFIELD was born on November 29, 1831, in Chautauqua County, N. Y. His father, Rev. James Schofield, is a minister of the Baptist Church. In 1843, the Schofield family removed to Bristol, Kendall Co., Ill.,

J. M. Schofield
Major Genl U. S. A.

and resided there until 1845, when they removed to Freeport, Ill., and, in July, 1849, J. M. Schofield entered the Military Academy, and was graduated on July 1, 1853, in the class with James B. McPherson, Craighill, Sill, P. H. Sheridan, of the Union Army, and with Hood and Bowen, who joined in the Rebellion. Upon graduating, he was appointed, and commissioned, Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery in the United States Army; and, on August 31, 1853, was promoted to be second lieutenant, 1st U. S. Artillery; and served in Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C., and in Florida, until November, 1855, when he was assigned to duty at West Point as assistant professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. He was promoted to be first lieutenant, 1st Artillery, on August 31, 1855, and was principal assistant professor of Philosophy at West Point until August 28, 1860. On the outbreak of the Civil War, Lieutenant Schofield was appointed mustering officer for the State of Missouri, on April 20, 1861, and served in that capacity until May 20, 1861. Meanwhile, April 26, he was elected major of the 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry, raised and commanded by Colonel (afterward Major-General) Frank P. Blair, which, in August, 1861, was converted into an artillery regiment. On May 14, 1861, he was offered a captaincy in the 14th U. S. Infantry,—one of the new regular regiments organized by Act of Congress,—but declined it, being promoted to be captain in his own regiment, the 1st U. S. Artillery, of the same date. Major Schofield participated in the capture of Camp Jackson on May 10, 1861; and on May 25, was appointed assistant adjutant-general and chief-of-staff to General Lyon; taking part in the affairs at Dug Spring, August 2, and Curran Post-office, August 3-4, and the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, where he greatly distinguished himself for coolness, bravery and wise counsel. He accompanied the army on its retreat to Rolla; and, until October, was engaged at St. Louis in re-organizing his regiment, the 1st Missouri, as an artillery regiment. In October, a large force of the Confederates, under Jeff. Thompson, assembled about Fredericktown, Mo., and Major Schofield hastily put upon the cars a battery of artillery, and joined the forces opposed to Thompson. He organized his command after reaching its destination, and with raw recruits, untrained horses, and untried material of war, fought the battle of Fredericktown, on October 21, in which Thompson's forces were routed. He was made a brigadier-general of volunteers on November 21, 1861; and by the Governor of Missouri, was appointed brigadier-general of Missouri militia of same date; and under these commissions organized and commanded the militia of Missouri from November 27, 1861, and the District of St. Louis, Mo., from February 15, 1862, to September 26, 1862. While on this duty he was detailed, as a member of the Army and Navy Board, to examine the condition and fitness of the Mississippi gun and mortar-boat flotilla, on December 9-31, 1861. He also commanded the District of Missouri from June 5 to September

26, 1862. In September, 1862, General Schofield organized the Army of the Frontier in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, with which he drove the Confederates, under General Hindman, out of Southwest Missouri and south of the Arkansas River. The Army of the Frontier having been broken up, to furnish reinforcements to the Army under General Grant in front of Vicksburg, General Schofield was, at his own request, relieved from duty in Missouri on April 20, 1863, and ordered to report to General Thomas's old division, the Third, of the Fourteenth Army Corps; General G. H. Thomas being the corps commander. On May 12, 1863, President Lincoln appointed General Schofield a major-general of volunteers, with rank from November 29, 1862, and assigned him to command of the Department of the Missouri. This command he held until January 31, 1864, during which time he operated with success in Arkansas as far south as Little Rock, and cleared the State of Missouri of armed bands of partisans and guerillas. From January 31, 1864, to January 29, 1865, General Schofield commanded the Department and Army of the Ohio—forming the left wing of General W. T. Sherman's Army—and opposing General Joseph E. Johnston. During the long and brilliant campaign that followed, terminating in the capture of Atlanta, General Schofield was a trusted adviser of General W. T. Sherman, and possessed his utmost confidence. He participated with his command, and was personally conspicuous, in all the operations, movements and battles of the Atlanta campaign, including the demonstrations on Buzzard's Roost, May 8-10; Battle of Resaca, May 14-15; Battle of Dallas, May 25-28; movement against Lost Mountain, with numerous severe engagements, May 28 to June 18; action at Kulp's farm, June 22; battle of Kennesaw Mountain, June 27 to July 2; passage of the Chattahoochee River, July 8; operations and battles in front of Atlanta, July 19-22; and siege of Atlanta, July 22 to September 2, 1864. When General Sherman started on his march to the sea, he left General Schofield to help General Thomas "take care of Hood," and in October, 1864, he reported with his command, the Twenty-third Corps, to General Thomas at Nashville, and immediately thereafter joined the Fourth Corps and some cavalry at Pulaski, and assumed command of all troops there in the field. About November 13, Hood crossed the Tennessee River with his army, and advanced toward Nashville, and General Schofield, with a greatly inferior force, retarded his advance by skillful maneuvering and constant fighting, including the affairs at Columbia, November 24-29, Spring Hill, November 29, and the battle of Franklin, on November 30, which resulted in the repulse of Hood with a loss of 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded, and about 700 prisoners; while General Schofield's entire loss was 2,300 men. On December 15-16, General Schofield commanded his corps in the Battle of Nashville, and in the subsequent pursuit of the shattered Confederate Army, under General Hood, which lasted until January 14, 1865. At his own suggestion, believing the war at the West virtually ended with the destruction of Hood's army, and that all that remained to be done to crush the Rebellion was to destroy Lee's army also, his corps was transferred to the Atlantic sea-board. The Twenty-third Army Corps, increased from 2,500 men in February, 1864, to 17,000 men in January, 1865, notwithstanding all the casualties of service in the interim, was embarked on transports at Clinton, Tenn., on January 25, 1865, and in the almost incredibly short space of eleven days was in Washington, D. C., having traversed a distance of about thirteen hundred miles. From Washington, D. C., the corps was sent to the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers in North Carolina, and General Schofield assumed command of the Department of North Carolina; the designation of the Army of the Ohio being retained for the troops in the field, which consisted of the Twenty-third Corps under Major-General J. D. Cox, the Tenth Corps under Major-General Alfred H. Terry, and a small body of cavalry. Operations were at once begun, resulting in the capture of Fort Anderson, February 19, and Wilmington, February 22; the battle of Kingston, March 8-10; and march to Goldsborough, N. C., where he united with General Sherman, March 22. He was present with General Sherman in his second interview with the Confederate leader, General Joseph E. Johnston, when he surrendered at Durham Station, N. C., on April 26, 1865; and was intrusted with the execution of the military convention of capitulation. He then commanded the Department of North Carolina until June 21, 1865, when he undertook a delicate and secret mission to France, which terminated in the peaceful evacuation of Mexico by the French. Returning, in July, 1866, General Schofield was sent, on August 16, 1866, to Richmond, Va., to command the Department of the Potomac, where he remained until June 1, 1868, when he was called to Washington and appointed Secretary of War in Mr. Johnson's Cabinet. This important office he held until March 14, 1869. He was made a brigadier-general, U. S. Army, early in 1865, for his services in the battles of Franklin, with rank from the date of that battle, November 30, 1864; and was brevetted major-general U. S. Army on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious

services in the same battle. When General Grant became president, thus promoting Lieutenant-General Sherman and Major-General Sheridan, Brigadier-General Schofield was appointed major-general U. S. Army, with rank from March 4, 1869, and was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri. This he retained until May 3, 1870, when he became commander of the Military Division of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco, which he held until July, 1876. While on duty there he was sent on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands, which occupied him from December 30, 1872, to April, 1873. In 1876, the Government instituted a radical change in the administration of affairs at the Military Academy at West Point. Theretofore it had been governed much like any other military post, the superintendent of the Military Academy exercising also the functions of post commander. In that year, however, the Military Academy was erected into a department called the Department of West Point, and Major-General Schofield was appointed superintendent of the Military Academy and Commander of the Department of West Point. This position he held from March 2, 1877, until January 21, 1881. It was while on this duty that General Schofield was detailed as president of a Board of Officers, consisting of himself, Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, and Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, colonel 3d U. S. Artillery, to examine into the merits of the famous Fitz-John Porter case. The proceedings lasted nearly a year, the sessions of the Board being held part of the time at West Point and part of the time at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York Harbor. The deliberations of the Board ended in a complete vindication of General Porter, the report of the Board closing as follows: "We believe that not one among all the gallant soldiers on that bloody field was less deserving of such condemnation than he." * * * On January 21, 1881, Major-General Schofield was relieved from duty at West Point and ordered to command the Military Division of the Gulf, where he served until that Division was discontinued on May 9, 1881, when he spent about a year in travel in Europe. On his returning he was placed in command of the Military Division of the Pacific, which he commanded from October 15, 1882, until November 1, 1883, when he succeeded Lieutenant-General Sheridan in the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1857, General (then Lieutenant) Schofield married Miss Bartlett, the daughter of Professor W. H. C. Bartlett, professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Military Academy at West Point, and one of the early graduates of that institution.

STATE MILITIA.

ILLINOIS STATE GUARD.—After the close of the Civil War, a spirit of apathy pervaded military matters in Chicago and throughout the State. The State had no adequate militia system, and the Legislature did not pass the law creating such system until 1876. A few independent militia organizations, however, were kept up in this city, which, in 1874, had dwindled down to the Clan-na-Gael and Emmet Guards, the Mulligan and Ellsworth Zouaves, and the Alpine Hunters, an Italian company.

FIRST REGIMENT, I. S. G.—In August, 1874, a regimental organization was first successfully thought of, Charles S. Diehl, now lieutenant-colonel in the staff of the First Brigade, being its prime suggester and promoter. The first meeting was held on August 28, 1874, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when the following names were placed upon the list of charter members:

Charles S. Diehl, Louis F. Wade, Charles N. Bishop, Edward R. Chumason, Walter D. Gregory, W. E. Davis, J. C. King, N. B. Drant, W. H. Leavitt, Elliot Durand, J. A. Peppard, John F. Brine, R. W. Rathburn, Jr., W. H. Love, Graeme Stewart, E. M. Hough, W. S. Carpenter, Charles W. Parker, F. E. Fenderson, W. J. Hamilton, W. F. Mills, S. C. Anderson, E. W. Westfall, C. C. Starkweather, F. H. Starkweather, F. A. Bishop, C. Mead, A. F. Chatterson, S. Brown, Jr., G. W. Hough, C. W. Rand, J. G. Goodrich, E. Archibald, Arthur J. Howe, Henry S. Bowler, G. H. Worthington, C. M. Bickford, F. B. Reed, F. Morrill, H. S. Dean, C. W. Butler, W. G. Sherer, H. P. Mitchell, G. P. Bartlott, J. B. Thompson, W. W. Bishop, Grange Farwell, H. D. Gilbert, David J. Kennedy, C. A. Brainerd, Edward S. Magill, and A. C. Hutchinson.

At the next meeting, held on September 8, one hundred and fifty men were enrolled, and were divided into

companies "A," "B" and "C." Within three months six full companies had been formed, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of Frank T. Sherman (who had been a brigadier-general in the volunteer army) as major. The officers of the three original companies were as follows:

Co. "A"—Graeme Stewart, captain; Julius T. Goodrich, first lieutenant; Charles S. Diehl, second lieutenant.

Co. "B"—Edward B. Knox, captain; W. W. Bishop, first lieutenant; Arthur T. Howe, second lieutenant.

Co. "C"—Mason B. Carpenter, captain; J. C. Fisher, first lieutenant; L. C. Brown, second lieutenant.

The upper halls of Nos. 77-79 State Street were engaged as armory and drill-rooms.

There was no law on the statute-books of Illinois authorizing the enrollment of militia, beyond a clause in the Constitution permitting the organization of a State military force. Application was made, however, to the State Adjutant-General for guns to equip the command, when it was ascertained that there were no military stores, equipments, or arms available. The governor dispatched Adjutant-General E. L. Higgins to make a personal inspection of the battalion; a committee of the Citizens' Association, composed of General A. L. Chetlain, Walter Kimball, C. B. Nelson, General Alexander C. McClurg and R. P. Derrickson, was also present by request. The adjutant-general found six companies, aggregating three hundred men, in civilian dress, on the floor of the armory, and promised to procure from the Federal Government, if possible, a supply of Springfield breech-loading rifles. This he succeeded in accomplishing under the provisions of an old law, which enacted that each State should receive a certain quota of arms each year, and the regiment shortly afterward received three hundred stand of arms.

The regiment, which had adopted the name of First Regiment, Illinois State Guard, appealed to the community for money with which to procure uniforms, the fund to be expended by a committee named by the Citizens' Association. Nearly \$17,000 was subscribed, \$5,000 being contributed by members of the regiment, which the Citizens' Association placed in the hands of General McClurg, on his consenting to take command of the regiment. A gray dress uniform was purchased, very similar to that worn by the New York 7th Regiment, and also a service-dress, consisting of gray trousers, blue blouse, and gray forage-cap, for working drill.

Early in December, 1874, the regiment moved into a new armory at Nos. 112-16 Lake Street. About this time, also, two new companies (Ellsworth Zouaves) "G" and "H" being added, entitling the regiment to a colonel, General A. C. McClurg was elected to that position; Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., becoming lieutenant-colonel (in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Sherman, resigned) and Edward B. Knox major.

In March, 1875, the regiment was called to arms for the first time, through fears of an attack by the Socialists upon the office of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. Its services, however, were not brought into requisition, and it was under arms only two nights.

On May 14, 1875, the regiment made its first appearance upon the streets of Chicago, four hundred strong, the occasion being a re-union of the veteran soldiers of the War, and was presented with a stand of colors by the ladies of the city, the late General J. D. Webster delivering the presentation speech.

In January, 1876, Colonel McClurg resigning on account of personal business, George R. Davis was elected to the colonelcy. During its existence it had the following field officers:

Colonels—Alexander C. McClurg, George R. Davis.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Frank T. Sherman, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., Samuel B. Sherer.

Majors—Frank T. Sherman, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., Samuel B. Sherer, Edward B. Knox.

Shortly after the passage of the Illinois National Guard Act this regiment disbanded.

SECOND REGIMENT, I. S. G.—Early in 1875, the military enthusiasm created by the successful organization of the First Regiment led to the getting up of a Second Regiment the following Irish companies forming the nucleus: Irish Rifles, Mulligan Zouaves, Montgomery Guards, Clan-na-Gael Guards, and the Irish Legion. A battalion of six companies was organized, and James Quirk, who had served during the War as lieutenant-colonel of the 23d Illinois Infantry, was elected major. The company officers were as follows:

Co. "A"—E. J. Cuniffe, captain; J. Heaney, first lieutenant; D. Toley, second lieutenant.

Co. "B"—J. J. Higgins, captain; P. J. O'Connor, first lieutenant.

Co. "C"—John Murphy, captain; Thomas Meaney, first lieutenant; John McCaffery, second lieutenant.

Co. "D"—Joseph A. Eagle, captain; William Marsh, first lieutenant; William Whalen, second lieutenant.

Co. "E"—Daniel Quirk, captain; John Lanigan, first lieutenant; J. E. Bourke, second lieutenant.

Co. "F"—D. Ryan, captain.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining from the State an allotment of arms; but after much delay they were finally procured. The greatest embarrassment arose, however, when the question of providing the command with uniforms and equipments had to be met, and only for the public-spirited action of several gentlemen who had been largely accessory to its organization, it is doubtful whether the regiment could have been held together for any considerable period. William J. Onahan assumed personal responsibility for the payment of the debt incurred for uniforms and equipments, aggregating some \$15,000, besides the rent of the large building leased as an Armory, on West Jackson Street, known as the Market Building.

In consequence largely of the embarrassments arising from this heavy debt, and the apathy and lack of support manifested by citizens generally, the progress of the regiment for several years was rendered difficult. At the outset, however, considerable enthusiasm was manifested; and on the occasion of the formal opening of the Second Regiment Armory, many leading citizens took part in the exercises. An introductory address by Mr. Onahan was followed by speeches from General John A. Logan, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, Colonel A. C. McClurg and Rev. Dr. Butler, chaplain of the 23d Illinois Infantry during the War. A notable feature of the occasion was the reading of a poem, written for the dedication by John Boyle O'Reilly.

The management of the non-military affairs of the regiment was now vested in a board of civil administration, consisting of twenty-one citizens, and of which William J. Onahan was made president and treasurer. Early in 1878, and about the time of the consolidation with the Sixth Battalion, Mr. Onahan, then regimental quartermaster, resigned. On the occasion of his retirement, a general order from Governor Cullom, as commander-in-chief of the Illinois National Guard, highly complimentary of Mr. Onahan's services as a civilian and officer, was read at the head of the regiment.

About the time the Illinois National Guard Act of 1876 took effect, the regiment had been increased to eight companies, and a re-organization of the field and staff officers was effected as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel, James Quirk; Major, John Murphy; Adjutant, John Lanigan; Quartermaster, William J. Onahan; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas F. Cashman; Surgeon, W. P. Dunne, M.D.; Sergeant-major, Henry F. Donovan.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.—In the winter of 1876, the State Legislature adopted a code providing for the enrollment and arming of militia, and for an annual appropriation of \$75,000 for the rental of armories and the expenses of annual encampments.

This military code, which went into effect on July 1, 1876, fixed the term of service at five years, and compelled members to take the oath of allegiance. By general orders issued the same month, Major-General A. C. Ducat was named commander-in-chief of the Illinois National Guard, as the new organization was styled. The companies which had, from time to time, been organized throughout the State were consolidated into seventeen regiments and battalions of infantry and four batteries of artillery, grouped into three brigades, under command of Brigadier-Generals Joseph T. Torrence, Jasper N. Reece and C. W. Pavey, with headquarters at Chicago, Springfield and Mount Vernon, respectively.

The division organization was abolished in 1878, by the Legislature, and the number of troops re-enrolled was restricted to five thousand men. Under an order of Governor Cullom, commander-in-chief, the Third Brigade was abolished in 1880, and the State forces were consolidated into eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and three batteries of artillery, forming two brigades. In 1885, one of the batteries of artillery was disbanded.

By enactment of the Legislature of 1884-85, the number of troops was reduced to four thousand men, and an appropriation of \$80,000 in addition to the regular annual appropriation of \$70,000, was voted to uniform the troops and provide for a permanent camp-ground and rifle ranges. The uniforms issued in consequence of this action are similar to the fatigue uniforms worn in the regular army.

FIRST BRIGADE, ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.—As now organized this brigade is officered as follows:

Brigadier-General, Charles Fitz Simons commanding; 1st Infantry, Colonel Edward D. Knox; 2d Infantry, Colonel Harris A. Wheeler; 3d Infantry, Colonel C. M. Brazee; 4th Infantry, Colonel Fred Bennoit; First Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel William V. Jacobs; Battery "D," Major Edgar P. Tobey.

FIRST REGIMENT, I. N. G.—This regiment was in progress of organization, but had enlisted only one hundred and twenty men, at the time of the breaking out of the labor riots of 1877. When, however, a call for troops was made, over six hundred men responded, and, with scarcely an exception, every active member of the old organization enlisted, and bore arms during the troubles. Colonel McClurg was in Europe at the time, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Sherer. The regiment was stationed on Twelfth Street and in the lumber district. Several of the companies were stoned by the rioters and three men were badly hurt by the flying missiles, but the troops behaved with coolness and good sense, and not a shot was returned. After its duty here, the regiment was ordered to Braidwood, Will Co., Ill., for two days' ser-

vice, thus making its entire time under arms about two weeks. Immediately after, and as a salutary result of the riots, Cos. "H," "I" and "K" were recruited, thus making full ten companies. Colonel McClurg retained the colonelcy until in December, 1877, when he resigned.

A degree of more than usual prosperity seems to have followed this regiment since its organization in 1877. Most of its officers and men are young in years, but are enthusiastic, under strict discipline, and well drilled; make a creditable display in peace, and, under the lead and control of the regiment's veteran leaders, would make a good showing in a time of difficulty and danger. The present armory of this regiment is at Nos.



FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.

22-26 Jackson Street, in a building especially erected for its uses by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, and occupied under a ten-year lease. Although Cos. "H" and "K" have been disbanded, the regiment feels cramped for room, and is making vigorous efforts to secure more commodious quarters.

Since its organization, in 1877, its field-officers have been as follows:

Colonels: Alexander C. McClurg, Edgar D. Swain, Charles Fitz Simons, Edward B. Knox.

Lieutenant-Colonels: Edgar D. Swain, Edward B. Knox, J. Henry Truman, Charles S. Diehl, Henry S. Bowler, Frank B. Davis.

Majors: Edward B. Knox, Edgar D. Swain, J. Henry Truman, John D. Bangs, Charles S. Diehl, Henry S. Bowler, William L. Lindsey, Shea Smith.

The present field and staff-officers are—

Colonel, Edward B. Knox; Lieutenant-Colonel, Frank B. Davis; Major, (vacant); Surgeons, Charles Adams and Frank H. Newman; Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Thomas; Adjutant, Shea Smith; Inspector of Rifle Practice, H. T. Lockwood; Quartermaster, A. L. Bell.

SHEA SMITH, senior partner of the well-known blank-book and printing firm of Shea Smith & Co., was born at Sandusky, Ohio, on July 26, 1850. His family removed to Canada when he was quite young, and resided there until 1863, when they came to Chicago. Mr. Smith attended the common schools during his boy-

hood, but early in life he began an apprenticeship to the printing business, in which he continued as a journeyman until 1871, when the firm of Shea Smith & Co. was formed. This concern, which was founded at an opportune time, has kept pace with the growth and progress of Chicago, and now ranks as one of the leading blank-book and printing establishments in the city. Mr. Smith has always taken a lively interest in military affairs in Chicago, and in point of service he is one of the oldest members of the First Regiment. He entered the regiment as a private in Co. "F," in September, 1875, and, in January, 1876, he became a corporal, but left the company the next year. He organized a company in 1877, that was to have been Co. "I," but on the disbanding of Co. "E," his organization went into the service, taking the latter's letter in the regimental roster. During the riots of 1877, he served as second lieutenant attached to Cos. "H" and "B." He was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. "E" on June 27, 1877, and first lieutenant on September 4. He was promoted to the captaincy of the company on February 14, 1879, and while under his command Co. "E" won many a laurel. Captain Smith is thoroughly grounded in discipline and brought his company up to an enviable state of excellence, his work in that company bringing him into such prominence in the regiment that he was elected major on October 4, 1884. He resigned in June, 1885, but after a few months' absence, on the invitation of Colonel Knox, he returned on December 7, and became adjutant of the regiment, with the rank of captain. He was married, on September 17, 1874, to Miss Eunice M. Clark, daughter of Jonathan Clark, a well-known and old resident of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children,—Arthur Clark and Eunice Gwendolen.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR H. SCHARFF, although a recent acquisition to the militia of Chicago, has had long experience in military matters. He was born at Newark, N. J., on October 22, 1859, and resided there until eight years of age. His family then removed to Baltimore, where they remained three years, thence returning to Newark. He was educated in the private schools of those cities, and for a time attended a select school at Norwalk, Conn., with the intention of entering West Point, but his designs in that direction were frustrated by the removal of himself and family to this city. His identification with the militia dates from 1876, when he entered the ranks of Co. "C," 1st Infantry, N.S.G., of New Jersey. He was promoted to color-sergeant of the regiment and afterward elected second lieutenant of Co. "B," of the same regiment. During the labor riots of 1877, he served on the staff of Major-General Sewell, at Phillipsburg, N. J. On December 3, 1883, he joined Co. "B," of the First Regiment of this city, as a private, but his commanding appearance and genial manners soon won the favor and good-will of the regiment, and he was rapidly promoted. On April 14, 1884, he was made corporal; in the following month he was appointed color-sergeant; and, on November 20, 1884, was elected first lieutenant. He was elected captain of Co. "B" on November 21, 1885, which position he now holds. Captain Scharff is undoubtedly the tallest man in the Illinois National Guards, standing six feet, four and one-half inches in height. He is as "straight as an arrow," of splendid proportion, and in every way the beau-ideal of a soldier. With officers and men he is a favorite, and it is only a question of time when he will be elevated to a still higher position in military office. He is a member of Commercial Council of the National Union.

GORDON H. QUINN, general western agent of the Detroit Steel and Spring Works, is one of the veteran members of the First Regiment of this city, and is at present captain of Co. "D." Captain Quinn was born at Prescott, Canada, on March 6, 1850, and was brought up in the Dominion until eighteen years of age. His education was obtained in the schools of Canada, and on coming to Chicago in 1868, he entered into the dry goods business with J. B. Shay, as clerk. He was engaged there until January 1, 1872, when he took a position with the Pullman Palace Car Company, as bookkeeper in the storekeeper's office. Mr. Quinn remained in that position for about a year, and was then made secretary to the second vice-president of the company, which situation he held for ten consecutive years. On August 1, 1883, he was tendered the position of general western agent of the Detroit Steel and Spring Works, which he accepted. This corporation is one of the largest of its kind in the West, and it has an able and worthy representative in the person of Mr. Quinn. The military career of this gentleman dates back to November 10, 1874, when he became a private in Co. "C," of the First Regiment. He was promoted to corporal on March 13, 1875, and was made sergeant four months later. When his company attended the prize-drill competition at St. Louis in 1878, he was acting sergeant and chief of platoon, and had the pleasure of seeing his company carry off the first prize. He was elected and commissioned second lieutenant on October 17, 1878, and made first lieutenant on July 10, of the following year. He

held that office until October, 1878, when he tendered his resignation. The regiment could ill afford the loss of such an efficient and hard-working officer as Lieutenant Quinn, and his resignation was not accepted, but he was promoted to acting adjutant of the regiment. He filled that position until February 6, 1880, when his resignation was finally accepted. One week later, he was chosen first lieutenant of Co. "E," and on July 16, he was elected captain of Co. "K," and served as such until July 16, 1884. In June, he resigned his command and withdrew from the regiment, but when, on March 24, 1885, he was elected to the command of Co. "D," he returned to the service, and has since been actively identified with



Edgar D. Swain

the regiment. Captain Quinn has been one of the most faithful, hard-working officers in the city, and has taken great pride in promoting the interests and working for the success of every company with which he has been identified. He was married on April 26, 1883, to Miss Jennie W. Harris, of Chicago.

SECOND REGIMENT, I.N.G.—This regiment came over in almost its entirety (eight companies) from the State Guard. The steadiness and faithful services of the Second Regiment during the riots of 1877, were the theme of general comment at the time. The men were on duty nine days and nights, camped most of the time in the open street (Halsted-street viaduct) or in the railway depot. It was thought that the services of the regiment in this crisis would be remembered by the wealthy citizens and business men of Chicago, so that the incubus of the regimental debt would no longer remain as a burden. But the responses to appeals for subscriptions were far from being general.

Under the command of Colonel James Quirk, the Second Regiment attained a high degree of efficiency in drill and discipline. Its appearance on every public occasion was invariably creditable, but as the rank and file was drawn chiefly from young men employed in shops and factories, who had no bank account to draw on, it was difficult to keep up the life and spirits of the

organization. To maintain a position in the volunteer military organization costs money, and the men of the Second could ill stand the drafts on both time and pocket. In consequence of this, and other causes not necessary to detail, the membership fell away, so that the command was greatly reduced, and, finally, the regiment was consolidated with the Sixth Battalion, consisting of four companies, which had been raised on the South Side immediately after the riots of 1877, and placed under the command of Major Powell, but which at the time of the consolidation was commanded by Major W. H. Thompson. The roster of the old Second Regiment, at this period, was

James Quirk, colonel; P. J. Hennessy, lieutenant-colonel; John E. Doyle, major; John McKeough, adjutant; William Martin, M.D., surgeon; Thomas H. Keefe, quartermaster; Rev. Thomas F. Cashman, chaplain.

There was a long struggle to secure the colonelcy of the re-organized regiment. The officers of the old Second Regiment were anxious to place their commander at its head, while those who had belonged to the Sixth Battalion were equally zealous in the advocacy of theirs. After a spirited contest, Major Thompson was elected by a majority of one vote. On account of the excited and bitter feeling engendered by this election there was but little congeniality in the command, and, by the fall of 1883, the Irish companies had dropped out, leaving the old Sixth Battalion and a portion of the enlistments made subsequent to the consolidation.

In 1884, Colonel Thompson resigned, and on July 11, 1884, Harris A. Wheeler, who had had a colonelcy on the Governor's staff since July 1, 1881, was commissioned as colonel. Since Colonel Wheeler has been in command, the Second has made wonderful and commendable progress. Quite recently the regiment has been made more compact by disbanding the South Chicago and Pullman companies, and now consists of seven companies, which have been re-lettered "A" to "G," inclusive.

The exigent demand of this "crack corps" is a new armory. Its first quarters after the riots of 1877 were in an abandoned church-building on Indiana Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street, and, since 1878, have been in rough barracks, Nos. 179-181 Randolph Street, which it will, without doubt, soon abandon for a more suitable home.

The present field and staff officers of the Second Regiment are as follows:

Colonel, Harris A. Wheeler; Lieutenant-Colonel, Warren G. Purdy; Majors, George M. Moulton and Edward A. Blodgett; Surgeon, James F. Todd, M.D.; Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Charles E. Cheney; Adjutant, Samuel M. Henderson; Quartermaster, James Hitchcock.

It may be here stated, as a remarkable and noteworthy fact, that all of the Second's field and staff are connected with the Masonic fraternity. Colonel Wheeler is eminent commander of Apollo Commandery, Lieutenant-Colonel Purdy is past commander of Montjoie Commandery, Major Moulton is past commander of St. Bernard Commandery, Adjutant Henderson is recorder of Apollo Commandery and Quartermaster Hitchcock has served Apollo Commandery in the same capacity for the past six years.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS BLODGETT, major of the Second Regiment, I.N.G., was born in DuPage County, Ill., on September 1, 1838. His education, in addition to that of the common schools, was obtained at Wheaton College. Upon the breaking out of the War, he entered the service as quartermaster-sergeant of the 37th

* The Irish companies now constitute the independent organizations styled the Hibernian Rifles, a regiment of eight companies, and the Clan-na-Gael Guards. The only other independent company in the city is the Chicago Zouaves.

Illinois Volunteers on August 1, 1861. He continued in the service in that capacity, doing faithful work until after the battle of Pea Ridge, and was then, on August 14, 1862, commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant, and transferred to the 74th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In the following September, he was transferred to the 96th Illinois Regiment, with which he remained until the close of the War. He was engaged in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he did brave and efficient work, and received special mention in the report of the brigade commander. He was mustered out on June 10, 1865, and was commissioned, during that month, a brevet captain "for faithful and meritorious services." Upon the close of the War he located in Johnson County, Mo., where he became engaged in the agricultural implement business and also in the drug trade. He continued his residence there until 1875, when he removed to Chicago, and went into the employ of the West Division Railway Company. He became the purchasing agent of that corporation, and has retained the position up to the present time. In September, 1885, he became identified with militia matters in this city, and was elected major of the Second Regiment. Mr. Blodgett is personally a genial, whole-souled gentleman, popular with his comrades and acquaintances, and has taken a hearty interest in the welfare of his regiment. He is a demitted member of Warrensburg Lodge, No. 135, A.F. & A.M., of Missouri; is a member of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M., of this city, and was king during 1885. He belongs to Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; is past post commander of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G.A.R., and a member of the Loyal Legion of Illinois. He was married, on July 20, 1865, to Miss Julia E. Wygant, of Chicago. They have four daughters,—Avis, Caroline, Mary and Amy.

FIRST CAVALRY, I. N. G.—During the riots of 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Sherer, of the First Regiment, who was also at the head of the cavalry arm of the State Militia, hastily called together a number of old cavalrymen, and placed them on duty under the command of Colonel Montgomerie T. Agramonte, an ex-officer of the French army, and the late Lieutenant-Colonel Dominick Welter. Their services during these local troubles were invaluable. Quite promptly after the riots, four companies were organized. Colonel Agramonte accepted a subordinate rank, and subsequently removed to Salt Lake City, and Dominick Welter was elected major. A fifth company was added in 1879, and Major Welter became lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Welter died in 1885, and Captain William V. Jacobs was elected to succeed him.

An armory was fitted up in the building known as Reed's Temple of Music, at the corner of Van Buren Street and Third Avenue. In 1882, through the efforts of Colonel Welter, Captains Jacobs and Maxwell and other officers of the regiment, were granted the privilege of erecting an armory on the Lake Front, near Madison Street. This building cost \$40,000, of which \$35,000 is in the shape of six per cent. bonds, which were sold to citizens. In it is a drill-room 125 x 150 feet.

In uniforms (service) and arms the regiment is well supplied, but it is deficient as to horses, horse-equipments, and dress uniforms. A promise has been made, however, that if the command will provide the horses (no small undertaking) the State will promptly supply the equipments. Great care is taken in enlistments, every recruit being compelled to pass as rigid a physical examination as if he were joining the regular army.

The present field and staff-officers of the First Cavalry are as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel, William V. Jacobs; Major, Henry B. Maxwell; Assistant Surgeon, Arthur B. Hosmer, M.D.; Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Vibbert; Adjutant, C. P. Wickersham; Inspector of Rifle Practice, B. F. Nourse; Quartermaster, Charles S. Cleaver; Commissary, George O. Clinton.

WILLIAM V. JACOBS is the son of Thomas B. and Mary (Elliott) Jacobs, and was born at West Chester, Chester Co., Penn., on June 19, 1853. His father's ancestors were English Quakers, and one of them, Samuel Jacobs, came to Pennsylvania, with John Penn, who preceded his brother William to that colony. His grandfather, Samuel Jacobs, was a large owner of iron works in Lancaster County, Penn., which he operated, and which subsequently came

into the possession of his son, Thomas B. Jacobs, the father of William V., and furnished him with a comfortable fortune and an ample income during his life. His mother, Mary Elliott, was the daughter of Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott, of the United States Navy. His father, also Jesse Duncan Elliott, the great grandfather of William, was quartermaster-general of the Army, under Washington, at Valley Forge, and was killed by the Indians. When sixteen years old, William V. was attending school at the West Chester Military Academy, with a view to entering the U. S. Navy, but the death of the principal broke up the school, and at the age of eighteen he became teller in the bank of Kirk, MacVeagh & Co. at West Chester. Hon. Wayne MacVeagh of that firm afterward became attorney-general under President Garfield. After about three and one-half years, the bank was changed to the State Bank of Brandywine, and changed hands somewhat, so that Mr. Jacobs closed his connection with it and came to Chicago on April 5, 1873. Here he at once obtained a position as clearing-house clerk in the bank of Lunt, Preston & Kean, remaining with them only until the following August. He then became secretary of the Cornell Watch Company, at Grand Crossing, until August 13, 1876, when the factory was sold and removed to California. He then went into the mortgage loan business, and has since handled large sums of money for eastern and home capitalists. He represents the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Penn., in its Chicago loans. He was also agent for a couple of years of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penn. He is a member of St. James's Episcopal Church; was treasurer of the Union League Club, in 1884; belongs to the Washington Park Club and the Tolleston Shooting and Fishing Club. He is at present lieutenant-colonel and commands the First Regiment of Cavalry, I.N.G., and has been connected with that military organization for seven years.

CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM, adjutant of the First Regiment of Cavalry, I.N.G., was born, reared and educated at Pittsburgh, Penn. When but a young man, he entered the wholesale notion trade as a buyer for a large Philadelphia house. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he was tendered a commission as major of a West Virginia Regiment, but he declined this, and enlisted as a private in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, then commanded by Colonel D. McM. Gregg, afterward major-general of cavalry. In January, 1862, Mr. Wickersham was assigned to duty in the signal corps, and on March 1, following, he was made a captain, and, at his own request, was relieved from duty with the signal corps, and joined his regiment, taking command of Co. "K." He saw some hard fighting in the battles of Fair Oaks and the "seven days" engagement, his command forming a part of the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac on its march to the peninsula. His command joined General Pope in time to participate in three heavy engagements, the last of which was at Chantilly, W. Va. Then the 8th Pennsylvania formed a part of the advance guard of the Army of the Potomac on its march and battles through Maryland—at South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In May, 1862, Captain Wickersham participated in the desperate engagement at Chancellorsville. His cavalry regiment and the 6th New York Cavalry, both being in the advance, successfully received the attack of the enemy, while the Federal forces came up and formed for their defense. On the following day, when Stonewall Jackson's corps turned the right flank of the Federal Army, driving in the Eleventh Corps, the regiment was ordered to make a charge, Captain Wickersham being in command of the second battalion. The orders were promptly obeyed, and that famous charge was spoken of by Generals Pleasanton and Sickles as one of the most brilliant cavalry charges made in the War, and military historians give due and just credit to Captain Wickersham for his bravery and loyalty in leading his command to victory. He afterward fought in the battles of Gettysburg, Boonsboro', Hagerstown, Williamsport, and, nearing Falling Waters, he was wounded quite seriously. He was in the engagement at Shepherdstown before giving up, and then went to the hospital at Frederick City. On again reporting for duty, he was assigned by General Stoneman, chief of cavalry, as inspector-general of Cavalry Division, Department of Washington, and remained on duty there until August, 1864, when he was appointed assistant adjutant-general by President Lincoln, and re-assigned to the post of inspector of cavalry, in which he served until the following November. He was then ordered to Fairfax Court House as adjutant-general and chief-of-staff of a command numbering over 6,000 men, composed of cavalry and artillery regiments. In August, 1865, he was ordered to report for duty at Wilmington, N. C., where he relieved General Ames in command of the Southern District. He was mustered out and honorably discharged in January, 1867, with the rank of major, having been offered the command of a regiment of cavalry in the regular service. Since the War, he has been identified with mining, steel manufacturing and railway enterprises, and is at present the Western representative of the Dickson Locomotive Company and the Pennsylvania

Steel Company, being the purchasing agent for two railroads operating in the Northwest. In military affairs, since the War, he has always taken a lively interest, being at one time adjutant-general of the 6th Pennsylvania Brigade P.N.G. He held the position one year. In 1875, he was captain in the First Regiment at Philadelphia, serving only a few months. During the riots of 1877, a regiment of ex-soldiers was formed in Philadelphia, and of this he was captain, doing service for about two months. He came to Chicago in 1881, but not until September, 1885, did he become interested in the militia here, at which time he was appointed adjutant of the First Regiment, I.N.G. Major Wickersham is one of the original members of the military order of the Loyal Legion, being the twenty-first man enrolled in the membership. This is indicative in itself of his standing as a soldier, and no one is more enthusiastically interested in the operations of the militia than he. Courteous, agreeable, of a dignified bearing, he has hosts of warm friends all over the country by whom he is held in the highest esteem.

BATTERY "D," I.N.G.—At the time of the riots of 1877, the city owned two four-pounders, and at the request of Mayor Heath, Edgar P. Tobey, who had been senior second lieutenant of old Battery "A" during the War, took command of them. As there were many veteran artillerymen residing in the city, the guns were soon manned. Though active use was, fortunately, not needed, the artillery had a dismaying effect upon the rioters, and thus subverted an excellent purpose. Soon after the riots, the Citizens' Association purchased four twelve-pound Napoleons and one Gatling gun, and the taste of their former life at the front inspired the veterans to enter upon quasi-military service, and one hundred men were soon enlisted. The battery continued as an independent organization and was known as Tobey's Battery until the passage of the Illinois National Guard Act, when it was mustered into State service, and became Battery "D." In 1880, Battery "D" armory was erected on the Lake Front, at the corner of Monroe Street, mainly through Major Tobey's liberality and unaided efforts. It is a commodious structure, and has often been used for the benefit of the amusement-loving public. There are now seventy men in the battery, and its armament consists of four twelve-pound Napoleons, two six-pounders, and a Gatling gun. It is officered as follows:

Major, Edgar P. Tobey; First Lieutenant, F. S. Allen; Senior Second Lieutenant, Stephen Athy; Junior Second Lieutenant, Alfred Russell.

FRANK S. ALLEN, lieutenant of Battery "D," was born at Providence, R. I., on April 4, 1836, and received his education in the high school of that city. In October, 1856, he came to Chicago, but afterward went to McHenry County, where he clerked in a general store for two or three years. He then returned to Chicago. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. "B" of Barker's Dragoons, a cavalry regiment, and after the three months' term of service was completed, he resigned and enlisted in Battery "A" of the Chicago Light Artillery. He served in that famous battery for about two and a half years, and was then promoted to lieutenant. He again resigned, and with Captain M. Pratt, organized a company of colored light artillery, which was mustered into service as Battery "D," of the 2d United States Light Artillery. At Vicksburg, Lieutenant Allen was detached from regular service to act as provost-marshal of the city, and he continued in that and other capacities till after the War closed, being mustered out on December 28, 1865. He then returned to Chicago, and became interested in the Chicago Scale Company, of which he has been treasurer ever since. In 1877, Lieutenant Allen, in company with Major E. P. Tobey, organized what was known as the "Police Battery," which rendered very effective service in quelling the railroad riots during the summer of that year. Upon the permanent organization of Battery "D," the outgrowth of the Police Battery, he was elected first lieutenant, and has held that office ever since, greatly to the satisfaction of the members of the organization. Lieutenant Allen is a member and past master of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A.F. & A.M.; Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R.A.M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.; and Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°. He also belongs to Medinah Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.; the Veteran Club, Union Veteran League, and U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G.A.R.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

At the close of the War, upward of 1,500,000 soldiers resumed the vocations of peace. It was natural that they who had fought together on so many fields should desire to renew, in social life, the associations of war. This was Major Stephenson's primary object in establishing the Grand Army of the Republic. Its cardinal principles were—"Fraternity to our comrades; Charity to our fellowmen; and Loyalty to our country." General John A. Logan, in his National Encampment address in 1871, thus expressed the objects and purposes of the Grand Army:

"It was to keep constantly before the mind the cost of Liberty, the price paid for the suppression of rebellion, and the preservation of a free and independent government; to keep forever green the hallowed memory of the heroic dead, who had fallen to save their country from disunion and dishonor; and as far as possible to bring comfort and relief to the bereaved families they left behind them."

Illinois enjoys the distinction of being the birthplace of the Grand Army of the Republic. In December, 1865, Major G. F. Stephenson, of Springfield, handed the manuscript of an address, asking for admission to a secret society, to Dr. Allen, of the Surgeon-General's staff, and to Dr. Hamilton, ex-surgeon of the 17th Illinois Volunteers. The organization of the Grand Army of the Republic had its inception in this. Lieutenant John S. Phelps, of this city, quartermaster of the 32d Illinois Volunteers during the War, was requested by Major Stephenson to frame a ritual for the new organization. With the assistance of the ritual of the Soldiers' and Sailors' League, of St. Louis, Lieutenant Phelps framed a ritual which is substantially that used by the National organization to-day. Colonel J. R. Flood, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Prince, of the 7th Illinois Cavalry, Colonel John M. Snyder, of Oglesby's staff, and the gentlemen already mentioned, took the oath, but did not organize themselves into a Post. The difficulty of setting out upon the actual work of organization, from the fact that the ritual was not printed, disappeared when it was discovered that the editor, proprietor and compositors of the Decatur Tribune were ex-soldiers. Lieutenant Phelps was immediately dispatched to Decatur, and having administered the oath to the entire staff and corps of compositors of the Tribune, had four hundred copies of the ritual struck off. On April 6, 1866, was established, at Decatur, the first Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Lieutenant Phelps at once engaged actively in organization, establishing posts at Carlinville, Bunker Hill, Hillsboro', Pana, Jerseyville, Carrollton, and Whitehall. At the same time, Major Stephenson and Colonel Snyder came to Chicago and organized Ransom and Sheridan Posts, the charters of which were subsequently surrendered.

For years, the inadequacy of the quarters in the Adjutant-General's Department at Springfield, in which the flags, war relics and trophies of the Illinois regiments were stored, had been matter of public comment. Touching this subject, at the Encampment of 1880, a resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to present the matter properly to the Legislature. The Commander appointed Comrades H. Hilliard, E. B. Sherman and J. N. Reece, and their efforts resulted in an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a Memorial Hall, in which the flags, relics and trophies were deposited in 1883.

For some years the ex-soldiers and sailors were apathetic to the interests of the Grand Army in this city, but this has been surmounted, and the Posts now in existence are in a flourishing condition. A list of the

Chicago Posts, with particulars concerning them, is appended.

GEO. H. THOMAS POST, No. 5, was established in 1873. H. C. Cooke was the first commander, and his successors, in order, were Henry D. Fields, E. D. Swain, H. H. Thomas, E. A. Blodgett, H. P. Thompson, W. H. Chenoweth, C. F. Matteson, Freeman Conner.

WHITTIER POST, No. 7, founded in November, 1873, was the only Post named after a private. Private Whittier, of Battery "A," 1st Illinois Artillery, was shot through the body, while on horseback, at the siege of Vicksburg. In his fall he was caught by Lewis J. Jacobs, who secured the bullet which pierced Whittier. It is now mounted in gold, and held in the beak of an eagle which surmounts the rostrum of the Post. L. S. Hudson was the first commander of this Post, and he was succeeded by C. R. E. Koch, P. L. W. Jussen, M. A. Thayer, J. R. Van Slyke, H. B. Compson, E. B. Howard, D. L. Carmichael, W. C. Arnot, and F. A. MacDonald. This Post was subsequently merged in Post No. 91.

LYON POST, No. 9, was established in April, 1874, Arthur Erbe being the commander. Felix LaBaume, Anthon O. Ayen, William H. Schwartz and James Donohue are the only members who have since occupied the position.

[U. S. GRANT] POST, No. 28, the banner post of the West, was founded in November, 1875, with Stephen F. Brown as commander. E. W. Chamberlain, L. W. Perce, Robert W. Smith, J. L. Bennett, A. W. Gray, S. M. Randolph and A. J. Miksch have been his successors.

GEORGE A. CUSTER POST, No. 40, was established in June, 1876, the first commander being F. C. Vierling, and his successors L. S. Hudson, George L. Meserve, James L. Danenhowe, D. B. Kenyon, J. A. Cole and F. W. Spink.

JOHN BROWN POST, No. 50, was organized in April, 1879. It surrendered its charter in September, 1880, but a few months afterward re-organized. Its members are all colored. The first commander was William H. Smith, and his successors Moffit Hulitt, Enos Bond, M. Gibson, and T. M. Read.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN POST, No. 91, rose from the ashes of Whittier Post in March, 1881, and claims to be the best uniformed Post in the city. Commanders, in order of succession, have been—E. B. Howard, A. W. Allyn, W. H. Reyburn, C. E. Vaughan.

COLONEL JAMES A. MULLIGAN POST, No. 306, was organized on July 7, 1883, the first commander being Thomas Corcoran, who was succeeded by John Moran in 1884, and H. R. Sandes in 1885. The membership on January 1, 1885, was seven hundred and thirty.

BLENKER POST, No. 376, was organized on December 10, 1883. Marcus Schack and D. Ackerman have been commanders.

GODFREY WEITZEL POST, No. 425, was instituted on March 29, 1884. Its commanders have been O. M. Brady and John L. Taylor. Its membership is five hundred and seventy.

The numerical growth of the order in the United States can be perceived from the following figures: 1872, 28,774; 1873, 26,037; 1874, 25,333; 1875, 27,362; 1876, 28,123; 1877, 25,546; 1878, 26,902; 1879, 32,777; 1880,* 49,099; 1880,† 60,678; 1881, 85,556; 1882, 131,890; 1883, 215,283; 1884, 273,168. Chicago, in 1885, had 1,950 members on the roster of its Posts.

VETERAN UNION LEAGUE.

The Veteran Union League is an organization of a social and political character. It is social, so far as cultivating, promoting and strengthening the soldierly and brotherly instincts which banded together comrades of the Army and Navy during the late War are concerned; and political, inasmuch as its members believe in, and agree, by their constitution, to uphold, aid and defend the principles of the Republican party. As its constitution rehearses, the League was formed to encourage the spirit of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men, regardless of nationality or color, and to aid in the enforcement of all laws enacted to preserve the purity of the ballot-box.

The League was organized in the summer of 1880, the charter members being—

Marshall B. Allen, James W. Brockway, Frank H. Battershall, E. F. Brooks, William H. Bolton, F. Q. Ball, William H. Coulston, George R. Cannon, F. L. Church, A. L. Chetlain, Lewis H.

* These dates are up to and inclusive of March 31.
† From this year the dates comprise December 31.

Drury, Charles A. Dibble, John R. Floyd, Samuel Fallows, Jacob Gross, Seth F. Hanchett, D. E. Hall, James J. Healy, John J. Healy, O. E. Hogan, L. F. Jacobs, D. P. Livermore, Joseph S. Lane, Ransom Lewis, Simon F. Mann, O. L. Mann, J. W. Morgan, C. W. Matson, J. B. Nordheim, L. W. Perce, R. W. Smith, Wiley S. Scribner, C. F. Smale, C. F. Shoreck, H. A. Starr, Owen Stuart, James A. Sexton, James T. Torrence, M. Umbdenstock, Charles W. Pickery, James E. White, A. H. Wyant, J. T. Weber, and James J. Wilson.

The officers elected for the first term of one year were —

L. W. Perce, president; A. L. Chetlain, W. S. Scribner, vice-presidents; Seth F. Hanchett, treasurer; William H. Coulston, secretary; James A. Sexton, marshal; Bishop Samuel Fallows, chaplain.

Mr. Perce was elected president during two terms following, and was succeeded in the chair, in 1883, by Wiley S. Scribner, who gave place to Robert W. Smith in 1884.

The League held its meetings for the first year of its existence at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The second floor at No. 185 South Clark Street was then rented, and fitted up both for business meetings and use as a social club. No person is considered eligible to membership unless possessed of a perfect War-record as well as in good standing, at home, which facts were required to be carefully certified to before an executive committee. The League was never organized as a marching or uniformed body, and never participated in that manner in political contests, preferring to exercise its influence through individual members, supplemented by organized action as deemed expedient in the various campaigns through which they have passed. The social feature, however, predominates. The present active membership in this city is about one hundred and seventy-five. The acting officers (who are elected in August of each year) are —

John J. Healy, president; Robert F. Wilson, vice-president; A. J. Burkert, secretary; William H. King, treasurer; Nelson Patterson, marshal.

THE CHICAGO UNION VETERAN CLUB.

The basis of organization of the Union Veteran Club, the largest society of veterans in the city, was Company "A" of the Boys in Blue, a marching society, formed largely of ex-soldiers, for service during the presidential campaign of the centennial year. On September 21-23, 1876, Company "A" attended in a body the grand re-union of ex-soldiers held at Indianapolis. This was a very large and enthusiastic gathering, and one of its results was a strong feeling in the ranks of the Chicago company for the organization of a permanent veterans' club at home. In order to obtain the full expression of the members, a meeting was held on September 26, 1877, the results of which was the organization of the Chicago Veteran Club, with L. F. Jacobs as temporary presiding officer and J. G. Smith as secretary. While yet a temporary organization, this club was selected to act as escort to Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll and Hon. James G. Blaine, then in the city.

On December 21, a meeting was held in the club-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the committee on constitution and by-laws submitted their report, which was adopted. The title of the organization was made the Chicago Union Veteran Club, instead of Union Veterans' Benevolent Association, as at first proposed. A motion was unanimously carried, admitting as members all whose names were enrolled in the roster of Company "A," Boys in Blue. At an adjourned meeting on January 2, 1877, officers for the first year were elected as follows:

Martin Beem, president; Joseph Stockton, C. R. E. Koch, vice-presidents; W. H. Lower, recording secretary; John E.

Vreeland, corresponding secretary; Lyman Bridges, treasurer; Owen Stuart, marshal.

The original members numbered nearly three hundred, and by January 2, 1878, the membership had increased to four hundred and three.

On December 17, 1880, the association received its charter from the Secretary of State. To this document are affixed more than four hundred signatures, among them being those of Generals U. S. Grant and John A. Logan.

The objects of the organization, as set forth in the charter, are:

"*First.* The upholding of the principles of the Republican party, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National constitution and by-laws.

"*Second.* The procuring of employment for unemployed ex-Union soldiers.

"*Third.* The cultivation and strengthening of the social ties which had their origin in the common privations of the camp, the battle-field, and the prison-pen."

The Board of Directors for the first year of incorporation was composed of

George W. Cook, John L. Manning, Martin Beem, J. S. Curtis, and Henry F. Hawkes.

The officers of the Club from the original organization have been as follows:

1878.—Martin Beem, president; A. L. Chetlain, Owen Stuart, vice-presidents; J. S. Curtiss, recording secretary; J. T. Pratt, corresponding secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; James A. Sexton, marshal.

1879.—A. L. Chetlain, president; W. S. Scribner, L. F. Jacobs, vice-presidents; J. S. Curtiss, recording secretary; W. C. Carroll, corresponding secretary; George W. Cook, treasurer; James J. Healy, marshal.

1880.—Martin Beem, president; James A. Sexton, L. F. Jacobs, vice-presidents; J. S. Curtiss, recording secretary; John C. Barker, corresponding secretary; George W. Cook, treasurer; James J. Healy, marshal.

1881.—Wiley S. Scribner, president; L. F. Jacobs, James H. Weaver, vice-presidents; J. S. Curtiss, recording secretary; H. S. Vail, corresponding secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; Robert W. Cross, marshal.

1882.—James A. Sexton, president; L. F. Jacobs, M. J. McGrath, vice-presidents; John L. Manning, recording secretary; William H. Reed, corresponding secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; Leander Bander, marshal.

1883.—James A. Sexton, president; Charles A. Dibble, John J. Healy, vice-presidents; John L. Manning, secretary (the duties of corresponding and recording secretary were at this election merged); William H. Bolton, treasurer; John A. Cleghorn, marshal.

1884.—James A. Sexton, president; Charles A. Dibble, J. S. Curtiss, vice-presidents; John L. Manning, secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; Daniel D. Tompkins, marshal.

1885.—Julius White, president; Charles A. Dibble, J. S. Curtiss, vice-presidents; John L. Manning, secretary; William H. Bolton, treasurer; Daniel D. Tompkins, marshal.

When General Grant passed through Chicago in 1879, on his tour around the world, the Veteran Club, as was fitting, took charge of all military demonstrations.

The organization has manned, by its members to the number of nearly one hundred, all inside house positions during the last two National Conventions of the Republican party held in Chicago, Comrade James A. Sexton, the president of the club, acting as sergeant-at-arms, during the Convention of 1884.

The roster now exhibits a membership of two thousand veterans, one thousand six hundred of whom were reported in good standing at the last annual meeting on January 12, 1885.

THE MEXICAN VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

This association is composed of surviving soldiers of the Mexican War, who organized themselves under this name in 1868, having for their object mutual aid, the

keeping alive of fraternal feeling, and promoting interests in common. Meetings have been held quarterly through the seventeen years the Association has existed, at which old-time army reminiscences are revived. The society has from time to time interested itself in movements looking to a governmental recognition of the veterans of the Mexican War, in the shape of pensions, which acknowledgment has just been accorded them. The Chicago society to-day numbers sixteen veterans of the Army and Navy, and its officers are—Parmena T. Turnley, president; John F. Corgan, vice-president; James R. Hugunin, secretary; John L. Kimberly, treasurer. The association has rarely participated in celebrations as a body, but every member volunteered to march in society organization on the occasion of the obsequies of General Grant.

THE EX-UNION PRISONERS-OF-WAR ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized as a National assembly in Chicago, in 1873, and has for its object the strengthening of ties of fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in the Federal army during the War of the Rebellion, and by joint action of its members, in any direction, to secure justice to their living comrades and honor to the dead. The membership embraces only such Federal soldiers as were incarcerated in Southern military prisons. The State organization was chartered by the National Association in 1873, and its present officers are—

F. A. Cleveland, president; L. B. Gessmer, secretary; C. D. Ramsey, first vice-president; O. D. Noble, second vice-president; D. W. Howe, treasurer,—all of Chicago.

The Chicago association, chartered by the State society in 1874, is officered as follows:

J. W. Artley, president; C. D. Ramsey, vice-president; F. A. Cleveland, secretary; O. D. Noble, treasurer; J. R. Hewlett, chaplain.

The society holds business meetings twice each month, and is represented perpetually by its secretary as actuary. The government at Washington furnishes the association with blank record cards of prisoners-of-war, which are filled out and transmitted to the Pension Office, as the basis for an official Government enrollment, with a view to probable future benefits which Congress is likely to bestow upon them.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States is a society composed of commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, both regular and volunteer, who served during the War, constituting the first class; the eldest sons of the members of the first class, on attaining their majority, constituting the second class; and the third class being composed of citizens who distinguished themselves especially for loyalty during the War,—one for every thirty-three members of the first class.

The Loyal Legion was founded by a number of officers of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, United States Volunteers, during the winter of 1864-65, the first commandery being established at Philadelphia, on April 15, 1865, with a roll of ten members. There are now fourteen commanderies, or State organizations.

The Illinois Commandery was instituted in May, 1879, Captain Richard Robins, then of the Massachusetts Commandery, being the main mover. The charter members are the following:

Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-General Delos B. Sackett, U. S. A. (since deceased); Brevet Major-General Augustus L. Chetlain, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General Arthur C. Ducat, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General Luther P. Bradley, U. S. A.; Colonel John Mason Loomis, late U. S. Volunteers, from the Pennsylvania Commandery; Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.; Brevet Major-General John M. Corse, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James J. Hoyt, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major Taylor P. Rundlett, late U. S. Volunteers, from the New York Commandery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Farrar, late U. S. Volunteers (since deceased); Brevet Major George T. Burroughs, late U. S. Volunteers; Captain James C. White, late U. S. Volunteers; Captain Richard Robins, late U. S. A., from the Massachusetts Commandery.

The past officers of the Illinois Commandery are the following:

Commander—Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A. (1879 to 1883); Colonel John Mason Loomis, late U. S. Volunteers (1884). Senior Vice-Commander—Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A. (1879); Colonel John Mason Loomis, late U. S. Volunteers (1880 to 1883); Brevet Brigadier-General William E. Strong, late U. S. Volunteers (1884). Junior Vice-Commander—Brevet Brigadier-General Arthur C. Ducat, late U. S. Volunteers (1879); Brevet Brigadier-General John L. Thompson, late U. S. Volunteers (1880); Brevet Brigadier-General William E. Strong, late U. S. Volunteers (1881 to 1883); Brevet Brigadier-General Arthur C. Ducat, late U. S. Volunteers (1884). Recorder—Captain Richard Robins, late U. S. A. (1879 to 1884). Registrar—Brevet Major-General D. B. Sackett, U. S. A. (1879); Brevet Major Henry A. Huntington, late U. S. A. (1880); Major Eliot Twiness, late U. S. Volunteers (1881 to 1884). Treasurer—Colonel John Mason Loomis, late U. S. Volunteers (1879); First Lieutenant Thomas C. Edwards, late U. S. Volunteers (1880 to 1883); Brevet Captain Amos J. Harding, late U. S. Volunteers (1884). Chancellor—Brevet Major Taylor P. Rundlett, late U. S. Volunteers (1879 to 1884). Chaplain—Arthur Edwards, late U. S. Volunteers (1880 to 1884). Council—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Farrar, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major-General Augustus L. Chetlain, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James J. Hoyt, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Major George T. Burroughs, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General William E. Strong, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General I. N. Stiles, late U. S. Volunteers (1879-80); Captain John C. Neely, late U. S. Volunteers; Colonel Charles W. Davis, late U. S. Volunteers; Paymaster Horatio L. Wait, late U. S. Navy; Captain Francis Morgan, late U. S. Volunteers; Captain David H. Gile, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, late U. S. Volunteers (1881-82); Brevet Major Henry A. Huntington, late U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General James B. Leake, late U. S. Volunteers; Post Assistant Surgeon James Nevins Hyde, late U. S. N.; Captain Eugene Cary, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington W. Jackson, Brevet Brigadier-General Charles W. Drew, Captain Simeon H. Crane, Captain Charles F. Matheson, First Lieutenant Benjamin W. Underwood (1884).

The Commandery now has a membership of about two hundred and fifty. Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. After the transaction of routine business a paper is read, by a member, on some battle, campaign or incident of the War.

The main objects of the Order are to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in arms; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship; and to maintain national honor, union and independence.

The present officers of the Commandery are—

Commander, Brevet Brigadier-General William E. Strong, late U. S. Volunteers; Senior Vice-Commander, Brevet Brigadier-General Arthur C. Ducat, late U. S. Volunteers; Junior Vice-Commander, Brevet Brigadier-General I. N. Stiles, late U. S. Volunteers; Recorder, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Davis, late U. S. Volunteers; Registrar, Brevet Major Sartell Prentice, late U. S. A.; Treasurer, First Lieutenant Albert L. Coe, late U. S. Volunteers; Chancellor, Brevet Major C. H. Dyer, late U. S. Volunteers; Chaplain, Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel Fallows, late U. S. Volunteers; Council, Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Cooper, late U. S. Volunteers; Major and Surgeon O. W. Nixon, late U. S. Volunteers; Captain John T. McAuley, late U. S. Volunteers; First Lieutenant David C. Bradley, late U. S. Volunteers; Second Lieutenant Albert L. Adams, late U. S. Volunteers.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND LIGHTS.

The electric telegraph, since its introduction in Chicago in 1848, has kept pace with every other important commercial interest of the city. That this has been the case is testified by the magnificent Western Union Building, at the southwest corner of LaSalle and Washington streets, the many convenient sub-stations throughout the city, and the vast network of wires stretching away on poles to every point of the compass. Early in the history of telegraphy, Chicago became the second city in the United States in point of business transacted. The volume of the Western Union business at this point now exceeds one million messages a year, and the total of messages handled exceeds one million five hundred thousand per annum.

Among other companies established here since 1871, were the Mutual Union and the Baltimore & Ohio, in 1880; the Traders', in 1882; the Chicago and Milwaukee, the Board of Trade, the Bankers' and Merchants', and the Postal Telegraph Company, in 1883. These companies all continue to do business, with the exception of the Mutual Union, which was absorbed by the Western Union in 1883, and the Bankers' and Merchants', which failed in July, 1885. The Mutual Union offices have always been kept distinct from the Western Union, however, and that corporation has the advantage of maintaining two distinct trunk lines.

A great part of the time of the City Council for the past five years has been taken up with questions of telegraph rights and franchises, and the "underground" problem. The fight in the Council against the Mutual Union was prolonged and bitter, and the Baltimore & Ohio met with similar opposition. In his annual message to the Council, on May 10, 1880, Mayor Harrison directed attention to the fact, that the City Fire Department was hampered in its efforts to use ladders in reaching fires in high buildings by the masses of telegraph wires strung along the streets on poles, and he recommended that the nuisance be abated by requiring the telegraph companies to place their wires underground. The Council subsequently passed an underground ordinance, yet but few of the companies showed any inclination to comply with its provisions—notably, the Mutual Union, which was operating under only a temporary-pole ordinance. The city made a determined fight to compel the companies to observe the ordinance, and proceeded to arrest all employes of the companies found stringing wires. The Baltimore & Ohio Company was the first to see the inevitable, and, in April, 1884, asked for and received a permit to place its wires underground. In May, 1884, the Mutual Union took out a permit to lay its wires underground. On January 23, 1885, Superintendent Barrett of the City Telegraph, reported to the corporation counsel that all of the various companies were willing to put their wires underground, and were doing so as fast as possible.

The following figures approximate the miles of wires already placed beneath the streets and alleys of the city:

	Miles.
Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Co.	400
Postal Telegraph Co.	180

	Miles.
Chicago Telephone Co.	28
Western Indiana Railroad Co.	50
City Fire-Alarm Telegraph	60

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In addition to these, preparations are being made by which, as soon as possible, there will be placed by the Western Union Telegraph Company five hundred miles, and by the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company two hundred and fifty miles, approximately.

THE CHICAGO UNDERGROUND CONDUIT COMPANY has been of material assistance in furthering the general underground system. The incorporators, Henry Corwith, W. C. Grant, E. S. Dreyer, W. H. Bradley and Edward Koch, were granted a franchise by the City Council on July 31, 1882. They were given the right to construct and maintain in the streets, alleys and tunnels of the city an underground conduit for the transmission of electricity and for furnishing light and power and for the transmission of sound. Professor Elisha Gray, of Chicago, owns the controlling stock-interest in this conduit.

ELISHA GRAY.—Among those who have achieved prominence as men of marked genius and substantial worth in Chicago, Professor Elisha Gray, inventor, occupies an enviable position. He is of Quaker origin, and in his person bears the distinguishing evidences of his descent in a certain placidity and directness of manner indicative of his temperament and character. He was born at Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, on August 2, 1835. In early life he was a carpenter's apprentice, and it was then said of him that he was somewhat of a social nuisance because of his proclivity to acids and laboratory stuffs. At the age of twenty-one he entered Oberlin College, where he studied diligently for five years. His mental bent then was strongest in the study of natural philosophy, and to this he devoted all his spare hours. After finishing his collegiate education his health became very poor, so that it was not until he reached his thirtieth year that his attention was wholly devoted to electrical mechanism. This science fascinated him and monopolized his time, and he began to invent, his first attempt being to seek, by internal mechanism, a relief from the difficulties then embarrassing all telegraph lines arising from defective insulation. He constructed a self-adjusting relay, and it was a success. It was not largely used, however, as there was soon no necessity for the demand. In 1870, he invented (and two years later perfected the patent) the needle annunciator for hotels, which are now so largely used. The electrical annunciator for elevators was also invented by him about the same time. His next invention was an instrument for private telegraph lines, so constructed that any person who could read and spell was enabled to transmit messages upon it, by merely fingering keys similar to those on the typewriter machine of to-day. During the years 1873-75, Professor Gray's attention was devoted to developing a system of "Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy" for the transmission of sounds over the wires of a telegraph. He finally succeeded in sending over a wire of five hundred miles in length, nine different messages at the same moment, each message having a distinctive note, and each capable of being taken off at any number of intermediate points by simply tuning the receiver to the key-note on which each was transmitted. Theoretically, the number of messages that can be sent over a single wire may be increased to as many notes and semi-tones as the range of the gamut will permit. Professor Gray was led to these investigations by a domestic incident, and among the earliest discoveries in connection with the experiments was the fact that not only simple but composite tones could be sent through the wire and received, either on a metal plate or a magnet. By his method, different messages may be sent simultaneously, and a tune, with all its parts, may be sent hundreds of miles by wire, and be distinctly audible at the receiving end. This discovery underlies the whole system of telephones now in use, and is a splendid proof of Professor Gray's right to priority of the invention. On February 14, 1876, Professor Bell filed an application for a patent, and described his new invention in general terms as "new

and useful improvements in telegraphy." In it he nowhere claims as an invention that it will transmit articulate vocal sounds or words. On the same day Elisha Gray filed a caveat describing his invention as an "art of transmitting vocal sounds telegraphically." That was the earliest application of the kind in the world. Mr. Gray thus specified his invention: "It is the object of my inven-



Elisha Gray

tion to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit and reproduce them at the receiving end of the line, so that actual conversation can be carried on by persons at long distances apart." Mr. Bell secured this information, and the Department of Patents afterward improperly issued him a patent to which he was in no manner entitled. Mr. Gray brought the matter to the attention of the Interior Department, and the United States brought suit against Mr. Bell to vacate his telephone patent. The case is still in the superior courts, but there is no question but that right and justice will eventually place Mr. Gray in full possession of the privileges and benefits of his invention. In 1869, Mr. Gray formed the firm of Gray & Barton, at Cleveland, Ohio, dealing in electrical supplies. They removed to Chicago soon after, and continued their business until shortly after the great fire of 1871. The firm was then consolidated in the corporation known as the Western Electric Manufacturing Company. Mr. Gray held the official position of general superintendent and electrician with the company until 1874, when he withdrew, in order to devote his whole time to the protection of his patents on the telephone. He has made several improvements on the telephone, and when the great controversy is settled, and Mr. Gray secures his just right, he will doubtless give to the public an instrument vastly superior to that now in general use. Mr. Gray is president of the Chicago Electric Underground Company, but pays almost undivided attention to the litigation now in the United States Courts. Mr. Gray's characteristic as an inventor is in avoiding mere mechanical devices to accomplish results. Intricacy, in his mind, is a failure. He seeks to make electricity do his work direct, and therefore endeavors in his devices to train and harness it for that purpose. In 1878, he received the grand prize at the Paris Exposition and was conferred the degree of Chevalier and the decorations of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. At the Electrical Exhibition at Paris

in 1881, he was again honored with the gold medal for his inventions. Professor Gray was conferred the degree of A.M. at Oberlin College, Ph.D. at Ripon (Wis.) College, and is a professor of electrical science in those institutions at the present time. He was also conferred the degree of Sc.D., and from Blackman University the degree of LL.D. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Society of Electrical Engineers of England, and the Society of Telegraph Engineers of London. He belongs to the Calumet and Union League clubs of this city. He is a frequent contributor to the press, and has prepared several pamphlets, essays, etc., and issued a small volume entitled "Electrical Researches." Professor Gray was married on January 1, 1862, to Miss Delia M. Shepherd, of Oberlin, Ohio. They have four children,—Minnie, Annie, Edward and David.

DWIGHT K. TRIPP, attorney-at-law and vice-president of the Chicago Sectional Electric Underground Company, was born at Sheboygan, Wis., on June 27, 1849, and is a son of Ezekiel and Eliza J. (Ellis) Tripp. His family removed to Chicago in 1857, and the father embarked in the mercantile trade. In December, 1858, Mr. Tripp and Daniel H. Hale became proprietors of the Sherman House, and continued in its management until May, 1861. Dwight K. Tripp passed his boyhood in this city, attending the common schools until his eighteenth year, when he went to Berlin, Germany, and entered the famous university of that city. He took the law course, and spent three years studying law, political economy, the science of government, history and literature. At the breaking out of the War between France and Prussia, he became war correspondent for the Chicago Republican and San Francisco Call, attaching himself to the newspaper corps attending the operations between France and Germany. He continued in this vocation until the siege of Metz, and then sailed for home. He at once located in San Francisco and commenced the practice of law. He was highly successful and rapidly came to be regarded as one of the foremost lawyers of the Golden State. He achieved considerable reputation in the celebrated case of Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, and also in the civil suit, yet pending, between the State of California and the City of San Francisco et al. Mr. Tripp achieved no little reputation over the United States in the case of fraud which involved Surveyor-General Rollins and several other Government and State officials. Mr. Tripp is a firm believer in the principles of republicanism, but when men commit acts of fraud under the guise of staunch and honest republicans, his convictions are decided. To him is due the credit of bringing before the Interior Department, evidence of the corruption of Surveyor-General Rollins and others, which resulted in the dismissal of Rollins from the Government's service and the complete overthrow of the corrupt republican ring in California. Mr. Tripp, while in California, confined his legal practice to such cases as came before the United States Courts and the Interior Department. In 1879, he came to this city and made his home, although practicing his profession in the City of Washington, as well as retaining legal connections in San Francisco. He was, in 1882, appointed by President Arthur one of the commissioners to examine the sections of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and approve of the land grants made to that corporation. Upon the organization of the Chicago Sectional Electric Underground Company, Mr. Tripp was elected vice-president, Elisha Gray becoming president. These gentlemen have been associated for a number of years, their intimate relations having brought about Mr. Tripp's remarkable discovery of the rights of Elisha Gray as inventor of the telephone. To Mr. Tripp is undoubtedly due the whole credit for this important discovery, and in aiding Mr. Gray in the recovery of his rights to that wonderful invention he has already displayed ability that marks him as a most learned and aggressive lawyer. He is devoting his whole attention to the case, which involves not only a great financial consideration, but the credit and honor of the inventor. Mr. Tripp was married on January 20, 1881, to Miss Corinne Williamson, daughter of General J. A. Williamson, United States land commissioner under Presidents Grant and Hayes, and now general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Atlantic & Pacific railroads. Mr. Tripp is a member of the Union League and Chicago clubs, and of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K.T.

WESTERN UNION.—At the time of the fire the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company were located at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, and on Monday, October 13, 1871, its force was re-organized, headquarters made at Burlington Hall, on State street, and half its wires replaced. Great difficulty in the delivery of messages was experienced for some time, but within two weeks offices were established at the

hotels and depots, and the routine of the service was restored, with main office at the corner of Washington and Canal streets and at No. 554 Wabash Avenue. Later the offices were consolidated at the Central Hotel, corner Washington and Market streets, in the summer of 1872, and removed to the Union Building in May, 1873, the present quarters of the company. There the service continued until September, 1883, when a fire, involving a loss of \$20,000, and the removal to the Mutual Union office occurred. The offices were then enlarged, and two thousand instruments put in, thirty-five bookkeepers employed, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight miles of wire in the new system, one hundred and seventy-five offices and two hundred miles of wires in Chicago and suburbs were in use.

The Western Union has absorbed the Pacific & Atlantic, Atlantic & Pacific, American Union and Mutual Union Telegraph companies.

In 1871, Anson Stager was the general superintendent of this division, and in 1879 was made vice-president of the company; later succeeded by R. C. Clowry. This division now embraces all the territory west of Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio River, and west of the Mississippi River, to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Clowry is now vice-president of the company and general superintendent of this territory, and F. H. Tubbs is superintendent of this district, succeeding J. J. S. Wilson, who was manager of the Caton line and, in the consolidation of that line with the Western Union, managed its interests.

ROBERT C. CLOWRY.—The old Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company developed many men who have given character to the telegraphic administration of the country. Colonel Robert C. Clowry, now a director, member of the executive committee, vice-president and general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, entered the service of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company at Joliet, Ill., on April 4, 1852, under an arrangement with the manager of the office at that place to give him six months' free service as messenger to deliver telegrams, in return for the manager's services in teaching him telegraphy. He was fourteen years old then, and prior to entering on his new life had resided on his mother's farm near Joliet and attended school. So rapidly did he become proficient in the art of telegraphy, that in October, 1852, he was made manager of the office of the same company at Lockport, Ill., and in December, 1853, he was transferred to Springfield, Ill., as manager of that office, and in November, 1854, he was transferred to St. Louis as chief operator of the company. In March, 1859, he was appointed superintendent of the St. Louis & Missouri River Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Leavenworth, Kas. In April, 1860, he was appointed superintendent and secretary of the Missouri and Western and Kansas companies, with headquarters at St. Louis, and afterward at Omaha, Neb. After the War broke out, in 1862, he was appointed assistant superintendent of United States military telegraph lines, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. In October, 1863, he was commissioned by President Abraham Lincoln as captain and assistant quartermaster in the United States Army, on the recommendation of General John M. Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, and he was assigned to duty by the Quartermaster-General in charge of the United States military telegraph lines, in the Department of Arkansas, with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. One year later the United States military telegraph lines in the departments of Missouri and Kansas were added to his charge, with headquarters at St. Louis. On March 13, 1865, brevet commissions as major and lieutenant-colonel, were issued to him by President Andrew Johnson, for "meritorious services and devoted application to duty." At his own request, Colonel Clowry was mustered out of the Government's service on May 31, 1866, and was immediately appointed district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company's territory in the Southwest, with headquarters at St. Louis. In January, 1875, he was promoted to the office of assistant general superintendent, with a large increase of territory, and from that date he rapidly worked up to the highest active position in the company's service. In December, 1878, he was appointed assistant general superintendent of the Central Division of the Company, with headquarters at Chicago. This division embraced the territory west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh and east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, of which General Anson Stager was then general

superintendent. In May, 1880, Colonel Clowry was appointed general superintendent, vice General Stager, who had resigned the position to accept the office of vice-president. In July, 1881, the telegraphic territory under the charge of Colonel Clowry embraced the country west of Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean, and from the British possessions to the Gulf of Mexico, north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi rivers. In October, 1885, he was elected a director, member of the executive committee and vice-president of the Western Union Company, retaining the position of general superintendent of the territory mentioned. Such is the career of a truly self-made man. From the lowest round of the ladder he has worked upward, until he is now within a step of the chief office of one of the greatest corporations of America. No one familiar with the energetic spirit of the man will even question the merit and success which has attended Colonel Clowry's efforts. He has for years stood at the very head of the telegraphic forces of the country, and in commercial and financial circles he is respected and honored. Mr. Clowry was married on August 29, 1865, to Miss Augusta Estabrook, of Omaha, Neb., daughter of Hon. Experience Estabrook, a prominent lawyer of that city, who was formerly attorney-general of Wisconsin and United States attorney for Nebraska.

THE MUTUAL UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY was brought to Chicago in 1880, and for three years was operated as an independent company, with offices at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets. The first general superintendent in this city was E. R. Chapman, now of New York, who filled that position until the company was consolidated with the Western Union. In August, 1885, John McRobie, the present superintendent, assumed charge, and is now the company's manager at this point. Originally the company had seventy-five operators at the Chicago office. Up to 1883, the Mutual Union was an independent corporation, but in that year it was merged with the Western Union, although it still retains a distinctive organization. There are two principal offices in Chicago,—at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets and at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The company has about fifty points of direct telegraphic communication and twelve branch offices in Chicago.

JOHN MCROBIE, general superintendent at Chicago of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, has been identified with the telegraph interests of the United States and Canada for over eighteen years, and a resident of Chicago since 1874. Mr. McRobie is a representative of the great Scotch family of McRobie, or Robertson, and was born at Montreal, Canada, on February 15, 1856, the son of John and Catherine McRobie. He received his early education in his native city, and there, in 1868, began his business life as general utility boy in the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company, where he remained for four years, during that time having become an operator. He then went to Toronto, and became an operator for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and the following year came to the United States. He located first at Grand Rapids, Mich., where, for eight months, he was operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and, later, at Detroit, in a similar capacity. In March, 1874, Mr. McRobie came to Chicago and was two months in the Western Union and eight months in the Atlantic & Pacific offices. He then returned to the employ of the Western Union, with which company and the Mutual Union he has since been connected. In 1880, he was sent to Peoria, Ill., as manager of the Western Union office at that place, a position he filled for three years; previous to which time he was chief operator at the company's Chicago office. In 1883, Mr. McRobie returned to this city, and entered the general offices of the company as cashier and money-order agent, which position he filled for eighteen months. In August, 1885, he was given charge of the Mutual Union, and became superintendent of that company. In the varied offices of responsibility and trust he has filled, Mr. McRobie has evinced fine executive ability, intelligence and integrity. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Susan I. Musgrove, of this city. They have four children,—Isabella, Bessie, Susan and John.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE COMPANY opened business in Chicago on August 1, 1883, at No. 94 LaSalle Street, its present office, L. D. Parker being manager and general superintendent of the Western Division. This company was the first in the city to establish cheap and uniform tariff rates to different points,

giving about double the word allowance that had previously prevailed. The lines of the company were constructed of large copper wires, and its equipment was among the finest in America. In June, 1884, the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Company opened at No. 144 Madison Street. It went into a receiver's hands, was re-organized as the United Lines Telegraph Company, and is now being operated by the Postal Company at its office. Among the owners of stock in the Postal are John W. Mackey and other wealthy capitalists, who control the Commercial Cable Company, with which the Postal has direct connection. The Postal has five branch offices in Chicago. Its present superintendent is Leander D. Parker, its assistant superintendent is Edgar S. Patten, and its cashier is William H. McMillan.

LEANDER D. PARKER, general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, has been prominently identified with the telegraph interests of the country for over a quarter of a century, and in all its varied branches has filled many positions of importance and responsibility during that time. Mr. Parker was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1837. When he was two years old his parents removed to Medina County, Ohio. In 1849, he located at Ashland, in that State. There he received a common-school education and became a student of telegraphy on the old Wade line, later consolidated with the Western Union. In 1851, he began a service with the latter company which was continuous for nearly thirty years. In January, 1862, Mr. Parker removed to Quincy, Ill., and for seven years was manager at that place for the Western Union. He was also in the military telegraph service, connected with the Army of the Tennessee, for some time, and in 1869, came to Chicago where he was engaged in the general office of the Western Union. Here he filled various lines of service, being promoted to the assistant superintendency in 1880. In 1881, he left this position, and for a year was assistant general superintendent of the Mutual Union. In 1882, he went to New York, where he became connected with the Postal from its inception, and built the western end of the line in the fall of 1882. After its completion, he was made general superintendent of the Western Division, not only of the original line but of all lines since incorporated into the system. His long experience in telegraphy, practically and in a managerial capacity, has entitled him to distinction in the service, and at his present post of duty he is regarded as a progressive representative of its interests.

EDGAR S. PATTEN, assistant superintendent of the Western Division of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, has been a representative of the interests of telegraphy for over twenty years, and a resident of Chicago since 1875. He was born at Lowell, Wis., on September 18, 1847, the son of Jonathan S. and Selina M. Patten. When he was quite young, his parents removed to LaCrosse, Wis., and there he practically made his home until he had attained his majority, receiving his early education at that place. In 1867, he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and made remarkably rapid and effective advancement. In 1870, he was made manager at LaCrosse of the Northwestern and also of the Mississippi Valley Telegraph companies, which were later consolidated with the Western Union. After a long and faithful service in various capacities of responsibility with this company, he was made manager of the Postal in March, 1884, and later manager and assistant superintendent, having charge of one hundred and seventy different offices in his branch of the service. Mr. Patten was married, in 1871, at Niles, Mich., to Miss Pamela V. Allen, of that place. During his service in telegraphy, he has maintained an eminent position, and is esteemed for his ability in the field he occupies, and by the community in which he resides for his personal worth, intelligence and integrity.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY of Illinois was organized on September 20, 1880; with the following incorporators: C. H. Hudson, Frank Harriott, Samuel Powell, Frank W. Tracy, and Charles A. Tinker. Its officers are—D. H. Bates, president; J. E. Zeublin, vice-president; J. D. Clarke, treasurer; Colonel R. Duryee, secretary; C. C. Clarke, general counsel. This company first performed a commercial telegraph service in Chicago through its connection with the American Union Telegraph Company, building its own line from the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at its junction with the Illinois Central Railroad at Lake

Side, and entering its general office near La Salle Street, under an ordinance that passed the City Council on October 27, 1879. After the consolidation of the American Union Company with the Western Union Company, the Baltimore & Ohio established its first general office in Chicago at No. 83 Clark Street, its first manager being J. E. McCabe. After remaining in this location for a few months, a general office was secured in the Potwin Building, No. 126 Washington Street, on May 1, 1882, and was retained until May 1, 1885, when the executive office and the general office were removed to the new Board of Trade Building. Manager McCabe was succeeded after a few months by E. B. Meyers, until relieved by Manager McCulloch, who, in the summer of 1884, was succeeded by D. J. McLoraine. This company now has quite an extensive underground system, which is being rapidly extended. The Baltimore & Ohio was the pioneer in adopting cheap telegraph rates, and is now (March, 1886) transmitting telegrams to New York City at the rate of fifteen cents for ten words, to other leading Eastern cities at the rate of twenty cents for ten words, and night telegrams to all its offices at the rate of fifteen cents for fifteen words. This company, through its magnificent railway telegraph lines, via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad proper and the line over the Nickel Plate and West Shore railroads, supplies the only thoroughly reliable competitive telegraph service that the country has ever seen.

DANIEL J. McLORAINÉ, manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company at Chicago, was born at West Chester, Penn., on May 17, 1858, and learned telegraphy at No. 121 North Front Street, Philadelphia, with the Franklin Telegraph Company, in 1874. He remained in the service of the Franklin Company until its amalgamation with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and continued with the latter until January, 1878, when he left to go to Savannah, Ga., for the Western Union Company, returning to Philadelphia for that company in September, 1879. In October, 1881, Mr. McLoraine was appointed Western wire-chief in the Philadelphia Western Union office, which position he resigned on March 1, 1884, to accept the chief operatorship in the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company's office at Chicago. He was appointed city manager for this company on June 1, 1885.

THE GOLD AND STOCK TELEGRAPH COMPANY, of New York, was organized in that city with \$10,000,000 capital. In the summer of 1871, a branch office was meditated in Chicago, and the necessary instruments of the line for furnishing printed, instead of tissue-paper written reports were brought here about the time of the great fire. These were saved from the general conflagration, being stored away in the vaults of the Merchants' Insurance Building on LaSalle Street. The line was re-built immediately after the fire, and an office opened at the corner of Washington and Canal streets. In 1872, the offices were removed to the Central Hotel on Market Street, where they were located for a year, when they were removed to the present quarters of the company, in the Union National Bank Building. Since 1882, the wires of the company have been controlled by the Western Union and are now considered a department of that system. There are one hundred and seventy-three instruments in the circuit, which employ eleven people and furnishes two branches of reports,—the quotations of the Chicago grain markets and those of the produce of the country, and the reports of the New York Stock Exchange.

ADELBERT C. WOOD, agent of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company at Chicago, is a veteran in the telegraph service, having been a prominent representative of that interest for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Wood was born at Parma, near Rochester, N. Y., on August 4, 1839, the son of Calvin and Cordelia M. Wood of that place. There he received his early education, afterward graduating at the State Normal School in 1858. He subsequently engaged in the lumber business, in which he accumulated

quite a large fortune. In 1863, Mr. Wood sold out his business, deposited the bulk of his means with Ward Bros.' bank in Rochester, and went to Iowa to invest in lands. On the eve of purchasing, and after making a \$1,000 deposit on some real-estate, a telegram from his brother in the East informed him that he was a pauper, the bank at Rochester having failed totally. He immediately came to Chicago, and, undaunted by his financial losses, went to work for the Western Union, entering a service which has lasted twenty-three years, during which time he has never missed a day's work. He was first put on line work, and in 1881 was made agent of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, as inspector in charge of lines and all work from the inception of the enterprise, being the first agent appointed who devoted his time exclusively to the office of the company. Mr. Wood is regarded as a man of high personal integrity and business ability. He was married in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1861, his wife dying in 1871. He was married again, in 1874, to Miss Annie E. Thoreson, of Racine, Wis.

TELEPHONE.—In April, 1881, the Chicago Telephone Company bought out the Bell Telephone Company of Illinois and the American District Telegraph Company, and consolidated the Bell and Edison systems in one. The business was started in July or August, 1878, by the Bell Telephone Company of Boston, Mass., of which H. H. Eldred was the agent. About the same date, the American District Telegraph Company began to put out telephones under the Edison patents. General Anson Stager was president and L. B. Firman the general manager of this company. On January, 1879, the Bell Telephone Company of Illinois was organized to buy the business created by the Boston company.

The first president of the Chicago Telephone Company was General Anson Stager, the first vice-president Norman Williams, and the general manager C. N. Fay. At the present time, April, 1886, there are about five thousand telephones in operation on exchange lines, private lines and municipal lines. The Bell, Edison, Blake and Berliner patents are used. The president, General Anson Stager, died in 1885, and the officers for 1886 were Norman Williams, first vice-president; C. N. Fay, second vice-president and general manager; and R. C. Wetmore, treasurer.

THE INTER-STATE TELEPHONE COMPANY was organized in Chicago in 1883, by Charles Whitlock, under the patent of George M. Hopkins, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Messrs. Blake, Edison, Bell and others, have invented and perfected instruments which have, to some extent, been commercially successful, but the full measure of public expectancy has been fully realized by Mr. Hopkins's invention, as it is a loud speaker and is capable of transmitting speech over as great distances as the telegraph instrument. The Bell patent describes an apparatus, the object of which is the transmission, simultaneously, of two or more musical notes or telegraphic signals, along a single wire, in either or both directions, with a single main battery for the whole circuit, by means of an undulatory current of electricity, in contradistinction to an intermittent or pulsatory current. This theory has been exploded by Mr. Hopkins's patent, which conclusively proves that articulate speech can be transmitted by intermittent and pulsatory currents, and that clearer and better enunciation can be obtained without the serious annoyances of induction. The Hopkins instrument is vastly superior to all others now in use, and the practical demonstration of its effectiveness has done away with all controversy. Its simplicity of construction, superior advantages in being adapted to long or short distances, small number of calls to overcome induction, sensitiveness, extreme cheapness, perfection in switching and general effectiveness, place the Inter-State Telephone Company beyond all rivals, and makes it one of the best systems in the world.

CHARLES WHITLOCK, general manager of the Inter-State Telephone Company, son of Zalmon and Sarah G. Whitlock, was born at Plymouth, Conn., on September 12, 1826. He received a liberal education in the schools of his birthplace and remained at home assisting his father in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery until he reached his majority. He then engaged in the same line of business on his own account at Purdy Station, which he continued four years, and went into the real-estate business in Brooklyn, N. Y., with which he combined building, buying and selling, etc., where he remained until the War began. During the Rebellion he was in the Government service, and, at the cessation of hostilities, returned to Brooklyn and resumed business. Since 1880, he has been interested in electrical inventions, devoting much of his time to the telephone. In April, 1883, he came to this city in the interest of the celebrated Hopkins telephone patent, and has since been engaged in the development and organization of the company of which he is now manager. The innovation which Mr. Whitlock has been instrumental in placing before the public is another step forward and beyond any electrical invention yet produced, and it is undoubtedly destined to prove of greater benefit to the world than the telegraph. Mr. Whitlock was married on May 18, 1850, to Miss Emma Osborn of New York. They have three children,—Albert E., Belle and Charles, Jr.

FRANK GODINE MOSS, secretary of the Inter-State Telephone Company, was born at New York City on March 14, 1841. He passed through the public schools of his birthplace, afterward finishing by a collegiate course. He then engaged in the hardware business, subsequently entering the employ of Carter, Quinan & DeForest, dry goods, with whom he remained three years. At the end of that time he went on Wall Street, but in the following year (1862) came to this city and engaged with Hart, Aston & Co., bag manufacturers, which firm afterward became Hart, Bradley & Co., with whom he continued twenty-four years. His connection with that firm was at first in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper, from which position he was advanced to the responsible duties of cashier. In 1885, he became secretary of the Inter-State Telephone Company, and since has been identified with its interests. He is well known in financial and business circles, is regarded as a thoroughly reliable business man in every respect, and is especially fitted for his present position. Mr. Moss was married on May 12, 1868, to Miss Laura Hazelett, daughter of Robert M. Hazelett, of Philadelphia; she has since deceased, leaving him a son, Frank H. His marriage to Miss Cora F., a daughter of Marvin C. Sherman, one of the old outside settlers of Chicago, occurred on June 14, 1871. They have four children,—Emma B., Marvin S., Grace D. and May Belle J.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—Since the application of electricity for illuminating purposes and the successful operation of the electric light, many companies have been formed in Chicago to introduce the electric lighting system under various patents. The first electric lights introduced were of the Edison patent, and were put in use in 1880, by Willoughby, Hill & Co., Potter Palmer and John B. Drake; in 1881, by J. A. Hamlin; and since that time all of the principal hotels, theaters and public institutions have adopted electric lights. The County Court House and City Hall were fitted up with electric light plants in 1885.

One of the first local companies to apply for a charter and permission to extend their wires through the city was the Brush Light Company, using the Brush patents. The entrance of electric light companies was opposed by the old gas light companies, and it was charged that the electric light wires were dangerous to human life, and were, besides, a fruitful source of fires. The Council finally granted the Brush Light Company, the chief promoters of which were Jesse Spalding and Robert Law, the right to suspend their wires from buildings. This privilege was afterward withdrawn, and the company directed to place its wires underground. About this time the Western Edison Electric Light Company applied to the Council and received a charter to introduce its system. Charges of bribery in connection with the action of the Council in reference to electric light and telegraph franchises were made by the press, and much ill-feeling between rival companies was created. The Brush Light Company has not been able up to date

(January, 1886) to secure a franchise under which they could operate, and while the company is still in existence it has not carried on business. The parent Brush Light Company of Cleveland has a branch here, Alexander Kemp being the manager.

The Van Depoele Electric Light Company was organized in 1880, and in 1884 was re-organized, becoming the Van Depoele Electric Manufacturing Company. The officers are Joseph A. Sleeper, president; W. J. Durham, secretary; Aaron K. Stiles, manager; Charles J. Van Depoele, electrician. There are about five hundred arc-lights of the Van Depoele system in operation in Chicago, and upward of one thousand in other towns, principally in the West.

On the evening of December 31, 1885, the tower of the new Board of Trade was illuminated by one of the most powerful lights ever devised. The corona, or circle, to which the lamps are attached is twenty-nine feet in diameter; there are twenty lamps, each of 2,000-candle power, giving the light a total intensity of 40,000-candle power and a radiating center of over thirty feet, at a height of three hundred feet above the earth. The lights are of the double carbon pattern, and burn for fifteen hours. The electric current is supplied by a twenty-light dynamo of twenty-nine amperes, which requires for its motor about one-third of the 60-horse power Board of Trade engine, which gives a speed to the dynamo of 725 revolutions a minute. This great light illuminates a large area of the city, and can be seen at a distance of sixty miles. The light is the conception of Elmer A. Sperry, and is of the Sperry pattern. Its erection and maintenance was the joint project of Mr. Sperry, George J. Brine, Edmond Norton and E. Nelson Blake, of the Board of Trade Directory, and R. S. Worthington, then secretary of the Real-Estate Board. The Sperry Electric Light and Motor Company furnish the light, the Board of Trade the power, and the balance of the cost of maintenance is made up by contributions from surrounding property-owners.

THE WESTERN EDISON LIGHT COMPANY OF CHICAGO was incorporated on June 1, 1882, under the laws of Illinois, with a paid-up capital stock of half a million dollars. The president of the company, until his death in 1885, was General Anson Stager. The other officers were John M. Clark, vice-president; F. S. Gorton, treasurer; D. H. Louderback, secretary; George H. Bliss, general superintendent; and P. D. Johnston, engineer. The organization owns territorial rights in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, under the various Edison patents for electric lighting. The business, which is extensive and increasing, consists in building plants and establishing local companies to furnish electric lights. Among others, prominent central station plants have been introduced in Des Moines, Iowa, Appleton, Wis., and Elgin, Ill. Of isolated plants some twenty-five thousand lights have been placed since the organization of the company; among those in Chicago, may be mentioned the retail stores of Marshall Field & Co. and Mandel Bros., the First National Bank, Columbia Theater, Pullman Building, McVicker's Theater, the County Hospital and the New Board of Trade. In Milwaukee, Wis., isolated plants have been established at Best's brewery, the Plankinton House, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway shops, and Sanderson's flouring mills. At Elgin, Ill., a similar lighting system has been provided at the Asylum for the Insane, also at the Penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, and at the Iowa State Agricultural College.

Also three large Pillsbury flouring mills, at Minneapolis, Minn., have been provided for.

GEORGE HARRISON BLISS, general superintendent of the Western Edison Light Company of Chicago, was born at Worcester, Mass., on May 12, 1840. In early youth he attended the Worcester schools. Coming to Chicago in 1854, he went to the public schools, finally entering the high school, where he pursued his studies until the spring of 1858, when, a few months before the date he should have graduated, he was taken sick and compelled to leave the school. In 1859, he became a telegraph operator, and during that year and the two following he pursued this vocation at Dixon and Aurora, Ill., and at Muscatine, Iowa. In 1862, he returned to Chicago to engage as a telegraph operator in the office of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company. Here he remained some six months, when he entered the office of the general superintendent of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. He continued in this service, and jointly in that of the Western Union and North-Western Telegraph companies, until the spring of 1873, acting most of the time as the superintendent of all the telegraph lines on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and as superintendent of the North-Western Telegraph Company's lines to Lake Superior. In the meantime he had established the firm of Bliss, Tillotson & Co., for the manufacture and sale of electric goods and apparatus in Chicago, the first important establishment of the kind in the city. In 1873, he resigned his position in connection with the railroad and telegraph companies, in order to look more closely after his private interests, and for several years following was identified with the firm of George H. Bliss & Co., the Western Electric Manufacturing Company, and with the manufacture and sale of the various inventions made by Thomas A. Edison. In 1878, being out of health, he spent much of the following three years in the mountains. In the fall of 1881, he became the general western agent of the Edison Electric Light Company; and when the Western Edison Light Company was organized in 1882, he became the general superintendent, continuing as such ever since. Mr. Bliss was married on December 19, 1864, at Worcester, Mass., to Miss Mary M. Gilbert, of that city. They have four children,—Grace Ethel, Julian Perrin, Gilbert Ames, and George Edison. Mr. Bliss is a member and deacon of the Plymouth Church and superintendent of the Home Sunday-school.

P. D. JOHNSTON, chief engineer of the Western Edison Light Company, was born at Alexandria, Va., on July 3, 1855, and is a son of Reuben and Mary (LeGrand) Johnston. His mother was a daughter of Colonel LeGrand of the United States Army. He attended school at Alexandria and received his technical education under a special tutor, devoting most of his study to scientific engineering. In order to perfect himself in the mechanical department of his studies, he spent three and one-half years in a railway repair-shop, in a blacksmith shop and in the pattern department of a foundry, thus acquiring a practical knowledge of the theories to which he had given a large amount of application and study. After leaving the machine shops, he sailed on the steamship "Georgia," one of the vessels of the Clyde line, as oiler and assistant, and served in that capacity for six months, when his ability received substantial recognition from the company, and he was appointed assistant superintending engineer of the boats of this company. They at that time possessed seventeen ships in the fleet. He occupied the position of assistant engineer for five years. He then entered the employment of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Company, and was employed in the drafting department, making plans of their heavy hoisting machinery, remaining with them for fifteen months. He then joined George B. Mallory, consulting engineer of New York City, and assisted him in the construction and erection of the large grain elevator in Brooklyn, the largest in the world, and which is known as Dow's Stores. After the completion of this work, he joined the Edison Company, and as agent of the New York company was associated with Mr. Bliss; shortly after that, the present company was formed, and he accepted his present position. Mr. Johnston was married on November 20, 1883, to Miss Jessie Elliott, of New York City, a daughter of Dr. A. G. Elliott.

THE WESTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY has made an enviable reputation by the excellence of its manufactures and the superiority of the light generated by its machines. Its business is augmenting year by year, and its output creates a satisfactory advertisement for the company wherever it is introduced.

JOHN ROSS GUNN, of the Western Electric Light Company, Nos. 227-51 South Clinton Street, Chicago, was born at Bradford, Ont., on September 4, 1857. His parents, Alexander J. and Jane (Sutherland) Gunn, were of Scotch descent, his father having been born in Helmsdale, Caithness, and although his mother was a

native of Bradford, Ont., her ancestors were of Scotch origin. Mr. Gunn's grandparents on his mother's side came through the territory of Manitoba with the celebrated "Selkirk Expedition" in 1825, and crossing Lake Superior in open boats, with an Indian for guide, ultimately settled in Canada. His grandfather Sutherland died at Bradford on November 23, 1883, at the remarkable age of one hundred and one years. Mr. Gunn's grandfather on his father's side came direct from Scotland, and settled in West Williamsburg, near Bradford, with only five sovereigns in his pocket and an ax on his shoulder, but, by industry, perseverance and good luck, he afterward became quite wealthy. He died in August, 1883, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Gunn in his youthful days attended the public schools of Toronto, Canada, receiving an ordinary education. After leaving school, he went to Michigan, and engaged in the steam-fitting business for two years. He then went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he resumed the steam-fitting trade for three years. He came to Chicago in September, 1880, and engaged with the firm of Barker & Co., steam-fitters on Jackson Street, with whom he remained for two years. In September, 1883, he entered the employ of the Western Electric Light Company, where he is now engaged in the manufacture of electric light armatures. Mr. Gunn was married, in 1882, at Geneva, Ill., to Miss Ella Imogene Vandeventer, of New Jersey. Mrs. Gunn is of Holland extraction, her ancestors springing from noble lineage. Her grandparents took a very prominent part in this country in the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have one son, Bruce, named after Robert Bruce of Scotch renown. Mr. Gunn devotes all his spare time to the perusal of scientific works, and is possessed of refined literary taste. Although not a long resident of Chicago, still he intends to identify himself with all its interests and improvements, and by his courteous and liberal disposition, is rapidly securing many warm friends and acquaintances.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wis., was organized in 1882, under the corporate laws of the State of Wisconsin, and with a paid-up capital stock of \$250,000. The officers are William Plankinton, of Milwaukee, president and treasurer, and Warren S. Johnson secretary. The Chicago branch was established on January 1, 1885, and is located at No. 53 Wabash Avenue, in charge of W. C. Temple. There are other branches in Minneapolis, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New York, all under the direct control of the Milwaukee house. The company make recording voltmeters, current regulators, telethermoscopes, electro-plating machines and other electric supplies. Their specialty is the manufacture of an electro-pneumatic valve, the invention of Professor W. S. Johnson. This device has numerous applications, the most important of which is in regulating the modern steam-heating apparatus. It is also applicable to heating systems by hot water and hot air, and for the regulation of ice machines. By its use, dry-kilns may be kept at any desired temperature; steam whistles may be blown at any distance, by touching a press button; inaccessible windows, ventilators and traps opened and closed at will; tank pumps arranged so that the pump will either slow or stop when the tank is full, and start when the water subsides a few inches; and many other applications where it is undesirable to leave the regulation of valves to the volition of any one. The force required to operate a valve is received from the stored energy of compressed air operating directly upon a piston or its equivalent. The electricity employed has only the duty of admitting or releasing the compressed air from the chamber that operates the piston. The compressed-air storage tank is re-charged by a small air-pump working automatically by water pressure. Having determined the degree of temperature required, it is only necessary to set to a corresponding figure a little wall instrument known as the thermostat. When the apartment reaches this temperature, the electric current passing through the thermostat is closed, and the electro-pneumatic valve allows the compressed air to enter the diaphragm valve, and shut off the steam, hot air, circulation of hot water, or whatever may be the source of heat. The temperature

begins to fall, and by the time it has gone down less than one degree Fahrenheit, the electric circuit is broken and the valve opens.

WILLIAM CHASE TEMPLE, the manager of the Chicago branch of the Milwaukee Electric Manufacturing Company, was born at Starke, Fla., on December 28, 1860. He received his education in the Delaware State Normal School at Wilmington, where he was graduated in 1878. From school he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where, for a short time he was employed in the packing house of Plankinton & Armour. Thence, he went into Mitchell's Bank of that city, remaining there as assistant bookkeeper until 1881, when he returned to Florida, and in the town of Temple, founded by his family, engaged in general mercantile business on his own account. In 1883, his place of business and stock were destroyed by fire. He then became manager for the extensive Florida estates of Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, with his offices at Jacksonville. When the Milwaukee Electric Manufacturing Company, late in 1884, decided to open a branch in Chicago, Mr. Temple was invited to assume its management, and in January, 1885, he came to Chicago for that purpose. Mr. Temple was married, on April 13, 1883, to Miss Carrie Lee Wood, of Chicago. He is a member of Bradford Lodge, No. 42, A. F. & A. M., of May Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., of Osceola Tribe, I. O. R. M., all of Florida, and of Washington Camp, No. 1, P. O. S. of A., also of Florida,—being the first president of the first camp of that order established south of Mason and Dixon's line.

THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY OF ANSONIA, CONN., has an extensive branch establishment at Nos 175 and 177 Lake Street. The company was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, on April 5, 1880, the original officers being Thomas Wallace president, and J. B. Wallace secretary and treasurer, the original capital stock being only \$5,000. This was soon increased, however, to \$48,000, and Thomas Wallace, Jr., became general agent and Thomas W. Bryant superintendent, the works and main office being at Ansonia. Although a stock company, the concern possesses the advantage of being practically a branch of the extensive house of Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, Conn., manufacturers of brass and copper goods. Hence, the company are able to carry a larger stock of goods and do a larger business than the real capital stock of the company would warrant. They make and sell all sorts of electrical supplies, both for telephonic and telegraphic purposes, together with all the electric appliances for business and domestic purposes. The Chicago branch was established, on January 1, 1885, in charge of Franklin S. Terry as manager. There is also a branch at No. 17 Dey Street, New York.

FRANKLIN SILAS TERRY, the manager of the Chicago branch of the Electric Supply Company of Ansonia, Conn., was born in that place on May 8, 1862. He received his education in the graded schools and the high school of his native city, where he was graduated in 1880. He at once entered the service of the Electric Supply Company. When it was determined to open a branch in Chicago to supply the western market, Mr. Terry, although a young man, had made himself so valuable to the company in his four years' service, that he was selected for this responsible position.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC COMPANY, of Chicago, was organized in 1879, under the corporate laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers are W. G. Foster, president, and J. C. Cushman, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The company's main office is at No. 205 Clark Street, and its factory at Evanston. They make a peculiar variety of electro-magnetic pads and plasters for curative purposes. The electro-magnetic action claimed is said to be due, not, as is usual, to any arrangement of metallic discs, but to a certain metallic compound forming the body of the pad in which the electric action is set up, the formula for which is not made public. These appliances, it is claimed, possess valuable remedial properties, and have a large sale. The company has

agencies in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York and New England.

JOHN CLARK CUSHMAN, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Electro-Magnetic Company of Chicago, was born at Fort Covington, N. Y., on August 21, 1833. He is the son of Robert N. Cushman of that town, and grandson of Silas Cushman, who settled in Northern New York in 1799. Mr. Cushman is a lineal descendant of Rev. Robert Cushman, one of the pilgrims of the "Mayflower." On his mother's side he is the great-grandson of Dr. Clark, an eminent surgeon in the English navy. As a youth he went to the school and the academy in his native town, and at the age of sixteen went to work in a country store. At nineteen he went to Oswego, N. Y., and commenced business for himself in the book and newspaper trade. After a year he sold out and engaged in the "Yankee notion" line in Oswego, until 1855, when he removed to Chicago and entered the service of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. At the end of the year he was induced to go to Tyner City, Ind., when he entered into a copartnership with his uncle in the lumber business. This proved a good move, and Mr. Cushman continued in the business until 1863, when, having been elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Marshall County, he moved to Plymouth, the county seat, and held the office until 1871. In the meantime, in 1870, he had been elected secretary and director of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad, a position he held until 1873, when the road went into receiver's hands. In 1876, Mr. Cushman purchased the road at master's sale, as trustee for the bond-holders. It was afterward re-organized as the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, and Mr. Cushman was secretary of that company until 1883, when the office of the company was removed to New York. He is now secretary of the Illinois, Iowa & Northwestern Railroad. In 1871, just after the fire, he entered into partnership with Cameron, Amberg & Co., stationers of Chicago. This partnership expired in 1878. In 1875, Mr. Cushman found his Chicago interests necessitated his presence here, so he removed his family to Highland Park, which has since been his home. He is one of the directors and stockholders of the Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company. He is also a director in the Chicago Underground Sectional Telegraph Company, of which Professor Elisha Gray is president. Mr. Cushman was married, in 1856, to Miss Ellen S. Bissel, of Franklin County, Mass. They have one child, Lillian S. He is a member of A. O. Fay Lodge, No. 676, A. F. & A. M., of Highland Park, and has been master of it for five years. He belongs to Evans Chapter, R. A. M., of Evanston; was Prelate of Apollo Commandery, K. T.; and is Ill. Gd. Prior of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°.

EXPRESS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—At the time of the great fire, the American had its headquarters at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Charles Fargo was at that time vice-president and general manager of the Western Department, and Oliver W. Barrett was its Chicago Agent. The building destroyed was rebuilt for the company, but was not suited to its augmented requirements. After the fire, temporary quarters were secured at Twenty-second Street and Wabash Avenue, and a little later at the corner of the latter thoroughfare and Harmon Court. In 1873, the company occupied a portion of the new building at the corner of Washington and Clark streets, and the ensuing year moved into the elegant and commodious structure they have since occupied, at Nos. 72-78 Monroe Street. This edifice is of stone, is the finest of its class in the West, and cost over half a million of dollars. In 1885, the company erected a new freight warehouse, at the corner of Van Buren and Market streets.

The official ensemble of the Chicago branch of the enterprise is now the same as in 1871, the Western manager being Charles Fargo, and the Chicago manager is Oliver W. Barrett. The company controls and operates seventeen branch offices in Chicago.

CHARLES FARGO, vice-president of the American Express Company and general manager of all its business west of Buffalo, N. Y., is a member of the celebrated Fargo family of Onondaga County, N. Y., which has given to the country three of its representative business men, William G., James C., and Charles Fargo,

whose labors and successes in the field of express transit read like a romance, and yet were prolific of the most abundant practical results of profit and benefit to the community. Through pioneer days, through the War, business disasters, panic and competitive opposition, each member of the family has in turn arisen from the ranks to the proudest positions in the gift of the company. Charles Fargo is the son of William C. Fargo, and was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1831. He received his early education at his native place, and when only fifteen years of age, imbued with the spirit of adventure and enterprise, went to Buffalo, N. Y., and, entering the offices of the American Express Company, inaugurated a service of nearly half a century's duration. In 1851, he was sent to Detroit, Mich., remaining there two years, removed to Toledo, Ohio, to establish the first agency of the company in that city, and in 1856 returned to Detroit, where his ability was recognized by his being made superintendent of the offices in that district. In this capacity Mr. Fargo served for twelve years, and his experience and progress is collateral with the history of the State. Personally he established the Lake Superior Express, an enterprise which reached an isolated district, and, in behalf of the company he represented, did for Michigan what Wells, Fargo & Co. have done for California,—encouraged producers to ship at reduced rates; employed railroad, marine and stage-coach facilities to reach all available points; and so economically and advantageously furthered the interests of the company that, even after his transfer to Chicago, Mr. Fargo retained active control of the Detroit offices. After twelve years' service in Michigan, he came to Chicago, and succeeded his brother, James C. Fargo, as general superintendent of the Northwestern Division, the latter going to New York to assume the Eastern general superintendency of the business of the company. Mr. Fargo here manifested the same energy and activity which had signalized his Detroit experience. In August, 1881, when James C. Fargo succeeded his brother, William G. Fargo, as president of the company, Charles Fargo was made vice-president and general western manager of all business west of Buffalo. Mr. Fargo, in the prime of a useful and honorable career, enjoys the respect and esteem of his business associates and a large circle of friends. He was married at Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Bradford. They have one son, Livingston Wells, and three daughters, Irene, Adelaide and Florence.

OLIVER W. BARRETT, agent of the American Express Company at Chicago, has been connected with this corporation in an important and progressive capacity for nearly a quarter of a century. There are few men occupying the same line of responsibilities who have had as long and varied experience. Aside from serving the routine interests of his company, Mr. Barrett has been the first to introduce new features of advantage in the express traffic to the company and the public. He was born at Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, on November 20, 1832, and there he received his early education. When sixteen years of age, after clerking in a store for some time, he left his native place for Jamestown, N. Y., and was engaged in mercantile pursuits for four years. In 1852, he became incidentally acquainted with E. D. Lathrop, a prominent merchant and manufacturer of Conway, Mass. Mr. Lathrop witnessed a commercial transaction in which Mr. Barrett evidenced a rare degree of intelligence and ability, and engaged him to aid him in his business enterprise in New England. With him he remained for one year, and then, at Beloit, Wis., entered the employ of the American Express Company as a clerk for E. D. Murray, the agent at that place. Shortly afterward, John A. Mott, superintendent of the company, becoming impressed with his business talents, transferred him to the Chicago office, under the general superintendency of James C. Fargo. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Barrett began a service in the local interests of the company which continued for eighteen years. He was clerk in the main office, but in 1861 was appointed superintendent of the Illinois Division. Two years later he was made agent at Chicago for the company, a position he filled for nine years. In 1872, he engaged in the wholesale grocery business at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Lake Street, operating the firm of Kellogg & Barrett, his partner being William F. Kellogg, of this city. In March, 1882, he abandoned commercial life, and returned to the service of the express company. Here he at once made his enterprise conspicuous by being connected with the money-order express system in the West. In January, 1884, he was made general agent of the company, which position he still holds. Mr. Barrett was married in 1870, to Miss Osborn, daughter of Hon. S. S. Osborn, of Painesville, Ohio. Mr. Barrett is well known in the community in which he has been a representative resident for so many years, and where he is highly esteemed for his business integrity and his social characteristics. A veteran in the service of the great company of which he is the manager at this place, its remarkable growth and marvellous development of the city's resources have been contributed by his individual effort, culminating in a position of rare honor and responsibility.

BERNARD WYGANT, assistant agent of the American Express

Company at Chicago, is one of the pioneers in western express business, having entered service in this line almost at its first establishment in this city. He was born at Stone Ridge, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1836. In June, 1849, he came West with his parents, who located on a farm near Hinsdale, Cook Co., Ill. In the ensuing year his father, Thomas Wygant, went to California, and died there in November, 1850, and in 1854, the family took up a permanent residence in Chicago, the son completing his education here. In 1855, Mr. Wygant entered the employ of the American Express Company as money deliverer. In those nursing days of the express interest, money packages were delivered from a bag carried by the messenger from store to store, and for eight years Mr. Wygant pursued this line of service. In 1863, he was advanced to the position of money-delivery clerk in the office of the company. Later he became an employee of the Western Union Telegraph Company and of the Merchants' Union Express Company. In 1868, when the latter company consolidated with the American, he returned to his old post of duty. In 1884, he was made assistant agent of the company, a position he now fills. This record of long service is shared by but few employees of the company, and Mr. Wygant's experience in the express business has eminently qualified him for the important position he now holds. Although a young man, he is a veteran in the service of the American, like the Fargos themselves. He is esteemed as a most valuable and reliable business man by his associates, and ranks high for personal integrity and pleasant social attainments. Mr. Wygant was married, in 1863, to Miss Apphia B. Frost, of this city. They have one child, named Belle.

JOHN R. FLOYD, cashier of the American Express Company, has occupied an important and responsible position in the employ of that company since 1864, and has been a resident of Chicago for over thirty-six years. For a long time anterior to the War his name was a household word in this community, and as the originator of Floyd's Penny Post he probably did more to suggest a valuable collection auxiliary to the postal service than any man of his time. Mr. Floyd was born on September 3, 1837, near Pittsburgh, Penn., where he received the rudiments of a practical education. When twelve years of age, he accompanied his father, Thomas Floyd, to Chicago, and here completed his studies. He began business in the iron and hardware establishment which his father founded; upon the decease of the latter, in 1857, he abandoned it to develop a plan he had formed for the cheap delivery of letters on a new stamp system. The scheme involved the prompt delivery of all letters intrusted to the care of his carriers, in any part of the city, for one cent, and was a popular and convenient means of mail transmission at that time. In 1861, Mr. Floyd sold out the enterprise, to enter the Army. He was a member of the famous Ellsworth United States Zouave Cadets, being one of the first nine to join the company, which consisted of seventy-five members, and was commanded by the heroic Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, of Chicago, who was killed at Alexandria, Va., while attempting to pull down a Confederate flag at that place. Of the original company, only twenty-two members are now living. Mr. Floyd continued with the company until it was disbanded and merged into the regular service when the War broke out. He was then employed by the State, and sent to Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., which was then the rendezvous of organization for all State regiments. There he was engaged in drilling infantry troops, but being anxious for active service, in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the 65th Illinois Infantry, and began a military career which was continuous until the fall of 1864. He was with both the Army of the Potomac and that of the West, and was captured at Harper's Ferry in 1862, placed on parole for four months, and then exchanged. He returned to the service in the Army of the Ohio, and went through the Atlanta campaign with General Sherman. He entered the service as lieutenant, and when mustered out was captain of Co. "E." After the close of the War, Captain Floyd returned to Chicago, and in December, 1864, entered the service of the American Express Company as corresponding clerk. On January 1, 1868, he was advanced to his present post of duty. Mr. Floyd was married, in 1867, to Miss Nettie Kelly, of this city. They have one child, a daughter, named Laura. Mr. Floyd is a man of high personal integrity and business qualifications, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his employers and associates, as of the community where he has been a useful and representative citizen.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—The Chicago department of this company has no history as an important branch of the express service anterior to 1870. At that time, Anson Gorton was general agent of the Western division, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, controlling business over the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Chicago was in his district, and on March 1, 1870, he appointed John L. Hopkins as the first manager

of the company in Chicago. In 1872, Mr. Hopkins resigned, and, by special request, Mr. Gorton assumed charge of the office in this city on September 1. This position he filled for eleven years, resigning on September 1, 1883, and being succeeded by Francis X. Donahue. In 1884, William W. Chandler, Jr., was appointed agent of the company, the business increasing materially under his supervision. At the time of the fire of 1871, the Adams had its office on Dearborn, near Randolph Street, and immediately after that event secured the building No. 57 West Washington Street, at an annual rental of \$7,000. Fourteen months later the offices were transferred to No. 121 Dearborn Street. In 1878, a removal was made to Madison and State streets, five years later to Fifth Avenue and Madison Street, and in 1884 to the old Dearborn Street location. In July, 1885, the present building, No. 189 Dearborn Street, was ready for occupancy, and the Chicago offices of the company are now there located.

WILLIAM W. CHANDLER, JR., agent of the Adams Express Company, in this city, has been identified with Chicago since 1868. The youngest representative of the express companies filling so important a position, Mr. Chandler possesses the entire confidence and esteem of the community and the company he has so acceptably served, and lacks nothing in experience, enterprise or intelligence to enable him to continue an honorable career, which has been signalized by unspotted integrity and an ability that has been sought for instead of seeking. He is the son of William W. and Lydia De Kalb (Pease) Chandler, and was born on November 21, 1856, at Cleveland, Ohio, whence his parents removed six years later to this city, permanently locating here in 1862. The son received his initial education in a seminary at Hyde Park and at other schools there and at Riverside, at which suburban towns the family resided at various times, and for a period he attended the University of Chicago. His first venture in business was at the age of thirteen years, when he entered the employ of the Star Union Line as clerk, an enterprise of which his father was general agent. The first three years of his service here he attended school a portion of the time, but later devoted his attention solely to the duties of the clerkship until 1878. He then entered the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company as express messenger, in charge of a car running from Chicago to Chicago Junction, Ohio, a position he filled for one year. In 1880, at the solicitation of H. M. Kinsley, he became the buyer for that gentleman's catering establishment, but its endless details of management made the business distasteful to him, and Mr. Chandler went West, prospecting a year in the Rocky Mountains. Returning to Chicago, he assumed the travelling agency of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company, taking charge of the route he had formerly covered as messenger, and for some months was acting agent of the company at this point. Being sent for by Mr. Zimmerman, his old superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio, and then occupying the same position with the Adams Express Company, Mr. Chandler transferred his services to the latter company, in September, 1883, acting in the same capacity as with the Baltimore & Ohio Company. In October, 1884, he was appointed acting agent of the Adams at Chicago, a trust made permanent in March of the following year, and an appointment which met with the warm approval of the business men of the city. Mr. Chandler was married, on December 3, 1883, to Mrs. Marianne Bishop Redington, of this city. Their only child, a boy, died on October 7, 1884. Mr. Chandler for five years was sergeant of Co. "C," 1st Regiment, I.N.G., of which he is still an honorary member. He comes of a family tracing its genealogy back to the days of the Puritans. His brother, Frederick B. Chandler, is private secretary of Lloyd Tevis, president for Wells, Fargo & Co., in California.

JOHN A. G. ROBERTS, cashier of the Adams Express Company in Chicago, has been connected with that company for over twenty-one years, and has filled many important positions in its service during that time. Mr. Roberts was born at Waynesville, Warren Co., Ohio, on April 19, 1841. There he received a practical common school education, and in 1862 enlisted in the 34th Ohio Zouaves. For a time he was in the Kanawha Valley with General Crook, and later in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan. Most of the time Mr. Roberts was on detached service as clerk, and was in the offices of the adjutant and quartermaster two years. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and located at Cincinnati. In July of that year, he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company in that city, in the capacity of money clerk. After fifteen years' experience in the Cincinnati office, he was transferred to Pueblo, Colo., where for nearly a year he was the company's agent.

In 1881, he returned to Cincinnati and took the cashier's desk. In October, 1884, he resigned that position, and engaged in farming, but in September, 1885, returned to the service of the company, being assigned to his present post of duty. He was married at Cincinnati, in 1869, to Miss Helen A. Kinney, of that city. They have four children,—Martin, Hannah, Harry and Ollie. Mr. Roberts is esteemed as a representative man in his line of official service, and has made an honorable record for progressive usefulness in the Express interest and as a citizen of high integrity in the community where he resides.

ANDREW J. MITCHELL, depot agent of the Adams Express Company at Chicago, is a native of New Jersey, born on December 25, 1841. There he received his early education, and when only thirteen years of age entered the employ of the Adams Express Company as pastor. Advancing rapidly, as his abilities recommended themselves to his superiors, in 1859 he was given full management of the freight department of the company in New York City. Mr. Mitchell then organized the department arrangements at Jersey City that gave to the company an entire rail-connection with the South and West, business previous to that time having been conducted by both boat and rail. When the Rebellion broke out, he was detailed by the company to effect arrangements for the conduct of the express business in the Army, and for about a year and a half he was with General McClellan's command, in the Army of the Potomac. The closing of all other outlets to and from the South except by way of Cincinnati and Louisville, made the former point the great express center during the War, and there Mr. Mitchell was finally stationed, being placed in charge of the freight business of the company. When the War was over, he was sent in a travelling capacity to the South, being located in Central Kentucky, with headquarters at Lexington. He was given charge of various routes, which soon developed from a few to many offices. There he remained for fourteen years. In 1883, the company's business at Chicago having largely increased, he was assigned to duty in this city, and appointed depot agent, with charge of all affairs pertaining to that important position. Mr. Mitchell's career in the express service has been remarkable for the steady, progressive ability he has displayed, and in the execution of important trusts he has evinced a high degree of intelligence, judgment and integrity. He was married, in Jersey City, in 1859, to Miss Jean A. Archibald. They have four children,—Andrew J., James E., Jean A. and John H. One son is engaged in the service of the Adams Express Company.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.—In 1871, this company had its offices at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, and immediately after that event found quarters at No. 61 Washington Street. H. D. Colvin was at that time the Chicago agent, a position he had filled for fifteen years. On December 28, 1872, the offices were removed to the building erected by the company on Washington, near Clark Street. Since then the business of the company has largely increased, and it has six important branches in this city. On September 1, 1885, Mr. Colvin retired from the office he had filled for over a quarter of a century, and became superintendent, Alonzo Wygant becoming the Chicago agent of the company.

ALONZO WYGANT, agent of the United States Express Company at Chicago, has been in the continuous employ of that company for almost a quarter of a century, and a resident of this city since it was scarcely more than a village. His long and varied business career, remarkable promotion to a high and honorable position of trust and responsibility at an early age, and his close association with progressive express interests, so far form a portion of important express development and history that a brief sketch of his life is interesting. Mr. Wygant is the son of Thomas and Hannah W. Wygant, and was born at Stone Ridge, Ulster Co., N. Y., on July 31, 1846. When he was three years of age, his parents removed to Hinsdale, Cook Co., Ill., and in 1850, his father went to California where he died in November of the same year. In 1854, the family removed to Chicago, and here the son received his early education, for many years being a student at the old Washington School, whence he went to the high school in 1862. In 1863, Mr. Wygant entered the employ of the United States Express Company. His first position was that of money deliverer, from which he was advanced to the desk of chief clerk in 1867. After four years' service in this capacity, he was made assistant cashier, in 1871, and immediately after the great fire was given charge of the office of the company at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Harmon Court, as agent at that place. In 1872, Mr. Wygant returned to his original duties as assistant cashier at the main office, and, in 1873, was made cashier of the company. Eight

years later he was appointed assistant agent of the United States and Pacific Express companies. In September, 1885, Hon. Harvey D. Colvin became general superintendent of the company at this point, and Mr. Wygant succeeded him as agent, his long experience and faithful service entitling him to a promotion which was a high token of appreciation of his abilities and integrity. Mr. Wygant is regarded in the community where he has resided for so many years as a progressive and representative citizen. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Caroline S. Aspinwall, of this city. They have one child, a daughter, Elsie Amy.

BENJAMIN M. JEROME, cashier of the United States Express Company at Chicago, was born at Phelps, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1845. There he lived until he was four years of age, and for the succeeding thirteen years resided and received his early education at various places in Madison County, where his father, Rev. Walter Jerome, a well known Methodist preacher of that district, was stationed. On November 1, 1862, his father died in the county that had been his field of useful service for so many years, and in January, 1863, the son came to Chicago to enter the employ of the American Express Company. His first position was that of stationery clerk, he having entire charge of the stationery supplies. He then became settlement clerk, later delivery clerk in the freight department, and in 1866 was appointed assistant cashier of the company. In the fall of that year Mr. Jerome left the American Express Company, and became chief bookkeeper of the Merchants' Union Express Company. There he remained until the latter company was consolidated with the American, in 1868. In March, 1869, he went West with J. W. Davis and associates, who were contractors for ties and building materials on all of the Union Pacific Railroad west of Cheyenne, Mr. Jerome being in their employ, and for several months being stationed in Wyoming Territory and Utah. In August, he returned to Chicago, and, in October, entered the service of the Union Pacific Railway Express, at Omaha, which commenced operations at that time, and which is now known as the Pacific Express. After six years' service with the company, Mr. Jerome returned to Chicago, and, in 1875, entered the employ of the United States Express Company, first as way-bill clerk, then as extra clerk, later as assistant cashier, and, in July, 1885, as cashier of the company. Mr. Jerome's long and varied experience has made him authority in express matters, and he is esteemed a valuable man in his especial line of duty. He was married in Chicago, in 1870, to Miss Helen M. Johnson, daughter of C. R. Johnson, formerly superintendent of the United States Express Company, and now assistant general superintendent of the Merchants' Union Express Company.

BALTIMORE & OHIO EXPRESS.—This express is a very valuable auxiliary of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its Chicago agency was one of the first established after the enterprise was organized, and being the western terminus of the line is one of the most important offices of the road. The first agent of the company in this city was John L. Cherry, who opened its offices in the summer of 1877, at No. 83 Clark Street. In the spring of 1882, a removal was made to No. 83 Washington Street, the present offices of the company. Robert Sloan was the second agent, and was succeeded by J. W. Dinsmore. In the summer of 1883, Mr. Cherry was re-appointed, and was succeeded by H. E. Witherspoon, who, on January 23, 1884, gave way to Anson Gorton, the present manager, and one of the oldest express agents in Chicago.

STAR UNION FREIGHT LINE.—WILLIAM W. CHANDLER, general agent of the Star Union Freight Line, was born at Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., on January 7, 1821. He is one of a family of thirteen children, and the success of some of these in the world of business is indeed noteworthy. Hon. J. A. Chandler is general agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at St. Paul; Albert B. is prominently connected with the Bennett-Mackay Cable Company in New York; Frank D. is a large dealer in music and musical instruments in Brooklyn; and Henry H. is now living in the old homestead in Vermont, where the entire family was born. William W. Chandler was educated at the Norwich Military Academy, attending the institution in the summer and teaching school in the winter. Away back in the "forties," he was offered a position as advance agent for a concert troupe of the Baker family. He accepted it against the entreaties of his family, who feared that the results of his venture might prove of little benefit to his moral nature. He started out, and continued at the business for eight consecutive years with different troupes. In early days, the temptations which surrounded the showman were far greater than now, but Mr. Chandler proved faithful to his heritage and never once

lost his own respect, while everywhere he went he proved Napoleonic in the conquest of the friendship of men. As early as 1850, he visited Chicago, and advertised the Baker Concert Troupe, which appeared in Tremont Hall on January 2, 1851. In 1853, he left "the road," and located at Cleveland, Ohio, where, on the 17th of March, he became fourth clerk in the freight office of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh & Wheeling Railroad, which then had but one hundred miles of road in operation. Within three months he held the position of first clerk, and at the end of two and a half years he was made general freight agent of the company, which then operated two hundred and forty miles of road. Mr. Chandler held the position until June, 1864, when he came to Chicago as general agent of the Star Union Freight Line, the pioneer of through-freight business as now carried on. Shortly after coming here Mr. Chandler secured permission from the Pennsylvania Company (which established the new freight auxiliary) to prepare thirty cars after a plan of his own, which he believed would prove very valuable in the shipment of butter, cheese, eggs and other perishable goods. He called these cars "ice-houses on wheels," and he is unquestionably the pioneer of the refrigerator-car system. Mr. Chandler had not the foresight to patent his idea, which was at once eagerly seized upon by others. Since 1864, Mr. Chandler has been continuously in the service of the Pennsylvania Company as its representative of their Star Union Line, and has charge of the "high-class freight" business between Chicago and Eastern cities in both directions. He is a man of untiring energy, in whom is felt an interest at first sight; in his office the soul of method; listens to the dictate of the millionaire or the complaint of the humblest worker with the same respectful civility and interest, and answers with a frankness that commands respect from all. He is thoroughly conscientious, and during his long career has ever maintained an honorable and spotless record. Mr. Chandler has been married three times, the last marriage occurring on August 18, 1881, to Miss Lavinia B. Pendleton, of Boston. He has two sons by his second wife,—William W., Jr., agent of the Adams Express Company of this city, and Fred B., secretary of the Wells-Fargo Company, at San Francisco.

EDWARD R. ALLEN, the originator of Allen's City Despatch, came to Chicago on July 12, 1881, and on the first day of October of the same year, established an original enterprise, known as Allen's City Despatch. This recent business venture, as it now exists, consists of the delivery to all parts of the city, by carrier, of printed matter. As it was originally established, it included all mail matter, the charges being one cent for each piece of mail. When introducing into Chicago this expeditious and highly beneficial system, Mr. Allen issued a private postage stamp, which was affixed to each piece of mail before it was deposited in a convenient mail box, and all mail and packages bearing this stamp were collected and delivered by carriers to any part of the city. The value of each stamp was one cent, and the revenue of the business consisted in selling these stamps to patrons, who, upon the purchase

of a number of them were included among the subscribers to the enterprise, and were called upon regularly by carriers twice each day. Scarcely had the business been started when bankers and merchants saw the advantage of a delivery which was in advance of the United States mail fully twelve hours in distant parts of the city, and which was done for one-half the price charged by the Government. Mr. Allen continued the business until February 5, 1882, when he received official notice from Postmaster-General Howe, declaring his business wholly illegal, and citing the statute which made the carrying of mail over established post routes, a direct violation of the Federal law. As it was not the intention of Mr. Allen to violate the law in any manner, he discontinued the carrying of mail, and was engaged by the Chicago Telephone Company as manager of the circular delivery service of the A.D.T. department, and was with them until January 1, 1884, a short time afterward establishing what was known as Allen's Circular Delivery, continuing until May 1, 1885, when, upon the removal of his office to the Chicago Opera House Block, he took the original name of the enterprise, Allen's City Despatch, confining the business exclusively to the carrying of printed matter. Mr. Allen was born at North Adams, Mass., on October 24, 1845. His father, John E. Allen, was a cotton manufacturer, and came to Chicago in 1876, where he died on May 10, 1885. Mr. Allen received his early education in the common schools, afterward attending the academy. At the age of nineteen, he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he entered Eastman's Business College, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1865. After leaving college, he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Westfield, Mass., and the following year was forced to close out his business, owing to the depression in trade incident to the ending of the Civil War. He then went to East Saginaw, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business in the employ of his father, who was one of the firm of Hitchcock & Co. Later on, he went to Jackson and became chief clerk of the Marion House, working in that capacity until the house burned, in 1870. For some months afterward he was employed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, leaving his position with that company to take the management of the Renson House, at Jonesville, Mich. After some years of diversified business undertakings, he went to Philadelphia, and started in the manufacture of dress trimmings, selling out two years later to establish a similar business in New York City. While there he received a patent upon a hose-supporter. A company was formed, of which he was a prominent stockholder, for the manufacture of the patented article, and he left New York City to travel and establish general agents to handle the same throughout the United States. While working in that capacity he came to Chicago, partly on business and partly to visit his parents who were residents of this city. Finding them in very poor health, he was obliged to remain here for over three months, and during this stay established his City Despatch, which has grown under his careful management to be the largest of any in the country.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS

Organized society, in forbidding the strong man to take from the weak that which he needs to supply his necessities, assumes the obligation of caring for him when accident renders him unable to provide for himself. In pursuance of this trust, the State furnishes reformatories, asylums and almshouses, and the varied machinery by which the vicious and the unfortunate are cared for. There will still remain classes of misfortune in which it is neither practicable nor desirable that a popular Government should interfere, and at this point systematized private benevolence steps in and supplements the State. As is natural, the societies established for this purpose cluster about that institution which teaches the common brotherhood of man; and we find the Church, or its tenets, the center of organized charities. The numberless aid societies, orphan asylums, homes and what not, are direct outgrowths of Church work; and its principles are exemplified in the widespread brotherhoods which in misfortune or distress watch with a careful solicitude over their members. Of such associations Chicago has a large number, both as adjuncts to the ordinary work of her churches, as inde-

pendent organizations having for their object the alleviation of the woes of the general poor, and as societies whose specific design is to help the needy of some particular class or nationality.

Of a kindred nature are the mutual aid societies, and the insurance orders which have had such a marvelous extension in the past decade. They have their origin in the sturdy intuitions of independence and self-help which repel the idea of interference by any authorities, and are fostered by the careful economy which seeks to provide in health for the inevitable misfortunes of sickness and death. These organizations have an especially strong hold among the foreign population, who, in a long struggle with an ever-haunting poverty, have learned the most prudent husbanding of their resources. Almost every Church, every class, has its society, which for a small periodical payment provides sick-benefits and funeral expenses, besides binding its members in a closer union. The insurance orders, too, while by no means confined to the foreign population, find among them their widest extension; the plan of operations according more closely with the

habits of this class. These institutions, while beneficent in their result, are not "benevolent" within the meaning of the term as employed in this article; and to follow their ramifications is beyond the scope of this work, as would be a dissertation on each benevolent enterprise; hence, only some typical organizations are referred to.

Of the benevolent institutions of Chicago, the more prominent are noted in the following pages. By the magnitude of its operations, and its especial connection with the decade immediately succeeding the fire, the Chicago Relief and Aid Society is naturally entitled to the first consideration, and its distribution of this immense trusts confided to its care are fully chronicled.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

On October 13, 1871, by proclamation of Mayor R. B. Mason, the relief work at the time of the great fire was transferred from the general relief committee to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society; and on the same day the latter organization took full charge of the work, to which it was thus assigned. In meeting the great question of relief, the Society found a valuable and indispensable auxiliary in the tide of contributions of money, clothing, and other supplies that flowed in from every quarter. The Relief and Aid Society was thoroughly organized, the executive committee taking full charge and direction, and every department of its work was systematized. The general headquarters were at Standard Hall, corner of Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street. The city was divided into six districts, made as nearly equal as possible with regard to population, which were again divided into sub-districts. Each general district was in charge of a superintendent, the whole being under the direction of O. C. Gibbs, general superintendent. The district superintendents were—L. T. Chamberlain, F. M. Rockwell, E. F. Williams, T. T. Prosser, T. C. Hill and C. G. Pusheck. These gentlemen were aided by volunteers, each superintendent having from seventy to ninety men and women assisting him.

Depots for distribution were located in each district, where applications for relief were received, and supplies issued. The subjoined table is a summary of the work of the six districts and four barracks, for the weeks ending November 11, 18 and 25, and will indicate about the average number of families upon the books of the Society, at any one date during the time of the largest distribution of supplies.

Districts.	No. of families. Nov. 11.	No. of families. Nov. 18.	No. of families. Nov. 25.
No. 1.....	3,305	3,092	3,356
No. 2.....	1,876	2,450	2,826
No. 3.....	3,543	3,568	3,494
No. 4.....	1,995	2,048	2,086
No. 5.....	1,740	2,073	2,264
No. 6.....	306	306	306
Washington Barracks.....	-----	-----	140
Madison-street Barracks.....	-----	-----	137
Harrison-street Barracks.....	-----	-----	137
Clybourn avenue Barracks.....	-----	-----	137
Total.....	12,765	14,137	15,122

The total number of families aided by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society from October 18, 1871, to May 1, 1873, was thirty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-two; and, placing the average number of persons in each family at four, aid was given to one hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight

persons. The nationalities of the families aided during the above period were as follows:

Irish, 11,623; German, 14,816; American, 4,823; English, 1,406; Scandinavian, 3,624; French, 382; Canadian, 323; Scotch, 526; Italian, 207; Welsh, 35; Polish, 143; Swiss, 55; Holland, 60; Bohemian, 565; Negro, 600; Belgian, 54.

The following ration for a family of two adults and three children was found to be sufficient for one week, and was so dealt out by the supply department:

3 pounds of pork at 5½ cents	\$.16½
6 pounds of beef at 5 cents .....	.30
14 pounds of flour at 3 cents .....	.42
1¼ pecks of potatoes at 20 cents .....	.25
¼ pound of tea at 80 cents .....	.20
1½ pounds of rice at 8 cents (or 3½ lbs. beans at 3¾ cents) .....	.12
1½ pounds of sugar at 11 cents .....	.16½
1¼ pounds of soap at 7 cents .....	.09
1½ pounds of dried apples at 8 cents .....	.12
3 pounds of fresh beef at 5 cents .....	.15
Total.....	\$1.98

To the weekly ration of food was added the allowance of a quarter of a ton of coal a week, which cost \$1.12½. The total expense for sustaining a family of five persons for one week was thus \$3.10½. The demand for clothing was very great, as the larger proportion of the sufferers had lost all their wearing apparel in the fire. Of the clothing supplies sent in from abroad much was of light summer goods, and proved inadequate for the demand. Piece-goods were given out in quantities, to be made up by the applicants, and great assistance in this work was given by associations of ladies. The Ladies' Relief and Aid Society, the Ladies' Industrial Aid Society of St. John's Church, the Ladies' Christian Union, the Ladies' Society of Park-avenue Church, and the Ladies' Society of the Home of the Friendless, gave work to a large number of sewing women who had been thrown out of employment, in making up garments, bed-clothing, etc., from piece-goods supplied by the society. Of the actual quantity of clothing received by gift from abroad it would be impossible to make a statement, as much was given out in the early days to all or any who asked.

The distribution of several articles of prime necessity, for the week ending November 25, and the number previously reported is shown in the following table:

District	Mattresses.	Blankets	Tons coal.	Stoves.	Shoes.	Men's wear.	Women's wear.
No. 1.....	700	667	414	190	5,882	1,266	3,758
No. 2.....	628	894	251	165	3,596	1,977	2,423
No. 3.....	270	1,242	433	42	7,046	3,399	2,430
No. 4.....	93	605	152	51	1,700	293	760
No. 5.....	394	1,172	244	199	4,257	1,454	1,767
No. 6.....	37	35	28	17	60	457	81
Previously reported	2,131	4,615	1,522	664	22,531	8,846	11,219
Total.....	8,606	20,724	2,131	3,795	-----	45,883	44,937
Total	10,737	25,339	4,653	4,459	22,531	54,729	68,310

The above table does not include the stoves and mattresses given out by the Shelter Committee, who furnished both articles to a large proportion of their houses and the barracks, nor the goods given out by the Special Relief Committee. Neither does it include furniture and crockery, both large items of expenditure.

The following table will show the aggregate distribution of supplies during the period when the greatest

aid was given, and from May 1, 1872, to April 20, 1873, upon which latter date the Society closed its "October Fire-Relief Report," it having been occupied up to that date principally in giving aid to sufferers by the great fire:

Description.	From Oct. 18, 1871, to May 1, 1872.	From May 1, 1872, to April 20, 1873.	Total.
Rent paid.....	\$23,899 45	\$34 195 96	\$58,095 41
Coal, tons.....	39,083½	8,662½	47,746
Wood, cords.....	68½	145	213½
Flour, pounds.....	1,440,098	854,704	2,294,802
Meal, pounds.....	63,585	1,028½	64,613½
Pork, pounds.....	404,840	.....	404,840
Beef, pounds.....	629,710	.....	629,710
Bread, pounds.....	703,441	19,799	723,240
Crackers, pounds.....	177,964	7,677	185,641
Fish, pounds.....	24,751	.....	24,751
Soap, pounds.....	218,230	36,511	254,731
Candles, pounds.....	75,729	54,783	130,512
Cheese, pounds.....	4,189	38	4,227
Tea, pounds.....	36,813	7,227	44,040
Coffee, pounds.....	70,436	1,601	72,037
Sugar, pounds.....	276,188½	36,843	313,031½
Bacon, pounds.....	73,503	.....	73,503
Hams, pounds.....	6,988	.....	6,988
Butter, pounds.....	652	435½	1,087½
Dried fruits, pounds.....	178,269	627½	178,896½
Salt, pounds.....	7,318	.....	7,318
Rice, pounds.....	59,410	6,362½	65,772½
Fresh beef, pounds.....	819,155	364,919	1,184,074
Lard, pounds.....	1,643	.....	1,643
Mutton, pounds.....	10,116	.....	10,116
Fresh pork, pounds.....	442	.....	442
Canned goods, cases.....	17	352	369
Potatoes, bushels.....	56,328	7,702½	64,030½
Beans, bushels.....	7,805	1½	7,806½
Onions, bushels.....	8,615	.....	8,615
Turnips, pecks.....	32	.....	32
Cabbage, heads.....	22	.....	22
Vinegar, gallons.....	825	.....	825
Syrup, gallons.....	1,391	.....	1,391
Corn starch, packages.....	27	72	99
Farina, packages.....	.....	125	125
Extract of beef, packages.....	.....	126	126
Mattresses.....	28,324	577	28,901
Pillows.....	1,464	48	1,512
Blankets.....	73,427	2,331	75,758
Bed and pillow packs.....	2,233	8	2,241
Comforts.....	10,498	.....	10,498
Sheets.....	3,120	.....	3,120
Stoves.....	14,655	367	15,022
Pieces of pipe.....	51,430	1,004	52,434
Tables.....	9,063	269	9,332
Bedsteads.....	16,299	477	16,776
Chairs.....	30,652	334	31,586
Crockery, pieces.....	68,121	28	68,149
Knives and forks.....	.....	27	27
Wash tubs.....	9,538	195	9,733
Brooms.....	6	.....	6
Pails.....	3,942	129	4,071
Wash boards.....	6,242	144	6,386
Wringers.....	.....	1	1
Thware.....	74	20	94
Eggs, dozens.....	.....	34	34
Lemons, dozens.....	.....	104	104
Jelly, packages.....	.....	274	274
Wine, bottles.....	.....	29	29
Shoes, pairs.....	69,397	7,847	77,244
Men's hose, pairs.....	18,142	18	18,160
Women's hose, pairs.....	39,137	5	39,142
Men's clothing.....	126,389	4,943	131,332
Women's clothing.....	146,819	7,372	154,191
Children's clothing.....	100,653	6,691	107,344
Flannel, yards.....	195,911	9,468	205,379
Prints, yards.....	201,955	6,087	208,042
Sheeting, yards.....	172,873	6,278	179,151½
Jeans, yards.....	86,951	.....	86,951
Ticking, yards.....	430	.....	430
Toweling, yards.....	4,054	.....	4,054
Water proof, yards.....	3,184	.....	3,184
Crash, yards.....	286	.....	286

During the first weeks following the fire the committee of transportation, which was under the superintendency of Colonel C. G. Hammond, had an enormous work upon its hands, and the expenditure was very heavy. Thousands of persons wished to leave Chicago, but had not the means to do so. From October 13 to December 30, inclusive, three thousand and twenty-seven passes were issued, which carried six thousand four hundred and forty-five persons out of town.

RECEIPT AND STORAGE OF GOODS.—Up to October 16, three hundred and thirty car loads of "relief" goods of all kinds were received over the various lines of railway. These came without way-bills or invoices, and free of charges, and on their arrival, owing to the destruction of the principal railroad depots by fire, had to be unloaded from side-tracks at remote points. The packages were at once opened, and their contents disposed of, or sent without record or count wherever most needed.

Thousands of dollars' worth of such goods as meat and vegetables perished, owing to the impossibility of properly caring for them. General P. H. Sheridan, in charge of the military, was occupying the warehouse of Tobey & Booth, and Shaw's warehouse. These, with a full complement of workmen and guards, he turned over to the committee on receiving and storing supplies. Shortly afterward the skating-rink, on the West Side, a store-room at No. 48 West Randolph Street, another large building, Nos. 50-52 Canal Street, and the Church of the Messiah, on the South Side, were converted into store-houses and made points of distribution. These were finally reduced to two,—the skating-rink and the church continuing in the use of the Society. A large frost-proof building, for the storage of vegetables, was erected, and two large cellars were also used for the same purpose.

SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS.—The first necessities of the people, food and clothing, having been provided, the next requirement was shelter. The churches and school-houses were at first thrown open to those who had no better place of refuge, and a few rude structures were put up; but these only answered for immediate protection. The larger proportion of those who suffered by the fire were mechanics and the better classes of laboring people, thrifty, domestic and respectable, whose skill and labor were indispensable in re-building the city, and most of whom had accumulated enough means to become owners of their own homesteads, either as proprietors or lessees of the lots. To restore them to these homes would be to raise them at once from depression and anxiety—to hope and renewed energy and comparative prosperity. The Society then placed in the barracks already erected the minimum number, who could not otherwise be cared for, and set about to provide houses for the rest,—much the larger proportion—who had families and who had owned the homes where they had previously resided. T. M. Avery and T. W. Harvey were put at the head of a shelter committee. The committee used fully thirty-five million feet of lumber, which cost about six hundred thousand dollars. The majority of the applicants were mechanics, who, after receiving the material, put up the houses themselves; but for the large class of widows, infirm or other helpless persons, the houses were built and put in complete readiness for the tenants by the committee. The houses given were of two sizes: one, of 20 x 16 feet, for families of more than three persons; the other, of 12 x 16 feet, for families of three only. Each house was provided with a cook stove and utensils, several chairs, table, bedstead, bedding and crockery. The total cost of the house thus built and furnished was one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The shelter committee began its work on October 18, and on November 17 they had finished and given to applicants five thousand two hundred and twenty-six houses. This provided, at an estimate of five to a family, comfortable houses for from twenty-five to twenty-seven thousand persons. There were also four barracks, which the shelter committee suitably arranged, and which provided for about one thousand more families. These were mainly of the class who had not hitherto lived in houses of their own, but in rooms in tenement buildings. Each family in the barracks had two rooms. Only one thousand two hundred and fifty people were gathered in one community, and these being under medical and police supervision, their moral and sanitary condition was carefully guarded. Only one death occurred in the barracks during the first month.

SPECIAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A suitable agency soon became necessary for relieving the wants and

giving employment to those sufferers by the fire whose needs could not be properly met by the District Relief Department. The Society, with the aid of the pastors of the various churches and representatives of several charitable institutions, organized a Special Relief Committee to attend to the needs of the classes just named, and this committee's work began on November 6, 1871. A large proportion of this special work consisted in affording aid to destitute sewing-women toward getting new machines. Money was granted in various amounts to assist applicants in re-establishing some kind of business, and mechanics, tradesmen and professional men were supplied with tools and instruments of their respective callings. The following figures will show the disbursements on this account from November 6, 1871, to May 1, 1873:

Special relief	\$281,489 03
Sewing machines	138,855 26
Rent paid	6,371 80
Tools bought	10,742 00
Total	\$437,458 09

The total number of persons who applied for aid from the special committee, between November 6, 1871, and May 1, 1873, was sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-nine, of which nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-two applications were approved. The committee paid, in full, for two thousand three hundred and fifty-three sewing machines; paid twenty dollars each on two thousand and sixty-five machines; and paid the balance due on seven hundred and ninety-one machines. The total number of machine orders was five thousand two hundred and ninety-nine.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT.—As soon as the general relief work was systematized, the Society inaugurated an employment bureau. N. K. Fairbank was chairman of the committee, and headquarters were established in a temporary building in the Court-house yard. This bureau only undertook to find work for men, the women being provided for by another organization. The number given employment by the committee from October 16, 1871, to May 1, 1873, together with the occupations, are given below:

Class.	Oct. 16, 1871 to Jan. 1, 1872.	Jan. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873.	Total.	Class.	Oct. 16, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872.	Jan. 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873.	Total.
Laborers	2,674	9,137	11,811	Machinists	19	51	70
Carpenters	665	2,045	2,710	Cabinet-makers	41	28	69
Brick-masons	143	175	318	Engineers	3	8	11
Teamsters	88	783	871	Shoemakers	27	11	38
Farm-lands	39	830	869	Golders	3	2	5
Clerks	23	87	110	Packers	3	2	5
Painters	273	278	551	Choppers	1	25	26
Tailors	14	1	15	Boys	18	828	846
Coopers	9	2	11	Cochmen	1	16	17
Quarrymen	9	85	94	Collectors	1	4	5
Lathers	1	176	177	Bell-hangers	1	3	4
Druggists	1	1	2	Steam-fitters	5	1	6
Teams	135	235	370	Circular-sawyers	1	6	7
Fluinders	1	3	4	Scroll-sawyers	1	3	4
Turners	4	2	6	Porters	1	48	49
Trunk-makers	3	1	4	Lumbermen	1	82	83
Harness-makers	1	9	10	Nurserymen	1	44	45
Cashiers	1	23	24	Printers	1	8	9
Hostlers	194	194	388	Bakers	2	18	20
Watchmen	8	8	16	Dairymen	1	18	19
Varnishers	3	3	6	Mattress-makers	1	4	5
Strippers	1	1	2	Stone-masons	1	180	181
Canvassers	29	29	58	Star-builders	1	2	3
Blacksmiths	4	33	37	Locksmiths	1	5	6
Walters	103	103	206	Nonnders	1	2	3
Gardeners	138	138	276	Plumbers	1	2	3
Saddlers	2	2	4	Brick-setters	1	4	5
Collar-makers	1	1	2	Roofers	1	29	30
Plasterers	253	253	506	Nurses	1	25	26
Joiners	44	44	88	Photographers	1	2	3
Stone-cutters	3	31	34	Upholsters	2	7	9
Firesmen	8	8	16	Janitors	1	44	45
Foremen	8	8	16	Yard-men	1	12	13
Brick-molders	28	28	56	Teachers	1	1	2
Book-keepers	2	2	4	Book-binders	1	6	7
Salesmen	25	25	50	Miscellaneous	1	41	42
				Total			20,288

The nationalities of those seeking employment were

Americans, 3,443; Irish, 4,247; Germans, 3,598; Swedes, 2,566; Norwegians, 1,684; Danes, 1,000; English, 2,098; Scotch, 400; Canadians, 400; Welsh, 40; Colored, 227; Bohemians, 97; Swiss, 41; Dutch, 114; Italians, 178; Poles, 88; Austrians, 36; Hungarians, 8; other nationalities, 113; total, 20,288.

From November 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, the total amount expended for tools given out by the employment bureau was \$19,734.

SICK, SANITARY AND HOSPITAL MEASURES.—When the Society took charge of the general relief work it assigned to Dr. H. A. Johnson the special duty of organizing and directing the medical department, with authority to associate with himself such members of the profession as he thought best. The committee managed their work by districts and sub-districts, medical superintendents, and visiting physicians. Every applicant for medical aid was visited at home, if necessary, and was examined and provided for at the hospitals, or dispensaries which were established. The reports of the committee, on patients at the hospitals, persons treated at the dispensaries, and patients visited and treated at their homes, during the period between October 17, 1871, and May 1, 1873, are given below:

Hospitals.	Received from Oct. 9, 1871, to Oct. 16, 1871.	Admitted since Oct. 16, 1871.	Total.	Died.
Mercy Hospital	124	245	369	23
St. Luke's Hospital	29	162	191	20
St. Joseph's Hospital	25	194	219	29
Women's and Children's Hospital	27	198	225	11
Hahnemann Hospital	12	86	98	2
Eye and Ear Infirmary	5	39	44	—
Total	222	924	1,146	82

The record during the same period at the various dispensaries established was as follows:

Dispensaries.	Patients treated.	Pre-scriptions filled.	Vaccinations performed.	Medical directors.
Central	14,448	20,168	4,527	P. Adolphus.
North Star	14,335	23,174	2,354	John Reid.
Davis Free	11,809	18,133	916	D. T. Nelson.
Herrick	9,171	12,270	1,438	J. W. Hutchins.
Hahnemann	1,288	1,860	235	T. S. Hoyne.
Women's and Children's	103	194	45	M. A. Thompson.
Eye and Ear	744	860	—	E. L. Holmes.
Total	51,898	76,659	9,515	

The patients treated and visits made by the visiting physicians were—

Districts.	Patients treated at residence.	Visits made at residence.	Vaccinations at residence.	Vaccinations at District Supply headquarters.	Medical Superintendents.
No. 1	13,313	17,470	334	12,074	John Reid.
2	6,611	10,598	1,016	21,386	William Wagner.
3	4,661	7,230	561	4,191	R. G. Bogue.
4	6,494	7,550	313	3,924	Edwin Powell.
5	5,601	8,530	1,070	9,549	J. W. Freer.
Total	36,680	51,378	3,294	51,124	

The results of the entire work may be summarized as follows:

Patients treated	89 724
Prescriptions filled	76,660
Vaccinations performed	63,933
Visits made	51,378
Deaths	519
Per cent. of deaths to patients.....	0.58

COMMITTEE ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The support which had hitherto been given to the prominent charitable institutions had been swallowed up in the greater calamity, and on October 20, 1871, the Relief and Aid Society appointed a committee to attend to their requirements. The various institutions were promptly given temporary aid, but the committee early took steps to place all upon a permanent basis. They were visited and examined by the committee, who recommended the following disbursements and appropriations, which were ultimately made:

Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum.....	\$ 29,400 00
St. Joseph's Hospital	31,135 93
St. Luke's Hospital	28,000 00
Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum	10,000 00
Mercy Hospital.....	40,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd	16,046 56
Scammon Hospital	15,000 00
Western Seamen's Friend Society	8,000 00
Alexian Brothers' Hospital	18 200 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	33,228 14
Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home.....	1,935 04
Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Home (appropriated)	12,000 00
Home for the Friendless	36,400 00
Home for the Friendless (appropriated).....	1,200 00
Deaconess Hospital.....	25,000 00
Chicago Foundlings' Home.....	10,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary	20,000 00
Women's and Children's Hospital.....	25,500 00
Western Seamen's Bethel Union	15,000 00
Uhlich Orphan Asylum	20,375 00
Old People's Home	50,000 00
Protestant Orphan Asylum	2,400 00
Foundlings' Home	900 00
Old Ladies' Home	1,050 00

Total cash and appropriations.....\$472,670 67

Together with the above appropriations, the sum of \$36,247.50 was paid out for temporary supplies given to the charitable institutions during the period immediately following the fire. The total cash disbursements of this committee, from May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874, the time during which most of the cash payments of appropriations were made, was \$366,316.76.

THE A. T. STEWART FUND.—Among the largest individual donations was that of \$50,000 by the late A. T. Stewart, of New York. It was desired by Mr. Stewart that the fund should be wholly under the charge of Mayor Mason, Messrs. Field & Leiter, and John V. Farwell. To these were added the names of Henry W. King and N. S. Bouton, and these gentlemen constituted the "A. T. Stewart Fund Committee." It was also further expressed by the donor that the fund be mainly used for the relief and aid of women who were dependent for support upon their own exertions, and also widows and children without means or protection. This wish was carried out by Mr. Bouton, who distributed the fund. In March, 1872, the Relief and Aid Society directed the continuance of the disbursement to these classes, and added \$45,100 to the fund. The following abstract shows the disbursement of these funds:

	A. T. Stewart fund.	Additional ordered by special relief committee.	Total.
Persons aided—			
Single women	330	321	651
Widows.....	826	1,163	1,989
Children.....	1,295	1,920	3,215
Sewing women.....	279	475	854
No other occupation	779	1,010	1,789
To whom money was given.....	739	487	1,226
Number sewing machines.....	228	302	530
Applications—			
Approved.....	915	808	1,723
Rejected	159	540	699
Referred	23	23	46
No action taken.....	49	47	96
Not found.....	13	97	110
Approved, not called for.....	4	.....	4
Paid on order of A. T. Stewart.....	1	.....	1
Total number of applications.....	1,164	1,515	2,679
Nationalities—			
American	413	392	805
German	226	377	603
Irish	425	692	1,117
Scotch	7	1	8
English.....	21	2	23
Italian	2	1	3
French	5	6	11
Canadian.....	3	1	4
S andnavian.....	9	2	11
Appropriations—			
Sewing machines.....	\$ 5,494 55	\$11,338 64	\$16,833 19
Cash.....	44,505 45	33,761 36	78,266 81
	\$50,000 00	\$45,100 00	\$95,100 00

The cash contributions received by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society are shown by States and countries in the following table:

UNITED STATES.			
Maine.....	\$ 21,043 47	Indiana.....	\$ 46,751 62
New Hampshire.....	22,727 15	Illinois.....	56,736 83
Vermont.....	5,789 13	Kentucky.....	27,789 20
Massachusetts.....	629,672 41	Tennessee.....	23,856 70
Rhode Island.....	59,507 33	Michigan.....	38,414 64
Connecticut.....	107,183 92	Wisconsin.....	422 90
New York.....	1,358,451 50	Minnesota.....	24,417 90
New Jersey.....	158,397 75	Iowa.....	17,648 60
Pennsylvania.....	482,976 72	Missouri.....	67,504 25
Delaware.....	8,070 70	Arkansas.....	2,725 85
Maryland.....	182,122 30	Kansas.....	21,231 85
Virginia.....	11,370 66	Nebraska.....	17,470 32
West Virginia.....	15,596 40	Colorado.....	12,835 85
District of Columbia.....	94,470 48	Nevada Ter.....	1,505 83
North Carolina.....	115 00	California.....	168,512 43
South Carolina.....	1,117 55	Oregon.....	13,883 52
Georgia.....	2,065 75	Dakota Ter.....	90 00
Florida.....	1,049 23	Washington Ter.....	1,509 83
Alabama.....	5 00	Utah Ter.....	15,381 11
Mississippi.....	65 00	Wyoming Ter.....	800 00
Louisiana.....	28,933 96	New Mexico.....	1,495 50
Texas.....	8,110 11	Miscellaneous.....	561 56
Ohio.....	75,882 25		
FOREIGN.			
Canada.....	\$153,462 78	India.....	\$2,325 32
Nova Scotia.....	6,707 63	England.....	435,023 18
Newfoundland.....	1,090 00	Wales.....	3,163 46
New Brunswick.....	9,411 64	Ireland.....	74,161 36
British Columbia.....	640 70	Scotland.....	75,315 62
Cuba.....	16,393 37	France.....	62,782 80
Mexico.....	2,272 25	Belgium.....	131 00
Central America.....	402 25	Holland.....	241 35
Venezuela.....	295 63	Germany.....	81,393 29
Brazil.....	10,677 21	Austria.....	3,801 50
Argentine Republic.....	868 45	Switzerland.....	15,740 95
Uruguay.....	1,441 05	Russia.....	145 91
Peru.....	10,311 41	Italy.....	847 71
Sandwich Islands.....	1,635 00	Portugal.....	317 28
China.....	2,897 70		
Total United States.....			\$3,846,250 36
Total Foreign.....			973,897 80
			\$4,820,148 16

The following is the financial statement of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society at the closing of their books on April 30, 1874:

RECEIPTS.	
Total amount cash donations	\$4,820,148 16
Amount collected from banks for interest on deposits	126,634 58
Amount A. T. Stewart Fund, special.....	50,000 00
	\$4,996,782 46

EXPENDITURES.

Orders of and returned to donors.....\$	41,590 60
By Shelter Committee.....	919,680 89
By Hospital Committee.....	74,358 18
By Bureau of Special Relief.....	376,346 97
By "A. T. Stewart Fund" Committee.....	50,000 00
Cash distributions.....	478,902 44
For purchase of supplies.....	1,171,564 42
For fuel distributed.....	303,897 71
For rent of premises occupied by the Society.....	21,116 33
For office furniture.....	5,587 34
For printing and stationery.....	21,893 27
For expenses—(pay rolls, insurance, transportation, postage, etc.)....	490,222 67
For night lodging-houses and small-pox hospital.....	3,706 18
Charitable institutions and hospitals on account of appropriations....	456,587 08
	\$4,415,454 08
Balance.....	581,328 66
	\$4,996,782 64

THE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.—The board of directors at the time of the fire was composed of the following:

Henry W. King, president; Wirt Dexter, E. C. Larned, T. M. Avery, T. W. Harvey, Marshall Field, John V. Farwell, N. S. Bouton, Murry Nelson, J. T. Ryerson, N. K. Fairbank, George M. Pullman, Dr. H. A. Johnson, H. E. Sargent, Julius Rosenthal, C. H. S. Mixer, A. B. Meeker, B. G. Caulfield, J. McGregor Adams, C. G. Hammond, and Mayor R. B. Mason, ex officio. On November 7, 1871, Joseph Medill was elected mayor of the city and became a member ex officio, ex-Mayor Mason continuing as a director also. On January 1, 1873, George M. Pullman, E. C. Larned, John V. Farwell, H. E. Sargent and R. B. Mason had withdrawn from the board of directors, and their places were filled by Rev. Robert Laird Collier, J. Mason Loomis, F. B. McCagg and Abijah Keith.

The Executive Committee, during the latter part of 1871, was composed of Wirt Dexter, chairman; George M. Pullman, treasurer; Charles L. Allen, secretary; C. G. Hammond, Henry W. King, T. M. Avery, T. W. Harvey, N. K. Fairbank, Dr. H. A. Johnson, E. C. Larned, N. S. Bouton, George M. Pullman and J. McGregor Adams.

Department of Distribution of Food, Fuel and Clothing.—General Superintendent, O. C. Gibbs. The district superintendents have been given in a preceding paragraph. In 1872, Mr. Gibbs resigned his office, and C. G. Trusdell was elected general superintendent.

Special Relief Committee.—E. C. Larned, chairman; Rev. Robert Laird Collier, secretary; George R. Chittenden, Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Mrs. D. A. Gage, Louis Wahl, B. G. Caulfield, Mrs. J. Mason Loomis, Mrs. Joseph Medill, and Mrs. J. E. Tyler were the original members. On February 20, 1872, the active members of this committee were E. C. Larned, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, George R. Chittenden, Louis Wahl, Orrington Lunt, Elijah K. Hubbard and Abijah Keith. On February 13, E. C. Larned resigned his position as chairman of the committee, and Rev. Robert Laird Collier was appointed to the vacancy on the 20th. E. K. Hubbard was then made secretary, and William E. Doggett and N. S. Bouton were made members of the special committee.

Committee on Shelter.—T. M. Avery and T. W. Harvey.

Committee on Employment.—N. K. Fairbank, chairman; J. M. Hitchcock, superintendent. Female Department,—Miss Miller, superintendent.

Purchasing Committee.—J. McGregor Adams, chairman.

Committee on Transportation.—Colonel C. G. Hammond and George M. Pullman.

Committee on Charitable Institutions.—N. S. Bouton, chairman; R. B. Mason, Marshall Field, John V. Farwell and Henry W. King.

Committee on Sick, Hospital and Sanitary Measures.—Dr. H. A. Johnson, chairman; Dr. J. E. Gilman, secretary; Rev. H. N. Powers, Drs. B. McVicker, Reuben Ludlam, M. J. Asch, J. H. Rauch, M. Mannheimer, Ernst Schmidt and R. C. Miller.

District No. 1.—Medical superintendent, Dr. John Reid; visiting physicians, Drs. J. F. Williams and C. T. Parkes.

District No. 2.—Medical superintendent, Dr. William Wagner; visiting physicians, Drs. N. T. Quales, R. Thibodo, Henry Hooper.

District No. 3.—Medical superintendent, Dr. R. G. Bogue; visiting physicians, Drs. A. J. Baxter, W. C. Hunt, J. A. Stitts, C. J. Adams, W. J. Maynard.

District No. 4.—Medical superintendent, Dr. Edwin Powell; visiting physicians, Drs. Fernand Henrotin, Jr., Charles A. Helmut, J. W. Dysart.

District No. 5.—Medical superintendent, Dr. J. W. Freer; visiting physicians, Drs. T. D. Wadsworth, M. O. Heydock, H. B. Fellows, J. E. Gilman.

The work accomplished by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society is shown in the following tables, compiled from their annual reports from January 1, 1873, to date:

NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF FAMILIES AIDED FROM JANUARY 1, 1873, TO OCTOBER 31, 1884.

Nationalities.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Irish.....	1,491	2,859	1,658	698	1,089	901	873	810	612	436	457	397
German.....	1,339	2,135	1,249	516	975	708	717	750	574	375	420	380
American.....	1,074	1,592	1,308	695	850	958	632	585	463	296	315	354
Scandinavian.....	486	765	525	267	410	380	419	374	312	205	275	220
English.....	410	603	529	221	344	270	312	290	204	190	165	90
Polish.....	22	268	52	27	32	26	14	12	42	36	31	22
French.....	70	127	104	58	48	79	65	52	79	94	82	54
Canadian.....	87	140	118	35	24	56	36	40	—	—	—	—
Holland.....	23	87	41	18	19	19	12	14	—	—	—	—
Italian.....	12	38	24	12	13	5	7	4	28	15	22	12
Bohemian.....	24	314	51	19	47	26	20	25	68	45	40	31
Welsh.....	8	17	24	9	4	7	16	13	—	—	—	—
Swiss.....	12	23	16	2	3	2	3	5	—	—	—	—
Colored.....	94	476	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	20	—	1	4	5	9	11	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	4	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	9	—	1	4	3	4	2	—	—	—	—
Prussian.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch.....	122	193	163	57	79	108	163	129	86	130	96	78
Russian.....	—	62	20	3	3	14	6	6	—	—	—	—
Other nationalities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	22	36	50
Unknown.....	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	5,274	9,719	5,984	2,639	3,949	3,575	3,311	3,126	2,482	1,844	1,939	1,688

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FROM JANUARY 1, 1873,
TO NOVEMBER 1, 1884.

Date.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance.
January 1, 1873....	-----	-----	\$1,033,170 96
" 1874.....	\$148,993 92	429,621 78	702,543 10
" 1875.....	28,334 38	383,678 94	347,198 54
" 1876.....	15,647 69	149,196 20	213,650 03
November 1, 1876....	7,974 88	69,738 60	151,886 31
" 1877.....	59,604 29	72,479 08	139,011 52
" 1878.....	4,395 17	45,620 91	97,695 78
" 1879.....	83,745 93	35,193 48	146,248 23
" 1880.....	7,722 11	32,749 96	121,220 38
" 1881.....	2,963 91	40,251 18	83,933 11
" 1882.....	3,727 63	31,352 04	56,308 70
" 1883.....	3,290 17	36,334 64	23,264 23
" 1884.....	5,702 45	19,666 43	9,300 25
Total.....	\$372,012 53	\$1 395,883 24	-----

In July and August, 1874, the Society's work was largely increased, owing to the destructive fire of July 14, which threw thousands of the poorer classes out of employment, and left them without food and shelter. The aid given was of short duration, owing to the season, and there being plenty of work for the laborers. In 1874, after the July fire occurred, the Society decided to give no aid to any able-bodied single men or women, and only the sick, aged, infirm, or widows with families, were thereafter considered as proper subjects for assistance. The large fund contributed after the great fire of 1871, is now practically exhausted.

In 1872, the Society having found it necessary to secure permanent quarters, decided to put up a structure of its own. A lot was purchased at No. 51 LaSalle Street, and a building erected, 30 x 70 feet, five stories in height, built of brick and stone. The Society occupies a considerable portion of the building and receives a large revenue from the rental of offices.

The Society is still able to render extensive and valuable aid, through the medium of the hospitals and charitable institutions which it has aided. It is at liberty to send applicants for relief to the Chicago Home for the Friendless, the Old People's Home, the Bethel Home, the Chicago Orphan Asylum, the Uhlich Orphan Asylum, the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, the St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, the Women's and Children's Hospital, the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Mercy Hospital and Hahnemann Hospital. By contract with each hospital that has been aided by the Society, it has the right, at all times, to call upon such hospital to care for one person for each fifteen hundred dollars given to it. The Relief and Aid Society has granted money to hospitals and kindred institutions and associations, to the amount of \$663,600.22 since the great fire to the present time.

From October, 1871, to October 31, 1884, the Society received \$5,368,795.17, and disbursed the whole amount in various ways, with the exception of a balance of cash now on hand amounting to between eight thousand and nine thousand dollars. Besides this cash expenditure it has performed an amount of incidental service to applicants for aid which can not be represented by figures. A few of the articles issued by the Society up to the present time may be thus enumerated:

Pieces of men's wear.....	150,000
Pieces of women's and children's wear.....	280,000
Pairs of blankets.....	82,000
Comforts.....	12,000
Shoes and boots.....	102,000
Railroad tickets issued.....	20,000
Interments.....	2,000

Yards of wool and canton flannel.....	217,000
Yards of muslin.....	180,000
Yards of dress goods.....	15,000
Yards of calico.....	210,000
Lodgings for single men.....	75,000
Meals for single men.....	35,000

The officers of the Society have been as follows:

President—1873, Henry W. King; 1874-75, C. G. Hammond; 1876-77, Wirt Dexter; 1878-81, E. B. McCagg; 1882, H. A. Johnson; 1883, William H. Bradley; 1884, T. W. Harvey.

Treasurer—1873, George M. Pullman; 1874-84, Henry W. King.

Chairman of Executive Committee—1873-75, Wirt Dexter; 1876-77, E. B. McCagg; 1878-80, E. C. Larned; 1881, O. W. Potter; 1882-83, A. Keith.

Auditor—1873, J. Mason Loomis.

Secretary of Executive Committee—1873-81, Charles L. Allen; 1882-83, C. G. Trusdell; 1884, W. C. Larned.

General Superintendent—1875-84, C. G. Trusdell.

Directors—1873-84, Henry W. King, Wirt Dexter, J. Mason Loomis, C. H. S. Mixer, Dr. H. A. Johnson, T. W. Harvey, E. B. McCagg, Julius Rosenthal; 1873-83, C. G. Hammond; 1873-82, N. K. Fairbank; 1873-80, E. C. Larned; 1873-77, N. S. Bouton; 1873-75, B. G. Caulfield; 1873, George M. Pullman, Robert Laird Collier, T. M. Avery, J. McGregor Adams, J. T. Ryerson; 1873 and 1884, Murry Nelson; 1873 and 1875-84, Abijah Keith, H. D. Colvin; 1874-84, A. A. Sprague, R. T. Crane; 1874-80, L. Z. Leiter; 1874-76, C. E. Culver; 1874, H. H. Taylor; 1875-84, O. W. Potter; 1875, Nelson Morris; 1876-78, Monroe Heath, mayor, ex officio; 1877-84, C. F. Gates; 1879-84, Carter H. Harrison, mayor, ex officio; 1881-84, W. C. Larned, C. L. Hutchinson; 1881, H. Webster Jones M.D., Henry N. Holden; 1883-84, C. H. Casel, T. Harley Bradley, A. C. Bartlett, Henry Field; 1884, W. H. Hubbard, E. G. Keith, D. V. Purington.

Executive Committee—1873-84, Julius Rosenthal; 1873-83, T. W. Harvey; 1873-75, Wirt Dexter, N. S. Bouton; 1873-74, C. G. Hammond; 1873, Henry W. King, T. M. Avery, N. K. Fairbank, Dr. H. A. Johnson, Robert Laird Collier, J. McGregor Adams; 1874-77, E. B. McCagg; 1875-76 and 1881-84, R. T. Crane; 1876-80, L. Z. Leiter; 1876-79, W. H. Bradley; 1878-80, E. C. Larned; 1880-82, O. W. Potter; 1881 and 1883-84, A. A. Sprague; 1882-84, Abijah Keith; 1884, Henry Field.

Auditing Committee—1874-84, J. Mason Loomis; 1874-81 and 1883-84, C. H. S. Mixer; 1874, T. W. Harvey; 1875-76, A. A. Sprague; 1877-84, C. F. Gates; 1882-83, E. C. Larned.

REV. CHARLES G. TRUSDELL, general superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, was born on May 1, 1826, at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. His parents were Stephen and Mary (Gregory) Trusdell, his father being a skilled mechanic. His mother was a woman of deep religious convictions, and to her care he was left upon the death of his father in 1834. After receiving a common-school and academic education, he served his time with a silversmith and afterward went to New York, engaging for a number of years as a salesman and commercial traveller for a dry goods house. In 1855, he removed to Iowa City, and as the senior member of the firm of Trusdell & Cary carried on a profitable trade for two years. He then sold out his business, and, in deference to his mother's wishes and his own inclinations, entered the ministry, serving in Marshalltown, Davenport and Clinton, Iowa; acting during one year of the War as chaplain of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, which he helped to raise. In 1868, he was appointed presiding elder of the Iowa City district. During his residence in Iowa he was elected representative for Clinton County in the General Assembly of the State. Subsequently he was appointed pastor of the Grant Place Methodist Church of Chicago, and remained there until the great fire of 1871. Since then he has devoted himself to the work of relieving the deserving poor of the city, being appointed to his present position in the spring of 1872. In October, 1885, he was appointed presiding elder of the Chicago District, and resigned his position as superintendent of the Relief Society.

ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY.

On March 25, 1869, the Illinois Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was incorporated by the State Legislature. The original incorporators were George C. Walker, Thomas B. Bryan, Julian S. Rumsey, Belden F. Culver, S. N. Wilcox and T. D. Brown. The first law for the prevention of cruelty to animals was passed March 31, 1869, and the first case prosecuted under this law was handled on behalf of the society by

Albert W. Landon, in the following May. Mr. Landon was afterward secretary of the society, a position which he held for seven consecutive years. He has continued a member of the board of directors up to the present year, and is the publisher of the *Humane Journal*, the organ of the association. The first meeting to perfect an organization and elect officers was held in March, 1870, at which were present

George T. Angell, of Boston, B. W. Raymond, Edwin Lee Brown, John C. Dore, J. Young Scammon, Belden F. Culver, William H. Sharp, John G. Shortall, C. Gilbert Wheeler, R. P. Derrickson, Perkins Bass, L. P. Wright, Carlile Mason, S. T. Atwater, H. C. Goodrich, Samuel Stone, M. M. Graves, and others.

The officers elected were as follows:

Edwin Lee Brown, president; Perkins Bass and R. P. Derrickson, vice-presidents; S. T. Atwater, treasurer; William H. Sharp, secretary. The officers were re-elected at the first regular annual meeting to a second term of one year. John C. Dore then became the chief executive officer for two years, followed by R. P. Derrickson for a like term. In 1876, John G. Shortall was elected president, and has continued in office since.

The present officers are

John G. Shortall, president; Ferdinand W. Peck and Thomas E. Hill, vice-presidents; George Schneider, treasurer; Henry W. Clarke, secretary; L. Dudley, chief agent; Joseph Wright, attorney. The executive committee comprises John G. Shortall, John C. Dore, Edwin Lee Brown, B. P. Moulton, Ferd. W. Peck, Henry N. Hart, J. J. Glessner, Thomas E. Hill and George Schneider; who, with twenty-one others, make up the board of directors.

In the latter part of 1881, the society, which had up to this time existed as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was called upon to investigate several cases of cruelty to children, the perpetrators of which were prosecuted and brought to justice. The publicity given to these cases so increased the number of complaints of this character, that a meeting of directors was held May 20, 1882, at which a resolution was adopted extending the scope of the work to the protection of children, and recommending a change in the name of the association to the Illinois Humane Society. A petition was filed with the Secretary of State, and the name of the incorporation legally changed to that which it now bears.

The following is a detailed statement of the work done by the society during the three years past, ending on April 30 of the years named:

	1882.	1883.	1884	Total.
Complaints investigated.	1,465	1,626	2,632	5,723
Children rescued	178	955	1,467	2,600
Children placed in charitable institutions	30	121	251	402
Horses rescued	534	693	979	2,206
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to animals	166	171	181	518
Persons prosecuted for cruelty to children.....	55	50	70	175

The society has, since beginning its work, investigated some twenty-five thousand cases.

The workings of the society include an educational department, through which bands of mercy have been organized during the past two years in all of the public-schools of the city, and in many of the private and Sabbath-schools. These bands now number one thousand and sixty-five with a total membership of sixty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty. It has erected many drinking fountains in our public streets and parks, and is annually adding to their number.

Membership fees to the society are \$10, life membership \$100. The association has thus far been main-

tained entirely by voluntary contributions. The last Legislature, however, enacted a law by which all fines imposed through the agency of any Humane Society in the State, and paid in money, revert to the treasury of such society. As but about twenty per cent. of these fines is paid in money, the revenue from this source is not expected to add much to its treasury. Two objects sought were accomplished by the act; first, the commitment of the State to the protection of its children and animals from unnecessary cruelty; second, the stimulus thereby given to the founding of branch societies, which it is hoped will be instituted in every county of the State by the present society.

The society has at present a permanent fund of \$16,000, the gifts of Nancy H. Foster (\$10,000) and Mary A. Talcott (\$6,000).

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

This society was started in this city in November, 1883, with the object of promoting the co-operation of all charitable activities, giving to each the knowledge of others, preventing imposture, and making sure that relief was adapted to lift the worthy into self-support. It soon became known for the practical importance of its wise and orderly charities, and it now includes a large number of the most influential members of the community. Among its original founders, Messrs. Gurteen, Rogers, Sherwood, Mercer, Paxton and Mrs. Stone are prominently known. The establishing of the Provident Wood-yard, to furnish employment to the idle and unfortunate, was a move on the part of the society which won popular recognition and encouragement. A partial report of the organization gives the following details as showing the result of the operations of the main and branch offices:

Number of applications, 2,673; employment given, 1,525; assisted, 704; homes for children, 12; families made self-supporting, 41. The Provident Wood-yard, up to January, 1885, employed 9,061 men, and found work outside of the yard for 1,307, and furnished 5,607 meals and 3,424 lodgings.

The society operates on a basis of contributions amounting annually to \$5,000. The officers of the organization are

Hon John G. Rogers, president; Joseph Sears, vice president; Rev. L. P. Mercer, secretary; Leander Stone, Charles A. Street, H. L. Frank, E. G. Keith, E. I. Galvin, William R. Stirling, M. A. Ryerson, H. L. Wait, H. M. Sherwood, directors.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Home for the Friendless was not destroyed by the fire of 1871, and was one of the first charitable institutions to offer its hospitality to those who suffered in the great conflagration. For three weeks the Home was thrown open to the shelterless, and large numbers were received and fed until permanent relief had been provided for them. The institution was a loser in the fire, however,—a block of stores on Randolph Street, from which it had received quite a large income, being destroyed. For some time after the disaster, employment was given at the Home to sewing girls and women, under the auspices of the Relief and Aid Society. At the time of the issuing of the thirteenth annual report (January 8, 1872), the affairs of the institution had resumed their wonted system. There were one hundred and three inmates at the beginning of that year, some fifty-seven churches were represented in the work of the Home, and the Burr Industrial School and Free Mission were in full operation, with an average

school-room attendance of forty-eight, and in the industrial department twenty-five girls were employed. The corporators selected the following officers for 1872:

President, F. D. Gray; Vice-president, Mancel Talcott; Secretary, E. M. Boring; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. D. Gray; Treasurer, U. B. Kidder; Matron, Mrs. J. Grant.

During 1872, the average family included one hundred and thirty-two persons a month, besides which three hundred and eighty meals were given to applicants. The sum of \$10,900.25 was set apart to pay the principal and interest of the indebtedness on the Home; and the Home Industrial School progressed satisfactorily, \$18,810 having been received from the Jonathan Burr fund, for that purpose, to date,—the total fund for the school and the Free Mission being \$37,620. The stores on Randolph Street were re-built during the year, the disbursements for 1872 exceeding the receipts by only few dollars. From 1872 to 1885, the financial progress of the institution was most satisfactory, in 1874 the last Home mortgage (\$10,000) being liquidated.

Following is a table showing the deaths, admissions, dismissals, receipts and disbursements of the Home for a period of thirteen years, the year 1880 not being obtainable:

Year.	Deaths.	ADMISSIONS.		DISMISSALS.		Receipts.	Disbursements.
		Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
1871..	31	1,008	574	980	460	\$14,378 55	\$13,445 18
1872..	10	953	524	1,011	451	22,375 83	22,444 35
1873..	12	1,247	648	1,259	597	21,057 24	13,903 71
1874..	8	1,455	672	1,435	672	16,007 58	12,056 65
1875..	10	1,806	683	1,664	704	14,823 83	13,161 88
1876..	15	1,895	712	1,782	657	13,087 68	10,793 91
1877..	27	1,810	561	1,707	548	10,988 11	9,666 00
1878..	12	1,283	639	1,258	532	16,052 98	8,830 64
1879..	19	1,056	563	1,070	526	10,113 39	9,049 46
1881..	47	1,432	906	1,295	797	27,475 02	16,359 08
1882..	123	1,069	1,000	1,216	855	21,750 79	17,538 39
1883..	107	1,072	730	868	388	17,043 55	15,518 74
1884..	60	1,227	912	1,160	777	18,002 30	15,483 29

OFFICERS.—In 1881, Mr. Hammond was again elected, holding the office until 1884, with Mrs. F. W. Wheeler as matron and superintendent in 1881, Mrs. Louisa C. Holman, in 1882, and Mrs. M. H. Mouldy in 1883. In 1884, Henry Field was elected president and Mrs. Mouldy re-appointed, the remaining officers of the institution being F. D. Gray, vice-president; Mrs. W. S. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Thomas A. Hill, corresponding secretary; W. C. Nichols, treasurer; and Miss Dell D. Mouldy, assistant matron and superintendent.

Twelve managers from the city at large were also appointed. Twelve denominations were practically represented by committees from twenty city and suburban churches. At the end of its twenty-sixth year (January 1, 1885), the Home had one hundred and sixty-eight inmates, fifty-six of whom were adults and one hundred and twelve children, the number of admissions for the previous year being three hundred and thirty-seven in excess of 1883.

FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

The Foundlings' Home was first opened, on January 30, 1871, as a private charity, by Dr. George E. Shipman, at No. 54 Green Street, with only his own indefatigable zeal and less than \$200 in contributions to support it. From that date, through fifteen years of hardship, discouragement and earnest labor, the founder of the noble institution has lived a record that for per-

severance, self-denial and honest endeavor is not equalled by that of any other philanthropist of the age. On March 27, 1871, with a household of twenty infants, new quarters were secured at the corner of Sangamon and Randolph streets. There the charity prospered and languished by turns, as public benevolence was prompted, and was \$1,500 in debt, with twenty-five infants to care for, at the time of the fire of 1871. Application was made for assistance to the Relief and Aid Society, and, in November, \$150 a month was appro-



FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

riated. Later, the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, donated \$500. This was followed, in May, 1872, by a proposition from the Society to give \$10,000 towards the building of a permanent Foundlings' Home, provided a board of incorporators should be appointed. On May 28, 1872, this was done under a general legislative act, and Thomas C. Dickenson, John Dillingham, Rev. C. D. Helmer, William G. Hibbard, S. A. Kean, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, J. L. Pickard, Rev. H. N. Powers and Dr. George E. Shipman were made trustees. In July of the same year, the lot now occupied by the Home, on South Wood Street, was purchased for \$8,000, and in October the present building was begun. Further private contributions, and an additional \$10,000 from the Relief and Aid Society, were received in 1873. In February, 1874, \$5,000 more were raised, and the commodious home was ready for occupancy on May 9, 1874. On January 1, 1875, there was a debt of \$12,000 on the Home. This was paid off two years later, and the financial affairs of the Home were placed on a solid basis.

A second building was erected in 1884, and an appropriate dedication of the institution took place on February 5, 1884. The receipts up to that date had amounted to \$156,470.83, of which \$88,690.89 had been put into the two buildings, the last one erected costing \$25,000. Up to that date, also, there had been received 4,978 inmates, and of these 889 had been given away, 1,097 returned to parents, and 2,992 had died. During these years the following matrons had officiated: Mrs. Sarah Delos, Mrs. L. E. Bookstaver, Mrs. L. P. Fox and Miss E. A. Peck. Up to 1877, when J. L. Pickard was elected president, S. A. Kean treasurer, and Dr. Shipman secretary and superintendent, there had been received for the general expenses of the Home \$28,869.07 and \$46,321.58 for the building fund, a total of \$75,190.65; \$3,701.67 was received in 1877. In 1878, the average number of inmates a week was seventy-eight; in 1879, the receipts were \$3,837.91, and in 1881 \$9,370.61, \$8,746.62 being donated; in 1882, with an average family of ninety-two

persons, the receipts were \$5,951.36. In 1885, the record was one hundred and sixty-four infants with, and eighty-four received without, mothers, the year's receipts being about \$5,100.

The trustees of the Home, for 1885, were

William G. Hibbard, president; George J. Dorr, Thomas C. Duncan, Daniel Forbes, H. M. Hooker, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, S. A. Kean and George E. Shipman.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

In 1873, an agreement was entered into between the Old Ladies' Home and the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, by which the latter, in consideration of certain assistance, should have a voice in the management in the Home's affairs. The name was to be changed to that of the Old People's Home, and its functions enlarged so that, when deemed feasible, aged and needy men should be admitted as well as women. The control of the Home was to be placed in the hands of business men, who should be approved of by the Relief Society; and for every \$2,500 paid by the latter society, one inmate, to be designated by it, should be maintained at the Home. Under this agreement the Relief Society advanced \$50,000. A new site was purchased, on the northwest corner of Indiana Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and a commodious building erected, which was ready for occupancy on November 25, 1874, when the nineteen inmates were removed to it. The lot cost \$17,000; the building, complete, cost \$51,007.25; furniture and carpets, \$1,950.66. From March to October, 1874, the Relief Society contributed \$59,760.31, and the donations amounted to \$10,527.60. The building contains eighty single rooms for inmates, and is amply supplied with large public rooms. At present (1885) there are about seventy inmates. As soon as the finances of the Home will permit, it is intended to erect a similar building for the accommodation of men, who have not yet been admitted to the institution.

The cost of maintaining the Home during 1884 was \$15,206.13. The assets were

Lot and buildings occupied by the Home, including furniture.....	\$70,000 00
House and lot on Harrison Street	5,000 00
Money in bonds, mortgages, etc.....	37,000 00
Cash in treasury	600 18

Total\$112,600 18

CHICAGO NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The new building on Halsted and Burling streets, near Center Street, had, in the latter part of September, 1871, so far approached completion that the managers hoped to have it ready for occupancy within a few weeks, and the ladies were busy in collecting bedding and furniture with which to equip the house. Their old home was destroyed in the great fire, and they were compelled to take refuge in the unfinished building, which was still without doors, only partially glazed,

and without any means of heating. Here they not only cared for their own family of eighty children, but, in addition, over fifty children, who had become separated from their friends during the confusion of the fire, were brought to them, all but one of whom were subsequently restored to their friends. They also provided temporary shelter and food to over forty needy adults. Since then there has been a steady increase in members, the number averaging during 1884 one hundred and thirty-eight children, one hundred and six of whom were old enough to attend the school. The cost of maintaining the institution is now about \$1,000 a month. In 1884, Mrs. Mancel Talcott added to her previous gifts, which had been constant and generous, \$13,000 for the purpose of constructing an addition to the building, which was completed during the year.

The present officers are —



OLD PEOPLES' HOME.

George L. Dunlap, president; Henry W. King, vice-president; Joseph H. Stockton, secretary; F. B. Peabody, treasurer; assisted by a board of ten directors. The officers of the Ladies' Board of Managers are— Mrs. W. C. Goudy, president; Mrs. Simeon H. Crane, vice-president; Miss Ellen Rogers, second vice-president; Mrs. Edwin Blackman, treasurer; Mrs. F. H. Beckwith, secretary; Mrs. Richard Robins, assistant secretary; the Board numbering twenty-eight.

CRÈCHES.

THE CRÈCHES, or Day Nurseries, of Chicago are institutions of recent date in this city; but, since the establishment of the first nursery on State Street, they have become noted for their practical charity and usefulness. The work has enabled working mothers to leave their babies during the day with the certainty that they will have the best of care. The Crèches are under the charge of kind, motherly matrons, are airy and comfortable, and have a regular medical attendant; each child is bathed and provided daily with clean clothing and suitable food, and the mothers, returning to their children at night, find them clean, sweet and happy. The Crèche is an institution that has been eminently successful in other cities, and the three in operation in Chicago, on Adams, State and Twenty-fifth streets, are conveniently located as to the divisions of districts. The last named, at No. 223 East Twenty-fifth Street,

is the largest in its scope, and was established on South Clark Street on August 3, 1885, under the auspices of a committee from the Charity Organization Society. It depends on voluntary contributions for support, although a small fee is charged for the care of infants. Parents of all denominations are admitted to the privileges of the institution. The Crèche named cares for an average of fifteen to eighteen children daily, in summer, and about ten in winter. Mrs. A. C. Stedman, the matron in charge, has done much to insure the success of the enterprise.

The officers of the Crèche committee are

Mrs. Leander Stone, president; Mrs. Charles G. Thomas, vice-president; Mrs. E. I. Galvin, treasurer; and Mrs. S. A. Moody, secretary.

It is designed to operate a free kindergarten in conjunction with the Crèche.

FLOWER MISSION.

This Mission was first established in 1873. The primary object of the association, composed of the leading ladies of the city, was to place flowers at the sick-beds of hospital patients and in the rooms of inmates of various charitable and reformatory institutions. Its scope of operations, however, was enlarged as the years went by, and various kindred projects were added to the distribution of flowers, such as the donation of fruit and reading-matter to the sick and worthy, and the providing of a fund to give long and pleasant carriage-drives to needy invalids. By 1880, after a successful establishment of seven years' duration, the Mission had secured an active membership of one hundred and forty-three persons, mostly ladies, with average annual donations, besides flowers and books, amounting to \$115. The organization had become known throughout the West, and generous donations of flowers in their season were regularly received from this State, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, over fifty cities and towns being represented. In the year named, and during 1881, Miss C. P. Tilton, who was secretary and one of the original founders of the enterprise, held the presidency, being succeeded in 1882 by Mrs. O. D. Randall, in 1883 by Mrs. L. W. Tyler, and in 1884 by Miss May Buckingham. In 1884, there was a membership of one hundred and one persons, with yearly receipts amounting to \$60.01. From May 14 to October 15, there were distributed eleven thousand eight hundred bouquets, besides baskets of loose flowers and ward bouquets.

The Mission includes in its visitations the following institutions:

Cook County Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Newsboys' Home, Rehobath Home, Home for Incurables, Maurice Porter Hospital, Marine Hospital, Women's and Children's Hospital, Alexian Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Eye and Ear Infirmary, Unity Industrial School, Sheltering Arms, Burr Mission School, Little Sisters of the Poor, and Home for the Friendless.

During the past few years the work of the Mission has been divided, a new society, known as the South End Flower Mission, being organized at the South Congregational Church, with large donations from the South Park. This organization distributes nearly five thousand bouquets annually, its special field of labor including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Mercy Hospital, Old Ladies' Home, Erring Women's Refuge, and Hahnemann Hospital. The benefit and pleasure conferred by these joint charities are inestimable. The officers of the main Mission, for 1885, were

Miss May Buckingham, president; Mrs. J. K. Edsall, vice-

president; Miss Harriet Cushing, secretary; Mrs. J. C. Grundy, assistant secretary, and Mrs. John Buckingham, treasurer.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—At the time of the great fire of 1871, the St. George's Benevolent Association of Chicago had been in existence fourteen years as an incorporated body. The society was in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of some four hundred and twenty-five persons. The fire swept away the beautiful lodge-rooms in the Lombard Building, entailing a loss in regalias and other property of \$2,000. St. George's was one of the few benevolent associations of the city which did not apply for, or receive, relief from the general relief fund, and the disbursements made to the nationality it represented were made from the society fund or personally by charitably disposed members. The officers at that time were James John, president; W. W. Street, Dr. Snowden, vice-presidents; C. J. Burroughs, recording secretary. For the years following, up to the present time, the presidents have been

1872, Richard Barnard; 1873, A. Booth; 1874-77, George E. Gooch; 1878, Alexander Cook; 1879-80, George E. Gooch; 1881, C. J. Burroughs; 1882, Joseph E. Wright; 1883, William Baragwanath.

During the past fourteen years the society has bestowed its benefits liberally, over \$2,000 a year being distributed, derived mainly from dues, picnics and banquets. The society has a burial lot at Rosehill Cemetery, in which some one hundred interments have been made. Aside from its relief fund, the society has a reserve or permanent building fund amounting to \$6,000, with which it is designed to build a hall. On August 20, 1884, a three-days' session or convention of representative lodges of the Order was held in this city, at which delegates were present from the various large cities of the United States and Canada. The present membership roll of the society includes about three hundred persons, and the officers are as follows:

John Dunn, president; James Pittaway, vice-president; John Berry, treasurer; David Roberts, financial secretary; Charles P. Curtiss, recording secretary; Messrs. Landsey, Morgan and Childs, visiting committee; Messrs. Gooch, Cardew and Wright, trustees; Rev. Canon Street, chaplain.

THE ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, at the time of the fire, lost its entire records and lodge-room property, including a large edition of the constitution and by-laws and several historic pictures, to re-produce which efforts have since been made. The enrollment lists prior to 1871 were also destroyed, but by November 14, 1872, a movement was on foot to restore the same, and the society had a list of two hundred and seventy-one regular members. The organization was then twenty-seven years old, although it was not incorporated until 1853. The officers at the time of the fire were—John McArthur, president; William Stewart, Alexander M. Thomson, vice-presidents; William M. Dale, secretary; John Stewart, treasurer. The society had numerous applications for relief from Scotch-American citizens, rendered homeless by the great fire, and, through the recommendation of the managers, the Relief and Aid Society and the Chicago Christian Union donated \$1,585 to the society, besides which \$5,000, or a total of \$7,686.08, was disbursed by the relief committee of the organization. A new burial-lot at Rosehill Cemetery was purchased, comprising five thousand square feet, at a cost of \$1,750. The society, from its banquets, entertainments, dues and donations, made a prosperous financial showing for succeeding

years. In 1873, the receipts were \$3,870.79; disbursements, \$2,353.39; and the annual receipts averaged about \$3,000, and disbursements \$1,800, up to 1880, when the membership was two hundred and ninety-four. The disbursements in 1880 were \$1,191.30; receipts \$3,492.22. In 1884, the membership was three hundred, and one hundred and three persons had been buried in the society's lots at Rosehill Cemetery.

The presidents, from the fire to the present time, have been as follows:

John McArthur, Robert Clark, Robert Hervey, Godfrey MacDonald, Daniel R. Cameron, Alexander Kirkland and Robert Clark.

The present officers of the society are—

Robert Clark, president; William M. Dale, treasurer, an office he has filled for eleven years; and John Berry, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Following the great fire, no effort seems to have been made to revive this society until 1878. In October of that year, a meeting of the old members was called in the Tremont House, and so great was the interest aroused by the re-union that it was decided to reorganize the society. The following officers were chosen under the reorganization:

William J. Onahan, president; Charles McDonnell, first vice-president; John Naghten, second vice-president; P. H. Rice, treasurer; Charles J. White, recording secretary; M. J. Dunne, corresponding secretary. P. McHugh, W. H. Condon, Austin J. Doyle, M. W. Kelly, Charles Walsh, executive committee.

The society takes a lively interest in the question of Irish colonization and in caring for the Irish immigrant; and it took the lead in the important colonization movement which was set on foot during the winter of 1878-79. A call for a National conference of representative Irishmen was issued by the society in the early part of 1879. The call specified St. Patrick's Day, March 17, as the time, and the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, as the place of meeting. A number of delegates, mainly from the West and South, assembled. Among those in attendance were Right Rev. Bishop Ireland, St. Paul; Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, Omaha; Right Rev. Bishop Spalding, Peoria; General Lawler, Wisconsin; John A. Creighton, John Fitzgerald, Nebraska; P. H. Kelly, Michael Doran, St. Paul. The result of the conference was the establishment of the Irish Catholic Colonization Association of the United States.

On May 28, 1879, the centennial of the poet Moore, the society gave a notable musical and literary celebration in honor of the event at Hershey Music Hall. The president, Mr. Onahan, delivered an address on the "poetry and genius of Moore."

The first money raised in Chicago in aid of the Irish famine sufferers was forwarded by the St. Patrick's Society, and was transmitted to Archbishop McHale. Members of the society were likewise active and prominent in the public demonstration held in Chicago to express sympathy with the Irish people in their efforts to secure a change in the land laws and a wider measure of home rule for that country. The controlling influence in the society being more conservative on Irish national questions than suited the more enthusiastic elements led to the formation of a new and independent society, known as the Irish-American Club, which rapidly sprang into prominence.

The memorable temperance demonstration in Central Music Hall, January 17, 1883, at which Bishop Ireland delivered his great appeal in behalf of temperance, was the result of the initiative taken by the St. Patrick's Society. The eloquent and convincing argument by Bishop Ireland on that occasion was widely

commented on by the press of the city, and attracted general attention throughout the country. The reunions given by the St. Patrick's Society, on St. Patrick's Day, have been uniformly brilliant and notable gatherings, while the literary character and ability displayed in the post-prandial addresses never fail to command public attention.

The present officers are

William J. Onahan, president; W. P. Rend, first vice-president; John Naghten, second vice-president; P. J. Healy, treasurer; M. W. Kelly, recording secretary; and John Gaynor, the corresponding secretary.

THE SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE BIENFAISANCE DE L'ILLINOIS, which has been in existence for a quarter of a century, was organized and incorporated in Chicago, February 23, 1863. The original charter members of the society, who were among the most prominent French residents of the city, were—

F. G. Berteau, A. Fredin, A. Ravin d'Elpeux, A. Penguet, I. Dinot, O. Ravenot, George Deloynes, A. Spink, J. Leduc, T. Colne, J. Colne, A. Coignard, A. Bournique, L. Lassire, E. Aze, L. Sterling, P. Roffinot, A. Bengley, S. E. Pinta, D. Franchere, A. André, A. Schall, H. Freand, J. Schwartz, F. Canda, A. Gagne and M. Laguische.

The object of the association was to help French-speaking residents of the State when in distress; and its officers have relieved numerous cases of extreme suffering, and supplied a large number of persons with transportation to friends. After the fire, some three thousand dollars of contributions passed through the society's hands, and was distributed to sufferers by the conflagration. The average membership of the organization is about one hundred; and from their dues, and entertainments given from time to time, is derived the revenue for a relief fund. The presidents, since the organization of the society, have been as follows:

F. G. Berteau, George Deloynes, Ambrose Gagne, Victor Gerardin, E. Marguerat, P. Roffinot, Theofilus Gueroult, M. Crepin, E. Engel, Charles Henrotin.

The present officers are—

W. B. Laparle, president; A. Marguerat, G. Sauret, F. X. Lambert, vice-presidents; Theofilus Gueroult, secretary and financial agent; Leon Dupuy, treasurer; and six directors.

THE UNITED HEBREW RELIEF ASSOCIATION, of Chicago, was organized in 1859, the first regular meeting of its executive board taking place November 20 of that year, and its first report being dated October 4, 1860. The organization had its inception in a convention of delegates from different Jewish lodges, congregations and benevolent societies, called by Ramah Lodge, B'nai B'rith, for the purpose of forming one common Jewish charity society. Previous to that time there had been indiscriminate and duplicated almsgiving. Henry Greenebaum was elected president; and the general good-will of the Jewish population, and the action of circumspect and practical officers, soon placed the association on a basis of beneficial operation. The society maintains an established relief department and a well-appointed hospital. The providing of an asylum for indigent Jewish widows and orphans is now contemplated, Mrs. Eliese Frank having already contributed \$30,000 for that purpose.

In 1884, there were three thousand eight hundred and sixty applications, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-five persons provided for; \$9,466.08 being expended, a large amount of which was contributed by the congregations of Jewish churches. The sum of \$1,050 was contributed toward the maintenance of the employment bureau, a notable feature of the society. The hospital branch of the work, operating the Michael Reese Hospital, provided for four hundred and sixty-

four patients, of whom two hundred and sixty-four were admitted free, and two hundred and sixty-five were not of the Jewish faith. The hospital income from paying patients was \$8,536, while the entire hospital expenditures amounted to \$25,319.98. The report of the society shows relief work done embracing one thousand visitations, one thousand five hundred letters written, one thousand one hundred and sixteen families assisted, and one hundred and fifty-seven persons provided with employment. The receipts for the relief fund were \$13,442.88; hospital fund, \$29,288.05; hospital sinking fund, \$847.85; employment bureau fund, \$1,050; library fund, \$207.02. The investments for the hospital sinking fund amount to \$52,300, and for the relief sinking fund, \$5,800. The ladies' sewing societies connected with the association disbursed, during 1884, \$2,914.44, while the Young Ladies' Aid Society, an auxiliary association, did much good work in providing flowers for the hospital. The executive board of the association is composed of

Isaac Greensfelder, president; Abraham Hart, vice-president; Herman Schaffner, treasurer; Joseph Pollak, financial secretary; Charles W. Holzheimer, recording secretary; Herman Felsenthal, Henry L. Frank, Max M. Gerstley, Herman F. Hahn, Nathan Mayer, Jacob Newman, Jacob Rosenberg, Julius Rosenthal, Joseph Schaffner, Charles H. Schwab, trustees; F. Kiss, superintendent.

THE SOCIETA CRISTOFORO COLOMBO, the largest Italian benevolent association in Chicago, was organized on October 12, 1879, and incorporated on March 25, 1880, with the object of extending mutual help and benefit to members. Aside from the provision for death and sickness to those connected with the society, relief has been extended to the few Italians who have appealed for help. The society had a membership of ninety-eight at the end of the first year, which in 1885 had increased to two hundred and fifty. The original founders and first officers of the society were

G. R. Ratto, president; G. D. Raggio, vice-president; G. Lavezzi, secretary; G. L. Pieroni, treasurer; M. DeGilio, L. Ghiselli, V. Galli, G. B. Lagomarsino, directors; G. R. Ratto, G. Lavezzi, G. D. Raggio, G. L. Pieroni and M. DeGilio, committee on rules. G. R. Ratto was the first president of the society, and was re-elected in 1881, 1882, and 1884. G. Lavezzi was president in 1883.

The officers elected in 1885 were

Charles Ginocchio, president; G. D. Raggio, vice-president; E. G. Meli, secretary; G. R. Ratto, treasurer; G. M. Lavezzi, financial secretary; A. Borrelli, A. Andrencetti, L. Bartoli and G. Arata, directors.

The receipts of the society have amounted to over \$1,000 and the disbursements to \$700 in a single year.

THE SOCIETA ITALIANA DI UNIONE E FRATELLANZA was organized May 8, 1866, the original founders being A. Querolli, G. Riboni and G. Raggio. Its primary object was of a benevolent character, and its charities have been large outside of membership awards. A certain exclusiveness has been observed in its formation, no one being admitted as a member until he is known in a business and social sense. At the end of 1866, the society had a membership of one hundred and five persons. The first officers were as follows:

A. Querolli, president; G. Riboni, secretary; and G. Raggio, treasurer. The presidents since then have been: G. Riboni, B. Borreti, A. Molinelli, R. Valentine, A. Caproni, A. Arata and G. Cella.

On July 18, 1872, the society was incorporated by A. Molinelli, A. Caproni and A. Arata. In the fire of 1871, the lodge-room of the society was destroyed, with a loss in regalias and other property amounting to \$1,000. To those who were rendered homeless by the conflagration a similar amount was donated by the society. Since that time the organization has increased

its benefits, and now operates on an average annual income of \$2,500, of which \$2,000 is disbursed to the various benefit funds, \$150 being awarded for funeral expenses to members, and smaller amounts to the sick and unemployed. The society made liberal donations to the yellow-fever sufferers of the South, and to those impoverished by earthquakes and floods in Italy. As the oldest and most prominent Italian association in Chicago, it was represented at the National conventions of the Order; in 1870, at Philadelphia; in 1871, at New York; and in 1873, at St. Louis.

The present membership of the society is two hundred. Its officers are

G. Cella, president; G. Arado, vice-president; A. Valestra, recording secretary; L. Pinocci, financial secretary; A. Arata, treasurer; A. Querolli, P. Pucetti, J. Leone, trustees; G. Guicchio, G. Pieroni, A. Prato, committee of finance; G. Segale, F. Cavagnaro, G. Cavagnaro, relief committee.

THE GERMAN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION was organized August 16, 1875, and duly incorporated, for the purpose of providing for the heirs of its members. The original founders were mainly members of the German Methodist and Evangelical churches, and the society's scope of operations embraced the entire State of Illinois. The first list of executive officers included Rev. C. A. Loeber, president; Rev. G. W. Lechler, vice-president; S. Wuest, secretary; Henry Rieke, treasurer. The record of the association for ten years shows a membership of two thousand five hundred and four persons, representing three thousand and twenty-two certificates, and seventy-three deaths. The amount of insurance granted a member averages \$1,000, and since the formation of the society, \$84,884.40 has been disbursed. The total membership up to 1885 exceeded three thousand. The present list of officers is as follows:

Rev. C. A. Loeber, president; Rev. John Schneider, vice-president; S. Wuest, secretary, John York, treasurer; Rev. P. Hinners, general agent; Rev. G. W. Lechler, special agent; John Jacobsen, city agent; Rev. C. A. Loeber, Rev. John Schneider, Rev. Y. L. Mulfinger, Rev. J. J. Keller, Henry Rieke, Martin G. Good, Frederick Ebersold, Charles L. Gamer, John York, Adolph Umhof, Charles H. Duensing, Albert Rauch, Rev. J. Schnell, directors.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT AND AID SOCIETY of Chicago was organized as a charter association in 1874, and is the outgrowth of the Bismarck Bund and the Teutonia Life Insurance Company, many members of which associations were founders of the present society. The object of the organization is to provide immediate relief for the families of its members in case of sickness and death, and it restricts its life policies to \$250, seeking mainly to provide for funeral expenses. Of this amount \$100 is paid the day of death to the family of the deceased. Its first president was Ernst I. Knobelsdorff, and its present secretary, J. H. Kraemer, was one of the original charter members. The present officers are

H. Kohlmann, president; A. D. Willmanns, M. Busch, vice-presidents; P. Mueller, treasurer; J. Schoch, recording secretary; J. H. Kraemer, financial secretary; A. D. Willmanns, Herman Kohlmann, J. Schmidt, C. Michaelis, Frank Braun, finance committee.

The society operates outside of the city, although the majority of its members are residents of Chicago. Since January 1, 1875, the annual disbursements have been as follows:

1875, \$10,039.12; 1876, \$2,977.15; 1877, \$1,969.14; 1878, \$1,244.99; 1879, \$720.17; 1880, \$1,786.04; 1881, \$2,286.06; 1882, \$1,600.68; 1883, 1,954.97; 1884, 2,222.82; 1885, \$2,519.66; a total of \$29,320.80.

MASONIC FRATERNITY.

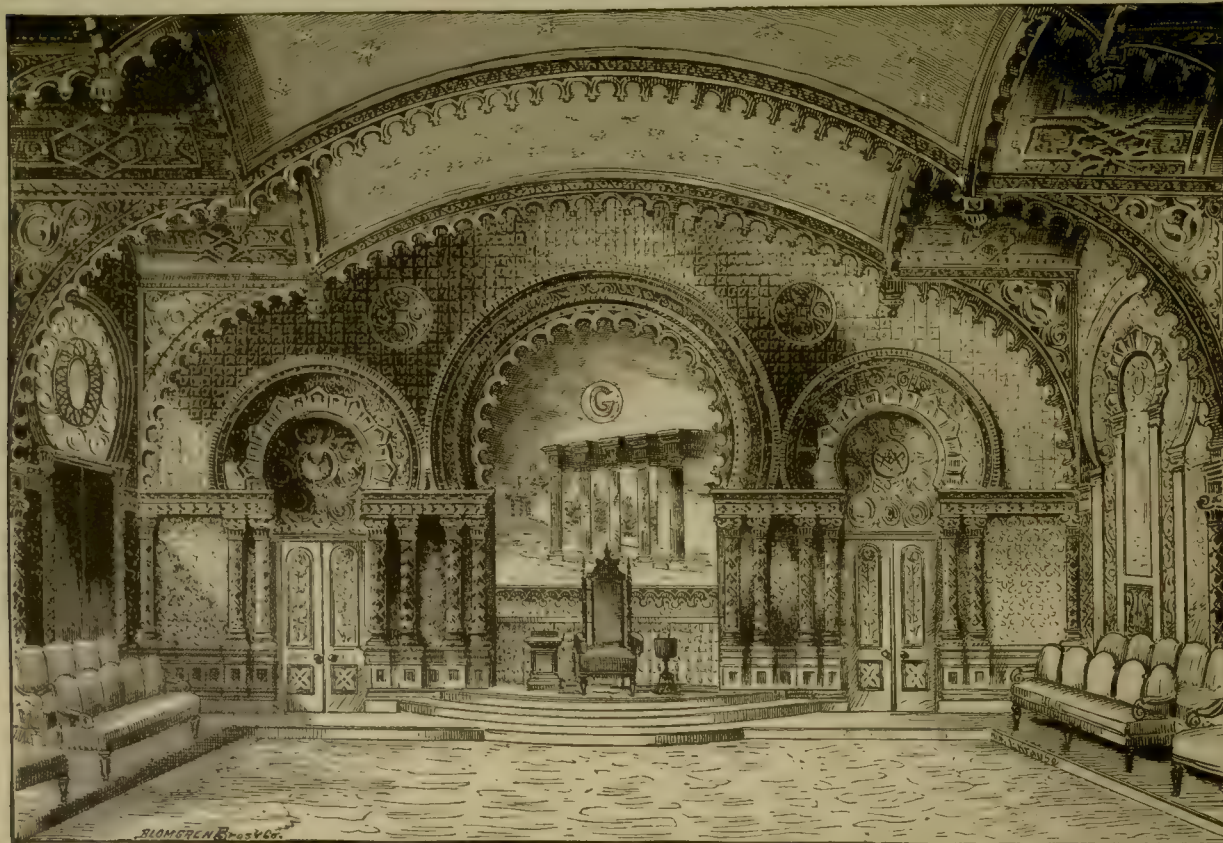
By the fire of 1871, eighteen lodges, two chapters, one council, two commanderies and the four co-ordinate bodies of the A. & A. Scottish Rite suffered a total loss of their charters, records, jewels and paraphernalia, and were deprived of their places of meeting. Eight Masonic Halls, with all their accessories, were reduced to ashes, and the former occupants compelled to seek temporary quarters.

That the practical lesson of ready charity taught by the spontaneous outpouring of gifts from sister lodges all over the land has not been forgotten by the Masonic bodies of Chicago, has since been repeatedly demon-

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160.—For a time Waubansia held its meetings after the fire in Pleiades Hall, on Twelfth Street, whence it went to the hall of Apollo Lodge, near the corner of State and Twenty-eighth streets, returning to Oriental Hall on its completion in February, 1873. In 1873, it moved to the Masonic Hall in the American Express Building, returning to Oriental Hall, its present home, in the fall of 1883. Waubansia Lodge counts among its members many of the most prominent citizens of Chicago and has well maintained its reputation for benevolence. When the Boston fire of 1872 occurred, mindful of the aid it had received from its Eastern fraters, Waubansia responded to the call for aid. It sent substantial relief to the families of the Masons during the yellow fever epidemics of 1873 and 1879, at Memphis and Shreveport. The masters, since 1871, have been: J. E. Church, 1872; J. C. Howell, 1873-74; T. J. Fustlin, 1875-76; E. St. John, 1877; J. A. Stoddard, 1878; F. W. Porter, 1879; T. J. Fustlin, 1880; John C. Barker, 1881-82; H. H. Hill, 1883-84; George Catlin, 1885.

GERMANIA LODGE, NO. 182.—This lodge, after the fire, held its meetings at the hall of Lessing Lodge, on the West Side, until its own hall, at No. 62 North Clark Street, was re-built. The following have been the masters: F. W. Hill, 1872-73; A. Candler, 1874; —, 1875; J. Weither, 1876-78; F. A. Feder, 1879; Fred Meyer, 1880; J. H. Kraemer, 1881-82; John DeWald, 1883-84; Herman Ponce, 1885.

WILLIAM B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209.—The first meetings of this lodge after the fire were held in Lessing Hall, at No. 12 North Clinton Street; soon after moving to Masonic Temple, on the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets; in 1877, the lodge removed to Masonic Hall at No. 76 Monroe Street; and, in 1883, returned to Oriental Hall. The masters, since 1871, have been:



Permission of Inland Architect and Builder.

INTERIOR ORIENTAL MASONIC HALL.

strated. When the great fire of 1872 occurred in Boston; during the yellow fever epidemics of 1873 and 1879 in the South; after the floods on the Ohio River and its tributaries in February, 1883, and on many other occasions, the lodges of Chicago have freely reciprocated the fraternal bounty extended to them in their hour of need.

A. F. & A. M.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 88.—After the loss of its fine hall in the fire of 1871, Oriental found a temporary home in the West Side Masonic Hall, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. Since February 1, 1873, the lodge has met in its new hall, re-built upon the old site, and on that date dedicated by Past Grand Master D. C. Cregier. The masters of Oriental Lodge, since 1871, have been: Edwin Powell, 1872-73; Peter S. Miller, 1873-74; W. E. McHenry, 1877-79; William Gardner, 1880; Fred G. Beecher, 1881; Robert W. Smith, 1882; E. B. Bennett, 1883; J. E. Norton, 1884; A. J. Mereness, 1885.

GARDEN CITY LODGE, NO. 141.—This lodge, when driven from Oriental Hall on LaSalle Street by the fire, found quarters first in the hall of Pleiades Lodge, on Twelfth Street, and afterward with Lessing Lodge, on North Clinton Street, until the early part of 1873, when it re-occupied its old location in the re-built Oriental Hall. The masters since the fire have been: George R. McClellan, 1872; Joseph Butler, 1873; A. C. Gleason, 1874; H. F. Holcomb, 1875-77; James John, 1878; Alfred Russell, 1879-80; L. L. Wadsworth, 1881-82; T. F. Talmage, 1883-84; George McWilliams, 1885. The lodge has attained to a large membership and has enjoyed uniform prosperity.

C. H. Shattuck, 1872-73; E. B. Bornemann, 1874-76; P. Y. Younglove, 1877; Albert Jack, 1878; George M. Aykroyd, 1879; Eugene F. DeLuce, 1880-81; Cass F. Murrer, 1882-83; George M. Aykroyd, 1884; Henry Lesch, 1885.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211.—The organization of the West Chicago Masonic Benevolent Association, for the purpose of building a West Side Masonic Temple, originated with Cleveland Lodge. The building on the corner of Halsted and Randolph streets was erected at a cost of over \$86,000, and dedicated in December, 1870, Cleveland Lodge, or its members, being the principal owners and having a long lease from the Association. In the spring of 1880, the Association bought the furniture and fixtures belonging to the lodge for \$5,400, to be re-paid to the lodge by the occupancy of the hall by the latter for a term of years. In November, 1881, the Association before named was dissolved, and the West Chicago Masonic Association organized in its place, the members of Cleveland Lodge still holding a majority of the stock and the lodge having a permanent home under an arrangement with the Association. Nearly all the masters and many of the members of Cleveland Lodge have been prominently known to the people of Chicago. Since the fire the masters have been: John Whitley, 1872-73; T. D. Finch, 1874; Keulen Cleveland, 1875; George F. Sinclair, 1876-77; Malcolm McDonald, 1878; Fred S. James, 1879; Robert L. Tatham, 1880-81; F. A. Muncey, 1882; O. H. Cheney, 1883-84; Thomas G. Morris, 1885.

BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271.—After the fire of 1871, this lodge met in the West Side Masonic Temple until 1874, when it removed to the Masonic Hall at No. 76 Monroe Street, its present home. Its masters have been: Edward Cook, 1872; Charles W. Day, 1873; D. C. Cregier, 1874; Ira W. Buell, 1875; Edward Cook, 1876-77; George Gardner, 1878-79; E. J. Low, 1880-81; Edward Cook, 1882; Alfred Kirk, 1883; D. C. Cregier, 1884-85. The finances of this lodge have been so well managed, that it has accumulated a very considerable sum.

ACCORDIA LODGE, NO. 277.—Accordia found a home, after the fire, with Lessing Lodge, on the West Side, where it remained until the completion of Accordia Hall, its present home, at No. 114 Randolph Street, early in 1874. Its masters have been: R. C. Feldkamp, 1872-73; Herman Peters, 1874-75; F. Ziegfeld, 1876-77; H. Rocher, 1878-79; Herman Peters, 1880-82; Gustav Wittmeyer, 1883-84; B. Schoil, 1885.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308.—After the fire Ashlar Lodge met for a time at Lessing Hall, and later in the West Side Masonic Temple, remaining there until 1874, when it removed to Masonic Hall in the American Express Building. In 1883, it occupied Oriental Hall, where it now meets. The masters have been: Enos Brown, 1872-74; Frank S. Allen, 1875-78; William Borner, 1879-80; William H. Thompson, 1881; James E. Hardy, 1882-83; Edgar Isbell, 1884; C. E. Kreyler, 1885.

DEARBORN LODGE, NO. 310.—The first temporary home of this lodge after the fire was in the hall of Cashman Lodge, corner of Robey and Madison streets. Then it met in the West Side Masonic Temple. On the completion of the lodge-rooms in the American Express Building, it met there until the present quarters were secured at No. 141 Twenty-second Street. Its masters have been: H. S. Tobey, 1872-73; C. S. Moody, 1874; W. K. Forsyth, 1875; John Sutton, 1876-77; W. K. Forsyth, 1878-79; C. M. Fitzhugh, 1880; W. K. Forsyth, 1881; R. C. Griffith, 1882-83; John T. Richards, 1884-85.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 311.—When burned out in 1871, this lodge met in the West Side Masonic Temple until the completion of Corinthian Hall at No. 187 East Kinzie Street, in 1874, where it has since remained. The masters have been: A. M. Thomson, 1872-73; E. P. Chatfield, 1874; A. H. Robinson, 1875; J. P. Mohr, 1876-77; Dr. R. Thibado, 1878-79; J. R. B. VanCleave, 1880; Thomas Middleton, 1881-82; Thomas Ryan, 1883; Giles A. Stanley, 1884; Giles Rendell, 1885.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 393.—After the fire, Blair Lodge met in the West Side Masonic Temple until 1874, when it occupied the lodge-rooms in the

CHICAGO LODGE, NO. 437.—After the fire this lodge met in the hall of Apollo Lodge, at the corner of State and Thirtieth streets until 1884, when it removed to Accordia Hall, at No. 114 Randolph Street. In the following year it returned to Oriental Hall, its present place of meeting. The masters have been: Joseph Spiegel, 1872-73; Adolph Shire, 1874-77; Charles Cohen, 1878; Edward Rubovitz, 1879-80; Adolph Shire, 1881; Charles Cohen, 1882; Joseph Spiegel, 1883; Adolph Shire, 1884-85.

H. W. BIGELOW LODGE, NO. 438.—From the time of the fire until 1874, this lodge met at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton Street. In the latter year it removed to No. 76 Monroe Street. It did not prosper, however, and during that year surrendered its charter, most of its members uniting with Ashlar Lodge. Its masters were: B. T. Smith, 1872-73; Hiram Barber, Jr., 1874.

PLEIADES LODGE, NO. 478.—For several years this lodge met at the corner of Clinton and Twelfth streets, but, in 1880, removed to No. 220 South Halsted Street, its present home. The masters have been: W. G. Godman, 1872-74; O. Nickerson, 1875; A. D. Bascom, 1876-77; William Fenimore, 1878; W. G. Godman, 1879; Robert H. Jenkins, 1880; Daniel M. Boynton, 1881; George W. Mackenzie, 1882-83; William Baxter, 1884; Charles A. Wain, 1885.

HOME LODGE, NO. 508.—This lodge has enjoyed a steady growth, and from the first has counted among its members many of the prominent citizens of the South Side. It has a commodious hall on Twenty-second Street. Its masters have been: Amos Graunns, 1872-75; E. P. Tobey, 1876; R. T. Pettengill, 1877; D. G. Hamilton, 1878; G. M. Holmes, 1879-80; B. F. Fair, 1881; M. Horton, 1882; William P. Prentiss, 1883-84; L. B. Dix, 1885.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526.—When driven from its North Side home by the fire, Covenant Lodge first met in the hall of Union Park Lodge on West Lake Street. In February, 1873, this hall was burned and the lodge removed to the hall at the corner of Robey and Madison streets, where it remained until May following, when it took up permanent quarters in the new Corinthian Hall, at No. 187 East Kinzie Street. The lodge has a large number of members. Its masters have been: William Kerr, 1872; S. M. Henderson, 1873; J. W. Lawrence, 1874; J. A. Crawford, 1875; A. Warrington, 1876-77; H. W. Wolsley, 1878; William Handlin, 1879; George A. Waite, 1880; Hugh Mason, 1881; H. M. Packham, 1882; George L. Ward, 1883; R. S. Leonard, 1884; R. W. S. Cuyler, 1885.

LESSING LODGE, NO. 557.—This lodge was foremost among those which escaped the ravages of the fire in 1872, and was burned-out lodges an asylum at its hall, No. 12 North Clinton Street. Its masters have been: Julius Ulrich, 1872-73; John Feidekamp, 1874; William Swisler, 1875-76; William Heinemann, 1877-79; M. Kell, 1880; Julius Ulrich, 1881; Franz Amberg, 1882; F. W. Clettenberg, 1883-84; Daniel Hoerr, 1885.

NATIONAL LODGE, NO. 596.—This lodge has met for fourteen years in the West Side Masonic Temple. Its masters have been: Andrew J. Guilford, 1872-74; A. C. Wood, 1875-76; A. G. Stevens, 1877-78; J. W. Ostrander, 1879-82; J. D. Adney, 1883-84; J. W. Ostrander, 1885.

UNION PARK LODGE, NO. 610.—This lodge lost its hall at No. 679 West Lake Street in February, 1873, together with much of its furniture and paraphernalia. It met in the hall of D. A. Cashman Lodge, corner of Robey and Madison streets, until its old home was rebuilt. The masters have been: G. P. Randell, 1872; A. D. O'Neil, 1874-77; J. C. Bailey, 1878; John C. Chert, 1879-80; C. O. Pratt, 1881-82; J. J. Secomb, 1883; E. L. Cronk, 1884; James R. Lewis, 1885.

LINCOLN PARK LODGE, NO. 611.—After the fire this lodge found a temporary home in Knights of Pythias hall, at the corner of North Clark Street and Diversey Avenue, in Lake View. In May, 1872, it removed to the new hall of Olympus Lodge, at the corner of Clark and Michigan streets; in the spring of 1874, it again removed to the hall of Germania Lodge, at No. 62 North Clark Street; and on October 1, 1875, entered a home of its own, furnished at an expense of about \$2,500, at the corner of Clark and Center streets. Its masters have been: L. A. Beebe, 1872; H. E. Hamilton, 1873; L. A. Beebe, 1874; M. B. Cleveland, 1875; Thomas Corlies, 1876; Charles H. Simmons, 1877; H. C. Hamilton, 1878-79; M. Buschwah, 1880; D. Haworth, 1881-82; W. H. C. Ambrose, 1883; Charles Osborn, 1884-85.

KEYSTONE LODGE, NO. 639.—The first resting-place of Keystone Lodge after the fire was at No. 280 Milwaukee Avenue, with D. C. Cregier Lodge. In 1872, it removed to Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Clark and Michigan streets; and in the spring of 1874 went into the new hall of Germania Lodge, at No. 62 North Clark Street. The masters have been: E. Romaine, 1872-73; J. H. Dixon, 1874-76; M. Pfaffm, 1877-78; Charles King, 1879-81; M. Pfaffm, 1882; Andrew Lindstrom, 1883-84; Simon Fisch, 1885.

APOLLO LODGE, NO. 642.—This lodge has met continuously at its hall, at the corner of State and Twenty-eighth streets. Its masters, since 1871, have been: George Howison, 1872; G. N. Doughton, 1873; C. S. Harley, 1874; George Howison, 1875; M. E. Fair, 1876; Moses A. Thayer, 1877; Thos. Neill, 1878; H. C. Thomas, 1879; C. W. Chaffee, 1880; Standish Acres, 1881; William H. Elliott, 1882-84; Frank W. Pierce, 1885.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE, NO. 643.—This lodge met at No. 280 Milwaukee Avenue until 1878, when it removed to its present quarters at No. 406 Milwaukee Avenue. The masters have been: C. L. Plautz, 1872-73; Henry Munsterman, 1874-77; James Keats, 1878-79; George F. Rittmiller, 1880; James Keats, 1881; Fred F. Handrup, 1882; C. F. Stitt, 1883-85.

HERDER LODGE, NO. 669.—This lodge has had a fair prosperity. The masters have been: B. L. Roos, 1872-73; Jacob Hamel, 1874; Paul Zielsen, 1875-78; David W. Braun, 1879; Paul Zielsen, 1880; Frank Wenter, 1881-83; M. Kethner, 1884-85.

WALDECK LODGE, NO. 674.—This lodge is located at the corner of South Park Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street and since 1871, when its charter was received, has had the following masters: Frederick Lehrkamp, 1872-74; L. Gollhardt, 1875-78; William Buschman, 1879; Henry Broth, 1880; L. Gollhardt, 1881; Henry Wink, 1882; M. Schmitz, 1883-84; C. E. Mueller, 1885.

GARFIELD LODGE, NO. 686.—This lodge was originally organized, under dispensation granted on August 15, 1870, as D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686, at the corner of State and Twenty-eighth streets. In 1872, the lodge was constituted by Grand Master D. C. Cregier, at which time its new hall, at the corner of Robey and Madison streets, was dedicated. In October, 1881, the name was changed, by the authority of the Grand Lodge, to Garfield Lodge, No. 686. The masters have been: D. A. Cashman, 1872-73; J. S. McFarland, 1874; R. J. Dauphiny, 1875; H. G. Thompson, 1876-77; J. H. Frees, 1878-79; G. W. Smith, 1880-81; D. L. Evans, 1882; G. W. Smith, 1883; B. F. Wright, 1884; C. H. Mack, 1885.

RICHARD COLE LODGE, NO. 697.—On May 31, 1871, a dispensation for this lodge was granted by D. C. Cregier, Grand Master, the first three officers to be: C. F. Babcock, W.M.; W. J. Grant, S.W.; David Johnston, J.W. On October 24, 1872, the lodge was duly constituted by D. H. Klumore, acting D.G.M. The lodge met at No. 770 Archer Avenue. The masters have been: Charles F. Babcock, 1873; David Johnston, 1874; John Bonnell, 1875; William Chuch, 1876-77; C. A. Mabey, 1878-80; ———, 1881; William Brew, 1882-83; H. H. Brown, 1884; C. J. Trotter, 1885.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, NO. 703.—In August, 1871, Grand Master D. C. Cregier granted a dispensation for the formation of Prince Edwin Lodge, with D. C. Cregier as W.M.; V. L. Hurlbut, S.W.; and G. R. Smith, J.W. The name was afterwards changed to St. Andrew's, and by this name constituted as No. 703, on November 3, 1873, by D. C. Cregier, P.G.M. This lodge was the outgrowth of a feeling among some prominent Masons, that a lodge could be successfully maintained by selected few as a somewhat exclusive body. The initiation fees and annual dues were made unusually large, and the membership kept within narrow limits as to number. The project did not prove very successful, however, and, in May, 1885, the charter was surrendered and the



American Express Building, where it has since remained. The masters have been: J. O'Neil, 1872; H. Schofield, 1873; Joseph Gallagher, 1874-75; C. M. White, 1876; J. M. Terwilliger, 1877; D. H. Dickinson, 1878; C. K. Matson, 1879; S. F. Blaisdell, 1880; C. W. O'Donnell, 1881; ———, 1882; L. L. Dickinson, 1883; C. R. Matson, 1884; Benjamin Steingard, 1885.

THOMAS J. TURNER LODGE, NO. 409.—For three years after the fire this lodge met in the West Side Masonic Temple, but in 1874 took up its quarters in the hall at No. 76 Monroe Street. Its masters have been: G. C. Smith, 1872-73; J. K. Murphy, 1874-75; William Lowe, 1876; John E. Pettibone, 1877; William Lowe, 1878; John E. Pettibone, 1879-80; P. M. Nichols, 1881-83; C. E. Becker, 1884; P. M. Nichols, 1885.

MITHRA LODGE, NO. 410.—When burned out in 1871, Mithra Lodge met in the West Side Masonic Temple until 1874, when it removed to the North Side Turner Hall. Its masters have been: C. Brinkmeyer, 1872-73; John C. Meyer, 1874-78; A. Kohlitz, 1879; K. G. Schmidt, 1880-82; F. W. Baeslaw, 1883; F. Reese, 1884; Charles Canisius, 1885.

HESPERIA LODGE, NO. 411.—Unusually prosperous itself, Hesperia has ever been mindful of its obligation to aid the unfortunate, and has contributed liberally at various times for the relief of its suffering brethren. Its masters have been: D. J. Avery, 1872-73; A. H. Vanzouly, 1874; C. H. Brennan, 1875-79; James Smith, 1880-81; C. H. Brennan, 1882-83; Warren M. Brown, 1884; Charles Lichtenberger, 1885. This lodge meets in the West Side Masonic Temple.

LANDMARK LODGE, NO. 422.—Since the change of name and location from Hyde Park to the city, at Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Landmark Lodge has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. Its masters, since 1871, have been: H. K. Beecum, 1872; Dwight Kilne, 1873; T. F. Gililand, 1874; W. S. Cuyler, 1875; W. G. Purdy, 1876; James E. Chadwick, 1877; Peter Daggy, 1878; Charles M. Clark, 1879; D. M. Cool, 1880; W. W. Chamberlain, 1881; H. R. Rothwell, 1882-83; George C. Fry, 1884; John R. Hodson, 1885.

lodge ceased to exist. The masters during its brief career were: D. C. Cregier, 1873; Gilbert R. Smith, 1874; R. R. Roberts, 1875-76; V. L. Hurlbut, 1877-79; H. C. Ramey, 1880; R. B. Roberts, 1881; Marvin E. Smith, 1882-83. The lodge met at No. 76 Monroe Street.

A.R.C.N.A. LODGE, No. 717.—A dispensation for the formation of Lumberman's Lodge was issued on August 11, 1872, with P. Spalding as W.M., Alexander P. Beck, S.W., and John Siddell, J.W. On October 10, 1874, the lodge was duly constituted as No. 717, by John O'Neill, under the name of Lumberman's Lodge, meeting at No. 692 South Halsted Street. In September, 1883, the name was changed by the Grand Lodge to Arcana, retaining the same number as before. The masters who have been: S. S. Bullen, 1874-76; Henry Pratt, 1877; W. A. Wright, 1878-79; Harry Forbes, 1880-81; H. S. Childs, 1882-83; Henry Pratt, 1884; John Strening, 1885.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, No. 726.—This lodge was organized under a dispensation granted on June 17, 1874, by Grand Master James A. Hawley, to John W. Brown as W.M., H. C. Weston, S.W., and D. Goodman, J.W. In the fall of the same year, the lodge was constituted under its charter by E. Powell, acting as D.E.M. in Oriental Hall, where it has since met. The masters have been: John W. Brown, 1874; D. Goodman, 1875-78; William S. Jarman, 1879; Thomas G. Newman, 1880-82; John F. Bullen, 1883-84; Chester T. Drake, 1885.

LAKEVIEW LODGE, No. 739.—A dispensation for the formation of this lodge was granted by Grand Master George E. Lounsbury on January 14, 1876, with George Howison as W.M., John Hutchinson, S.W., and Marcus Decker as J.W. In the time a charter was granted, and the lodge constituted on October 9, 1876, by D. C. Cregier, P.G.M. Its hall is at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Thirty-first Street. Its masters have been: George Howison, 1877-78; W. M. Burbank, 1879; C. H. Hotchkiss, 1880; Gilbert Montague, 1881; L. H. Harland, 1882; W. M. Burbank, 1883; C. J. Manuel, 1884-85.

MYSTIC STAR LODGE, No. 758.—On January 3, 1878, Grand Master Joseph Robbins granted a dispensation to John W. May as W.M., George Marchbank as S.W., and L. Corey as J.W., to form a lodge under the above name at the corner of State and Forty-seventh streets, where it now meets. On October 27, 1878, it was duly constituted by W. E. Stevens, D.D.G.M. Its masters have been: John W. May, 1878-80; George Marchbank, 1881-82; A. L. Corey, 1883; C. E. Brown, 1884-85.

The appended tabular statement shows the total membership from 1872 to 1885, inclusive, of all the Blue Lodges in Chicago:

NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE.	MEMBERSHIP FOR EACH YEAR.													
	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.*
Oriental, No. 33.....	372	332	327	296	286	280	270	270	250	251	263	235	232	232
Garden City, No. 141.....	205	201	201	174	183	185	186	200	217	226	236	239	257	252
Waubesa, No. 160.....	205	210	195	191	171	156	165	156	165	154	151	147	153	148
Germania, No. 182.....	230	230	195	184	185	179	175	175	169	169	173	171	170	179
Wm. B. Warren, No. 209.....	200	232	197	197	183	183	161	156	159	158	159	162	180	191
Cleveland, No. 211.....	389	396	389	421	428	427	402	378	370	364	332	312	327	343
Blauvelt, No. 271.....	166	148	151	156	158	157	150	145	141	142	145	137	139	136
Accordia, No. 277.....	84	79	80	89	88	84	78	76	83	85	86	87	84	79
Ashlar, No. 308.....	124	129	138	217	214	222	230	218	230	252	243	247	236	245
Dearborn, No. 310.....	173	178	171	153	130	135	131	133	137	133	135	145	164	173
Kilwinning, No. 311.....	214	219	234	224	234	227	218	223	221	220	237	252	259	266
Blair, No. 393.....	155	181	176	177	178	173	172	181	187	194	178	175	183	189
Thomas J. Turner, No. 409.....	106	106	99	95	108	125	125	124	117	119	126	125	130	132
Nichtra, No. 410.....	81	81	87	96	102	106	113	116	109	116	114	118	116	119
Hesperia, No. 411.....	173	185	178	202	226	222	221	216	254	256	289	320	324	320
Laudmark, No. 422.....	58	70	93	99	103	109	115	124	128	138	159	179	201	212
Chicago, No. 437.....	127	135	155	165	175	174	176	186	200	210	209	212	217	223
Bigelow, No. 438.....	117	87	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Pleiades, No. 478.....	155	185	225	220	230	225	227	232	217	222	217	244	208	191
Home, No. 508.....	178	192	204	205	215	211	234	252	240	254	264	279	276	260
Covenant, No. 526.....	159	177	188	201	205	223	246	291	308	319	352	378	398	430
Lessing, No. 557.....	63	67	72	76	72	79	70	69	70	69	72	72	73	78
National, No. 596.....	102	106	122	102	128	120	104	106	109	120	128	123	118	117
Union Park, No. 610.....	104	97	95	96	99	92	70	78	81	76	80	92	105	118
Lincoln Park, No. 611.....	72	78	86	89	88	120	111	120	129	132	142	154	179	192
Keystone, No. 639.....	37	50	60	69	80	80	79	82	82	84	91	91	96	90
Apollo, No. 642.....	115	151	186	176	176	174	149	147	133	148	143	140	141	138
D. C. Cregier, No. 643.....	79	82	94	101	108	108	117	115	127	128	139	156	161	157
Herder, No. 669.....	25	44	57	62	69	73	74	80	79	82	88	88	94	93
Waldeck, No. 674.....	25	47	62	58	63	73	83	89	81	81	86	81	92	96
Gatfield, No. 686.....	36	57	79	97	128	152	147	148	163	175	196	217	259	261
Richard Cole, No. 697.....	14	37	52	68	78	91	85	94	96	110	138	166	175	181
St. Andrew's, No. 703.....	16	16	16	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Arcana, No. 717.....	36	44	44	62	68	67	69	71	84	105	120	115	122	122
Golden Rule, No. 726.....	32	43	43	43	57	59	67	72	84	87	100	107	110	114
Lakeside, No. 739.....	59	58	58	58	59	58	75	94	109	112	121	120	113	114
Mystic Star, No. 758.....	26	37	48	55	63	85	96	92	109	112	121	120	113	114

*Total membership in 1885, 6,382.

GRAND LODGE MEETINGS IN CHICAGO.—The times and places of meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois since 1871 have been as follows:

October 1, 1872, McVicker's Theater; October 7, 1873, McCormick's Hall; October 6, 1874, McCormick's Hall; October 5, 1875, McCormick's Hall; October 3, 1876, McCormick's Hall; October 2, 1877, McCormick's Hall; October 1, 1878, McCormick's Hall; October 7, 1879, not given; October 5, 1880, Central Music Hall; October 4, 1881, Central Music Hall; October 3, 1882, McCormick's Hall; October 2, 1883, McCormick's Hall; October 7, 1884, Farwell Hall; October 6, 1885, Armory of Battery "D."

R. A. M.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2.—After the fire, LaFayette Chapter became a migratory body, meeting successively in the hall of Union Park Chapter, corner of Madison and Robey streets, in Oriental Hall, at No. 122 LaSalle Street, and other places, until the completion of the Apollo Commandery Hall, in the American Express Building, in January, 1874, where it took up permanent quarters. The high priests and secretaries have been as follows for the periods named: Samuel Brown, E.H.P., E. N. Tucker, S., 1872; R. E. Stevens, E.H.P., E. N. Tucker, S., 1873; T. T. Oviatt, E.H.P., E. N. Tucker, S., 1874; James H. Miles, E.H.P., E. N. Tucker, S., 1875; D. C. Cregier, E.H.P., E. N. Tucker, S., 1876; W. H. Reid, E.H.P., E. N. Tucker, S., 1877-78; B. S. Butterworth, E.H.P., E. N. Tucker, S., 1879; W. K. Forsyth, E.H.P., W. J. Bryar, S., 1880; E. Williams, E.H.P., W. J. Bryar, S., 1881-82; John H. Huxley, E.H.P., W. J. Bryar, S., 1884; William M. Thexton, E.H.P., W. J. Bryar, S., 1885. LaFayette Chapter, the oldest in Chicago, counts among its members many who have been noted in the Masonic history of the City and State in the higher degrees.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43.—This chapter has the largest membership of any chapter in the State. It has for many years had a permanent home in the West Side Masonic Temple, in which it is a considerable stockholder. On its roll of members are many men who have been prominent before the public, among whom are ex-Mayors, Congressmen, a United States Senator, members and ex-members of the city government and State Legislatures, and judges of the courts. The high priests and secretaries have been: John H. Sanborn, E.H.P., John Whitley, S., 1872; William Amerson, E.H.P., George F. Sinclair, S., 1873; John McLaren, E.H.P., George F. Sinclair, S., 1874; John O'Neill, E.H.P., C. J. Trowbridge, S., 1875; John O'Neill, E.H.P., Charles B. Wright, S., 1876; Andrew J. Guilford, E.H.P., Charles B. Wright, S., 1877; H. Munsterman, E.H.P., Charles B. Wright, S., 1878-79; James Keats, E.H.P., Charles B. Wright, S., 1880; John Murphy, E.H.P., C. C. Doolittle, S., 1881-82; G. A. Williams, E.H.P., C. C. Doolittle, S., 1883; B. K. Wright, E.H.P., C. C. Doolittle, S., 1884; John O'Neill, E.H.P., James A. Wilson, S., 1885.

HERMAN SIGMUND was born in Württemberg, Germany, on February 3, 1840, and is the son of John and Maggie (Loeffler) Sigmund. When he was fourteen years of age he learned the cabinet-maker's trade in his native town, where he worked until 1866, when he came to America. He went to Nashville, Tenn., where he was employed at his trade about five years. In 1871, he came to Chicago and worked at cabinet-making until 1876, when he engaged in the business of an undertaker with Peter Mueller, under the firm name of Sigmund & Mueller. They continued together five years when the firm was dissolved. Since then Mr. Sigmund has carried on the business on his own account. He has a lively stable which he manages in connection with the undertaking business. He was married on October 14, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Scheiber, of Chicago; they have four children,—Anton, Herman, Lizzie and Clara. Mr. Sigmund is a Mason and a member of D. C. Creiger Lodge, No. 643, A.F. & A.M., and of Washington Chap-

ter, No. 43, R.A.M. He is also a member of Goethe Lodge, No. 329, I.O.O.F.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 69.—After the fire, this chapter met in the West Side Masonic Temple until the completion of its new hall at No. 187 Kinzie Street, in May, 1873. Following is the record of its High Priests (the Secretary, John O. Dickerson, has held office continuously for the whole period here given): John Woodman, 1872-73; William Kerr, 1874; Charles C. Phillips, 1875; S. M. Henderson, 1876; John A. Crawford, 1877; Gil W. Barnard, 1878; Samuel Kerr, 1879; Robert Malcolm, 1880; A. Warrington, 1881; Charles Reifsnider, 1882; George A. Wait, 1883-84; P. O. Reifsnider, 1885.

WILEY M. EGAN CHAPTER, No. 126.—Since the hall of Pleiades Lodge, A.F. & A.M., was completed at No. 220 South Halsted Street, this chapter has found a home there. The high priests and secretaries have been: Charles Van Campen, E.H.P., C. G. Howell, S., 1872; John Corcoran, E.H.P., C. G. Howell, S., 1873; C. G. Howell, E.H.P., W. H. Snyder, S., 1874; J. H. Paddock, E.H.P., George O. Pratt, S., 1875; Edgar F. Newell, E.H.P., O. Nickerson, S., 1876; C. G. Howell, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1877; John T. Matthews, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1878; Jonathan Hodges, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1879; Joseph E. Randall, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1880; A. H. Height, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1881; Henry Pratt, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1882; George McKenzie, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1883; Frank Knight, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1884; E. M. Ashley, E.H.P., E. F. Newell, S., 1885.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, No. 127.—This chapter, located in the residence district of the South Side, has acquired a large and active membership. Eli Smith has been secretary continuously for the past fourteen years. The high priests have been: W. A. Stevens, 1872; E. Griffiths, 1873; R. Z. Herrick, 1874; T. C. Borden, 1875; G. M. Holmes, 1876; E. P. Tobey, 1877-78; F. T. Croxon, 1879-80; D. G. Hamilton, 1881; Sylvester Gaunt, 1882-83; W. H. Thompson, Jr., 1884; B. B. Willey, 1885. Its place of meeting is at No. 144 Twenty-second Street.

YORK CHAPTER, No. 148.—In February, 1872, the year after this chapter was constituted, it lost its place of meeting at No. 679 West Lake Street, by fire, when it removed to the hall of D. A. Cassman Lodge, A.F. &

A.M., corner of Robey and Madison streets, where it has since remained. Its high priests and secretaries since 1871 have been: George F. Letz, E.H.P., Charles Perkins, S., 1872; W. D. Thwait, E.H.P., W. M. Wright, S., 1873; W. U. Thwait, E.H.P., G. W. Merrill, S., 1874; D. A. Cashman, E.H.P., G. W. Merrill, S., 1875; John C. Cluett, E.H.P., G. W. Merrill, S., 1876-77; H. G. Purinton, E.H.P., G. T. Gould, S., 1878; S. G. Wilkins, E.H.P., G. T. Gould, S., 1879; G. B. Collin, E.H.P., G. T. Gould, S., 1880; Farlin O. Hall, E.H.P., G. T. Gould, S., 1881; J. R. Wilkins, E.H.P., G. T. Gould, S., 1882; A. W. Schroeder, E.H.P., G. T. Gould, S., 1883; W. E. Fisher, E.H.P., J. R. Wilkins, S., 1884; G. E. H.P., D. L. Evans, S., 1885.

FAIRVIEW CHAPTER, NO. 161.—On January 17, 1873, a dispensation was granted by G. E. Lounsbury, G.H.P., to Thomas C. Clarke as E.H.P., H. S. Tiffany as E.K. and John S. McKean as E.S., with six others, to form Oakland Chapter. On October 29, 1884, a charter was granted by the Grand Chapter; and on November 4, 1884, the chapter was constituted by A. R. Atkins, G.S., with the following charter members: Thomas C. Clarke, James E. Chadwick, Myron S. Crego, Robert Craig, Daniel M. Cool, David R. Crego, Paul H. Dennis, Charles W. Deane, Amasa Hayner, W. J. Johnson, Theodore F. Ladue, William H. Launder, Joseph B. Lewis, Joseph T. Moulton, Jacob C. Myers, John C. Neely, Byron W. Shibley, Stephen D. Savage, James D. Savage, Harry S. Tiffany, Asa D. Waldron, Richard Williams, and Lyman Ware. The chapter was located in the extreme southern part of the city, and its present place of meeting is at Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The high priests and secretaries have been: Thomas C. Clarke, E.H.P.; J. E. Chadwick, S., 1874; H. S. Tiffany, E.H.P.; J. E. Chadwick, S., 1875; David R. Crego, E.H.P.; Peter Daggy, S., 1876; Peter Daggy, E.H.P.; Myron Harris, S., 1877; Leslie Lewis, E.H.P.; Myron Harris, S., 1878; A. Hayner, E.H.P.; Myron Harris, S., 1879; H. S. Tiffany, E.H.P.; Myron Harris, S., 1880; George C. Fry, E.H.P.; Myron Harris, S., 1881; H. J. Goodrich, E.H.P.; Myron Harris, S., 1882; H. R. Rothwell, E.H.P.; Myron Harris, S., 1883; F. G. DeGolyer, E.H.P.; Myron Harris, S., 1884; John Hosbury, E.H.P.; Peter Daggy, S., 1885.

LINCOLN PARK CHAPTER, NO. 177.—A dispensation for the formation of this chapter was granted, on June 15, 1876, by Grand High Priest Haswell C. Clarke, to Luther A. Beebe, as E.H.P., Charles A. Simmons as E.K., and Stephen G. Pitkin as E.S. The date of charter was October, 6, 1876, and the charter members were: Luther A. Beebe, Charles A. Simmons, Stephen G. Pitkin, C. S. G. Fuller, Archibald A. Stewart, John P. Farar, Alexander W. Redner, William Gardner, John Gee, James G. Holt, Harrison S. Street, Henry Spothol, E. P. Chaffield, Matthew Buschwah, Andrew McNally, M. B. Cleveland, William J. Plows, William Pingree, Thomas Cromlish, Joseph Brooks, Henry Hemelgan, Magnus Anders n, Harlow S. Pickard, Frederick Halla, Albert Schultz, James D. Cook, Jacob C. Schesswohl, James D. Mackintosh and William M. Martin. On October 31, 1876, the chapter was duly constituted by the officers of the Grand Chapter. Its meeting place has been from the hall of the organization in the Lincoln Park Lodge, A. F. A. M., at No. 869 North Clark Street. The high priests and secretaries have been: L. A. Beebe, E.H.P.; E. P. Chaffield, S., 1876; L. A. Beebe, E.H.P.; H. S. Street, S., 1877-78; S. G. Pitkin, E.H.P.; H. S. Street, S., 1879; Thomas Cromlish, E.H.P.; H. S. Street, S., 1880; Frederick Halla, E.H.P.; S. G. Pitkin, S., 1881; Frederick Halla, E.H.P.; H. Spothol, S., 1882; Frederick Halla, E.H.P.; W. H. C. Ambrose, S., 1883; Dennis Haworth, E.H.P.; C. F. Hermann, S., 1884-85.

The following table exhibits the membership of the several chapters for each of the fourteen years from 1872 to 1885, inclusive:

Chapter.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.*
LaFayette, No. 2.	321	321	311	260	240	237	250	253	227	237	247	233	252	248
Washington, No. 43.	363	342	365	447	510	522	495	484	527	547	535	539	560	600
Corinthian, No. 69.	211	230	268	257	254	260	276	292	328	334	362	389	411	429
Wiley M. Egan, No. 126.	95	118	134	125	137	139	156	159	164	183	201	221	235	233
Chicago, No. 127.	88	95	103	110	109	116	139	147	165	178	218	224	230	230
York, No. 148.	45	56	71	90	105	110	109	121	132	152	171	206	222	240
Fairview, No. 161.	.....	.....	53	64	78	83	87	100	116	122	142	150	174	171
Lincoln Park, No. 177.	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	57	66	80	85	93	127	138	155	164

* Total membership, 1885, 2,305.

MEETINGS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER IN CHICAGO.

—The annual convocations of the Grand Chapter of Illinois have been held at the following times and places in Chicago:

October 24, 1872, West Side Masonic Temple; October 30, 1873, same place; October 29, 1874, Asylum of Apollo Commandery, K. T.; October 28, 1875, New Chicago Theatre; October 26, 1876, Armory Hall of Apollo Commandery; and at the same place each year on the dates following: October 25, 1877; October 24, 1878; October 30, 1879; October 28, 1880; October 27, 1881; October 26, 1882; October 25, 1883; October 30, 1884; October 29, 1885.

R. & S. M.

The Cryptic Degrees in Masonry are conferred in Councils, presided over by a Thrice Illustrious Grand Master, the subordinate councils deriving their authority from and reporting annually to a Grand Council exercising jurisdiction over a certain territory,—usually a State. In the jurisdiction of Illinois, in October, 1877, the Grand Council voted to surrender to the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., of the State, the right to confer the Council degrees, which trust the Grand Chapter accepted at its annual session, in October, 1877, and authority was conferred on subordinate Chapters to confer these degrees. As a consequence the Councils of Chicago, in common with Councils generally throughout the State, were in a dormant condition until January 1, 1883, when, by vote of the Grand Chapter at its previous annual session in October, 1882, the work of conferring the Council degrees was abandoned by the Chapters

and resumed by the Councils, under the direction of the Grand Council.

CHICAGO COUNCIL, NO. 4.—After the fire of 1871, this council met in various temporary quarters until the completion of Corinthian Hall, on Kinzie Street, since which time it has found a home there. The T.I.G.M. and Recorders have been as follows: James H. Miles, T.I.G.M.; E. N. Tucker, Rec., 1872; T. T. Oviatt, T.I.G.M.; E. N. Tucker, Rec., 1873-74; James H. Miles, T.I.G.M.; J. O. Dickerson, Rec., 1875-76; C. C. Phillips, T.I.G.M.; J. O. Dickerson, Rec., 1877; George M. Moulton, T.I.G.M.; J. O. Dickerson, Rec., 1884; George W. Warvelle, T.I.G.M.; J. O. Dickerson, Rec., 1885. The membership of this council was 175 in 1885.

SILLOAM COUNCIL, NO. 53.—In February, 1871, a dispensation was issued by the M.P.G.M. of the Grand Council to J. J. French as T.I.G.M., John Whitely as D.I.G.M., and A. R. H. Atkins as P.C. of W., to form a council in the West Side Masonic Temple, under the above name. On October 5, 1871, a charter was granted, and soon after Silloam Council was duly constituted by Hiram W. Hubbard, P.C.G. The record since shows the following: J. J. French, T.I.G.M.; E. W. Smith, Rec., 1872; J. J. French, T.I.G.M.; J. A. T. Bird, Rec., 1873; A. R. H. Atkins, T.I.G.M.; J. A. T. Bird, Rec., 1874; John O'Neill, T.I.G.M.; J. A. T. Bird, Rec., 1875; Charles E. Rooster, T.I.G.M.; J. A. T. Bird, Rec., 1876; E. P. Hall, T.I.G.M.; J. A. T. Bird, Rec., 1877; James Rees, T.I.G.M.; C. C. Doolittle, Rec., 1884; F. F. Handrup, T.I.G.M.; C. C. Doolittle, Rec., 1885. The membership was 138 in 1885.

TEMPLE COUNCIL, NO. 65.—A dispensation for the formation of this council was granted June 28, 1883, with A. E. Matteson as T.I.G.M., Peter Daggy as D.I.G.M., and George C. Fry as P.C. of W. A charter was granted on October 24, 1883, and on November 13, 1883, the council was constituted by M. P. G. M. O'Neill. The T.I.G.M. and Recorders have been as follows: A. E. Matteson, T.I.G.M.; Myron Harris, Rec., 1883-84; A. L. Corey, T.I.G.M.; Peter Daggy, Rec., 1885. This council meets at Cottage Grove Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The number of members was 55 in 1885.

PALESTINE COUNCIL, NO. 66. On August 9, 1883, a dispensation was issued for the formation of this council, in the Asylum of Apollo Commandery, K. T. The first T.I.G.M. was William E. Poulson, the first D.I.G.M., William K. Forsyth, and the first P.C. of W., H. A. Hammond. The Grand Council granted a charter on October 24, 1883, and the council was duly constituted on November 17, 1883. The two principal officers have been: William E. Poulson, T.I.G.M.; W. J. Bryar, Rec., 1883-84; William K. Forsyth, T.I.G.M.; W. J. Bryar, Rec., 1885. The membership was 80 in 1885.

MEETINGS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL have been held in Chicago from 1872 to 1877 inclusive, and from 1883 to 1885, the Grand Council surrendering its privileges to the Grand Chapter, R.A.M., in the years between 1877 and 1883.

K. T.

The history of this order of Christian Masonry in Chicago since 1871, has been characterized by many

events of more than ordinary importance to the craft. The one conspicuous event in Templarism in this city, during the last decade, was the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, in August, 1880. The commanderies of the city resolved to commence the preparations for the entertainment of the army of Sir Knights which it was expected would attend, more than two years before the time for the meeting of the Conclave. A committee of arrangements, consisting of five members from each of the three commanderies, was appointed in the spring of 1878, from which various sub-committees were appointed from time to time. An executive committee of seven was chosen, consisting of Norman T. Gassette and Warren G. Purdy of Apollo Commandery, Lester L. Bond and Malcolm McDonald of Chicago Commandery, and John A. Crawford, William H. Thompson and George M. Moulton of St. Bernard Commandery. Of this committee, Norman T. Gassette was made chairman and George M. Moulton secretary.

The amount of labor required to raise the necessary funds and to provide for the quartering and entertainment of the vast body of Templars,—not far from twenty-five thousand,—was enormous, but was successfully performed by the committee. The citizens of Chicago, outside the ranks of the fraternity, responded liberally to the call for money, over \$93,000 being raised by the general committee. Of this amount over \$31,000

were contributed by the Sir Knights, members of the Chicago commanderies, and over \$20,000 were received from visiting commanderies occupying Camp De Molay, established on the Lake Front,—also the headquarters of the Grand Commandery,—and during the Conclave under the command of R. E. Charles M. Morse, Grand Commander of Illinois. The chairmen of the various sub-committees appointed by the general committee of fifteen, were as follows :

John H. Witbeck, Finance Committee ; H. H. Pond, Decoration Committee ; John Woodman, Competitive-Drill Committee ; Anson Gorton, Transportation Committee ; D. C. Cregier, Entertainment Committee ; O. W. Barrett, Boat-Excursion Committee.

The attendance of Sir Knights when the Conclave opened, on August 17, was fully ten thousand in excess of the estimates previously made by the committee, and the number of accompanying ladies correspondingly large; consequently, the resources of the committee were severely taxed. It was equal to the occasion, however; and though inconvenience in a few cases was experienced by the visitors, as an unavoidable consequence of the unexpected press of numbers, the arrangements were, on the whole, satisfactory. The influx of strangers from the surrounding country to witness the grand pageant on the 17th was immense, the railroad companies reporting that, two days prior to that of the grand parade, they had brought to the city over one hundred and twenty-one thousand persons.

Never before in the history of Knight Templar Masonry in the world was seen such a grand spectacle as that witnessed in Chicago on the 17th day of August, 1880, when the lines were formed to escort the officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States to their headquarters. The Templar army was composed of three grand divisions, twenty sub-divisions, and two hundred and sixty-five commanderies. Norman T. Gassette, of Chicago, was in command of the lines, by vote of the Triennial Committee and the order of the Grand Commander. The First Grand Division was under the command of Henry Turner, of Illinois; the Second under the command of Fayette F. Fletcher, of Vermont; and the Third under the command of Benjamin F. Haller, of Tennessee; while eminent Sir Knights from the several States commanded the various sub-divisions. At ten o'clock the long line of more than twenty-five thousand Knights began to move south on Wabash Avenue from Lake Street, while every window, doorway and even house-top, and every inch of sidewalk, was crowded with spectators. Reaching Twenty-first Street, the line of march was east to Prairie Avenue, north to Eighteenth Street, west to Michigan Avenue, north to Lake Street, west to Clark, south to Washington, west to LaSalle, south to Madison, east to Wabash, south to Monroe, west to Clark, and south to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where the lines were dismissed.

On the evening of the 17th, a grand reception and ball was given at the Exposition Building, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. On Wednesday, the 18th, a competitive drill, participated in by several commanderies, took place at the West Division Park, and was witnessed by a vast concourse of spectators. A marked feature of the occasion was the evolutions of a mounted commandery, De Molay, of Detroit, which elicited much applause. The two days following were spent in sight-seeing, excursions on the lake, attendance at the theaters, etc., by the visiting Sir Knights and their ladies, under the auspices of the entertainment committees. On the following day the tents in Camp De Molay were struck, the various hotels vacated, and,

under suitable escort by detachments of Chicago commanderies, the visiting Templars departed.

The growth of Knight Templar Masonry in Chicago since 1871, has been considerable, two new commanderies having been added to the three then in existence, while in the near suburbs three others have recently been organized, at Oak Park, Englewood, and Evanston.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1.—For some time after the fire Apollo Commandery met in the hall of Home Lodge, at No. 1066 Prairie Avenue. The commandery took immediate steps towards securing a permanent home, appointing a committee on November 21, 1871, for that purpose. The committee consisted of T. T. Gurney, V. L. Hurlbut, H. C. Ranney, C. H. Brower, Amos Grannis and the Eminent Commander. At the annual convocation on December 3, 1872,—held in the West Side Masonic Temple to accommodate the large attendance,—the committee reported that a proposition had been accepted from the American Express Company, to rent the entire upper floor of their projected building on Monroe Street, for a term of ten years, at an annual rental of \$3,500, and that over \$4,000 had already been donated toward the fitting up of the apartment. At the meeting of the commandery a week later, a committee, consisting of James H. Miles, E. B. Myers, T. T. Gurney, D. C. Cregier and L. B. Dixon, was appointed to raise funds and furnish the rooms referred to. On March 18, 1873, the committee reported that the estimated cost of fitting up the apartments, including Blue Lodge and Chapter rooms, was \$20,000; that the annual running expenses would be about \$7,500; the estimated income \$9,000. The work of raising funds was not as successful as anticipated; and at a stated convocation held on November 4, 1873, it was voted to issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000 to complete the work of fitting up the rooms. On December 2, 1873, the commandery held its first meeting in the new asylum, at which time Walter A. Stevens was elected eminent commander. On February 12, 1874, the commandery was incorporated, the trustees elected being W. A. Stevens, N. T. Gassette, J. H. McVicker, J. C. Hilton and William H. Turner. On May 19, 1874, the time of the annual convocation was changed to June, instead of December. On June 2, 1874, the eminent commander reported that the cost of fitting up the apartments had been \$30,265, of which there remained unpaid over \$11,000. On March 3, 1875, the time of holding the annual convocation was changed back to December. Under the administration of Eminent Commander E. B. Myers, during this and the following year, the indebtedness of the commandery was provided for and a considerable accession of new members took place. On June 24, 1884, the commandery assisted in the laying of the corner-stone of the new Government Building in Chicago, by the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Illinois; and again on November 20, 1875, performed a like service at the laying of the corner-stone of Rush Medical College. During the three or four years following 1876 Apollo enjoyed steady prosperity and received an unprecedented accession of members, under Eminent Commander Norman T. Gassette. The commandery attended the Triennial Convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held at Cleveland on August 28, 1877, acting as escort to the Grand Commandery of Illinois, where it attracted much attention. At that time, as now, Apollo was the largest commandery in point of numbers in the world. While in Cleveland, public reception to a public reception to the Sir Knights and citizens of that city, which was attended by ten thousand people. On February 19, 1878, the commandery appointed a committee of five to act with like committees from Chicago and St. Bernard commanderies, to arrange for the Triennial Convocation to be held in Chicago in August, 1880. The committee consisted of N. T. Gassette, D. C. Cregier, W. G. Purdy, O. W. Barrett, and Charles E. Coburn. In January, 1879, a movement was inaugurated for the provision of a charity fund for the benefit of its needy members, which has steadily grown. The year 1880 was a busy one for Apollo Commandery, owing to the prominent share it took in providing for the entertainment of the Triennial Convocation, its eminent commander, N. T. Gassette, being the chairman of the executive committee. Nearly \$16,000 were contributed by the members of Apollo toward the fund raised, and much time was freely given by a large number of its Sir Knights, in common with those of the other commanderies, not a few giving weeks to the work of preparation and entertainment. During the year following, the commandery not only participated in the memorial procession in Chicago, on the day of the funeral of President Garfield, September 26, but by special invitation of Oriental Commandery of Cleveland, where the national funeral was held, it sent a battalion of its members, under command of Captain-General David R. Crego, to take part in the solemn obsequies.

Following are the names of those comprising the council of Apollo Commandery for the fourteen years past:

Year.	Eminent Commander.	Generalissimo.	Captain-General.
1872	James H. Miles.	G. R. Chittenden,	C. H. Brower.
1873	James H. Miles,	W. A. Stevens,	T. T. Oviatt.
1874	W. A. Stevens,	T. T. Oviatt,	E. B. Hull.
1875	E. B. Myers,	G. H. Laflin,	C. H. Brower.
1876	E. B. Myers,	N. T. Gassette,	C. H. Brower.
1877	N. T. Gassette,	Amos Grannis,	G. M. Holmes.
1878	N. T. Gassette,	R. T. Pettingill,	G. M. Holmes.
1879	N. T. Gassette,	Amos Grannis,	S. M. Henderson.
1880	N. T. Gassette,	Amos Grannis,	S. M. Henderson.
1881	Amos Grannis,	S. M. Henderson,	D. R. Crego.
1882	N. T. Gassette,	H. S. Tiffany,	D. R. Crego.
1883	N. T. Gassette,	H. S. Tiffany,	D. R. Crego.
1884	H. S. Tiffany,	D. R. Crego,	H. A. Wheeler.
1885	H. S. Tiffany,	H. A. Wheeler,	D. R. Crego.

The Recorders have been: B. B. W. Locke, 1872-76; J. R. Dunlop 1877-78; H. S. Tiffany, 1879-81; S. M. Henderson, 1882-85.

HENRY STANTON TIFFANY was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on January 9, 1845, and is a son of Henry and Myra (Stanton) Tiffany. He was reared in his native town until nine years of age, and then his parents removed to Jackson, Mich., where they resided for a number of years. Mr. Tiffany was educated in the common schools and at Albion College. When about fifteen years old he left school, applied for a teacher's certificate, and, on receiving the same, commenced the life of a pedagogue, greatly in opposition to the wishes of his mother and family. His father died during his boyhood, and he determined to assist himself and aid his mother by teaching school. Though but a mere lad, he was determined and energetic, and taught school near Parma for about two years. Shortly after closing that engagement, Mr. Tiffany went to New York City, where he became treasurer of the American Museum Company. That was a consolidation of the several men-

gerie and curio exhibitions of four of the greatest circuses in the country, and was a widely known amusement feature in New York. He continued there for several years, and then engaged in the brokerage business on Wall Street, where he was well known and prominently identified for a long time. In the latter part of 1867, he came to Chicago, where he has since permanently resided. He first engaged in the general insurance business, and became a member of the Board of Trade. Mr. Tiffany has since become an authority on questions pertaining to that particular branch of business. In 1874, he became a member of the firm of H. C. Tiffany & Co., general printers and publishers, and upon the incorporation of the firm in 1878, he was elected president, treasurer and general manager of the concern, and has since held those offices. This house, besides doing a general business in printing and publishing, makes a specialty of the publication of insurance blanks and books, which are very largely used all over the United States and Canada. Mr. Tiffany is the author of the work known as "Tiffany's Insurance Book for Local Agents," now in its twentieth edition, which is used extensively by companies all over the country; and "Tiffany's Special Agents' and Adjusters' Assistant," now in the tenth edition, particularly adapted for the use of special agents and adjusters; and he has also issued a series of insurance blanks and books, numbering over one thousand different forms. Mr. Tiffany became first identified with the Masonic fraternity in 1866, when he became a member of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, A.F. & A.M. He took the Royal Arch Degree in Manhattan Chapter, No. 184. Upon coming to Chicago, he became identified first with Landmark Lodge, No. 422, A.F. & A.M., Chicago Chapter, No. 127, and took the Templar degree in Apollo Commandery, No. 1. When Fairview Chapter, No. 161, R.A.M., was organized, Mr. Tiffany was among its original members, and was elected its first high priest under the charter. While in that office his term proved one of the most successful years that was ever known in Capitular Masonry, so much so that it was highly complimented as doing the best work in the State. He also served as H. P. in 1880, having declined the nominations in previous years, and being again urged to accept the office after completing his second term. He was elected recorder of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T., in 1879, and served three years. He was elected generalissimo, serving during 1882-83, and on the expiration of his term of office, was elected eminent commander, which he continued to hold until end of 1885. While generalissimo of the Commandery, owing to the absence of the eminent commander, a large share of the work devolved upon Mr. Tiffany, and during 1883, in which year the Triennial Conclave was held at San Francisco, he was unanimously elected chairman of the Triennial Conclave Committee of the Sir Knights of Chicago, and he arranged for and received on behalf of the Knights Templar of this city, a very large number of the visiting commanderies and Sir Knights en route to the conclave in San Francisco. He is an earnest and enthusiastic worker in Templarism, and his colleagues have honored him with the highest offices within their gift. Mr. Tiffany was married, on December 31, 1867, to Miss Mary Culton, of Chicago. They have had three children,—Myra and Kittie, who died in their childhood, and a son Harry. Mr. Tiffany is a member of the Douglas Club.

HARRIS A. WHEELER, colonel of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guard, and the eminent commander of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T., was born at Orrington, Me., on July 30, 1850. He was there reared, and his education was attained at Orrington and in Bangor. Upon entering business life he became connected with the First National Bank of Bangor, serving there five years, chiefly in the capacity of teller. On March 4, 1872, he was commissioned lieutenant in the Regular Army, and was assigned for duty to Co. "H," 25th United States Infantry. His regiment was stationed on the Mexican frontier, during the Indian troubles, where he was engaged for two years, resigning at the end of that time. He was for a time in Detroit, Mich., engaged in the dry goods trade. In June, 1877, he was tendered the position of second officer in command of the military academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., and continued in that capacity until June, 1880, when he was commissioned major of Michigan State troops. He then resigned and came to Chicago to accept the post of private secretary to N. K. Fairbank, which he still holds. On July 1, 1881, he was appointed on the staff of Governor S.M. Cullom, and commissioned a colonel. He continued to the end of Mr. Cullom's administration, and upon the advent of Governor Hamilton, was again tendered and accepted the official honor. On July 11, 1884, he was unanimously elected colonel of the Second Regiment, I.N.G., of this city, and since assuming the command of that body has brought about a re-organization of regiment and officers, which makes the Second the peer of any military organization in the country. His long acquaintance and practical experience in military matters have combined to make him a splendid officer, and his regiment, whether on private or public inspection, always shows the effects of his superior skill as a military organizer and drill-master. Colonel Wheeler became a member of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10,

A.F. & A.M.; Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 6, R.A.M.; and St. John Commandery, No. 3, K.T., all at Bangor, Me., in the year 1877. He demitted from St. John Commandery to Detroit Commandery, No. 1, and at the time of the Triennial Conclave in this city, in 1880, accompanied his commandery to Chicago. From Detroit Commandery, No. 1, he demitted to Apollo Commandery of this city, and was elected captain-general in 1883, generalissimo in 1884, and in December of 1885 was elected eminent commander. He was conferred the 32° in Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., on July 6, 1882. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Norombega Lodge, No. 5, of Bangor, Me. Colonel Wheeler was married on June 2, 1884, to Miss Anna M. Ayer, of Chicago. They have one son,—Malcolm Locke.

SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, adjutant of the Second Regiment, I.N.G., and recorder of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T., was born at New York City on October 3, 1847. His family resided there until he was eight years old and then removed to Bergen County, N. J., opposite the city of Paterson. He there resided until he attained the age of eighteen, receiving his education at the public and district schools. In 1865, he came to Chicago and entered the office of Chase Bros., abstract makers, where he continued in a clerical capacity until the firm of Handy & Co. leased the books of the old abstract firms. He remained with the latter firm until October 15, 1885, when he resigned to accept the office of cashier for Ferguson & Winston, managing agents of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Henderson was one of the early members of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A.F. & A.M., of this city, and became a master mason in February, 1869. He filled the offices of senior deacon and junior and senior warden, and, on December 20, 1873, was elected master of the lodge, being then only twenty-five years of age. He is now a life-member of Covenant Lodge. He received the degrees of Capitular Masonry in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M., in November, 1869, and served as M.F.V., P.S., scribe and most excellent high priest. He was knighted in Apollo Commandery on February 22, 1870, and held the offices of warden, senior warden, and captain-general in 1879 and 1880, serving as such at the Grand Triennial Conclave in this city in 1880. He was made generalissimo in 1881. In December, 1881, he was elected recorder of the commandery, which office he still holds. So actively identified and interested has Mr. Henderson been, that for the past sixteen years he has held an official position of some kind in the Masonic order—a record which certainly shows how devoted he is to the cause of Masonry. On July 28, 1884, he was commissioned adjutant of the Second Regiment, I.N.G., and to this office he devotes much of his attention. Mr. Henderson was married, on December 25, 1872, to Miss Esther Stroud, of Windsor, Canada. They have two children,—Charles Norwood and Mabel.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19.—This commandery has long been noted for its excellent management of its finances and its loyalty to the regulations and forms of Templarism. It has had a steady growth, its membership having more than doubled since 1871. Its members are among the most substantial citizens of Chicago, many of them prominent in the early history of the city, and since called to places of public honor and trust. Its assets as a commandery are about \$15,000, with no liabilities. The commandery has been a participant in most of the public ceremonies of the Order. In September, 1871, it attended, as the guest of Apollo, No. 1, the Triennial Conclave held at Baltimore, and on October 30, 1872, acted as escort to the Grand Lodge, A.F. & A.M. of Illinois in the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Fire Monument in Central (now Garfield) Park in this city; and performed a like service at the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Custom House in Chicago on June 24, 1874. In December of the same year, it made a pilgrimage to New Orleans to attend the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment, and received honorable mention for the manner in which it acquitted itself on that occasion, from the Grand Commander of Illinois. It also participated in the laying of the cornerstone of Rush Medical College in this city on November 20, 1875, and in the laying of the cornerstone of the Court House at Rockford, on June 22, 1876, on the invitation of Crusader Commandery of that city. On several occasions this commandery has participated in Ascension-day services, in the dedication of Masonic halls, and in fraternal visits to sister commanderies. The part taken by Chicago Commandery in the preparation for the Triennial Conclave of 1880, in this city, was a very prominent one, and the duties performed by its members who served on committees and as aides and escorts were most arduous and helpful. It contributed \$8,506 to the Triennial Fund, and in every way co-operated with the other commanderies in making the occasion a success. Its committee of five, appointed in the early part of 1878, to act in conjunction with similar committees from Apollo and St. Bernard, consisted of John H. Witbeck, H. H. Pond, Malcolm McDonald, L. L. Bond and Alexander White. The commandery turned out in full force at the memorial procession on the day of the funeral of President Garfield, who was a Knight Templar, on September 26, 1881. In June, 1884, the commandery made a pilgrimage to Minneapolis under the command of Eminent Commander R. L. Tatham, to attend the session of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota.

The members of the council, since 1871, have been:

Year.	Eminent Commander.	Generalissimo.	Captain-General.
1872.....	A. R. H. Atkins,	W. H. Woodbury,	J. H. Witbeck.
1873.....	W. H. Woodbury,	J. H. Witbeck,	J. G. Smeal.
1874.....	J. H. Witbeck,	J. G. Smeal,	E. M. Hostwick.
1875.....	John McLaren,	J. H. Sanborn,	E. T. Flournoy.
1876.....	John McLaren,	J. H. Sanborn,	George R. Davis.
1877.....	J. H. Sanborn,	R. T. Flournoy,	Alexander White.
1878.....	L. L. Bond,	Alexander White,	H. H. Pond.
1879.....	Alexander White,	H. H. Pond,	A. J. Gullford.
1880.....	J. H. Witbeck,	H. H. Pond,	A. J. Gullford.
1881.....	H. H. Pond,	A. J. Gullford,	M. W. Borland.
1882.....	A. J. Gullford,	A. D. Richardson,	F. A. Muncey.
1883.....	L. D. Richardson,	R. L. Tatham,	F. A. Muncey.
1884.....	R. L. Tatham,	F. A. Muncey,	F. McCutcheon.
1885.....	F. McCutcheon,	John Murphy,	John Corlies.

The recorders have been: John Whitley, 1872; George F. Sinclair, 1873-74; George A. Williams, 1875; C. J. Trowbridge, 1876; James E. Magnum, 1877-78; C. B. Wright, 1879; H. T. Jacobs, 1880; David Goodman, 1881-82; C. C. Dooditley, 1884; George A. Williams, 1885.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35.—From time after the fire of 1871, St. Bernard accepted the invitation tendered by Chicago Commandery for the joint use of their Asylum in the West Side Masonic Temple, but subsequently made arrangements for its regular meetings in the hall of Union Park Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at No. 681 West Lake Street. Here the commandery was burned out in February, 1873, when it again accepted the hospitalities of Chicago Commandery until June, 1873, when it removed to permanent quarters in its asylum at No. 185 East Kinzie Street. On that occasion the asylum was dedicated by the Grand Commandery, amid fraternal rejoicings and festivities, participated in by Apollo and Chicago commanderies. On June 28, 1873, the commandery took part in the laying of the corner-stone of Morgan Park Military Academy by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois. In June, 1874, it participated in the laying of the corner-stone of the Government Building in Chicago, and in November, 1875, in the corner-stone laying of Rush Medical College. The commandery attended in full the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, at Cleveland, on August 28, 1877, where it received much attention on account of the perfection in drill displayed. In February, 1878, a plan for the formation of a Masonic Library Association was perfected. In April, 1878, a committee of five, to act conjointly with the committees by the other two commanderies of the city, was chosen preparatory to the entertainment of the Triennial Conclave to meet in Chicago in 1880. This committee consisted of John A. Grayford, John Woodman, Augustus Gorton, G. M. Moulton and John S. White. The latter being unable to serve, W. H. Thompson was chosen instead. The summer of 1880, found St. Bernard Commandery with full ranks, thoroughly drilled, and efficiently organized for the special work required in connection with the Conclave. Its members were on duty wherever labor was to be performed. A battalion of thirty men was detailed, under command of H. G. Purinton, to meet incoming commanderies at the various depots, and for three days were almost constantly in the saddle. With commendable thoughtfulness, Eminent Commander Carr also provided carriages and a detail of Sir Knights to patrol the line of march on the day of the parade, to take charge of and care for such of the marching Templars as might be overcome by the heat. The amount contributed by this commandery toward the Triennial Fund was \$6,612. On July 4, 1881, it accepted the invitation of Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, to participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the Court House at Ottawa, LaSalle County. Since 1876, when special attention to commandery drill was inaugurated by Eminent Commander Turner, St. Bernard has given much time to the perfection of its members in the tactics of the Templar manual. Its selected and specially organized "drill corps" has given several public exhibitions in this city, showing its proficiency. A generous rivalry having sprung up between St. Bernard and Raper Commandery of Indianapolis (which won the prize banner at the competitive drill at the conclave in Chicago in 1880), arrangements were made for a meeting and drill contest on September 5, 1882, at Indianapolis. The commandery was escorted to its train on the evening of the 4th by Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., and Chevalier Bayard Commandery of this city, many Sir Knights and others from Chicago accompanying the commandery as spectators. The attendance at the drill-grounds was very large, and the display excellent on both sides, but the victory was won by St. Bernard, which proudly retained possession of the prize banner. Raper Commandery soon challenged St. Bernard for a second contest for the banner, and it was arranged that the two bodies should meet on the Lake Front in Chicago, on October 9. The result was another victory for St. Bernard Commandery. A pleasant feature of this occasion was the reception tendered the Sir Knights from Indianapolis at the Sherman House, by the ladies of St. Bernard. The proficiency in drill attained by the commandery is largely due to the indefatigable labors of Major J. E. Overmeyer and Captain H. G. Purinton, now both past commanders of the commandery. In the summer of 1883, the commandery attended the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held at San Francisco, where, as the only Chicago commandery present, it received a most cordial reception, being met at Ogden by representatives from the California commanderies, and welcomed with much eclat on their entrance to San Francisco. In the competitive drill which took place at this conclave, St. Bernard was the most prominent participant, the championship, however, being awarded to De Molay Commandery of Louisville, Ky. The commandery is now only second to Apollo in numbers, is free from debt, and counts among its members a large number of influential citizens.

Commandery.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.*
Apollo, No. 1	347	345	377	362	372	471	531	567	684	635	639	631	622	618
Chicago, No. 19	198	210	248	292	296	299	284	302	330	342	371	393	394	406
St. Bernard, No. 35	81	104	126	140	171	196	212	244	307	318	351	408	441	478
Chevalier Bayard, No. 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	82	99	105	110
Montjoie, No. 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	46	54	62	60

*Total membership in 1885, 1,672.

St. Bernard's council for the period named has been as follows:

Year.	Eminent Commander.	Generalissimo.	Captain-General.
1872....	E. N. Edwards,	J. A. Crawford,	Henry Turner.
1873....	J. A. Crawford,	Henry Turner,	Gil. W. Barnard.
1874....	Henry Turner,	Gil. W. Barnard,	John Woodman.
1875....	Gil. W. Barnard,	John Woodman,	J. S. White.
1876....	John Woodman,	W. M. Burbank,	J. S. White.
1877....	W. H. Burbank,	J. S. White,	C. F. Maurer.
1878....	J. S. White,	George M. Moulton,	J. E. Overmeyer.
1879....	C. F. Maurer,	H. R. Shaffer,	J. B. Overmeyer.
1880....	J. D. M. Carr,	H. R. Shaffer,	H. G. Purinton.
1881....	J. D. M. Carr,	G. T. Gould,	H. G. Purinton.
1882....	J. B. Overmeyer,	H. G. Purinton,	J. J. Badenoch.
1883....	George M. Moulton,	J. J. Badenoch,	A. Warrington.
1884....	G. T. Gould,		
1885....	H. G. Purinton,		

The efficient recorder of St. Bernard Commandery for the entire period above given has been John O. Dickerson.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52.—In the fall of 1880, a petition was presented to the Grand Commandery, for a dispensation to form a new commandery, to be known as Chevalier Bayard, and to be stationed at Indiana Avenue and Thirty-first Street. In the hall of Lakeside Lodge, A. F. & A. M. The petition had the indorsement of both Chicago Commandery, No. 19, and St. Bernard, No. 35. The dispensation was granted by vote of the Grand Commandery, and issued by Grand Commander John C. Smith on October 28, 1880. The names on the dispensation were—H. C. Ranney, D. G. Hamilton, W. M. Burbank, J. C. Neely, R. Z. Herrick, B. H. Herrick, A. Gorton, O. I. Jacobus, Eli Smith, W. Manson, R. Z. Herrick, B. Howard, W. K. Forsyth, D. B. Lusted, E. B. Chandler, A. H. Wright, E. W. Croft, C. M. Hotchkiss, J. H. McAvoy, J. E. Chadwick, C. J. Manvel, G. W. Combs, J. Angus, S. Martin and others. The first meeting for work was on January 8, 1881, which was followed by a banquet at the hall of Home Lodge, on Twenty-second Street, where it has since remained. The commandery was duly constituted on October 27, 1881. It has been from the first under the control of old and experienced Templars, who had served long in other commanderies before uniting with this, and who have been less anxious for rapid growth than for proficiency in the ritual of Templarism and a select membership.

One feature adopted by this commandery, is that of meeting in its asylum so as to conclude its work, when the order of the Red Cross is conferred, at an hour sufficiently early to repair, with the wives and daughters of the members, to the banquet hall, where the time is spent in social festivities. The officers of the council, since its organization, have been as follows:

Year.	Eminent Commander.	Generalissimo.	Captain-General.
1881.....	W. M. Burbank,	J. C. Neely,	D. B. Lusted.
1882.....	J. C. Neely,	R. Z. Herrick,	D. B. Lusted.
1883.....	J. C. Neely,	D. G. Hamilton,	D. B. Lusted.
1884.....	D. G. Hamilton,	G. S. Barstow,	D. B. Lusted.
1885.....	D. B. Lusted,	J. P. Sherwin,	O. I. Jacobus.

Recorders: H. C. Ranney, 1881-83; and W. M. Burbank, 1884-85.

MONTJOIE COMMANDERY, NO. 53.—At the time of the Triennial Conclave held in Chicago in August, 1880, the idea of having a mounted commandery in the city was first born. The perfect drill and imposing appearance of the two mounted commanderies in the line Ivanhoe of St. Louis and De Molay of Detroit, suggested the formation of a similar organization in Chicago. An application was made to the Grand Commandery in September, 1880, for a dispensation to form a mounted body of Templars, to be known as the Montjoie Commandery. The request was referred to the Grand Commandery, when the dispensation was ordered granted, and duly issued on November 2, 1880, by John C. Smith, Grand Commander. The names on the dispensation were: W. G. Purdy, G. W. Mulr, Peter Lapp, T. S. Kirkwood, Stewart Marks, J. B. Jeffery, E. B. Rambo, J. M. Bonnell, S. S. Chapman, J. W. Stewart, C. W. Adams, B. R. Chambers, Archibald Whine, E. S. Alexander, C. J. Gilbert, C. H. Lane, H. J. Milligan, J. S. Bloomington, N. T. Gassette, E. St. John, H. C. Miller, W. L. Ogden, A. E. Walker, L. G. Gage, H. F. Billings, O. H. Mann, B. Allen, Caleb Clapp and M. C. Bullock. The place of meeting fixed upon was in the asylum of Apollo Commandery, at No. 76 Monroe Street, where it still meets. The first meeting for work was on May 13, 1881, when the order of the Red Cross was conferred, at the close of which an elegant banquet was spread at the Palmer House. The officers under the dispensation were: W. G. Purdy, E. C. T. S. Kirkwood, Gen. J. M. Bonnell, C. G. In due time a charter was issued, dated October 25, 1881, and on November 4, 1881, the commandery was constituted by L. L. Munn, Grand Commander of Illinois. The first public appearance of the commandery in uniform, fully equipped and superbly mounted, was on the occasion of the memorial procession in Chicago, on September 26, 1881, the day of the funeral of President Garfield. The growth of this commandery has been slow but steady, its membership being of the highest character. The mounted drill exercise, for a time engaged in frequently, has not received so much attention during the year or two past.

Since organization the council of the commandery has been:

Year.	Eminent Commander.	Generalissimo.	Captain-General.
1881.....	W. G. Purdy,	T. S. Kirkwood,	J. M. Bonnell.
1882.....	W. G. Purdy,	T. S. Kirkwood,	J. M. Bonnell.
1883.....	W. G. Purdy,	H. F. Billings,	H. J. Milligan.
1884.....	J. H. S. Quick,	O. H. Mann,	C. W. Kirk.
1885.....	George W. Mulr,	M. C. Roberts,	C. W. Kirk.

The recorders have been: E. B. Rambo, 1881; Mortimer McRoberts, 1882; L. L. Human, 1883; P. E. Stanley, 1884; H. O. Collins, 1885.

The membership of the several Chicago commanderies, since 1871, has been as follows:

The Grand Commandery of Illinois has met in Chicago, as follows:

October 22, 1872, West Side Masonic Temple; October 28, 1873, West Side Masonic Temple; October 27, 1874, Asylum of Apollo Commandery; October 26, 1875, Asylum of Apollo Commandery; October 24, 1876, Asylum of Apollo Commandery; October 23, 1877, Asylum of Apollo Commandery; October 22, 1878, Asylum of St. Bernard Commandery; October 28, 1879, Asylum of St. Bernard Commandery; May 19, 1880 (special), Asylum of Apollo Commandery; October 26, 1880, Asylum of Apollo Commandery; September 26, 1881 (special), Appellate Court Rooms; October 25, 1881, Asylum of Apollo Commandery, since which time the annual convocations have been held at the same place, on October 24, 1882; October 23, 1883; October 28, 1884; and October 27, 1885.

A. & A. S. R.

Scottish Rite Masonry in Chicago is represented by four co-ordinate bodies, which, collectively, embrace the working of all the degrees of that Rite from Master Mason, as conferred in the Blue Lodge, to the thirty-second degree, inclusive. These bodies are

Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°, Gourgas Chapter Rose Croix de H-R-D-M, Chicago Council Princes of Jerusalem, and Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection. In tracing the history of these bodies from the time of the first to the present, all will be included in that of Oriental Consistory; for while each had its separate organization and is independent to a great extent, they are joint occupants of the same Preceptory and other apartments, the work and interests of each are vitally essential to the work and prosperity of the whole, and whenever called upon to appear in public, they appear in the ranks and uniform of the Consistory.

When, after a brief occupancy subsequent to the fire of quarters at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, the Consistory and the co-ordinate bodies found a home in the West Side Masonic Temple, they began to recuperate their energies and were soon in good working order, equipped with the necessary paraphernalia for conferring the various degrees.

This was largely owing to the generous contributions received from the Supreme Council, 33°, of the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A., and sister Scottish Rite bodies, aggregating \$3,128, a part of which (\$400) came from the Southern Jurisdiction.

Some accession to the strength of the Chicago bodies was received in 1873, by the absorption of the Consistory and Chapter of Rose Croix located at Monmouth, which at this time surrendered their charters and turned their membership over to the Chicago bodies.

Oriental Consistory and the co-ordinate bodies continued to meet in the West Side Masonic Temple until the early part of 1874, when, upon the completion of the asylum, fitted up by Apollo Commandery, K.T., in the American Express Building, they removed there as joint tenants. In November, 1873, the Supreme Council, 33°, held its annual session in Chicago. On this occasion Oriental Consistory appeared in public equipped with a complete uniform belonging to the 32°,—being the first Scottish Rite body in the world to appear in this uniform, which was devised by this Consistory, and which at this time was adopted by the Supreme Council as the regulation equipment of the 32°. To Oriental was assigned the post of honor as escort to the M. P. Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Josiah H. Drummond, 33°, who, in behalf of that body, spoke of its appearance in the most complimentary terms. The Consistory has been called on several occasions to occupy the post of honor as escort to the Supreme Council, the latest being at Cincinnati, in September, 1883, when it remained as the guest of Ohio Consistory until the close of the session of the Supreme Council, extending its pilgrimage, by special invitation, to Louisville, where the Sublime Princes and their ladies were entertained by the Louisville Consistory in every way that fraternal hospitality could devise. In 1876, the Consistory also attended the meeting of the Supreme Council in New York, doing escort duty, and winning high praise from sister Consistories, this time extending its pilgrimage to Philadelphia to attend the Centennial Exposition, where it received unbounded hospitality. In 1878, the Consistory attended the meeting of the Supreme Council, held at Milwaukee, again acting as escort to that body. Many pilgrimages have been made by this Consistory on invitation of other Scottish Rite bodies, notable among which was that of June, 1882, to Peoria, to assist in the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple. In February, 1883, the Consistory visited Grand Rapids, Mich., where, on invitation of the Grand Rapids Consistory, it conferred

commander; J. H. Miles, grand secretary. 1876-78—GIL. W. Barnard, Ill. commander-in-chief; H. H. Pond, first lieutenant commander; John O'Neill, second lieutenant commander; J. A. T. Bird, grand secretary. 1879-81—John O'Neill, Ill. commander-in-chief; Alfred Russell, first lieutenant commander; E. P. Tobey, second lieutenant commander; Gil. W. Barnard, grand secretary. 1882-84—H. H. Pond, Ill. commander-in-chief; J. E. Church, first lieutenant commander; Amos Pettibone, second lieutenant commander; Gil. W. Barnard, grand secretary. 1885—Alfred Russell, Ill. commander-in-chief; Amos Pettibone, first lieutenant commander; George M. Moulton, second lieutenant commander; Gil. W. Barnard, grand secretary. The elections in the Consistory are triennial; in the other bodies they are annual.

WILLIAM HARRISON TURNER, of the firm of Turner & Ray, wholesale leather dealers, is the son of William and Maria (Morris) Turner, and was born at Cincinnati, O., on October 2, 1828. His parents were both of English descent, and his father, who was a merchant in Cincinnati in its earliest days, died in 1832. The son resided with his mother in his native town until he attained the age of thirteen, when he removed to St. Louis. Upon arriving there, Mr. Turner found employment in the leather house of How, Clafflin & Cook, and by his faithfulness and efficiency won the esteem and confidence of his employers. About 1851, Mr. Turner went to Alton, Ill., and commenced business as a leather merchant, being aided in his start by his former employers, who formed the company of William H. Turner & Co. During his residence in Alton he was held in high esteem for his business qualifications, and not less on account of his upright character and many social virtues. Having become very prosperous in his business there, he decided to locate in a city which presented better prospects for future greatness than Alton. Accordingly, in 1859, he came to Chicago and embarked in business with Leverett B. Sidway in the leather trade, under the firm name of Turner & Sidway, and his connection with that gentleman continued for many years. Mr. Turner was at one time a member of three different firms—Turner, Bristol & Co., leather findings; A. Ortmayer & Co., saddlery hardware, and the Turner & Sidway Leather Company, tanners. Consolidations and withdrawals have since occurred, and he is now only connected with the business of Turner & Ray. During his long business career here, Mr. Turner has been successful, as might be expected from the energy, promptness and good judgment that have ever been his characteristics. Mr. Turner was initiated into Freemasonry on June 17, 1851, in Piasa Lodge, No. 27, at Alton, Ill., and made a Master Mason on July 17, 1851. He was J. W. of that lodge in 1853, S.W. in 1854, and W.M. in 1855; in 1858, he demitted from Piasa Lodge and was appointed W.M. of Alton Lodge, U.D., which received its charter as No. 284; on December 8, 1859, he demitted from Alton Lodge, and joined Oriental Lodge, No. 33, on March 16, 1860. He was J.C.W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1853. He was made a R.A.M. on December 12, 1851, in Alton Chapter, No. 8, and was king thereof in 1854 and 1855, and high priest in 1856; he demitted therefrom on October 21, 1859, and affiliated with LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, on February 27, 1860. He was R.A.C. of the Grand Chapter of Illinois in 1855. He received the Council degrees in Alton Council, No. 3, and was D.I.G.M. of that council in 1853, T.I.G.M. in 1854 and 1855, and is treasurer of Palestine Council of Chicago. Of the Grand Council of Illinois he was G.P.C. of W. in 1853, and G.T.I. in 1855. He was made a K.T. in St. Louis Encampment, No. 1, on February 7, 1853, and then became a charter member of Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, Alton, Ill., and held offices therein as follows: Appointed junior warden at date of dispensation on March 25, 1853; elected generalissimo on November 14, 1853; E.C., 1855; recorder, 1856; and junior warden, 1857 and 1858. He demitted therefrom on January 9, 1860, and affiliated with Apollo Commandery, No. 1, on April 17, 1860. He assisted in the organization of the State Grand Commandery in 1857, and was grand recorder for 1857, 1858 and 1859; grand captain-general for 1860; grand generalissimo for 1861; deputy grand commander for 1862; and grand commander for 1863. In the A. & A.S. Rite he received the 32° on April 9, 1864, and the 33° was conferred at the session of the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, held in Boston on May 18, 1865. He was grand standard bearer of the Grand Consistory in 1865, and first lieutenant commander in 1882; and was president of the Council of Deliberation of Illinois in 1866. A beautiful portrait of Mr. Turner adorns the volumes "History of Masonry of the World" and "History of Templarism in Illinois." He has been prominent in advancing every interest of the institution of Masonry and has gained the confidence and respect of those with whom he has been associated in the order. Mr. Turner was married in Syracuse, N. Y., on September 13, 1865, to Helen M. Wheaton, daughter of the late Hon. Horace Wheaton, ex-Congressman from New York. Two children have been born to them: Horace Wheaton Turner, who died at the age of eight years and ten months, on January 16, 1876, and Daisy Turner, ten years of age. Mr. Turner is a member of the Union League Club; has been vice-president of the Western Manufac-



Vincent L. Hurlbut

the several grades of the Rite on a large class of candidates. Oriental Consistory in the past six years has more than doubled its membership. In 1882, the members decided that more commodious quarters, under their exclusive control, had become a necessity. Accordingly it voted, in December of that year, to remove for a time to the West Side Masonic Temple, instructing its trustees to find a suitable building where, on long lease, the necessary apartments could be obtained. Arrangements were finally made with Apollo Commandery for the exclusive occupancy and control of the south half of the fifth floor in the American Express Building, under a ten years' lease, at an annual rental of \$1,000. On March 17, 1884, the members of the Consistory, with their wives and daughters, gathered for the first time in the new and elegant home of the Scottish Rite and witnessed its formal dedication by John C. Smith, 33°, Illinois Deputy of the Supreme Council for Illinois. The total cost of fitting up and furnishing these rooms, including paraphernalia since procured, has been, in round numbers, \$15,000, of which at least \$2,500 are for scenery and paraphernalia used in conferring the various grades. The Preceptory rooms are owned and occupied in common by the four bodies comprising the Scottish Rite, Oriental Consistory, from a membership in 1879 of 420, has grown to a total membership of 780 in 1885.

A list is appended of the first three officers and secretary of the Scottish Rite bodies since 1871.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S.P.R.S., 32°.—1872—H. C. Ranney, Ill. commander-in-chief; T. T. Gurney, first lieutenant commander; J. B. Schleuter, grand secretary. 1873-75—T. T. Gurney, Ill. commander-in-chief; Gil. W. Barnard, first lieutenant commander; H. H. Pond, second lieutenant

turers' Mutual Insurance Company, since its organization in 1880; and is at present vice-president and auditor of the Rosehill Cemetery Association.

JOHN HOFFMAN, ex-sheriff of Cook County, was born in Hesselbarnstätt on February 19, 1835. His boyhood was passed upon his father's farm, and during his youth he became an apprentice to the blacksmithing trade, which he followed until his departure for America in 1852. Upon arriving in this country he came direct to Chicago and made this city his home, where he has ever since resided. He followed his trade here until 1858, when he opened a shop of his own at Blue Island. This he continued until the call of Abraham Lincoln for 75,000 troops was made on April 15, 1861. Mr. Hoffman at once laid down his hammer, covered up the anvil, and announced himself in readiness to accompany a regiment to the War. He enlisted in Co. "B," 1st Illinois Cavalry, which was afterward called "Hoffman's Dragoons," in honor of Francis A. Hoffman, lieutenant-governor of Illinois, who accepted their services. Co. "B" left this city on April 18, 1861, for Camp Yates, where they were mustered in. They then repaired to Bellaire, Ohio, where they joined the Ohio regiments, and proceeded to Grafton, Va. From there Co. "B" acted as escort to General Rosecrans for two months, after which Mr. Hoffman was transferred to the 16th Illinois Cavalry, and commissioned first lieutenant. His company then moved Southwest, and at Knoxville, Tenn., the captain of Co. "D" resigned, and Lieutenant Hoffman, being commissioned captain, took command. Their campaign was afterward through Georgia, and they accompanied General Stoneman in his raid on Macon. As will be remembered, Stoneman was there captured, but Captain Hoffman and his company, with his regiment, cut through the ranks of the enemy, escaped capture, and finally reported at Marietta, Ga. There they joined the command of General Johnson, and participated in the battle of Atlanta. Returning, toward the close of the War, Co. "D" figured conspicuously in several engagements in Tennessee, Captain Hoffman being promoted to the rank of major. In September, 1865, Major Hoffman brought his command back to Chicago, and they were mustered out at Camp Douglas. From 1865 to 1870, Mr. Hoffman was engaged in the commission business and was a member of the Board of Trade. He then purchased a large livery stable and carried on that business till 1878. In 1876-77, he was collector of the West Division; and in 1878 he was elected sheriff of Cook County, serving in that capacity with credit for two years. Since 1880, he has devoted his time to real-estate matters, the buying and selling of property on his own account, and looking after his private interests. He was married in Chicago, on April 18, 1859, to Miss Mary Fischer. They have had four children, only one of whom is now living, John L. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Union League Club, Grand Army of the Republic, Army of the Tennessee, Lessing Lodge, No. 557, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.; and Oriental Sovereign Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°.

PETER M. ALMINI was born in the Province of Smoland, Sweden, in 1825, spending his early days on a farm. His father dying while he was quite young, his mother had the responsibility of raising the family. His educational advantages were limited to the common schools, but by close attention he became quite proficient. At the age of fourteen he left his home for Ekesho, Sweden, where he regularly apprenticed himself to a painter, remaining five years. He then spent one year at Norrköping, and subsequently removed to Stockholm, where he studied to perfect himself in his profession, remaining six years. He devoted two years to assisting in the decoration of the palace of the King of Sweden. He next went to Russia, but not being pleased with the country, left for America in 1852, landing in New York City. He continued his journey to Chicago, and in 1855 associated himself with Otto Jevne, the firm being Jevne & Almini. This firm not only furnished Chicago with an art gallery but published a journal devoted to art and architecture, called Chicago Illustrated, from which many of the views presented in the second volume were taken. The fire of 1871 checked his ambition temporarily, as it became necessary to hasten the erection and completion of buildings so rapidly that the beautiful gave way to the temporary structure, and the years of labor that were so valuable to him at this time were almost lost. He was again a sufferer by the fire of 1874, and when he again started in business at No. 2 Wabash Avenue, he concluded to confine himself to the higher grade of fresco work, and has left many traces of his genius in the Masonic Halls of this city, among which are Oriental Consistory and Apollo Hall, in the American Express Building. He is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Kilwinning Blue Lodge, Corinthian Chapter, Apollo Commandery, Oriental Sovereign Consistory, Medina Mystic Shrine. He was married in Chicago in 1855, to Miss Josephine Brookman, who died in 1863, leaving one child, Josephine. He married again, in 1866, Miss Mary VonAme, of Chicago.

GOURGAS CHAPTER, ROSE CROIX DE H-R-D-M, 18°.—1872—H. F. Holcomb, M.W. & P.M.; James H. Miles, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1873-74—H. H. Pond, M.W. & P.M.; T. T. Oviatt, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; James H. Miles, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1875—H. H. Pond, M.W. & P.M.; J. E. Church, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; J. E. Church, M.W. & P.M.; J. H. Dixon, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; W. K. Morris, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; Edward Goodale, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1877-78—J. E. Church, M.W. & P.M.; W. K. Morris, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; C. F. Maurer, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; Edward Goodale, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1879—J. E. Church, M.W. & P.M.; E. W. Chamberlain, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; A. M. Thomson, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; E. Goodale, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1880—E. W. Chamberlain, M.W. & P.M.; A. M. Thomson, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; D. C. Roundy, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; E. Goodale, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1881—E. W. Chamberlain, M.W. & P.M.; John Summerfield, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; D. C. Roundy, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; Gil W. Barnard, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1882—J. E. Church, M.W. & P.M.; D. C. Roundy, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; J. E. Norton, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; Gil W. Barnard, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1883—L. D. Richardson, M.W. & P.M.; R. L. Tatham, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; A. H. Hulung, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; Gil W. Barnard, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1884—L. D. Richardson, M.W. & P.M.; A. H. Hulung, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; J. W. Wainwright, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; Gil W. Barnard, R. & P.Kt. Sec. 1885—L. D. Richardson, M.W. & P.M.; A. H. Hulung, M.E. & P.Kt. Sen. W.; J. W. Wainwright, M.E. & P.Kt. Jun. W.; Gil W. Barnard, R. & P.Kt. Sec.

CHICAGO COUNCIL, PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, 16°.—1872—James H. Pond, M.E.S.P.G.M.; James H. Miles, Val.Gr.Sec. 1873-74—John O'Neill, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; E. T. Oviatt, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; J. H. Miles, Val.Gr.Sec. 1875-76—John O'Neill, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; Alfred Russell, M.E.Sen.G.W.; Amos Pettibone, M.E.Jun.G.W.; E. Goodale, Val.Gr.Sec. 1877-78—Alfred Russell, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; Amos Pettibone, M.E.Sen.G.W.; E. P. Tobey, M.E.Jun.G.W.; E. Goodale, Val.Gr.Sec. 1879-80—E. P. Tobey, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; E. W. Chamberlain, M.E.Sen.G.W.; G. M. Holmes, M.E.Jun.G.W.; E. Goodale, Val.Gr.Sec. 1881—A. W. Hitchcock, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; R. M. Johnson, M.E.Sen.G.W.; W. H. Blackler, M.E.Jun.G.W.; E. Goodale, Val.Gr.Sec. 1882—W. E. Poulson, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; R. M. Johnson, M.E.Sen.G.W.; G. W. Baker, M.E.Jun.G.W.; Gil W. Barnard, Val.Gr.Sec. 1883—W. E. Poulson, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; R. M. Johnson, M.E.Sen.G.W.; L. D. Poulton, M.E.Jun.G.W.; Gil W. Barnard, Val.Gr.Sec. 1884—George R. McClellan, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; R. M. Johnson, M.E.Sen.G.W.; Gil W. Barnard, Val.Gr.Sec. 1885—George R. McClellan, M.E.S.P.G.M.; H. N. Hurlbut, Gr.H.P.; R. M. Johnson, M.E.Sen.G.W.; Donald Murray, M.E.Jun.G.W.; Gil W. Barnard, Val.Gr.Sec.

VAN RENSSLAER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION, 14°.—1872—Gil W. Barnard, T.P.G.M.; J. B. Slichter, Gr.Sec. 1873-74—Gil W. Barnard, T.P.G.M.; H. H. Pond, D.G.M.; Edward Goodale, V.S.G.W.; J. M. Terwilliger, V.J.G.W.; J. H. Miles, Gr.Sec. 1875—E. P. Hall, T.P.G.M.; J. E. Church, V.S.G.W.; Alexander S. G. W.; C. H. Hall, T.P.G.M.; E. Goodale, Gr.Sec. 1876—E. P. Hall, T.P.G.M.; J. E. Church, D.G.M.; Alexander Wolcott, V.S.G.W.; Amos Pettibone, V.J.G.W.; E. Goodale, Gr.Sec. 1877—J. O'Neill, T.P.G.M.; Amos Pettibone, D.G.M.; George R. McClellan, V.S.G.W.; E. Goodale, Gr.Sec. 1878-79—Amos Pettibone, T.P.G.M.; George R. McClellan, D.G.M.; E. F. DeLuce, V.S.G.W.; E. Goodale, Gr.Sec. 1880—George R. McClellan, T.P.G.M.; E. F. DeLuce, D.G.M.; J. B. Bradwell, V.S.G.W.; R. M. Johnson, V.S.G.W.; E. Goodale, Gr.Sec. 1881—George R. McClellan, T.P.G.M.; E. F. DeLuce, D.G.M.; J. B. Bradwell, V.S.G.W.; William Smith, V.J.G.W.; E. Goodale, Gr.Sec. 1882—J. B. Bradwell, T.P.G.W.; D. C. Roundy, D.G.M.; James F. Stewart, V.S.G.W.; D. Murray, V.J.G.W.; Gil W. Barnard, Gr.Sec. 1883—George R. McClellan, T.P.G.M.; L. C. Riggs, D.G.M.; B. E. Hand, V.S.G.W.; J. M. Aubrey, V.J.G.W.; Gil W. Barnard, Gr.Sec. 1884—George R. McClellan, T.P.G.M.; L. C. Riggs, D.G.M.; E. R. Bliss, V.S.G.W.; E. J. Lowe, V.J.G.W.; Gil W. Barnard, Gr.Sec. 1885—L. C. Riggs, T.P.G.M.; E. R. Bliss, D.G.M.; F. W. Parker, V.S.G.W.; H. A. Hammond, V.J.G.W.; Gil W. Barnard, Gr.Sec.

MEETINGS OF GRAND BODIES, A. & A.S.R.—On November 11, 1873, the Supreme Council, 33°, of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, U. S., met in Oriental Hall, on LaSalle Street. The Illinois Grand Council of Deliberation has met in Chicago at the times and places following:

June 28, 1872, West Side Masonic Temple; June 26, 1873, Oriental Hall; May 28, 1874, Rooms of Oriental Consistory; May 20, 1875, May 10, 1877, May 22, 1878, June 19, 1879, July 1, 1880, May 25, 1882, the Council met also in the same place. On June 21, 1883, it met in Oriental Hall on LaSalle Street. On June 19, 1884, and August 13, 1885, the Council has met in the Preceptory of Oriental Consistory.

VOICE OF MASONRY.—To the Masonic fraternity, not only of the West, but throughout the length and breadth of the United States, no publication devoted to the interests of that order is more widely known or more highly esteemed than the Voice of Masonry. This periodical was published in Louisville, Ky., by Robert Morris, I.L.D., who is well known as one of the leading Masons in the country, and a popular author of Masonic literature, having only recently been crowned the poet laureate of the order in America. In 1862, owing to the breaking out of the War, Mr. Morris removed the paper to this city, which has since been its home, and where for two years longer he continued its proprietor and publisher. On its removal hither it was changed to magazine form, and was issued semi-monthly. In 1864, Mr. Morris sold the magazine to John C. W. Bailey, who became its editor and proprietor, until 1873, when John W. Brown became its owner, and under whose management it has since been conducted. In taking control Mr. Brown immediately enlarged the size of the magazine, and it now has eighty-eight pages of reading matter, and in other ways added to its previous excellency. The Voice of Masonry is, also, the leading Masonic monthly in the country, and is the second oldest of the kind published in America. Aside from its intrinsic worth, which has doubtless been the main cause of its long and prosperous existence, it has been conducted always on strict business principles. Mr. Brown's policy has been to depend on nothing in the way of patronage simply because he published a Masonic journal, but has made a valuable and meritorious magazine, and then trusted to the appreciation of the fraternity. His course has been a wise one, for to-day the Voice of Masonry circulates through the entire West, and in its power and influence in the order is not equalled by any similar publication in the country.

JOHN W. BROWN was born in Warren County, Ohio, on August 12, 1832. Completing his education in 1853, he became a teacher in the public schools in his native State, and in 1854, removed to Quincy, Ill., where he established himself in the watch and jewelry business, in which he continued nearly eighteen years. There he was superintendent of schools for three years, and was also for a much longer time secretary of the Board of Education of that city. It should also be noted, that, through his untiring efforts, the educational interests of the city prospered and flourished as they never had before; he secured an increased rate of taxation for educational purposes, and under his administration was built up the Franklin High School, which has since ranked as the best school in that portion of the State. It was at Quincy, too, that Mr. Brown was made a Mason in Luce Lodge, No. 439, A.F. & A.M., on February 13, 1868, and later became its master. In 1873, he removed to Chicago, and, purchasing the magazine he still conducts, issued the first number in January, 1874. Mr. Brown is now a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, Chicago, and its Master under dispensation, and of Quincy Chapter, No. 5, R.A.M., of Quincy Council, No. 15, R. & S.M., Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, K.T., and of Quincy Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°. He married in 1854, Miss Phebe Jane Young, daughter of Moses Young, of Butler County, Ohio. They have five children, three sons and two daughters, all living.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

For a number of years the question of establishing a Home for the widows and orphans of Masons in Illinois who might need the care of such an institution, has been agitated and plans partially perfected more than once looking to this end. In March, 1885, a number of well-known Masons perfected a preliminary organization for the purpose named, and, on March 11, obtained a charter from the State for the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, under which the following permanent organization was effected:

George M. Moulton, president; Henry Turner, vice-president; Gil W. Barnard, secretary; Wiley M. Egan, treasurer; George W. Warvelle, counsel. Trustees—Henson Robinson, Charles A. Moses, D. H. McDanel, H. W. Dryer, George M. Moulton, Thomas E. Miller, S. T. Gunderson, G. W. Warvelle, John J. Badenoch, G. B. Coffin, John A. Crawford and Henry Turner. Board of Visitation—Norman T. Gassette, P. W. Barclay, James G. Elwood, W. A. Stevens, L. L. Munn and W. L. Milligan.

At a general meeting, called for the purpose at the Asylum of Apollo Commandery on April 17, 1885, the above action was discussed, together with the plans projected as provided in the constitution and by-laws of the organization, and received a hearty endorsement. The object of the Home, as expressed in the articles of organization, is—

"to provide and maintain, at or near the City of Chicago, a Home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture of indigent children of deceased Freemasons of the State of Illinois; and a temporary shelter and asylum for sick or indigent widows of such deceased Freemasons."

Provision is made for annual membership on the payment of one dollar, and for life-membership on the payment of fifty dollars, with the usual provisions for bequests and donations. A large number of memberships, both annual and life, have been obtained throughout the State, and a beginning will be made in the erection of buildings as soon as a location shall have been decided on.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

MASONRY OF ADOPTION is the title given to a series of degrees for women, arranged in France about 1765. On October 6, 1866, D. W. Thompson conferred the Eastern Star degrees upon about thirty persons, at the residence of Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, in this city, for the purpose of organization, which was done, and named—

"MIRIAM FAMILY, NO. 111."—The first officers were: D. W. Thompson, patron; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, patroness; J. H. Varnell, conductor; Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, conductress; Walter A. Stevens, treasurer; Mrs. J. H. Varnell, Hebe; Simon Quinlan, secretary; Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, Thetis; James B. Bradwell, warder; Mrs. Charles T. Wilt, Areme; John Porter Ferns, Tyler.

At the first regular election of officers in January, 1867, Walter A. Stevens was elected patron; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, patroness; George Sawin, conductor; Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, conductress. On March 4, 1869, the

* To Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, the public are indebted for these particulars.

charter issued to Miriam Family, No. 111, was surrendered, and a charter issued to Miriam Chapter, No. 1, by the Supreme Grand Patron of New York. The charter of Miriam Chapter with nearly all its records was destroyed by the fire of October 9, 1871, and was restored on January 16, 1872, by the original authority. Miriam Chapter took part in the organization of the Grand Chapter on November 6, 1875. Under a resolution adopted at that time, the charter was indorsed by the Grand Chapter on February 8, 1876, and a new charter issued by the same body on September 20, 1877. The charter members were: Mrs. Joseph Butler, Mrs. A. B. Height, Mrs. Sarah Tarrant, Mrs. Charles T. Wilt, Mrs. John C. Howell, Mrs. A. Wright, Mrs. Joseph Gallagher, Mrs. Mary Jane Ogden, Dr. S. A. McWilliams.

Year.	Worthy Matron.	Worthy Patron.	Associate Matron.
1869....	Mrs. Elizabeth Butler.	S. A. McWilliams.	Mrs. Charles T. Wilt.
1870....	Mrs. Elizabeth Butler.	S. A. McWilliams.	Mrs. Charles T. Wilt.
1871....	Mrs. L. V. Crocker.	H. F. Holcomb.	Mrs. John C. Howell.
1872....	Mrs. Elizabeth Butler.	G. R. McClellan.	Miss Mary Peters.
1873....	Mrs. E. C. Harvey.	S. A. McWilliams.	Miss E. Gleason.
1874....	Mrs. L. V. Crocker.	S. A. McWilliams.	Miss E. Gleason.
1875....	Mrs. O. Nickerson.	S. A. McWilliams.	Miss E. Gleason.
1876....	Mrs. W. H. Snyder.	T. T. Oviatt.	Mrs. W. K. Morris.
1877....	Mrs. J. A. Kley.	E. E. Pettibone.	Miss Kate Reid.
1878....	Mrs. L. V. Crocker.	C. G. S. Fuller.	Mrs. Holtslander.
1879....	Mrs. L. A. Pierce.	W. M. Burbank.	Mrs. W. K. Morris.
1880....	Mrs. G. H. Beale.	J. M. St. John.	Miss Inez DeLuce.
1881....	Mrs. A. F. West.	S. A. McWilliams.	Miss E. Gleason.
1882....	Mrs. A. F. West.	S. A. McWilliams.	Miss E. Gleason.
1883....	Mrs. J. N. Beverly.	W. M. Burbank.	Miss E. Gleason.
1884....	Mrs. M. Burbank.	W. M. Burbank.	Mrs. E. D. Peirrie.
1885....	Mrs. A. H. Wright.	W. M. Burbank.	Mrs. A. B. Russ.
1886....	Mrs. A. H. Wright.	W. M. Burbank.	Mrs. C. A. DeGroot.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 158, was constituted under charter of October 6, 1873, which was indorsed by the Grand Chapter of Illinois on February 3, 1876. The charter was issued, and the chapter re-numbered 28, on September 20, 1877. This chapter also took part in the organization of the Grand Chapter on November 6, 1875. Like Miriam Chapter, No. 1, it was chartered direct. Charter members: Mrs. Mary Buffum, worthy matron; George Campbell, worthy patron; Nellie Bordwell, associate matron; Mrs. Caroline Squires, treasurer; Maria Goodwin, secretary; Mrs. Maggie Lantini, conductress; Etara Didier, assistant conductress; Mrs. Jennie Greenough, warder; J. F. Greenough, sentinel; and S. S. Buffum.

Year.	Worthy Matron.	Worthy Patron.	Associate Matron.
1875....	Mrs. Mary Buffum.	George Campbell.	Nellie Bordwell.
1876....	Mrs. M. A. Flournoy.	P. W. Millard.	Mrs. G. A. Williams.
1877....	Mrs. Eva L. McHugh.	P. W. Millard.	Mrs. Maggie Lantini.
1878....	Mrs. Eva L. McHugh.	O. J. Price, M.D.	Mrs. O. J. Price.
1879....	Mrs. Helen Pearson.	Murdoch Campbell.	Mrs. Nettie E. Campbell.
1880....	Mrs. Nettie B. Campbell.	P. S. Hudson.	Mrs. L. E. Patterson.
1881....	Mrs. P. W. Millard.	Philip Kastler.	Mrs. Cath. Olmstead.
1882....	Mrs. Carrie Hudson.	Philip Kastler.	Mrs. Werner.
1883....	Mrs. Eva L. McHugh.	J. H. Varnell.	Mrs. Isabel Sickles.
1884....	Mrs. Catherine Olmstead.	A. H. White.	Mrs. Lottie Greenfield.
1885....	Mrs. Lucy Freeman.	Alfred Latham.	Mrs. Annie Ratlidge.
1886....	Mrs. Annie Ratlidge.	A. H. White.	Mrs. Helen Pearson.

This chapter meets every Tuesday evening at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets.

BUTLER CHAPTER, NO. 36.—On January 25, 1876, a dispensation was granted to this Chapter, and a charter issued on October 4, 1876. The first officers were Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, worthy matron; Charles J. Burroughs, worthy patron; Ellen Berry, associate matron.

Year.	Worthy Matron.	Worthy Patron.	Associate Matron.
1876....	Mrs. Elizabeth Butler.	Thomas H. Gregorie.	Mrs. L. M. Hathaway.
1877....	Mrs. Elizabeth Butler.	George F. Brown.	Mrs. M. Gregorie.
1878....	Mrs. Mary A. Deal.	John W. Ostrander.	Mrs. Nettie Shaw.
1879....	Mrs. Elizabeth Butler.	Alonzo Eaton.	Miss Addie Young.
1880....	Mrs. Maggie Gaskill.	John W. Ostrander.	Mrs. H. Tucker.
1881....	Mrs. L. M. Hathaway.	William Shaw.	Mrs. Helen Burpee.
1882....	Mrs. Helen Burpee.	H. J. Tucker.	Miss Annie Butler.
1883....	Mrs. Ida H. Roby.	Alonzo Eaton.	Miss Lena Gunderson.
1884....	Mrs. Emma Eaton.	George W. Clark.	Mrs. M. L. Ostrander.
1885....	Miss Annie Butler.	J. H. Crookshanks.	Miss Ida Tucker.

This chapter meets at Owsley Hall, corner Robey and Madison streets, the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

QUEEN ESTHER CHAPTER was organized, under dispensation, on July 18, 1877, with the following officers and charter members: Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin, worthy matron; John Hodges, worthy patron; Mrs. DeWitt C. Jones, associate matron; Mrs. Mary A. Snyder, J. Kuhn, Fanny Kuhn, Henrietta Diamond, Sarah Assenheim, William H. Snyder, A. B. Height, M. A. Height, Carrie Height, DeWitt C. Jones, W. H. Montgomery, Carrie C. Jones, Frank Knight, Sarah A. Knight, Annie K. Ingersoll, F. C. Vierling, Margaret Vierling, H. T. Jacobs and Mrs. J. A. Burns.

Year.	Worthy Matron.	Worthy Patron.	Associate Matron.
1877....	Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitkin.	John Hodges.	Mrs. J. A. Burns.
1878....	Mrs. S. M. Bartlett.	George Sawin.	Mrs. Sarah Assenheim.
1879....	Mrs. Sarah Assenheim.	George Sawin.	Mrs. Zaida M. Elton.
1880....	Mrs. Zaida M. Elton.	A. B. Height.	Mrs. Ada J. Farrar.
1881....	Mrs. Annie C. Anthony.	Louis F. Martin.	Mrs. Ada J. Farrar.
1882....	Mrs. Ada J. Farrar.	A. B. Height.	Mrs. Sylvia J. Wardner.
1883....	Mrs. Lizzie E. Cornell.	Millard F. Riggie.	Mrs. Sarah A. Bonnell.
1884....	Mrs. Sarah A. Bonnell.	Millard F. Riggie.	Mrs. M. A. Height.
1885....	Mrs. M. A. Height.	William M. Orr.	Miss Melbie Bonnell.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The institution of Odd-Fellowship is avowedly progressive in character; and, while it retains certain fundamental characteristics as essential to its life and

individuality, it admits of innovation in others. Changes which, taken as a whole, are considerable in degree, have been made in the "work" of the Order since 1871, the year which closes the period treated of in the second volume of this work. Business meetings are now held in the highest, or Scarlet, degree, instead of the lowest as formerly. The Order has returned to its early rule in the number of degrees, having dropped two,—which were of American origin. It has also added a parade degree, characterized by a uniform and a special drill.

Odd-Fellowship has been much extended in European and South American countries during the past decade, and has broadened and strengthened at home. In Chicago it has grown greatly, as the details will show. In 1885, official statistics give the total membership in Illinois, at about the beginning of the year, at 32,775 males,—an increase in fourteen years of 14,185, or very nearly double. In 1884, the Order in the United States paid out in relief \$2,111,926.86, an increase over the year before of \$96,094.34. Its revenues for the former year amounted to \$5,274,307.89. In Illinois the local Grand Lodge took the important step of codifying its law, in order to have a fixed basis for future legislation. The code was prepared by Dr. Samuel Willard, Past Grand Secretary.

Chicago has been honored by the selection of several of its citizens to places of high authority in the State and National organizations. E. B. Sherman has been grand master and grand representative; William H. Crocker, grand patriarch and grand representative; M. C. Eames, grand treasurer; and John C. Smith (present Lieutenant-Governor), grand scribe and grand representative during the whole period covered in the present volume.

The honorable part borne by the Order in the relief work at the time of the great fire, gave it prestige as well as strength.

The following lodges have all been opened in Chicago since December 1, 1871:

- 1871—Palm, No. 467; instituted on December 7, 1871, by John Corson Smith, G.M.
 1872—Olympia, No. 477; instituted on February 9, 1872, by P. T. Tiedemann, P.G. of No. 329. First Swedish, No. 479; instituted on February 22, 1872, by John C. Smith, G.M. As its name implies, this was this first lodge of Swedes in Chicago. The event was notable from the large membership (50) initiated upon the evening of its installation. Southern German, No. 484; instituted on April 6, 1872, by John C. Smith, G.M. South Park Lodge, No. 488; instituted on May 3, 1872, by John C. Smith, G.M. Rebekah Degree—Eureka, No. 58; instituted on August 26, 1872, by John Klein Schmidt, P.G. of No. 58.
 1873—New Chicago (German), No. 506; instituted on January 8, 1873, by Elijah B. Sherman, P.G. of No. 214. Silver Link, No. 521; instituted on July 10, 1873, by J. Ward Ellis, P.G.M. of No. 22. Progress, No. 524; instituted on August 29, 1873, by J. Ward Ellis, P.G.M. Templar Lodge, No. 440, was revived on May 14, 1873, by J. Ward Ellis, P.G.M. This lodge was suspended in June, 1871, by Thomas V. Needles, G.M., being charged with violation of laws and ritual.
 1874—Eintracht, No. 531; instituted on October 29, 1873, by J. Ward Ellis, P.G.M. Rochambeau, No. 532; instituted on November 12, 1873, by E. B. Sherman, G.M. This was the first French lodge, and is the only one. It was formed under petitions by Dr. Henry Veune and other of the French brethren prominent at the time. Northern Light, No. 544; instituted on March 18, 1874, by Peter T. Burtis, P.G. of No. 55. Accordia (German), No. 556; instituted on October 1, 1874, by August R. Spate, P.G. of No. 388. John G. Potts, No. 561; instituted on December 5, 1874, by E. B. Sherman, G.M.
 1875—Perseverance, No. 587; instituted on September 14, 1875, by John C. Smith, P.G.M.
 1876—But one lodge received its dispensation in 1876, it being Peabody, No. 613; instituted on January 22, 1877, by J. Ward Ellis, P.G.M.
 1877—Palacky, No. 630; instituted on January 22, 1877, by P. T. Tiedemann, P.G. of No. 329. Brighton Park, No. 639; instituted on April 23, 1877, by John D. Murphy, P.G. of No. 11. Rebekah Degree—Sophia (German); instituted on May 14, 1877.
 1878—No lodges were instituted during this year.
 1879—Washington, No. 665; instituted on September 10, 1879, by Alfred Orendorf, G.M. Humboldt Park, No. 658; instituted on January 8, 1879, by J. Ward Ellis, G.M. South Park, No. 638, suspended on June 14, 1879, on a technicality, was re-instituted on June 26, 1879. Rebekah Degree—Sarah, No. 98; instituted on December 11, 1878, by J. Ward Ellis, P.G.M. Lady Washington, No. 103; instituted on July 14, 1879, by Andrew T. Sherman, D.G.M.
 1880—Ellis Lodge, No. 447, was revived on February 25, 1880. The lodge was suspended on June 14, 1879, for refusing to pay an assessment. It finally did so, and, on appeal to the Supreme Head of the Order, was adjudged to have been in the right in the first refusal.
 1881—South Chicago, No. 696; instituted on September 15, 1881, by J. Ward Ellis, P.G.M. James A. Garfield, No. 698; instituted on October 22, 1881, by James S. Ticknor, G.M. Norden, No. 699; instituted on November 12, 1881, by J. C. Smith, P.G.M.
 1882—Deering, No. 717; instituted on August 21, 1882, by W. H. Crocker, G.R. Hyde Park (G.O. Chicago), No. 722; instituted on October 18, 1882, by William Porteous, P.G. of No. 404.
 1883—Stockholm, No. 745; instituted on November 16, 1883, by John P.

Poss, P.D.G.M. Rebekah Degree—First Swedish, No. 124; instituted on June 13, 1883, by W. H. Crocker, G.R.
 1884—Rebekah Degree—Chicago, No. 130; instituted on January 28, 1884, by William Wintermeyer, P.G.

Owing to the difficulty of getting at the original records, no connected history of the various lodges in Chicago can be given. Some of the more noteworthy events in the history of the Order are narrated in the accompanying sketches.

UNION LODGE.—The history of the first lodge organized in Chicago begins as far back as the summer of 1843, when B. W. Thomas, a member of Niagara Lodge, No. 25, of Buffalo, N. Y., ascertained that Edward Burling and Francis Marshall were Odd-Fellows, and members of Highland Lodge, No. 65, of New York, N. Y. After canvassing the town, they found several other brothers, and at once set about the organization of a lodge. Grand Sire Thomas Willey, at Baltimore, was written to for instructions, and replied, authorizing an application to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for a dispensation. In due course this was granted, and on February 28, 1844, Grand Master Thomas J. Burras instituted the lodge at the southwest corner of State and Lake streets, as Union Lodge, No. 9. The following were the first officers: Burling, Francis Marshall, N. G.; Edward Burling, V. G.; B. W. Thomas, R. S.; A. Jacobus, treasurer. They were installed in their respective chairs by the Grand Master. At the evening meeting, the lodge elected and initiated P. O'Donoghue, and he was therefore the first Odd-Fellow made in Chicago. The Grand Master appointed A. L. Jacobus D.D.G.M. for Cook County, which at that time included a large portion of Northern Illinois. Edward Burling was the first representative sent to the Grand Lodge. At that era the terms were but three months. At the close of his first term, ending May 15, 1844, the lodge had attained a membership of twenty-three, besides two rejections, and its total receipts were \$123.19. Out of this had been paid one sick benefit of five dollars, and a donation to a travelling brother of one dollar. This was its first practical work. At the end of the second quarter, August 15, the membership had increased to forty, with two more rejections; and at the close of the third quarter, November 15, to seventy-two. As will thus be seen the initial lodge has prospered from its inception, while its discriminative line has been maintained for applicants for admission to its ranks. The lodge continued to enjoy an unusual degree of prosperity for the first four or five years of her existence, during which there were born of her Duane Lodge, No. 11, and Excelsior Lodge, No. 22. At the end of five years she reported a membership of over two hundred. At the time of the great fire, over one hundred of the members were burned out, in most cases losing their all, but this lodge drew less from the supplies of the "Fellows' Relief Society" than any other lodge in the city. The cash receipts of the lodge during its forty years' existence have been about \$65,000, and the charitable disbursements about \$20,000. There have been received into membership, by initiation, about twelve hundred, and admitted by card two hundred and ten members. The lodge is at present very cosmopolitan in its organization, owing partly to the fact of its being the oldest in the city, and embraces representatives of some eight different nationalities. But two of the charter members, Edward Burling and B. W. Thomas, still survive.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 22.—This lodge, one of the earliest, as well as most influential, in Chicago, was instituted on January 6, 1847. The charter members were Samuel W. Grannis, James N. Banks, Abel H. Dufer, William E. Kimbuck, Thomas Mahan, Horace Lamb, J. De la Croix Davis, Herman H. Benson, Elisha Lane, Franklin Campbell, William Henry, George W. Early and George R. Roberts. The only survivor now in fellowship is Samuel W. Grannis, although one of the charter members is thought to be still living. Since the organization of this lodge, nine hundred and ten members have joined it. It is notable for the number of officers of the Grand Lodge selected from its ranks, among whom were Hon. John G. Rogers, P.G.M. and P.G.R.; Allen Lewis (deceased), G.P.; J. Ward Ellis, P.G.M. (the only Odd-Fellow in the State elected for two terms) and P.G.R.; General J. B. Leake, G.R.; Hon. Daniel L. Shorey, P.G.R.; and William Aldrich, P.G.M. The lodge now has a leading and influential membership, and its cash assets and investments amount to a little more than \$20,000.

PART DEARBORN LODGE, No. 214.—On October 14, 1856, a few members of the Order met in the hall of Excelsior Lodge, to perfect the organization of a new lodge. There were then but five lodges in the city: Union, Duane, Excelsior, Chicago and Robert Blum. George F. Crocker, of No. 22, now long deceased, was D.G.M. at this institution; Albert G. Lull was G.M., James F. Jilson, G.S., and Andrew Tauber, of No. 58, now deceased, G.T. The charter members were Allen C. Lewis, Thomas Mahan, and J. G. Fuller, and J. K. Thompson, Peter B. Lamb, Pleasant Amick, E. B. Kingsley and George W. Noble. In addition to the above, who were all present, N. W. Condit and J. P. Cook and Past Grands A. G. Warner and Reuben Cleveland, who had sent cards to the Grand Secretary, were included in the charter. Before the election of officers, Hamilton J. Large, J. H. Mellinger, B. F. Kent and B. F. Walker were admitted by card. The first officers of the lodge were: Thomas Mahan, N. G.; E. B. Kingsley, V. G.; J. K. Thompson, G. S.; Allen C. Lewis, P. S.; G. W. Noble, T. S.; and Hamilton J. Large, W. The first meetings of the lodge were held in a hall at the corner of Randolph and Clinton streets. New members began to come in immediately. The initiates of the first term were six. E. B. Kingsley was Noble Grand during the second term, and fourteen new members were added, eight being initiates. In the third term J. H. Mellinger acted as Noble Grand, and the membership increased to fifty-one. J. K. Thompson was Noble Grand during the fourth term, and the membership increased to eighty-seven, without the loss of a single member. One-seventh of the members at this period were Past Grands. The lodge now removed to a hall at the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets. Isaac Preston (deceased) presided during the fifth term, and the lodge experienced a remarkable growth, twenty-four new members being added, no less than twenty-one being initiates. The total membership was then ninety-one. The following term James A. Collins was Noble Grand, and the membership increased to one hundred and two. The seventh term, Frank J. Ryan being Noble Grand, twelve members were initiated and three joined by card. On September 15, 1859, the lodge was burned out. The loss was small, being chiefly in regalia, the fittings of the hall being the property of Cleveland Lodge, A. F. & A. M., with whom they afterward joined in the rental of a hall at No. 80 West Randolph Street. The eighth term opened with George Sitts as Noble Grand, who resigned in April and Dr. J. C. Fuller took the chair. The first suspension occurred during this term, the offending member being William Swinburn. M. C. Eames was Noble Grand during the ninth term. During this and the preceding terms the lodge lost fifteen members, closing with a membership of eighty-seven. The political excitement of the time was mainly responsible for the dropping out of members. The successive Noble Grands from this date were: B. F. Sitts, Elijah Shaw, Andrew G. Bowker, G. W. Bohannon, William Sharp, Alexander Hepburn, Walter Tett, F. H. Steeper, William Small, John Wilson, R. H. Jordan, John Campbell, Dr. T. D. Fitch, Andrew T. Sherman, O. E. Eames, W. L. Tidd, E. B. Sherman, J. K. Thompson, F. W. Mattern, Henry H. Coats, W. H. Crocker, J. W. Newburn, Henry Thompson, James Connors, No. 1, Thomas Sutton (two terms), D. H. Lamberson, J. P. Vidal, B. F. Dudley, Edwin Andrews, S. L. Hurst, Stephen F. Brown, Richard Ward, William H. Crocker, D. H. Lamberson, W. W. Fithian, L. R. Bain (two terms), John M. Oliver, Thomas Sutton, A. C. Woolfin. The War drew a large quota of the active members to the ranks of the army, and the fortunes of this lodge fluctuated during the troubled period through which it was then passing. The twenty-first term (close of 1866) added ten new members, making a total of seventy-eight, and from this time the lodge entered on an era of revived prosperity. In the beginning of 1868, the membership had risen to one hundred and one, and in the twenty-sixth term had increased to one hundred and fifteen. During the thirteen years preceding, this lodge had lost but three members by discipline, and at the twenty-ninth term (close of 1869) their ten years' lease in the Homer Building having expired, the lodge decided to continue with Cleveland

Lodge, A.F. & A.M., and they jointly rented Parker Hall, on the northeast corner of Halsted and Madison streets. On February 21, 1870, the new hall was opened to the public and nearly one thousand visitors were received. On the 24th, it was dedicated, Grand Master J. Ward Ellis officiating. E. B. Sherman, P.G., was the orator. The decorations cost upward of \$2,000, and have been largely added to since. The membership during the term was increased by twenty-six, making a total of one hundred and thirty-two. The immediate effect of the fire of October, 1871, was a falling off of membership. The following year, however, it was increased largely by accessions from lodges which had been in the burned district, as also by new members attracted to the Order by its noble work of relief. The highest number of active members at any one time was two hundred and thirty-one, reported at the close of 1876. Up to the close of 1877, the lodge had initiated three hundred and fifty-four members and admitted one hundred and fifty by card. During the same period two had resigned, two were expelled, twelve died, and sixty-six had withdrawn by card. Dr. Samuel Willard, P.G.R., from whose address delivered at the twenty-first anniversary of the lodge we have extracted many of the foregoing details, dwells with special pleasure on the services of James K. Thompson and Melville C. Eames, each of whom served the lodge as officers during twenty-three terms; of George W. Bohanan, then in his fourteenth term as treasurer; and Thomas Manahan, first Noble Grand and long time treasurer of the lodge. The twenty-first anniversary of the lodge, celebrated on October 21, 1877, was made noteworthy by the presence of C. A. Logan, P.G. Sire, and a number of distinguished past officers of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Illinois. Important improvements have been made from time to time in Parker Hall, where the lodge still holds its meetings. A library numbering upward of seven hundred volumes is one of the possessions in which it takes pride. As its history shows, it is one of the oldest and staunchest lodges in the city.

GARDEN CITY LODGE, NO. 389.—This lodge was instituted on May 9, 1869, by Grand Master J. Ward Ellis, the charter members being John Snitzer, Louis Kuhart, Louis Morin, Ernst Fiasse, John Short, Christ. Heider, Julius Winter, Christian Goodman, Joseph Heimbrot, and Abram Levi. They were all members of the American Protestant Association, an organization similar to the Orangemen. The first officers were: John Snitzer, N.G.; Louis Morin, V.G.; Louis Kuhart, R.S.; Joseph Heimbrot, P.S.; Julius Winter, treasurer. The lodge first met in a hall over Nos. 112 and 114 Randolph Street. At the time of the fire the membership had increased to one hundred, and the lodge participated actively in the relief work, although burned out and suffering the loss of everything but its funds. The members met for re-organization on the day succeeding the disaster, at No. 54 West Lake Street. After two years, they returned to rehabilitated quarters at their old location, whence they removed, in 1883, to No. 155 Randolph Street, where they now meet. This lodge has always been active and thorough in its workings, and has enjoyed an evenly prosperous career. Its present membership of one hundred includes many of the most prominent German brethren. In conjunction with five other German lodges, it built a monument at Waldheim Cemetery, at a cost of \$3,500, where a burial-place was provided for transient and poor Odd-Fellows. The present officers of the lodge are Augustus Brechback, N.G.; Jacob Shill, V.G.; Louis Kuhart, R.S.; Herman Henrich, P.S.; John Snitzer, treasurer and rep.

ELLIS LODGE, NO. 447.—This lodge was instituted on February 13, 1871, by Past Grand Master J. Ward Ellis. Its name was derived from Ellis subdivision of Chicago, a majority of the charter members being residents of that section. The charter members and first officers were W. W. Winter, P.D.G.M.; William White, P.G.R.; Calvin DeWolf, N.G.; C. H. Willett, V.G.; W. J. N. Goldring, R. Sec.; W. McFarland, treasurer; T. N. Jameson, P. Sec.; W. H. Wilson, R.S.; S. Muir, L.S.; S. G. N.G.; I. Milner, Warden; A. Sackrider, R. Sec.; John S. S. The first meeting was held at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. In November, 1876, the lodge moved to the corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. Ellis was the first lodge to inaugurate the idea of visitation to sister lodges in a body, now so popular, and productive of so much practical benefit to the Order. It has initiated four hundred members, its present active membership being eighty-five. The attendance is large, considering the scattered membership. This lodge appears to be second to none in the working of its degrees, its motto being "Ever onward to good deeds." The present officers are J. R. Henley, N.G.; J. H. Kennedy, V.G.; J. M. Watt, R. Sec.; H. C. Stacy, P. Sec.; William Wilson, treasurer; William H. Underwood, R. to G.L.; Thomas Hopkinson, D.R. to G.L. The present Past Grands of Ellis Lodge are Thomas Hopkinson, J. M. Darling, J. T. Turner, James B. Hunt, J. E. Fleming, J. P. Matillon, W. H. Underwood, Francisco Blair, H. J. Fisher, J. W. Brown and J. L. S. Hall.

GRAND LODGE MEETINGS.—The Grand Lodge of Illinois, convened for regular annual session in Chicago on Tuesday, October 13, 1874. The Past Noble Grands of the city lodges acted as an escort to the Grand Lodge in procession to McCormick Hall, where Grand Master Thomas F. Mitchell opened the session with an address. The Grand Secretary's report showed a total of four hundred and ninety-two State lodges at work; the membership of all male orders on June 30, preceding, being 24,660. A gain of five hundred and fifty-three members in the Rebekah degree was reported, with a total membership of 1,824. At this session of the Grand Lodge a law was passed providing that no new charter should be granted in any city where ten or more lodges exist, on the petition of less than twenty persons, or without the approval of at least one-fourth of the working lodges in the city. The number of representatives to the Grand Lodge present at this session was four hundred and forty-three; of Grand officers, twelve; about one thousand Past Grands and representatives were in attendance during the session. P.G.R. Dr. Samuel Willard, of Chicago, was appointed historiographer for this section, a post he still fills. E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, was elected Grand Master by an almost unanimous vote.

After a lapse of more than eight years, the Grand Lodge again met in Chicago, at McCormick Hall, on November 21, 1882. The session continued through four days, and much important business was transacted. Alonzo Elwood, G.M., of Sycamore, was the presiding

officer. M. C. Eames, of Fort Dearborn Lodge, Chicago, who was appointed just previous to the convening of the Grand Lodge, acted as Grand Treasurer. The Grand Lodge at this session consisted of five hundred and ninety-five representatives and twelve officers. The report of the Grand Secretary showed an acquisition to the Order, throughout the State, of 5,827, making the total membership, on June 30, 1882, 32,048. The relief report showed that the total disbursements during the year were \$73,105.27. The officers elected this session were as follows:

Columbus A. Keeler, Mt. Vernon, G.M.; E. F. Phelps, Galesburg, D.G.M.; W. W. Krape, Freeport, G.W.; N. C. Nason, Peoria, G.S.; James S. Tickner, Rockford, G.T.; Alfred Orendorff, John Lake, G. Representatives.

ENCAMPMENTS.—The record of the Chicago Encampments presents a steady progress, although the growth of membership in this degree, as compared with the others, is small.

ILLINOIS, NO. 3.—In the early days of Odd-Fellowship in the State, there was an encampment at Chicago, entitled as above, which had but a brief career. It was revived on June 13, 1873, by J. Ward Ellis, P.G.P. Samuel B. Waker was the sole charter member surviving.

CHICAGO, NO. 10. was instituted in this city on September 21, 1848. Who were the charter members it is impossible to tell, as the records were destroyed in the fire of 1871. The dispensation under which this tent was instituted, was procured from the Grand Lodge of the United States. In 1850, a State Grand Encampment was organized, and No. 10 then came under its jurisdiction. This encampment has always maintained a leading position in the city, and has numbered among its membership many of our leading citizens.

APOLLO, NO. 165.—This, a German Encampment, was instituted on June 2, 1875, by John P. Foss, P.G.R.

CHOSEN FRIENDS.—The title of Chosen Friends, No. 2, one of the representative encampments of the city, was taken from a tent instituted in Galena in the early forties, which became defunct through the organization of a volunteer company in Galena, for the Mexican War, in 1846. This withdrew nearly every able-bodied member of the encampment. A tent was instituted in Chicago, which, under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge, took the above name, on December 18, 1876, Most Worthy Grand Scribe, J. C. Smith, officiating. The majority of the charter members were Germans, and the institution took place in Boehm's Hall, on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Blue Island Avenue, where the encampment continued to meet until its consolidation with Adriel Tent. Prominent among the charter members were Louis, Emanuel and Simon Hartman, C. H. Hefter and Mr. Boehm, the owner of the fine hall in which for two years the brethren met. The Encampment went to work at once, and by December 31, was able to report thirty-six members, eighteen being admitted by initiation and eighteen by card. On April 12, 1878, a consolidation was made with Adriel Tent, No. 106, the exercises taking place in the hall of the latter, at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets. The gathering on this occasion was notable for the large number of distinguished chief patriarchs present. The ceremonies were conducted by Grand Scribe J. C. Smith, Dr. Samuel Willard being installed chief patriarch. The consolidated encampment was called Chosen Friends. Among others, Samuel Willard, E. B. Sherman and M. C. Eames have contributed to its success by their labors, and the tent has had the good fortune to include a number of such shining lights of the Order. On November 8, 1885, a brilliant ceremonial celebrated the bridal of Chosen Friends, No. 2, with Excelsior Encampment, No. 108, the title becoming Excelsior, No. 2.

EXCELSIOR, NO. 2.—On November 8, 1885, Chosen Friends, No. 2, and Excelsior, No. 3, were consolidated into one tent, under the title of Excelsior, No. 2, by G. P. Amos Kemp, assisted by Past Grand Patriarchs John C. Smith, W. H. Crocker and Samuel Willard. The membership of the new Encampment was one hundred and thirty-eight.

EXCELSIOR, NO. 3.—At its annual session in 1873, the Supreme Grand Lodge, at the desire of various lodges throughout the country, passed a decree allowing the uniting of encampments. The decree also provided for the consolidation of uniformed members in distinct bodies. The first tent to take advantage of the law was Excelsior, No. 108, which organized under the title of Excelsior, No. 3. The body has remained the only encampment of uniformed Patriarchs.

EXCELSIOR, NO. 1.—A supplementary decree was issued by the Supreme Lodge in 1883, establishing uniformed degree encampments. Excelsior, No. 1, formed by a portion of the members of Excelsior No. 3, is the only one of this degree.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF ILLINOIS.—The twenty-fifth annual session convened in Chicago on October 13, 1874. The encampments of the city, in full regalia, escorted the officers and members of the Right Worthy Grand Encampment to McCormick Hall. The officers elected at this session were as follows:

T. Warren Floyd, Gillespie, G.P.; Jacob Krohn, Freeport, G.H.P.; W. L. Sweeney, Rock Island, G.S.W.; John C. Smith, Chicago, G.S. and T.; A. H. Waggoner, Chicago, G.J.W.; J. F. Alexander, Greenville, G.R.

The thirty-third annual session of the Grand Encampment convened in this city on November 21, 1882, in the hall of Excelsior Lodge, No. 2, corner of Washington and Clark streets. G. P. William Schuchert, of Chester, presided. One hundred and seventy-seven Past Chief Patriarchs were reported as accredited representatives to the body. Chief among the proceedings of the session were the submitting of a memorial on the death of James L. Ridgely, Past Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, whose long years of work will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the Order. The report of the Grand Scribe, J. C. Smith, of Chicago, showed a net gain in membership, during the year, of two hundred and ninety-three, with a total member-

ship on December 31, 1881, of 5,479. The officers elected were as follows:

George W. Atkins, Nashville, G.P.; Benjamin Gurtisen, Sterling, G.H.P.; John C. Smith, Chicago, G.S. and T.; Amos Kemp, Bloomington, G.S.W.; Samuel Rosenstraus, Princeton, G.J.W.; W. H. Crocker, Evanston, and W. E. Carlin, Jerseyville, Grand Representatives.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Of this order there were, in 1885, thirty-one lodges, as follows: Germania, No. 2; Excelsior, No. 3; Gauntlet, No. 4; Cosmopolitan, No. 6; Hoffnung, No. 7; Goethe, No. 8; De Molay, No. 13; Schiller, No. 15; Washington, No. 32; Thorvaldsen, No. 41; Ottokar, No. 78; Scandia, No. 80; Concordia, No. 83; Chicago, No. 88; St. Julian, No. 92; Calumet, No. 94; Teutonia, No. 97; Odin, No. 103; Lincoln, No. 108; Harmony, No. 110; Denmark, No. 112; Columbia, No. 115; Accordia, No. 116; Fidelity, No. 117; Lake, No. 119; Douglas, No. 125; Aldine, No. 129; Custer, No. 131; Madison, No. 134; Waldeck, No. 136; Mt. Vernon, No. 137. Uniform Rank Divisions, K. of P., Grand Division of Illinois—Fort Dearborn, No. 1; Gray Eagle, No. 3; Apollo, No. 5; Chicago, No. 7. Endowment sections, K. of P.—Sections Nos. 30, 43, 84, 176, 309, 609, 618.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH.—District Grand Lodge, No. 6. Subordinate lodges, in 1885, in Chicago: Ramah, No. 33; Hillel, No. 72; Maurice Mayer, No. 105; Jonathan, No. 130; Sovereignty, No. 148; Oriental, No. 189; Chicago, No. 263; Illinois, No. 264; Northwestern, No. 265; Herder, No. 321; Abraham Aub, No. 343.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.—Names of subordinate lodges in Chicago in 1885: Moses, No. 18; Isaiah,

No. 22; Excelsior, No. 29; Abraham Lincoln, No. 49; Germania, No. 53; Garden City, No. 59; Phoenix, No. 79; Chicago, No. 94; Esther Lodge, No. 7 (Ladies).

Other societies and the number of lodges in Chicago in 1885, were as follows:

Knights of Honor.....	29
Knights and Ladies of the Golden Rule.....	7
Good Templars.....	11
Sons of Temperance.....	8
American Legion of Honor.....	12
Ancient Order of Foresters.....	8
Ancient Order of United Workmen.....	37
Select Knights of the A.O.U.W.....	8
Cesko Slovansky Podporujicispolek.....	16
D.O.H. Harugari.....	22
Independent Order of Foresters.....	57
Independent Order of Red Men.....	11
Independent Order Sons of Hermann.....	22
Independent Order Mutual Aid.....	10
Keshar Shel Barzel.....	8
Loyal Orange Institution.....	6
Order of Chosen Friends.....	23
Knights of the Red Cross.....	4
Royal Arcanum.....	24
Royal League.....	1
Sons of Veterans.....	3
United Ancient Order of Druids.....	17
Order of the Golden Chain.....	1
Order of Chaldeans.....	1
Temperance Societies.....	10

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSIC.

In a higher sense, the musical activities of Chicago can be said to have begun since the fire. The unexampled rapidity of re-building was a concrete expression of a fever which permeated every part of the body politic. Men's hands were active because their minds were awake and teeming with thoughts of renewed opportunity. All sorts of philanthropic effort found congenial soil. The calamity touched so many that it quickened the feeling of human brotherhood beyond all previous experience. No longer did the average man seek to live and to die for himself alone; he recognized the great axiom of social order, that "We are members one with another." The old Chicago was destroyed; a new one was to be erected in its place having something of the meaning of an ideal. The air was full of schemes for re-districting the city, re-arranging the streets, collecting libraries and works of art. It was inevitable that Music and the Drama should experience the full force of so great a mental movement. Probably Music first felt the impetus, and this, mainly, from the accidental circumstance of the destruction of all the theaters. The concerts and lectures of the winter of 1871-72 were given in churches. Another incidental advantage of after-fire conditions was the division of the city into two great segments, the West Side and the South Side, separated from each other by a stretch of several miles of burned-over territory. Hence, there became two centers of local activity, the Union Park Congregational Church, on Ashland Avenue, and the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, near Twenty-second Street. In these two places were given the Thomas concerts and all others of that memorable winter. Here also began a local activity of a musical kind, as will appear later in the history of the choral societies.

CHORAL SOCIETIES.—At the head of the musical activities of the city, in point of influence, must be

placed the local societies for the study of choral music. Nothing can be done by a travelling company, or by any number of them, so educative in a wide sense as the work of these societies. When a hundred, or a hundred and fifty, singers, from all parts of the city, come together one evening of the week during several seasons, for the study of musical works of the highest class, it is safe to say that they themselves learn to appreciate the works they study in a manner wholly different from any idea of them that they could acquire from occasional hearings merely. Even the term "occasional hearings" is misleading; for, as the tables hereto appended will show, the performances of any great master-work, excepting Handel's "Messiah" (which it is the fashion now to give every year at Christmas) are so infrequent as well nigh to lose the cumulative effect of repeated hearings, even with the elect few who make it a point to hear all of them; for the public at large, they afford scarcely a taste—each performance being over before the public, as such, has discovered that it was to have taken place. Next after the active members of these societies, their escorts and friends, receive educational impulses, for it is their rather dreary lot to spend many hours in waiting for rehearsals to be finished. In default of something better to do with their minds, the escorts listen to the music, watch the conductor, learn to appreciate the fine points, and in time become as fully *en rapport* with the works studied as the singers themselves.

Next after these two classes come the associated members and the more ardent music-lovers of the general public, who are drawn into the current. Whatever the motive that may first have influenced them, in the end they learn to share in all parts of the complex advantage offered by concerts of this class. Among these peculiar advantages are the following: First, a continuous work, always selected for good cause; Second, and in consequence of the preceding, a musical atmosphere, music,

and not show, being the active motive of the performance; Third, competent solo artists in selections making important demands upon their powers. In the end these all unite into a complex educational unit. The serious work, the musical atmosphere, and the compe-

miscellaneous programme was prepared in the First Congregational Church, on a Thursday evening in January, 1873, but the building took fire and was burned to the ground about an hour before the concert was to have begun. By this new calamity the society again lost its library and the opportunity of pecuniary support. Several efforts were made later to revive it, and for some months Orlando Blackman conducted its rehearsals, but the membership was small, and presently it ceased to evince the slightest pretense of life.

First on the list of local societies since the fire, must be placed the name of the Apollo Musical Club, for this is the largest, the longest-lived, the most highly appreciated, and the most deserving musical organization which has ever had an existence in the city.

APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB.—In the summer of 1872, at the suggestion of S. G. Pratt, a number of gentlemen met at Lyon & Healy's music store, situated at that time on the corner of Sixteenth Street and Wabash Avenue, for the purpose of forming a musical association to be composed entirely of male voices, on the Mænnerchor basis, and for the practice and study of male choruses and part-songs. They organized by adopting the name and constitution of the Apollo Club of Boston, and during the time previous to giving their first concert, in January, 1873, they had collected the following named gentlemen composing the chorus:

George P. Upton, S. G. Pratt, Charles T. Root, Charles N. Pring, Warren C. Coffin, Frank A. Bowen, Edwin Brown, A. B. Stiles, Philo A. Otis, George C. Stebbin, F. S. Pond, Charles C. Curtiss, Fritz Foltz, J. R. Ranney, E. H. Pratt, William H. Coulson, Louis Falk, Harry Gates, C. C. Phillips, J. S. Marsh, W. W. Boynton, S. E. Cleveland, Theodore F. Brown, H. Rocher, A. L. Goldsmith, William Sprague, A. R. Sabin, William R. Allen, John A. Lyndon, William Cox, L. M. Prentiss, Frank G. Rohner, Frank B. Williams.

The officers for 1873 were as follows:

G. P. Upton, president; William Sprague, vice-president; F. A. Bowen, treasurer; C. C. Curtiss, secretary; W. C. Coffin, librarian; Fritz Foltz, S. E. Cleveland, P. A. Otis, musical committee; A. W. Dohn, conductor.

After a few weeks, S. G. Pratt resigned the directorship, and A. W. Dohn, formerly conductor of the Mendelssohn Society, was elected to fill the vacancy. Under Mr. Dohn's careful drilling, the Club labored faithfully and arduously, and with a degree of enthusiasm hitherto unknown to any musical society ever organized here.

The Club had a double object in view, first to attain a high degree of excellence in singing, and second to combine with this an equally high degree of social enjoyment. The concerts of the Club were only given to associate members, the number of whom, at one time, reached one thousand five hundred. The first concert of the Club took place at Standard Hall, on January 21, 1873, when the following principal choral numbers were produced:

"Loyal Song," Kuecken; "Always More," Seifert; "Beware," Gerschner; "Champagne Song," Schroeter; "The Miller's Daughter," Haertel.

The second concert of the Club was given at Standard Hall, on February 25, 1873, the hall being filled to overflowing "with one of the most elegant audiences ever assembled in Chicago."



UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

tent performance, make each other better appreciated. Thus, the tendency is to improve the taste of a constantly increasing number throughout a continually widening circle.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.—The leading American society of this kind before the fire was the Oratorio Society, led by Hans Balatka. The fire destroyed the library and scattered the members. Mr. Balatka removed to Milwaukee. The Oratorio Society was revived soon after the great fire by its managers, O. Blackman and A. R. Sabin. The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston came to their aid with a donation of books, including sets of "The Messiah," "Israel in Egypt," "David," and a number of miscellaneous selections. J. A. Butterfield was elected conductor and W. S. B. Mathews organist. Rehearsals were held in the lecture-rooms of churches. The first performance under this régime was that of Handel's "Messiah," in the Union Park Congregational Church, on May 16, 1872. The solo artists were—Mrs. Clara Huck and Mrs. George B. Carpenter, sopranos; S. C. Campbell and James Gill, basses; and J. W. Bischoff, tenor. The orchestra numbered about twenty-two. The chorus sang more than creditably, the membership reaching about one hundred and fifty voices. The same programme was repeated a little later in the Michigan-avenue Baptist Church. This was about the last of the Oratorio Society. In the autumn of 1873 the rehearsals were resumed, and after some months of feeble effort a

"The programme for this occasion," remarks the Tribune, "was a very varied one, and composed of some of the most difficult music ever undertaken by a male society in this country. The high order of the compositions may be inferred from the names of Weber, Gade, Wagner, Rubinstein, Hiller, Storch, and other composers represented in the programme. It is the intention of the Club to make all its programmes varied, and to present to its associate members the widest possible range of music written for male voices. An unexpected pleasure was accorded the audience at this concert in the appearance of Miss Anna Mehlig, the accomplished artist, who was in the audience, and consented to take her place at the piano. She was received with the heartiest of applause upon each appearance. Although she was called upon in an unexpected manner, and had not come prepared to play, the manner in which she accomplished her work showed her to be the true artist."

The choral numbers used on this occasion were—"Prayer before the Battle," Weber; "Hussar's Song," Storch.

The solo artists of this concert were Miss Anna Mehlig, Fritz Foltz, Mrs. O. K. Johnson and Mrs. O. L. Fox.

The third concert of the Club was given at Standard Hall, on April 15, 1873. The programme was well adapted to the Easter season, as it included many selections of a lighter and sparkling nature sandwiched in with the more serious numbers, and several which were of a humorous and rollicking character. The Club had somewhat increased in numbers, and the tenor voices had been considerably strengthened, so that the balance of voices was much more perfect than it ever had been before. Later, an extra concert was given, of which the Tribune of June 5, 1873, said:

"The Apollo Musical Club of this city closed its remarkably successful season of concerts to its associate members, on Tuesday evening, at Standard Hall. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the hall was crowded. The programme was partly composed of favorite numbers which the Club had sung before. It is needless to speak of the high degree of excellence manifested by the Club, except that their severe study and training show themselves in an improvement every time they appear. This was especially manifested in the spirited and expressive way in which they attacked the Rubinstein number, which is the *bête noir* of every society which has yet undertaken to master its difficulties or endure the fearful demands it makes upon the voice. The superb music of the "Antigone" was also read in a masterly style, and although there was once or twice a little shakiness in some of the more intricate passages, it was not enough to mar the general effect. The Club has now finished its first season. Its success has been very remarkable, considering that it has been in existence so short a time. The spirit and enthusiasm of its members, and the equal spirit and invincible determination of its excellent conductor, Mr. Dohn, promise still more successful efforts next season."

The Apollo Club inaugurated its second season, as also the musical season, with its fifth concert, given at Kingsbury's new music hall, on September 30, 1873. Of this, the Tribune said:

"The concert given on this occasion introduced some of the best musical talent of the city, outside of the active membership of the Club. It is a rare occasion which brings together three such singers as Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Farwell and Mrs. Johnson, or three such players as Mr. Goldbeck, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Eichheim. This concert inaugurated the first musical hall constructed since the fire. The programme of the evening was of rare excellence, much of its music never having been heard here before. The selections were varied, and showed that the Club, after its year's practice, had matured sufficiently to advance a step from the ordinary four-part songs which are the staple of all *männerchors*, into the higher works of Mendelssohn, Schubert and others, and have courage enough even to attack a piece of music like the *Scena*, from Max Bruch's 'Frithjof.'"

From the Tribune of January 18, 1874:

"The seventh reception of the Apollo Club to its associate members, which was given at McCormick's elegant hall on Tuesday night, was the most successful the Club has yet given. * * * In addition to the other musical features of the evening, Mr. Ruehling, one of the new members of the Club, who has an excellent tenor-baritone voice, sang two numbers, Mr. Foltz and Mr. Bowen had solos, and Mrs. O. L. Fox took the soprano solo in Kuecken's 'Hie Thee, Shallop.'"

From the Tribune of February 17, 1874:

"The first of the series of concerts by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and the Apollo Club of this city, was given last evening at McCormick's new and elegant hall, and brought out a large and brilliant audience. The vocal numbers, being from Schubert, Schumann and Beethoven, were, of course, admirably selected. In the first, the "Omnipotence" of Schubert, the Apollo Club was augmented by the Germania Männerchor, the whole chorus numbering about eighty male voices, which brought out its majestic rhythm in a very massive and solid style. The other two numbers were Schumann's picturesque "Gipsy Life" and a chorus from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," which were given by the Apollo Club with sopranos and altos, the whole chorus numbering about one hundred voices. Mr. Dohn, the conductor of the Club, had the baton, and led his forces through their work in a manner which did credit both to them and to him, and elicited deserved applause."

An extra concert was given on February 18, 1874, at which Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri" was produced. The soloists were

Miss Clara Doria, Myron W. Whitney, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Mrs. O. L. Fox, Miss Ella A. White, Mrs. T. E. Stacey, Miss Anna Lewis, Messrs. Foltz, Ruehling and Phelps. Theodore Thomas's orchestra furnished the accompaniment.

The officers for 1874 were

G. P. Upton, president; William Sprague, vice-president; William Cox, treasurer; E. G. Newell, secretary; E. D. Messenger, librarian; O. M. Blackman, H. L. Sloan, E. M. Booth, music committee; A. W. Dohn, conductor.

On December 21, 1874, G. P. Upton, president, and William Sprague, vice-president of the Club, and A. W. Dohn, conductor, resigned their respective positions, when Theodore F. Brown and Carl Bergstein were elected to fill respectively the offices of vice-president and conductor. During the season of 1875, Mr. Bergstein resigned his baton, and William L. Tomlins was called to preside as musical director of the Club, which position he holds up to the present time.

WILLIAM L. TOMLINS was born at London, England, on February 4, 1844. His aptitude for music may be inferred from the fact that at the age of nine he became a choir-boy. At the age of eleven he played the harmonium, at thirteen he was appointed organist. At fifteen he was both organist and choir-master, at the age of seventeen he conducted his first oratorio concert. His musical studies were made under the careful personal direction of George (now Sir George) Macfarren, president of the Royal Academy of Music, and of E. Silas, the composer. He was also a pupil of the Tonic Sol Fa college and became a member of the governing board at the age of twenty-two. The next year he was made government inspector and examiner of music teachers in the public schools, his department being that of theory and harmonium playing, with authority to traverse the certificates granted by other examiners in musical subjects lower than his own. This brief record is conclusive upon at least three points: First, that he had an unusually rich and active musical endowment; Second, that the faculty of command showed itself in him at a very early, almost a phenomenally early, age; and, Third, that he must even then have evinced exceptional force and solidity of character, otherwise the conservative English educators would never have devolved so important responsibilities upon one so young. Mr. Tomlins came to New York at the age of twenty-five, in January, 1870. There he served as organist, conductor, and private teacher of the voice, in the rather make-shift and unsatisfactory ways which are the only ones open to a young conductor before he has acquired local prestige. During this period his unexampled mastery of that little understood instrument, the harmonium or reed-organ, attracted the attention of the distinguished manufacturers, Mason & Hamlin. They were just then constructing a masterpiece of reed work, containing seven full sets of vibrators, and all facilities practicable for the imitation of orchestral effects. This instrument Mr. Tomlins, almost alone among organists, mastered, and became able to produce from it the most ravishing effects. His playing combined the intensity of a first-rate violinist with the depth and solidity of the organ, and the brilliancy, and almost the variety, of an orchestra. Hence, he was employed by the builders and sent upon the road with a concert company. His playing excited great interest everywhere. It was in this capacity that he first came to Chicago. He was with the Richings-Bernard old-folks concert company. Although merely a soloist and occasionally accompanist, Mr. Tomlins's skill as a vocal leader soon made itself felt, and he became practically the artistic genius of the troupe, securing for its singing the fine qualities of

sympathetic finish which so much distinguished its work. His visit to Chicago happened to fall upon a time when the incapacity of the director of the Apollo Club was too obvious for dispute. By a lucky stroke of genius, or perhaps of inspiration, he was engaged as leader of the Club. This was in 1875, his first concert as leader of the Club having been given on November 17, of that year. It



Am L Tomlins.

is not too much to say that Mr. Tomlins has been in many respects a pervasive force in Chicago music ever since that time.

When Mr. Tomlins took charge of the music of the Apollo Club it was a small male chorus of indifferent technique. His first task was to improve the quality of their work. In order to accomplish this he took away from them their difficult music and put them upon simple part-songs. He went into all questions of voice production, delivery, sympathetic quality, artistic phrasing and the like, to such purpose that the value of his teaching began to be felt with his first concert; and the appreciation of it has gone on increasing ever since. He not only changed the entire style of the Club's singing, he also changed its character into a mixed chorus. This was not effected without violent and bitter opposition, but at length it succeeded. The mixed chorus showed the same good qualities as the male chorus had already done. From this point Mr. Tomlins's history in this direction is the history of the Apollo Club, and of the Musical Festivals.

Another important department of his work has been that of training children to sing. These classes have demonstrated their value beyond question. What Mr. Tomlins aims at is the cultivation of the child's ability to perceive and feel music; secondarily to this, the child's ability to express music easily, naturally and gracefully, by his voice. His system of training is peculiar to himself. The quality of the results has been certified by such high musical authorities as Theodore Thomas, Christine Nilsson, and many others, as well as the press and the educated public of Chicago. Mr. Tomlins's influence has extended over the whole country, so that flattering offers were made him from New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn.

The distinguishing qualities of Mr. Tomlins's endowment as a great vocal leader and an interpreter of musical masterworks, are to be found in the depth and range of his musical intuitions. Music is speech to him, the intuitive speech of the heart. Whatever music he takes up, whether English, German or Italian, is immediately

vital with emotion. He possesses an ear of great delicacy and fineness of discrimination for everything that belongs to musical effect. He has an analytic habit of mind, and is able to transform his material through the leisurely operation of educational processes (such as he is an adept at devising) until he reaches the desired quality. This makes him a consummate drill-master. And, not least important, he is able to inspire confidence and carry off success with the aggressiveness of a born leader. He is full of fancy, is of great natural sweetness of disposition and of delicate feeling, and is one of the most agreeable companions imaginable. He was married in 1878, and has three children.

At the end of the Club's third season, the Tribune thus reviewed its progress:

The third season of this Club is now closed, and it is therefore a favorable opportunity to examine what has been accomplished. It gave its first concert on January 21, 1873, at Standard Hall, and since that time has given thirteen concerts in the nature of receptions to its associate members. In addition to these thirteen concerts, it has given three concerts to the public at large. The repertoire of Mænnerchor music is necessarily limited, but the Club has made up for this deficiency by calling in eminent solo talent, both vocal and instrumental, and in the thirteen regular receptions has produced some notable works, among them Schumann's "Dreamy Lake," Storch's "Hussar Song," the Lohengrin Sextette, Rubinstein's "Vinum Hungaricum," Hiller's Quintette, "The Night Song," Liszt's second "Cavalry Song," the Robert duet from "Stradella," Mendelssohn's "Student's Song" and "Rhine Wine Song," the double chorus from Mendelssohn's "Antigone," the Sextette from Mozart's "Cosi Fau Tutti," the scena from Max Bruch's "Frithjof," Hiller's "Wanderer's Rest," Neukomm's "Et Incarnatus Est," a Mozart instrumental Quintette, Kuecken's Quintette and Solo "Hie Thee, Shallop," Liszt's "Walk at Midnight," Goldbeck's instrumental Quintette, Schumann's Variations for two pianos, Smart's "Hostess' Daughter," Liszt's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Storch's "Serenade," and a Quintette from "The Magic Flute," Mendelssohn's Cantata, "The Sons of Art," Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, of Liszt, Schumann's Novellette, op. 99, No. 10, the Lucia Sextette, the Rubinstein Sonata for violin and piano, Liszt's arrangement of "Tannhäuser," Tausig's arrangement of Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," and Trio from "The Night in Granada." The extra concerts were three in number, the first inaugurating McCormick's Music Hall, November 13, 1873, and the second and third in February, 1874, in connection with the Thomas Orchestra, the important works produced being Schubert's "Die Allmacht," Schumann's "Gipsy Life," the chorus from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," and Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri." During its three seasons the Club has brought out a goodly array of soloists,

among them the following: *Sopranos*—Mrs. T. E. Stacey, Miss Clara Doria, Mrs. Clara Huck, Mrs. J. A. Farwell, Mrs. O. L. Fox, Miss Jessica Haskell, Miss Fanny Root, Mrs. L. B. Starkweather, Mrs. Fannie Goodwin Lunt, Mrs. J. C. Jones and Mrs. J. C. Wenham. *Altos*—Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Mrs. W. S. Watrous and Miss Ella White. *Tenors*—Alexander Bischoff, E. W. Ruehling, Harry Gates, L. A. Phelps, A. R. Sabin, C. W. Bird and E. Schultze. *Baritones*—Fritz Foltz and Thomas Goodwillie. *Basses*—Myron W. Whitney and Messrs. Sprague, Hubbard, Sloan, Bergstein and Bowen. *Pianists*—Miss Julia Rive, Mrs. L. H. Watson, Messrs. Robert Goldbeck, Ledochowski, S. B. Mills, Emil Liebling and T. Fuchs. *Violinists*—William Lewis and Heman Allen. *Cello*—Mr. Eichheim.

The officers for 1875 were as follows:

G. W. Chamberlin, vice-president; E. G. Newell, secretary; William Cox, treasurer; E. D. Messinger, librarian; William L. Tomlins, musical director. *Board of Management*—W. S. Elliott, Jr., L. M. Prentiss, G. W. Chamberlin, L. D. Collins, and E. G. Newell. *Music Committee*—R. M. Clark, Philo A. Otis, R. S. Clark. *Social Committee*—C. F. Matteson, W. S. Elliott, Jr., Philo A. Otis and F. S. Pond.

At the fourteenth concert, held on November 17, 1875, the following numbers were presented:

Sullivan's "The Beleaguered," "The Long Day Closes" and "Will He Come?" Kuecken's "Rest, Dearest, Rest," Beethoven's "Questa Tomba," Pearsall's "River Spirit's Song," Chopin's Rondo op. 16, Raff's "Romeo and Juliet," Hatton's "The Happiest Land," Fischer's "The Woodland Rose," Reinecke's Cadenza, Liszt's Polonaise in E, and Cooke's "Strike the Lyre."

The soloists were Madame Alice Decevee and Miss Julia Rive, and this concert was the first held under the

baton of Mr. Tomlins. The Tribune, of November 18, thus criticized the performance:

"The Apollo Club has commenced the season of 1875-76 with a handsome success. Its concert at McCormick's Hall last evening, called out an immense audience, and one which was most heartily delighted and enthusiastic over the brilliant work done by the Club. The force was larger than usual, there being fifty-five members present on the stage, which is more than the Club has ever turned out heretofore. In all respects a great improvement is manifest over the work of last year. After Mr. Dohn's resignation, a year or more ago, the Club drifted along rather uncertainly, but it has now found its master, and he has infused it with new life and force. The programme numbers were mainly light and pleasing, but it was not so much in the music itself as in the manner of singing it that the charm lay. Mr. Tomlins has done a wonderful work in the short time he has had the Club in training. The balance of voices is not absolutely perfect. Perhaps it is impossible that it ever can be in such an organization, and yet the Club may claim a better balance than any other musical organization in the city. In power and quality of voices it is superb, and it is excellent in tune. In all the delicate shades of expression, especially crescendos and diminuendos, and in enunciation, their singing is admirable; and Mr. Tomlins has further achieved that rarest of all musical results, a perfect pianissimo. The Club may be proud of its work and of its success, and Mr. Tomlins is to be congratulated. Now that he has such fine material, so well and thoroughly drilled, we trust he will give us, this winter, some more ambitious work which is worthy of their powers."

From his first connection with the Club, it was Mr. Tomlins's intention to add a ladies' chorus. Accordingly one was collected and trained during the latter part of this musical season, making its first appearance at an extra concert given for the benefit of Mr. Tomlins, on June 8, 1876. The Tribune of June 9 said:

"The extra concert given by the Apollo Club last evening, at McCormick's Hall, as a testimonial to its excellent leader, drew out an audience which crowded the large auditorium to overflowing, notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather. So far as the Club was concerned, the concert was in the nature of an experiment: first, as to the effect of such a superbly-drilled male chorus, singing with sopranos and altos who have had but a few weeks' practice; and, secondly, as to the success of Mr. Tomlins in leading a mixed chorus in unaccompanied choral numbers of the most diverse description, including glees, part-songs, motettes, double choruses and fugues. In both respects, however, the concert was a fine success. The chorus was the best ever heard in this city. * * *

"Mr. Tomlins has succeeded with his mixed chorus exactly as he has with his male chorus, namely, in perfect enunciation, fine phrasing and shading, promptness of attack, steadiness of time and development of power. The enthusiasm of the chorus was unlimited, showing a very remarkable magnetism and inspiration on Mr. Tomlins's part."

The new rooms of the Apollo Club, in the American Express Company's Building on Monroe Street, were first thrown open to inspection and occupation on Monday evening, November 27, 1876. In these quarters the Club remained until Central Music Hall was opened in 1879.

Following is a list of the officers for 1876:

Hon. John C. Haines, president; J. S. Hamilton, vice-president; E. G. Newell, secretary; William Cox, treasurer; Philo A. Otis, librarian; William L. Tomlins, musical director. *Board of Management*—J. S. Hamilton, J. Van Inwagen, R. S. Clark, F. S. Pond and E. G. Newell. *Music Committee*—William Sprague, E. D. Messinger and R. M. Clarke. *Social Committee*—C. F. Matteson, 1st tenor; D. S. Foote, 2d tenor; W. S. Elliott, Jr., 1st bass; A. G. Cone, 2d bass.

By the beginning of the season of 1878-79, the Apollo Club had reached the condition of a well-balanced and well-drilled mixed chorus. Henceforward the performances became more and more finished in vocal quality, and more and more illumined by the inner light of musical feeling and artistic inspiration. The programmes appended show how large a work has been done by this society in making known important compositions. One of the first achievements of this kind was their performance of Handel's "Acis and Galatea," in December, 1878, upon which occasion the choruses

went most delightfully, with all the freshness and elasticity of the best part-singing, and with the refined musical expression so often missed in performances of Handel's music.

Among the great works introduced by this society, and performed by them more than once, have been the following: Hoffman's "Cinderella," Bruch's "Frithjof," Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," Gade's "Crusaders," part of "Judas Maccabeus," Mackenzie's "Rose of Sharon," and, in April, 1886, Dvorak's "Spectre's Bride."

Among the older works often given by them, with an excellence of finish previously unknown here, may be named Rossini's "Stabat Mater," "The Messiah," "The Creation," "Elijah," "Hymn of Praise," "Oh, come, let us sing," etc.

It will not have escaped notice that the Apollo Club has been of great use to concert singers, both local and foreign, by inciting them to learn new works, and affording them a congenial audience, not to mention the important circumstance of profitable engagement—for it has always been the custom of the Club to pay well for services of this kind. An examination of the concert list will give an idea of what has been done in this direction.

CONCERTS OF THE APOLLO CLUB.

1—January 21, 1873. Standard Hall. Miss Haskell, Messrs. Goldbeck, Foltz and Bowen.

2—February 25, 1873. Miss Anna Mehlig, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Fox, Mr. Foltz.

3—April 15, 1873. Miss Root, Napoleon Ledochowski, Bischoff, etc.

4—June 3, 1873. Miss White, Messrs. Emil Liebling and Foltz.

5—September 30, 1873. Kingsbury's new Music Hall. Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Goldbeck, Lewis and Eichheim.

6—October 15, 1873. Extra Concert. Bruch's "Frithjof's Departure," selections from "Lohengrin." Thomas Orchestra.

7—November 13, 1873. Dedication of McCormick Hall. Apollo Club, Wieniawski, Kunkel Bros.

8—December 1, 1873. Kingsbury Music Hall. Neukomm's "Et Incarnatus," Smart's "Hostess' Daughter," Mueller's "Serenade," Gade's "Spring Song," quintette by Mozart. Mrs. Lunt, Messrs. Goodwillie and Sloan.

9—January 13, 1874. McCormick Hall. Mrs. Fox, Messrs. Ruehling, Foltz and Bowen.

10—February 16, 1874. Extra Concert. McCormick Hall. Schubert's "Die Allmacht," Schumann's "Gipsy Life," Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens, march and chorus." Thomas Orchestra.

11—February 18, 1874. Extra Concert. McCormick Hall. Schumann's "Paradise and the Peri." Thomas Orchestra.

12—April 23, 1874. McCormick Hall. Liszt's "Walk at Midnight," Schubert's "Der Neugierige," "Wohin," Goldbeck's "Quintette." Miss Ella A. White, Messrs. Goldbeck, Lewis, Allen, Eichheim, Bruce.

13—June 3, 1874. Extra Concert. McCormick Hall. Liszt's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Messrs. S. B. Mills and Fuchs.

14—December 10, 1874. Methodist Church Block. Miss Julia Rivé, Mrs. Stacey, Messrs. Bergstein and Corby.

15—February 3, 1875. McCormick Hall. Mesdames Stacey, Starkweather, Watrous, Messrs. N. Ledochowski, Holbrook and Bergstein.

16—April 5, 1875. McCormick Hall. Chopin's "Scherzo, B minor, op. 31," Liszt's "Tannhäuser," "Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2," Schumann's "Novelette," Rubinstein's "Sonata, violin and piano," "Valse Allemagne." Miss Julia Rivé, Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Lewis and Ledochowski.

17—May 19, 1875. Farwell Hall. Mrs. L. H. Watson, Mrs. Wenham, Quaker City Quartette, Messrs. Barnes and Bergstein.

18—November 17, 1875. McCormick Hall. Miss Julia Rivé, Mme. Alice Decevee.

19—January 27, 1876. McCormick Hall. Mrs. Regina Watson, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Lewis, Quaker City Quartette.

20—March 23, 1876. McCormick Hall. Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," Rossini's "Bal Raggio," Chopin's "Ballad, A flat, op. 47," Liszt's "Polonaise in C." Miss Julia Rivé, Miss Benziger.

- 21—May 18, 1876. McCormick Hall. Miss Drasdill, A. A. Pease, C. T. Barnes.
- 22—June 8, 1876. McCormick Hall. Extra concert. Miss Anna Louise Cary, S. B. Mills.
- 23—December 5 and 7, 1876. McCormick Hall. Rubinstein's "Calm Sea," Abt's "Night Song" and "Sunlight hath begun," Sullivan's "The Beleaguered," Hookely's "By Celia's Arbor," Schubert's "Great is Jehovah," Taubert's "Bird Song" and "Birdie's Good-bye." Miss Thursby, Kunkel Brothers.
- 24—February —, 1877. Bach's "Let us Wrestle and Pray," Schubert's "Twenty-third Psalm," for female voices, part of "St. Paul."
- 25—April 3 and 5, 1877. Male Chorus. M. E. Turner, Miss Amy Fay.
- 26—December 6, 1877. Gounod's "Nazareth." Mme. Carreño, Miss Welsh.
- 27—February 14, 1878. Part-songs, male chorus, music, etc. Miss Beebe, Mr. Ruff.
- 28—December 5, 1878. "Acis and Galatea," first part of "St. Paul." Miss Fanny Kellogg, Miss Abby Clark, M. W. Whitney, Dr. C. T. Barnes, Mr. Fessenden.
- 29—February 13, 1879. "Frithjof," part-songs. Apollo, and Arion Club, of Milwaukee, Mr. Remmert, Mrs. Thurston.
- 30—April 24, 1879. Ladies' chorus. Request programme. Miss Fanny Whitney.
- 31—June 5, 1879. "Messiah." Miss Fanny Kellogg, Mrs. A. G. Hayden, William Courtney, M. W. Whitney.
- 32—December —, 1879. Hoffman's "Cinderella." Mlle. Litta, and orchestra.
- 33—April 2, 1880. Bruch's "Frithjof." Apollo and Arion, Franz Remmert, Mrs. A. N. Elliott.
- 34—May 27, 1880. Central Music Hall. "The Creation," Abbie Carrington, Whitney, Dr. Barnes.
- 35—November 12, 1880. Central Music Hall. Choral matinee. Messrs. Eddy, Leavitt, Grove, Mrs. A. N. Elliott.
- 36—December 6 and 7. "Acis and Galatea." Miss Kellogg, Messrs. Whitney and Barnes.
- 37—December 28, 1880. "Messiah." Miss Norton, Miss Cranch, Mr. Hill.
- 38—February 25, 1881. Beethoven's "Symphony, C minor, op. 27," "Concerto for Piano, No. 5, E flat, op. 73," "Leonore, op. 72." Joseffy.
- 39—May 5, 1881. Central Music Hall. Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," Bruch's "Fair Ellen." Mrs. Farwell, Messrs. Knorr, McWade and Grove.
- 40—May 26, 1881. Central Music Hall. Mænnerchor Concert. Miss Ettie Butler, Mr. Knorr.
- 41—October 7, 1881. Central Music Hall. Mixed chorus.
- 42—December 23, 1881. Central Music Hall. "Damnation of Faust." Theodore Thomas's orchestra.
- 43—December 24, 1881. "The Messiah." Mr. Thomas and orchestra.
- 44—March 2, 1882. Central Music Hall. Miss Winant, Mme. Carreño. Male voices.
- 45—March 30, 1882. Central Music Hall. Mme. Gerster, Remenyi.
- 46—April 25, 1882. Central Music Hall. Miscellaneous programme from Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel," etc. Minnie Hauk, Constance Sternberg.
- 47—November 2, 1882. Central Music Hall. Gade's "Crusaders," "Hymn of Praise." Miss Beebe, Miss Heckle, Messrs. Knorr, Mockridge and John McWade.
- 48—December 23, 1882. "Messiah." Miss Dutton, Miss Foresman, Dr. Barnes, Mr. Clark.
- 49—February 23, 1883. Central Music Hall. Apollo and Arion. "Northman's Song," part-songs, "King Olaf's Christmas," "St. Christopher." Schumann Lady Quartette, Chickering Quartette.
- 50—April 19, 1883. Central Music Hall. "St. Paul," last part of "Damnation of Faust." Mme. Hastreiter, Miss Julia May, Messrs. Knorr and Clark.
- 51—December 21, 1883. Central Music Hall. "Messiah." Miss Hennings, Miss Phoenix, Messrs. Charles A. Knorr and Clark.
- 52—January 4, 1884. "The Creation." Gabriella Boema, Miss Emma Heckle, Theodore Toedt, Franz Remmert, and W. H. Clark. Theodore Thomas's orchestra.
- 53—February 25, 1884. Central Music Hall. Miscellaneous programme, part-songs, etc. Mme. Vallaria, Messrs. Ovide, Musin and Emil Liebling.
- 54—April 3, 1884. Central Music Hall. "Judas Maccabæus," "Tannhäuser." Mme. Lena Hastreiter, Miss Rommeiss, Messrs. Ovide, Musin, Knorr, McWade.
- 55—December 11, 1884. Central Music Hall. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Miss Juch, Miss Winant, Messrs. Whitney, Mockridge and Hay.

56—December 26, 1884. Central Music Hall. "Messiah." Miss Dutton, Miss Bella Tomlins, Messrs. Knorr and Whitney.

57—February 20, 1885. Central Music Hall. Bruch's "Frithjof," Prize Songs. Apollo and Arion, Mme. Hastreiter, Mr. Remmert.

58—December 14, 1885. Central Music Hall. "Elijah." Mme. Hastreiter, Miss Rommeiss, Messrs. Knorr and Heinrich.

59—December 28, 1885. Central Music Hall. "Messiah." Miss Dutton, Mrs. Phoenix-Cameron, Mr. Knorr, and D. M. Babcock (his first appearance).

WILLIAM C. E. SEEBOECK, pianist and instructor, son of William and Amelia Seeboeck, was born at Vienna, Austria, on August 21, 1859. After passing through the public schools of Vienna, he entered the Theresianum, from which he graduated, in 1877, during which time he was a classmate of the late King of Spain, Alfonso. At the age of nine years he displayed a remarkable fondness for music, and, as a boy, found his chief recreation and amusement in reproducing melodies upon various instruments. He became a pupil of Herman Graedner, of Vienna, in the study of the piano and harmony, and, after completing his course with him, studied under Johannes Brahms, and entered the Conservatory. His next instructor was the celebrated Rubinstein, with whom he remained nearly two years at St. Petersburg, Russia, and upon the expiration of that time he returned to Vienna. His concert work and public recitals in Vienna were received by the profession and the press with enthusiasm, and Mr. Seeboeck took his justly merited position in the musical world as a virtuoso. The rare intelligence of his interpretations, brilliant technique, delicacy and vividness of expression, places him in the foremost rank of artists. The broad field represented by the United States induced him to cross the Atlantic, and he selected Chicago as his future home. His talents and musical condition were recognized at once and his popularity as a pianist and instructor has spread throughout the West. He has been a member of and the pianist of the Apollo Club five years and has given the greatest number of concerts and recitals of any musician in the State. Mr. Seeboeck has composed several oratorios, and as a pianist, composer and instructor his position is an enviable one in the musical world.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.—A second, and most important, element in the musical activity of Chicago during this period was the Beethoven Society; a musical organization of active members, male and female, for producing choral works, and a body of associate members for hearing and appreciating the same.

The Beethoven Society was the direct result of the visit of Carl Wolfsohn to Chicago in the winter of 1872. Mr. Wolfsohn, to a ripe and enormously extended musical scholarship, united an unbounded enthusiasm for music as an art, and no small measure of personal magnetism, which attracted towards him all in like manner susceptible who came within his influence. The key-note of the Beethoven Society was enthusiasm for music. The list of concerts, elsewhere given, will show that, during the ten years of its existence, this Society produced a large number of important choral works, of which many were given by them for the first time in the city. Besides its three choral concerts a year, the Beethoven Society had a series of monthly re-unions, for the performance of chamber music and for social intercourse. As these occasions, in the aggregate, were very numerous, possibly reaching as high as three hundred or more, hardly one of which lacked at least a single important work, it is easy to see that their effect upon the members could only have been stimulating and educational in a high degree. One of the first season's works was Mr. Wolfsohn's stupendous undertaking of playing the entire thirty-three sonatas of Beethoven for piano solo, as he had already done in New York and Philadelphia with such distinguished success. This plan he carried out in the spring of 1874, April 11 to June 13. The ten recitals of this series were given in Standard Hall, at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Thirteenth Street. They were attended by large and highly appreciative audiences, and they afforded the first public performances of very many of the later sonatas, and, in

fact, the only public performance several of them have had in this city to this day. The great "Sonata for Hammerclavier," op. 106, has never been given here except by Mr. Wolfsohn.

During the following season the enthusiastic artist did a similar work in behalf of Schumann, whose piano-forte compositions at that time were practically unknown here. This series of ten recitals began on March 13, 1875, at the Beethoven Society rooms, Nos. 168-70 State Street, and closed on May 15. Incidentally, as a relief for the piano pieces, no less than forty-four songs of Schumann were sung at these recitals, many of them for the first time in the city. It would be impossible to measure the influence of such a series of recitals devoted to a great master like Schumann. In the following year, 1876, a series of Chopin recitals, of similarly imposing magnitude, was begun and carried through. These were somewhat less successful, by reason of the greater burdens which Chopin lays upon the pianist. The standard of piano-playing had been very much elevated by Mr. Wolfsohn's recitals, and by the visits of several noted virtuosi during the years 1874 to 1876. In the following year (1877), Mr. Wolfsohn began, but did not complete, an enormous series of twenty-four historical piano recitals, covering the whole range of piano-forte literature. These fell victims of the necessary dryness of the earlier recitals, dealing with music of the period of Bach and Handel, and their predecessors. The selections proved too monotonous for the hearers. During all this time, as well as throughout the history of the Society, there were monthly reunions devoted to sociability and chamber-music. There are no longer to be found any complete files of these programmes.

During the period when the Beethoven chorus was bravely measuring its well-meant technique against the finest and most difficult choral works that happened to strike its fancy, only to perform them in a ragged and hit-or-miss manner, the rival society was diligently undergoing a process of education in the art of choral singing. As in doing this they brought out more and more artistic selections, and sung them better and better, the result was that the old-style chorus singing of the Beethoven Society was sharply criticised. Many of the singers left in order to sing where satisfactory vocal results could be obtained. These causes worked so potently that at length, after eleven years of most useful but not of wholly satisfactory existence, the Beethoven Society gave up the ghost, and was counted among the good things that had been.

LYON & HEALY.—Among the many well known music houses of the West none stand higher in the estimation of the public than that of Lyon & Healy. The house was established here on October 16, 1864, by George W. Lyon and Patrick J. Healy, who had for years been identified with the trade in the East. They first located at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, where now stands the new Chicago Opera House. Their entire clerical force at that time consisted of a cashier, porter and errand boy, all other duties being performed by the members of the firm, who could be found at their posts from early morning until late in the night. Their business gradually increased until, on January 1, 1870, they were obliged to move to larger quarters. They went to the Drake Building, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Washington Street. While located there they were completely burned out on September 4, 1870. Soon after they re-opened at Nos. 150-52 Clark Street. They again suffered a complete loss of stock in the memorable fire of 1871. Undaunted by these disastrous conflagrations, they again opened within a few days at No. 287 West Madison Street, from whence they soon removed to the frame church at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Sixteenth Street. They remained there until October 9, 1872, when they located at the corner of State and Monroe streets, their present place of business. Here they have splendid quarters. The handsome building is 50 x 130 feet in size, four floors and basement in height. They deal not only in pianos, organs and music, but in every conceivable article known to the

music trade. Their first floor is divided into two apartments, one devoted to sheet music and the other to retail pianos and organs; the second floor is the wholesale piano and organ department; the third is devoted exclusively to the display of imported musical merchandise; and the fourth floor to the same class of goods and repairing rooms. In the basement is the wholesale sheet-music department and packing rooms. Messrs. Lyon & Healy have recently commenced the manufacture of the smaller kinds of musical instruments, and their factory occupies three floors in the building at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Madison Street. It is intended in the course of time to make their factory business as large as their jobbing trade has become, and with their characteristic energy and determination they will doubtless, within the next few years, have a manufactory which will be a pride to the city. On the first of January, 1885, Messrs. R. B. Gregory and Charles N. Post, who have been conspicuously identified with the house of Lyon & Healy for the past eighteen years, were admitted into partnership, and will, as heretofore, take an active interest in the affairs of this prosperous house. The operations of Lyon & Healy extend throughout the United States and Territories, and into the British Possessions, Mexico and South America. Their business is constantly increasing and their volume of trade amounts to over a million of dollars annually.

George W. Lyon, of the firm of Lyon & Healy, was born in Northbury, Mass., on January 15, 1833. He is of Huguenot descent and inherited the sturdy principles of character with which his ancestry was endowed. At the age of fifteen he left his native village and went to Boston. Being an ardent lover of music and a close musical student, on his arrival there he immediately entered into the music store of Charles H. Keith. At that time the repairing, as well as the selling, of musical instruments was a part of a music dealer's vocation, and it was there that young Lyon's mechanical as well as musical genius early attracted attention. Having a natural talent for the musical art, and having studied the use of the violin and harp, he appeared during his youth quite frequently in public entertainments. He was very skillful on the violin and harp, and as the latter was his favorite instrument he was more often heard upon it than on the violin. The attention of that prince of music publishers, Oliver Ditson, was early attracted toward Mr. Lyon, and the latter was for many years connected with Mr. Ditson in his business. He afterward was with the house of Henry Tolman & Co., of Boston, and it was while he was with them that he and Mr. Healy decided to come West and embark in business. In July, 1864, these two gentlemen located in this city, and a few months later opened up their music store. For many years Mr. Lyon has devoted his attention to improvements on musical instruments, principally pianos and band instruments; and the records of the patent office at Washington show that no individual connected with the general music trade is so frequently successful in obtaining letters-patent as is he. Mr. Lyon has always been interested in everything that pertained to the advancement of the musical art in this city, and his name and person are familiar to nearly every professional musician. He was married at Pine Lake, Wis., in 1875, to Miss Emily Sands. They have two children,—George and Mary.

Patrick J. Healy, of the firm of Lyon & Healy, was born in Ireland, on March 16, 1840. At the age of ten, with his parents, he immigrated to America, and they settled in the City of Boston. When he was fourteen years old he obtained a position as errand boy with the music house of Henry Tolman & Co., of Boston. Industrious and ambitious always, he was rapidly promoted and when he attained his majority he was practically the business manager of the firm. Thus his life was passed until, with George W. Lyon, he founded the well known music house of Lyon & Healy in this city. During his connection with Tolman & Co., Mr. Lyon was also employed in that concern. For the past thirty-two years these two gentlemen have been steadfast friends and almost inseparable companions, and many were the air-castles constructed together previous to July, 1864, the month and year in which they came West and united together to make their fortunes. In October following, Lyon & Healy opened for business, and since that time Mr. Healy has had charge of the business management, and to his foresight and keen executive ability is greatly due the success of this now well known house. Mr. Healy was married, October 31, 1863, at Boston, Mass., to Miss Mary A. Griffith. From this union were born James, Raymond and Paul. Mr. Healy was again married, in September, 1882, to Miss Fanny Hannan, of Chicago. They have two children,—Marquette and Vincent. Mr. Healy's eldest son, James, is at present employed in the house of Lyon & Healy.

LOUIS FALK, one of the leading organists and musicians of this country, son of John A. and Wilhelmina Falk, was born at Unter Ostern, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on December 14, 1848. When he was two years of age his parents came to this country and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., where they remained three years, afterward settling in Rochester, N. Y. It was there, at the age of seven

years, that he began his musical studies on the violin with Professor A. Baur, a violinist of more than local repute. A year later he began the study of the piano-forte under the guidance of his father, who was a professor of foreign languages and mathematics in a select school, and withal an accomplished organist. At the age of eleven, young Louis accepted the position as organist of the Grove Street Lutheran Church, which position he held until 1861, when he came, with his parents, to this city. Here he remained a pupil in his father's private school, and was organist of the Church of the Holy Name, until 1865. He then went abroad, to complete his musical studies, and became a pupil of the celebrated composer and organ virtuoso, Dr. William Volckmar, in Homberg, Hesse Cassel, with whom he remained two years. The following two years were spent in the celebrated Leipzig Conservatory of Music, under the tuition of such masters as Ignatz Moscheles (piano), Dr. Papperitz (organ), E. F. Richter and Moritz Hauptman (Theory of Music),



Louis Falk

Carl Reinecke (composition), and Ferd. David (violin). He prosecuted his studies with great success, and graduated first in his class in organ playing, which he made a specialty. After leaving the Conservatory Mr. Falk travelled quite extensively throughout Europe and gave organ recitals in some of the largest cities in Germany, Switzerland and Austria. Returning to this city he accepted the position of organist in Unity Church (Dr. Collyer's), which he filled until the fire, since which time he has been organist in the Union Park Congregational Church. Mr. Falk is one of the original members of the Chicago Musical College faculty, as teacher of the organ and Theory of Music. He was one of the first to make organ concerts popular in this city, and has, perhaps, conducted more entertainments of this kind, here and throughout the West, than any other musician. Mr. Falk's playing is characterized by great brilliancy combined with utmost ease in manual and pedal dexterity, and in the matter of producing beautiful and novel effects in combinations of stops his reputation is of the highest. As a sight-reader and in the art of transposition his talents are considered marvelous. Many of our citizens will remember him as a successful organizer and orchestral conductor of local opera companies. Mr. Falk was married, on March 11, 1875, to Miss Cora D. Dickinson of this city, an accomplished vocalist; she was the original Josephine of Haverly's famous Church Choir Pinafore

Company, and has filled the position of soprano soloist in the Church of the Messiah and Union Park Congregational Church for the past ten years. They have one child,—Cora Francesca, born in 1881.

MRS. H. HUEFNER-HARKEN was born at Jever, Oldenburg, Germany, on July 27, 1845, the daughter of Albert Hinrick and Helene Catharine (Diesendorff) Harken. She was educated at Jever, and also studied music there during her school years. At the age of fourteen she went to Berlin, and there took a musical course at the Sternsche Conservatory for three years, also taking lessons of Professor Richard Wuerst, during that time. At the termination of these studies she was advised, by several Capellmeisters, to study for the Opera, and then studied in the operatic school of Mrs. Professor Cornet, at Hamburg, for one year. She then, for another year, studied in the operatic school of Professor Ernst Koch, at Cologne, who is now professor in the Conservatory of Stuttgart. At Cologne she was heard by Franz Abt, Capellmeister of the Hoftheatre in Brunswick, who engaged her at once for the opera at Brunswick, and, after an engagement of three months, she accepted an engagement to sing at Berlin. She there had an offer to sing, under contract for three years, which she could not accept, as she had previously made an engagement at the opera in Leipzig. This engagement she had to break after one year, on account of her marriage to George Huefner, on May 8, 1866. Mr. Huefner was musical director and organist at the Dom in Halberstadt, and, after her wedding, Mrs. Huefner sang in concerts only at the principal towns and cities in Germany and Holland; among them, the Gewandhaus in Leipzig; the Guerzenich concerts in Cologne; at the Museum concerts at Frankfort-on-the-Main; at the private concerts in Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mainz, Stuttgart, Berlin, etc. During this time she had many offers of engagements from operatic directors, among them being offers from the Grand Opera at Paris, and the opera at Milano. She had also an offer from Berlin, to sing instead of Marianna Brandt, who had given up her engagement there. She, however, did not accept any of these flattering proffers, because of the objection of her husband to her appearing upon the operatic stage. Some time after his death, in 1883, she accepted an engagement with Dr. Florence Ziegfeld, as teacher in the Chicago Musical College, coming to this city in 1884, and retaining that position until she resigned it after one year. Mrs. Huefner-Harken then engaged in the profession of giving private lessons in vocal music, and is, besides, director of the Concordia, in which she has established a deservedly high reputation. She has been splendidly recommended by the following celebrated musicians: Dr. Franz Liszt, Anton Rubinstein, Max Bruch, Carl Reinecke, Rheinthal, etc. As an example of the remarkable versatility of her powers, we may mention that in "St. Paul" and "Elijah," she has, upon occasions, undertaken the soprano rôle as well as those for contralto. Mrs. Huefner-Harken has two children, Wilhelm George and Helene Catharine.

FRANK THEODORE BAIRD, piano and vocal instructor, is a son of Samuel E. and Mary A. Baird, and was born at Auburn, Mass., on July 17, 1850. When he was four years of age his parents moved to Bellows Falls, Vt., where he received his education. From childhood he showed a precocious inclination for music, and during his youth his talents were carefully cultivated by his parents. While attending school he was provided with a competent instructor in Benjamin D. Allen, of Worcester, Mass., under whose guidance he remained until his seventeenth year. At that time he was offered the position as organist of St. John's Church of this city, which he accepted, and immediately afterward began the study of that noble instrument under Dudley Buck, together with piano-playing with other well-known teachers. After completing a short engagement as organist at St. John's Church, he filled a similar position at the Olivet Presbyterian Church for a number of months, and subsequently was induced to become the organist of the Third Presbyterian Church, where he has remained during the past sixteen years. He studied singing for three years with Mrs. Jirah D. Cole, the celebrated instructress of the Rudersdorff Method, in this city, and finished his studies with Sbriglia, of Paris, France, in 1883; subsequently with Shakespeare, the celebrated English master of London. In 1884, he again went abroad, in order to perfect himself in certain departments of his profession. During the past two years he has devoted his attention to vocal instruction, and his success as a teacher has been extraordinary, and he is recognized as one of the leading vocal instructors of the Northwest.

MADAME CHRISTINE NIELSON ROUNSEVILLE was born in Christianssand, Norway, on August 10, 1845, a member of a literary and musical family, she being a relative of Rickard Nordraack, the celebrated composer, and also of *Björnstjerne Björnson, the

* This name means "Bear-star the son of a Bear," in the Scandinavian tongue.

great poet and dramatist. At an early age she became a pupil of the eminent composer and song-writer, Halfdan Kjerulf, and later of Ernest Haberbier. The result of this instruction, allied to her natural ability, made her prominent as a pianiste and instructress in her own country. In 1871, she came to this country, and during the following four or five years performed at concerts in most of the cities in the West and Northwest. In 1875, she was married to Dr. Rounseville. At the establishment of the Hershey Music school she became a prominent member of the faculty as a teacher of the piano, remaining with that school for two seasons. Her reputation and proficiency as an instructress soon won recognition from the first musicians of this country, and her time became so largely occupied that for the past eight years she has devoted herself entirely to teaching. Her musicales and recitals have been among the most artistic and classical given in this city, while her influence toward higher art in music, and her ability in its demonstration, places her among the most prominent musicians in the West.

CHARLES H. BRITTAN, vocal instructor, is a son of Joseph and Mary Brittan, and was born at New York City, on December 23, 1846. He received his education in Boston and New York, and from boyhood has devoted his attention to music. In the spring of 1871, he came to this city and established a school in Crosby's Opera House, and inaugurated a series of concerts which gave him an enviable prestige in musical circles. He was one of the projectors of the well-known Apollo Club, and was one of the original members of the Beethoven Club. Mr. Brittan pays special attention to cultivating the voice for opera, and for the past seven years has been accredited with unusual success in the department of vocal culture. During 1884, he was director of the Cuthbert Conservatory, at St. Louis, the oldest institution of that city. Besides his duties as an instructor he is the author of many of the finer critiques appearing in the daily press of Chicago, and for nearly two years was musical critic on the Tribune. He has been the regular musical correspondent for the Boston Daily Advertiser, and contributes largely to other leading papers, besides being a member of the Chicago Literary Club. Mr. Brittan's instruction is held in high esteem by a large number of pupils, and the profession extends warm praise for his theoretical and practical methods. Mr. Brittan was married, on August 11, 1881, to Miss Jessie L. Fawcett, of Chicago. They have one child,—Walter.

CHAMBER-MUSIC.—The cultivation of chamber-music may be regarded as a fair measure of the progress of a community in true musical taste. In the olden time, when musical students universally learned to play upon the violin and other instruments, as well as the piano-forte and organ, chamber-music was an ordinary household incident, just as piano-playing now is, with this difference, that the association of several friends for an evening of chamber-music betokened a love of music for music's own sake, as distinguished from personal display, and a taste, moreover, for such coloring as the combination of several instruments makes possible. Moreover, the violin is, as Berlioz calls it, "the woman's voice of the orchestra." It interprets melody with an intensity and heart-felt expression which neither the piano-forte nor the organ can do more than weakly imitate, at a long distance behind. Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Spohr, and all the lesser masters, wrote copiously for combinations of this kind, always expecting their music to be played by performers of no great ability,—in short, by amateurs. Such music is comparatively unknown in America as yet, partly because so little chamber-music is known, partly because much of this music is without the intensity of expression and contrast demanded by high-strung modern ears, and partly, as already specified, because the unadvanced music-lovers, who would properly enjoy this music, have not as yet acquired the habit of making chamber-music. To speak quite plainly, there is a great deal of the chamber-music of such masters, even, as Mozart and Schubert, which is hardly worth while performing at present upon other than historical or amateur grounds. But along with these rather ordinary productions, valuable mainly for study or pastime, there are others of exquisite beauty, not alone of form and color, but of deep and highly poetic significance. Among the better

known works of this class may be mentioned the Beethoven sonatas for piano and violin, in C minor, the Kreutzer sonata, the trio, opus 70, the later string quartettes, the Schumann quintette, and many later works by Rubinstein, Saint Saens, and others. Works of this magnitude demand artistic players and a homogeneous ensemble; they also have to be heard many times before the casual listener is able to discern their beauty amid the amplitude of details. They need, therefore, a conjunction of artistic players with cultivated and earnest hearers—a concert combination rare the world over, except in a few musical centers and under the inspiration of some artist or artists of commanding fame.

Nothing like this has as yet come to pass in Chicago, although the signs give promise of it within a comparatively short period. Already before the fire, William Lewis, the violinist, had begun to be prominent in the musical evenings given under the auspices of the great music-sellers, Root & Cady. Very soon after the fire he resumed his activity in this direction as opportunity served, making many personal sacrifices for the sake of assisting in this class of music. As soon as Mr. Wolfsohn came here, he found in Mr. Lewis an active coadjutor. Eichheim, the 'cellist, came soon after, and these three played a vast amount of chamber-music at the re-unions of the Beethoven Society and elsewhere, throughout the career of that organization. The opening of the Hershey Music School, in 1876, led to the production of much music of this class by Messrs. Lewis and Eichheim and Clarence Eddy.

Much was done for chamber-music, also, during this period, by Hans Balatka, who had associated with him Mr. Troll, the violinist, his own son, Chr. Balatka, as pianist. Edward Heimendahl, also, formerly one of Thomas's violins, and later with a Boston Quintette Club, resided in Chicago for several years, and was associated at different times with Wolfsohn, Liebling, Seeboeck, and Miss Amy Fay in the production of chamber-music. All of these efforts, excepting those of Mr. Wolfsohn and the Beethoven Society, were spasmodic in character, rarely lasting beyond a single season, poorly attended and therefore not very useful; for it is evident that no cultivation of public taste is to be effected by concerts which the public will not attend. Mr. Rosenbecker, the conductor and violinist, has assisted in the production of many important works, but his career as conductor has been so much more brilliant and persistent that it casts his efforts in this department into the shade.

During the seasons of 1879, 1880, 1881 and a part of 1882, the Liesegang String Quartette gave chamber-concerts in Brand's Hall and elsewhere, in which a large number of interesting works were presented in a creditable manner. Unfortunately the programmes of these concerts have not been preserved.

Emil Liebling has, also, been an important factor in the cultivation of chamber-music since 1880, his regular series of piano recitals extending in unbroken succession from 1876. Among the principal chamber works produced by Mr. Liebling were the following:

1880-81, Hummell, septette, op. 74; Rubinstein, octette, op. 9, and quintette, op. 99; Mozart, quartette in G minor. 1881-82, Raff, sonata for piano and violin, op. 78; Rubinstein, trio, op. 52. In 1884, three sonata recitals from Durante and other writers; Grieg, sonata, for piano and violin; Beethoven's quartette for piano and strings; and many important works by other writers, as well as a liberal representation of Chicago composers.

CLARENCE EDDY, organist and musical instructor, was born at Greenfield, Mass., on June 23, 1851. From early childhood he evinced a marvelous fondness for music, and with years of maturity it became a passion with him. He soon learned to reproduce melodies he heard, and improvisation became his greatest pleasure. At

the age of eleven years he was provided with a careful teacher in Miss Laura J. Billings, whose instruction was the foundation of his future attainments, and afterward continued his studies under J. Gilbert Wilson, then organist of the St. James (Episcopal) Church of Greenfield. When sixteen, he remained a year with the well-known organist and composer, Dudley Buck, in Hartford, Conn., whose judicious training had a decided bearing in forming his future career. He became familiar with the compositions of Bach, Handel, Mendelssohn and other writers for the organ, which so pleased him that he decided to devote himself especially to that noble instrument. Upon leaving Mr. Buck he accepted the position of organist at the Bethany Church, Montpelier, Vt., where he remained two and a half years, teaching and preparing for study in Germany. In 1871, he began study under Professors August Haupt and A. Loeschhorn, of Berlin. Professor Haupt (Imperial Organist) was directed to appear in a concert in the "Garrison Church" by the Emperor; but he excused himself and sent Mr. Eddy in his place, with the commendation that his pupil would do even better than himself. Mr. Eddy performed Bach's great five-part fantasia in C minor, and Merkel's celebrated sonata in G minor, before the Emperor and his court, with such success that he won the most flattering plaudits and received the favorable criticism of the German press. He then made a tour through the German Empire, Austria, and Switzerland, playing all the fine instruments of those countries, including the famous instrument at Freiburg, and in the course of his travels made the acquaintance of Liszt, Merkel, Richter, Ritter and others of equal note in the musical world. Upon his return to Berlin he bade farewell to his old instructors, and upon his journey home passed through Holland, Belgium, France and England, and played upon the splendid organs in St. Paul's Cathedral and the Royal Albert Hall, London, then the largest and finest instruments in the world. During the winter of 1875-76, he gave his first series of concerts in Chicago, twenty-five in number, at which were rendered the greatest works ever written for the organ, in the First Congregational Church of this city, of which he was organist. In 1876, he became general director of the Hershey School of Musical Art. To this school he has given his best energies and has been the chief source of its becoming one of the leading institutions in America. At the opening of this Hall, Mr. Eddy projected a series of one hundred recitals without a single repetition, a performance remarkable for its scope and severity, and which demanded extraordinary technique, and enormous power of reading and memory. Since that time he has appeared in organ concerts and recitals in every large city of the United States and has gained a National reputation as a most brilliant and popular artist. Mr. Eddy was married, on July 1, 1879, to Mrs. Sara Hershey, one of the most talented and accomplished musicians and vocal instructors in America.

MRS. SARA HERSHEY-EDDY, musician, pianist and vocal instructor, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and is the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Hershey. At fourteen years of age she went to Philadelphia where she received her education. From childhood she has been musically inclined, diligently cultivating her gifts. Upon leaving Philadelphia she went to St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N. J., where she remained a year and a half, when she came West with her parents to Muscatine, Iowa, and began teaching, going East at intervals for the purpose of study. In 1867, she went to Berlin, Germany, in order to finish her musical education, and became a pupil of Professor Sterns, in the Conservatory, taking vocal instruction from Miss Jennie Mayer. This training was followed by further study under Kullak of the Conservatory, and vocalization from Dr. Engel. She also was a pupil in declamation with Schwartz, the leading elocutionist of Germany, and of the royal court actor, Berndahl in Berlin. After a stay of three and a half years in Berlin, she went to Milan, Italy, where she studied singing with Professor Gerli, and visited the classes of Lamperti. During her stay at Milan she devoted her entire attention to the Italian methods of opera-singing, etc. Having accomplished her aims in the Italian schools she went to London, England, and studied with Mme. Sainton-Dolby, in oratorio and English singing, for a number of months. Upon her return to this country she received the first intelligence of the great fire in this city in 1871. Changing her intention of locating in Chicago she went to New York, where she remained nearly two years, engaged in concert and church singing and giving instructions in music and singing at the Packer Institute, of Brooklyn. She received flattering offers to take charge of the vocal department of the Pennsylvania Female College, Pittsburgh, which she accepted, and, in the following year, was induced to assume the entire control of the musical department of that institution. In August, 1875, she came to this city and founded the Hershey School of Musical Art, which has become the leading institution of its kind in the West. The Hershey Music Hall was erected in 1876. Mrs. Hershey-Eddy is recognized by the musical profession, and by scores of leading amateurs, as especially fitted to give students instruction of unusually high order, and to impart the comprehensive knowledge of musical literature which is generally sought

in European conservatories and salons of foreign masters. Many of her pupils have acquired popular recognition as professional singers. Among those whose names are familiar to the public may be mentioned Miss Grace Hiltz, Mrs. May Phoenix-Cameron, J. L. Johnston, three of the members of the Chicago Lady Quartette, which she organized. Mrs. Hershey-Eddy was married on July 1, 1879, to Clarence Eddy.

JESSIE BARTLETT-DAVIS.—During the past few years America has become quite noted for its production of famous singers, and the West has contributed its full quota to the number that have become distinguished upon the operatic stage. Among those who have risen to prominence there is a no more famous name than that of Jessie Bartlett-Davis, the popular operatic contralto, whose residence is in this city. She is distinctively a Western production, having been born, educated, and made her first artistic triumphs, all within the borders of her native State. She was born not only a singer but an artist as well, and, before she entered her teens, was an acknowledged favorite in her immediate neighborhood, which included such pretentious inland cities as Ottawa, Peoria, Joliet, Rockford, LaSalle, Peru and Morris, Ill., the latter being her native town. Jessie Bartlett-Davis came to Chicago about 1875, and soon became known as the leading contralto in church circles, and this fact caused her to be sought for by the celebrated Church Choir Opera Company, with which so many now popular singers became identified. Her successes as an operatic singer are distinctly prominent, and include every rôle in which she has appeared, her great versatility and mobility of features enabling her to distinguish herself in grand as well as light opera and opera comique. Her début in Italian opera was perhaps the most successful ever accorded to any native artist whose musical education had been confided to American teachers, and who made her first appearance in Italian on the American stage. This appearance was made in New York City, on November 13, 1883, when she sang "Siebel" to the "Margherita" of Mme. Adelina Patti; and the Sun, in speaking of her, says: "She has a real contralto. It is rich, moreover, and well cultivated. * * * Her great beauty of face and figure, her winning smile, that beams like sunshine on all around, and her natural, graceful acting, are worth going a long distance to see." Geo. P. Upton, the well-known critic of the Chicago Tribune, pays her the following tribute: "Both in singing and speaking, she has a most exceptional contralto voice. Impressive in the dialogue, she thrills an audience with her dramatic way of giving a note or delivering a phrase. This is not only the power of a rich organ, but the greater power of an impassioned style which eminently fits her for the strongest characters of the lyric stage." During the season of 1886-87, Jessie Bartlett-Davis was engaged with the American Opera Company as prima-donna contralto; and her marked success with that organization placed her at the head of the list of "stars" which inaugurated the first season of genuine American grand opera. She is the wife of William J. Davis, the well-known local manager, and under whose management she made her first operatic appearance. Mrs. Davis's musical education was cared for by Frederic W. Root, who is also a Chicago production, and who delights to point to Jessie Bartlett-Davis as his most distinguished pupil.

ARTHUR J. CRESWOLD was one of the most brilliant organists in the United States, and was known throughout the country as a thorough and perfect performer. He was born at Birmingham, England, on July 11, 1845, and was descended from a family celebrated for their musical ability. At the age of nine his performance on the organ made him known in his native city as an infant prodigy. During his early years of musical study he received instruction from William Bert, one of the great masters in England, and from Thalberg, the great German master of the piano. At the age of twenty-one he married an estimable lady of Birmingham, and two years afterward, in 1868, he removed to the United States and took up his residence in Chicago. Soon after, he became the organist of Unity Church, which position he held until the fire. During these years he was the friend of Dudley Buck, who always delighted to honor his great acquirements and talents. They were friends and generous rivals, and took pleasure in rendering homage to each other. After the fire Mr. Creswold resided in St. Louis for several years, where he made many friends and admirers. In 1875, he returned to Chicago, and again resumed his position as organist of Unity, engaging also in very extensive musical work. He gave organ performances at the Exposition concerts, and many other public entertainments. He also organized the Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Company, which was so successful throughout the country. He died at his residence on Groveland Avenue, in Chicago, on September 13, 1879, after an illness of three weeks. He left surviving him, his wife and two children, who returned to England a short time after his decease. The Chicago Church Choir Pinafore Company gave an entertainment for the benefit of the family, at Haverly's Theater, on September 9, 1875.

GEORGE SWEET, vocalist and teacher of vocal culture, son of Sullivan and Elizabeth B. Sweet, was born at Boston, on August 9, 1854. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Brook-

lyn, N. Y., where he received his education. In his boyhood he displayed a natural aptitude for music, and at the early age of seven years he sang in concerts at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. Later he became a pupil of George William Warren, with whom he studied; at the same time was a member of Mr. Warren's choir, and during his stay in that city sang with Madame Faustina Hodges in Grace Church, also in St. Luke's and other choirs of equal note. In 1875, he began study with Aramonte, of New York, and subsequently went abroad to finish his vocal education. After a short stay in Paris, he went to Florence, Italy, and remained two years under the instruction of Vannuccini, and at the same time taking lessons from Salvini. At Milan he studied with Felice Varesi, and while there devoted considerable attention to the character of "Rigoletto," in the opera of that name, which rôle Felice Varesi created and made a great success. Mr. Sweet made his début in the opera of "Forza del Destino," at Ancona, Italy, and received an ovation of applause from the public and was warmly praised by the press. From Ancona he went to Berlin, where he sang three seasons; afterward sang at the King's Theater, Athens, in Italian opera. After an engagement at Reggio nell' Emilia, he sang in Florence, Italy, and at Barcelona, Spain, and other musical centers, and returned to America with Madame Gerster in 1881-82. He taught in Boston, also singing in opera there and in New York, until the close of 1883, when he came to Chicago and devoted his attention to instruction. In the fall of 1885, he accepted an engagement with Theodore Thomas to sing in New York, from which he returned in December. Mr. Sweet's voice is an exceptionally fine natural baritone, and, with the training obtained from the best instructors in the world, is recognized by critics and the public as having reached the limit of culture. His fame as a singer is acknowledged by the musical worlds of both Europe and America. Mr. Sweet was married, on July 22, 1880, to Miss Elvira Bariotti, of Milan, Italy. They have two gifted children, George and Alfred.

CHICAGO QUINTETTE CLUB.—The most important and long-continuing organization of this kind has been the Chicago Quintette Club, composed of Miss Agnes Ingersoll, William Lewis, M. Eichheim, Heenan Allen, and Mr. Pellage. The combination had its origin in the enthusiasm of the pianist, Miss Agnes Ingersoll, who for some years had been in the habit of playing duos and trios with Lewis and others. Mr. Lewis entered heartily into the scheme, and both artists made many and long-continued sacrifices before they succeeded in establishing their concerts upon a paying basis. From the beginning, January 6, 1879, to January 1, 1886, the Club has given fifty-one concerts.

They have given, for the first time in Chicago,—

Rheinberger, trio in B flat, op. 121; trio in D, op. 34; quintette, op. 114; and quartette for strings, op. 89. Rubinstein, sonata, op. 13; sonata, op. 39; quartette, op. 66. Brahms, trio, op. 8. Reinecke, quintette, op. 83. Kiel, trio, op. 33. Scharwenka, trio, op. 1; quartette, op. 37. Onslow, sextette in E flat. Raff, quartette for strings, op. 192, No. 2; quartette, op. 202, No. 2; trio, No. 3, op. 155. Jadassohn, quintette, op. 70; trio, op. 59. Ries, suite, piano and violin, No. 3. Saint Saens, trio, op. 18; sonata for piano and 'cello.

At the present time the Quintette Club appears to be thoroughly established. Its standard of playing is continually being improved, and the audiences are large and constantly increasing.

MISS AGNES INGERSOLL, musician and piano instructor, daughter of Frederick and Susan Ingersoll, was born at Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y. Her musical talents are inherited from her father, who, although not a theoretical musician, possessed gifts of no mean order, and did excellent work in the church choirs of Vernon and vicinity. She received most of her education in Milan, Ohio, and then returned to Canandaigua, where she graduated with honors in the class of 1867. Her fondness for music developed in early years, and her inclination was carefully cultivated by an elder sister, who was a pupil of the famous John Zundel. Later, she studied piano playing with Gustav Blessner, of Canandaigua, and subsequently under S. B. Mills, of New York. In 1870, she came to this city and continued her studies with Robert Goldbeck. Afterward, began her work as an instructor. Miss Ingersoll has been abroad four times, with the view of perfecting herself in music and its literature, and received instruction from Reinecke, of the Leipsic Conservatory, also of Jadassohn, of the same city, and, with thorough work in both Berlin and Paris, has accomplished the task of becoming a thoroughly educated musician. In connection with William Lewis, she was the prospector and organizer of the well

known Quintette Club, of this city, and has always been a leader in concerts and similar entertainments in musical circles of the city and Hyde Park. Her work has been of the practical and meritorious, which has given to her pupils an independent and thorough musical education which enables them to appear to an advantage wherever placed, either in public or private. Her long and successful career as instructor, and the number of her pupils who have acquired a brilliant and expressive style upon the piano, is sufficient comment upon her teaching. She devotes her entire attention to large classes in the city and at Hyde Park.

WILLIAM LEWIS.—Among the many musical people of Chicago who have won considerable reputation at home as well as abroad is William Lewis, violinist, and a member of the Chicago Musical Company. He is an Englishman by birth, having been born at Devonshire in 1837. His father, John Lewis, was a violoncello player of considerable ability, and from him the son inherited the talent which has served to win him a position in the business, social and professional world. He received his early instruction from his father, and at the age of eight the boy appeared in concerts in several of the large cities and was pronounced a prodigy by the best English critics. Two years thereafter he sang in the Exeter Cathedral, and while there received thorough instruction from the organist. While in England he also studied under Mr. Wonacott, a violinist of reputation. His family came to America in 1850, and located at Bellevue, Huron Co., O., where young Lewis was engaged on farm work and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1851, M. C. Cady, formerly of the firm of Root & Cady, held a musical convention at Monroeville, O., and his attention was attracted to Mr. Lewis, on his appearance there with an offer of his services as a volunteer violinist. In 1853, Mr. Lewis made an engagement with Colonel J. H. Wood, afterward well-known in this city, to play at a concert given by the "Black Swan" in Cleveland. This was the first time Mr. Lewis received any considerable remuneration for his services, the contract calling for \$35 and expenses. The following year Mr. Lewis's father died, and he then made an engagement with the Continental Vocalists, with whom he was connected for seven years following. During his engagement, however, the troupe took a vacation, and he improved the opportunity by taking lessons from Theodore Thomas in New York City. In 1862, he came to Chicago and ventured into mercantile trade. He had accumulated a small amount of money, and embarked into business by opening a grocery. The business proved a failure, and he then took a position in the music house of Root & Cady, and also attended to his professional work, for he was then a violinist of recognized ability and a member of the Philharmonic Society. Messrs. Root & Cady sent him to Europe, in 1870, upon a business errand, and the following year they promised he should have an interest in the business. But Root & Cady lost almost all in the fire of 1871 and in their attempt to pay their debts in full. The financial panic of 1873 further distressed the struggling firm, and they dissolved. Then Mr. Lewis formed the firm of Root & Lewis, in company with E. T. Root, in the same line of business, and also resumed his professional work. In 1875, the combination which originated the Root & Sons Music Company absorbed the firm of Root & Cady, along with those of George F. Root & Sons and Chandler & Curtiss. In 1878, Mr. Lewis retired from that firm and with E. G. Newell formed the Chicago Music Company. In this firm are also interested William A. Pond, the well-known publisher of New York, and C. A. Zuebisch, of the same city, a heavy dealer in musical merchandise. In 1883, P. P. Gibbs was taken into partnership with Messrs. Lewis and Newell, and to the general music trade of the Chicago Music Company was added the sale of pianos. As a violinist, Mr. Lewis is one of the very first, and a musical expert speaks of him "as the possessor of natural genius for the violin, which, patiently and laboriously cultivated, has made him an acknowledged artist in his line. He is modest, amiable and generous, ever willing to give his services in the interest of art, and endowed with a wholesale contempt for all charlatanism and pretense in the profession." Mr. Lewis was married, in 1860, to Miss Elizabeth G., a daughter of Edward Gibbs, a merchant of Milan, Ohio. They have two children,—Mary Elizabeth and Frederick C. Lewis. The daughter, now a young lady, studied for five years under tutors in this city, and then finished her instruction with Kullak, of Berlin. Miss Lewis is now playing professionally, and has already distinguished herself as a pianist of marked ability.

LUMAN A. PHELPS, tenor and vocal teacher, son of L. C. and I. C. Phelps, was born at Burlington, Vt. During his childhood his parents came West and located at Grinnell, Iowa, where he received his early education in the college at that place. He evinced remarkable musical talents at an extremely early age, his parents encouraging him and eventually sending him to Chicago, where he studied until he reached the age of twenty-three, when he went abroad to finish his musical education. He became a pupil of Adolph Schimon, of the Leipsic Conservatory of Music, going later to Italy, where, at Milan, he studied for four years under the celebrated Sig. Lamperti, and in Florence finished his study of the

Italian method with Sig. Vannuccini, after two years of close application. He made his Italian début at Savigliano, in "Faust," with signal success, which he supplemented by appearing at Pavia in "Traviata," where he received the highest commendation. After completing an engagement with Mme. Carlotta Patti, in whose concert company he was engaged as tenor, he came to this city in 1880, and has since been engaged in teaching, his success being unparalleled and giving him a standing second to none in this country.

ANDREW JACKSON PHILLIPS, instructor in voice culture, son of N. L. and Cynthia Phillips, was born at Hartford, Vt., on August 21, 1846. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Barre, Vt., where he entered the academy, from which he graduated in his sixteenth year. During his boyhood he evinced a remarkable fondness for music, and early showed that he possessed a fine ear for vocal melody. He began voice culture in 1863, in Boston, under L. W. Wheeler, and became a member of the choir of Dr. Putnam's church, where Barnabee had charge of the music. After teaching for some time in Montpelier, Vt., he went to Burlington and resumed teaching, and was highly successful with large classes. At the end of four years he returned to Montpelier, where he appeared in concerts, and was popular as an instructor. In the fall of 1879, he came West, and located at St. Louis as teacher, remaining three years, during which time he had charge of the music in the Pilgrim Church. Late in 1882, he was induced to come to Chicago, and has since been engaged in his profession in this city. His natural talents, highly cultivated by years of study and severe training, together with the gift of being able to impart his extensive knowledge of voice culture, places him in the foremost rank of instructors. His popularity in vocal circles and the recognition of his ability as a teacher by the profession has secured him a large number of pupils, to whom he devotes his entire attention. He is tenor and director of music in Trinity Episcopal church. Mr. Phillips was married on August 21, 1874, to Miss Alice Redfield, daughter of Judge Timothy P. Redfield, of the Supreme Court, Montpelier, Vt. They have two children,—Helen R. and Timothy R.

PIANO-FORTE AND VIOLIN VIRTUOSI.—In one department of musical activity the record of Chicago has been very brilliant since the fire; namely, in that of the piano-forte. Almost every year has added a great name to the list of first-rate artists who have been heard here. In 1872, Teresa Carreno and Rubinstein made their first appearances here. The former appeared at the Michigan-avenue Baptist Church, in a lecture-course concert, in connection with her husband, Emil Sauret, the violinist. Rubinstein appeared at Aiken's theatre, on December 2, Wieniawski, the violinist, also making his Chicago début at the same time. It would be impossible to reproduce the impression made by this colossal genius. Rubinstein's enormous power, his wonderful tenderness, and his human passion made a fervent style of playing which touched the listeners, in spite of their natural indifference to piano-forte music.

In 1874, Miss Julia Rivé made her first Chicago appearance, at a concert of the Apollo Club. Her playing was a great surprise, and she may fairly be said to have introduced a new era in purely brilliant piano-playing. In 1875, Mme. Madeline Schiller was heard in connection with the Thomas orchestra. In 1876, came that prince of classical pianists, the eccentric and masterful Von Bülow, the apostle of the correct and the intelligent. The charming Mme. Essipoff made her début at the new Chicago theatre, on January 8, the representative of a style of playing as graceful and elegant as need be. William H. Sherwood made his Chicago début at the opening of Hershey Hall, January 23, 1877. The breadth, intelligence and poetic quality of his playing were immediately perceived, and his influence has been extended every year since. In 1879, Rafael Joseffy came, the paragon of dainty neatness and purely pleasing performances. Franz Rummell, in 1880, made but little effect, Joseffy's delicacy having turned the current of popular appreciation in a direction to one side of Rummell's good qualities. Boscovitz, the genre pianist, appeared the same year. Since

1880, no new pianist of any great importance had been here until December 31, 1885, when Mme. Helen Hopekirk made her début. In the interim, however, public taste in this class of music has continually advanced, in consequence of repeated recitals by Sherwood, Joseffy, Neupert, Louis Maas, Mme. Carreno, and Mme. Rivé-King. These artists, the peers of any pianists in the world, have been heard so often and in so great a variety of music that there are few cities where a great artist will find more appreciative hearing than in Chicago.

The principal débuts of violinists have been the following: In 1872, as already noted, Wieniawski was heard for the first and only time. Emil Sauret was heard in the same year. Wilhelmj was heard for the first time, in McCormick Hall, December 12, 1878. Lichtenberg had been here a few months earlier. Wilhelmj's playing may be regarded as having set the standard for criticism of violin-playing, just as Rubinstein had done before for piano-playing. Only a few months later, February 4, 1879, Edward Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, made his Chicago début at McCormick Hall. After this there was no great violinist here until Ovide Musin appeared.

NAPOLEON LEDOCHOWSKI, pianist and teacher, is a son of Count Constantin and Louise (daughter of Baron de Meneval, secretary to Napoleon I.), was born at Paris, France, in April, 1849. His early education was received from private tutors, and finished at the Sorbonne University, from which he graduated at the age of sixteen. He then began the study of law in the Academy of Laws, and received his diploma three years later. During this time he had assiduously cultivated his musical talents, studying for several years under the instruction of one of Chopin's pupils. In 1870, he came to this city and began teaching; shortly afterward associated himself with Robert Goldbeck, as a teacher in the Conservatory of Music, then located at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-second Street. Mr. Goldbeck subsequently went to St. Louis, and he assumed the entire charge and direction of the Conservatory. Later he confined himself entirely to private instruction at his rooms over Kimball's piano store, where he remained for several years, and then removed to the Weber Music Hall, his present location. Mr. Ledochowski's playing, from a technical standpoint, is of an exceptional character, and may be fairly said to be that of a virtuoso, his finger work being perfect, and his interpretations of both old and new compositions being possessed of the intelligence of a master. His success as a teacher is second to none in Chicago, and the surprising progress of his pupils, many of whom have become popular concertists, is a sufficient guaranty of the perfection of his methods.

ANGELO DEPROSSE, son of Jean Batist and Anna DeProsse, one of the most prominent pianists and musicians of Chicago, was born at Munich, Bavaria, in 1843. His father was for years an eminent opera singer, and many musical stars owe their ability to his enthusiastic assistance. His mother was a brilliant pianist, and an elder brother, Anton DeProsse, has immortalized himself in songs belonging to music of the future, which are destined to become popular in the musical world; he wrote the oratorio of David's Anointing as well as several operas. Although of French descent, Mr. DeProsse received his education in Germany, and at an early age showed remarkable talent for music. He became a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music, Munich, and a private pupil of Mortier de Fontaine. Upon receiving his diploma he was appointed director of the opera at Bamberg, which position, with others, he filled until his departure for America, in 1865, as a concert pianist. He has since occupied the position of teacher in a number of leading institutions, and was the founder of the Norwich Choral Union, Norwich, Conn., of which he was director for several years. The Columbus, O., Männerchor called him to be its director, and his popularity re-elected him three times. In 1879, he came to this city where he has since been engaged in teaching the piano, and for the past five years has had charge of the musical department of Ferry Hall, Lake Forest. As a pianist he combines intelligence of interpretation and marvelous beauty of expression, and possesses the remarkable faculty of reading at sight with both fluency and correctness, which, with his power of phrasing renders him, it is safe to say, a virtuoso. He has been organist and director of the choir in Sinai Temple for two years, and now holds that position. As a composer he enjoys a well-earned reputation, his style being varied and broad, ranging from church music and fugue to the easy and tasty compositions for beginners. His success as a teacher is shown by the large number of pupils he has under instruction, and

their popularity with the public as players. Mr. DeProse was married February 7, 1879, to Mrs. Emma Briggs, of New York, a vocalist of brilliant attainments; she has charge of the vocal and elocutionary departments of Ferry Hall.

FREDERICK BOSCOVITZ, pianist and instructor, is a son of Joseph and Katinka Boscovitz, and was born at Pesth, Hungary, on December 31, 1838. At an extremely early age he evinced an extraordinary predilection for music, and when only six years old began to study the piano-forte under Professor Merkel, a pupil of the famous Carl Czerny. He soon developed fine aptitude for the piano, which, together with an exceptional memory, was noticed by connoisseurs. Two years later he began with Czerny in Vienna, and shortly afterward astonished everyone by playing a number of selections from the "Well-Tempered Clavichord," assisted only by memory. In 1849, his parents were induced to send him to Chopin in Paris. Chopin was greatly pleased by his Bach-playing, and took great interest in his protégé. He remained with Chopin until the death of that great genius. Young Frederick was then introduced to Liszt, who, delighted with his playing, invited him to Weimar, where he continued five years, during which time he was much in the company of Tausig, Barman, Bendel, and others of equal note, and appeared in public at Vienna, playing the C minor concerto of Beethoven with great success. He gave a series of concerts at the Imperial Academy of Music, subsequently made an extended concert tour through Russia, Germany, Holland and Belgium, visiting the principal cities. He became a great favorite in literary and musical circles and a habitué at Rossini's and Gounod's. In 1866, the King of Portugal, Dom Luiz, invited him to visit Lisbon, where he remained three months, and performed in Madrid, Marseilles and Bordeaux, subsequently filling an engagement at the Paris Exhibition, in 1867, where he was the first to introduce the American piano in Europe. He then visited Egypt, and on his return appeared before a London audience with the celebrated John Ella, and travelled twice through the principal cities of England, Ireland and Scotland. When in Dublin, he was a guest of the Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Carlisle, at Dublin Castle. The German War caused him to leave France in 1870, and engage for a concert tour with the late Adelaide Phillips, and, after an engagement with the late Brignoli, he became the director of the piano department of the Boston Conservatory. He was introduced in New York by Theodore Thomas in 1874, afterward appearing in Boston, Philadelphia and the larger Eastern cities. During 1878, he visited Paris, where he received universal recognition and the most flattering plaudits. Besides his extraordinary talents as a musician, he possesses a polished education, speaking and reading no less than eight modern languages, and is a gentleman of the most refined character and disposition. Mr. Boscovitz was married, on August 16, 1872, to Miss Henrietta Arund-Vassy, of Paris, France.

JOHN MOLTER was born on April 4, 1832, at Treves (Trier), Rhein Prussia, where he received his earlier musical education in the Musical School of the Catholic Cathedral, under the directorship of Dr. M. Schneider. There, in the large Cathedral choir, he was for five years the leading soprano of sixty boys. After preparatory studies he entered, in 1849, the School Teachers' Seminary at Bruehl, near Cologne, where he qualified himself, particularly in church music, as organist and musical director, under the tuition of Professors M. Toepler and A. Richter. The musical training in that Institute was very thoroughly pursued, in connection with a complete knowledge of harmony, counterpoint and musical composition; in fact, a severe, regular, classical, musical education. After graduating from this school, John Molter was appointed by the Prussian Government principal of a public school, in connection with the customary leadership of the church music, in a small country place in Germany. In the pursuance of his favorite branch, music, and after writing a number of masses, school songs, and Männer choruses, he emigrated to this country in 1856, to have a better field to improve and use his abilities, as there was too little chance for promotion by the slow method of advancement in the Government service in his own country. After spending a year in Canada in teaching singing schools and giving concerts and organ recitals, John Molter arrived in Chicago in the spring of 1857, and was engaged as organist by the First Unitarian Church. Besides being engaged in teaching vocal and instrumental music, he was musical director of several German singing societies, viz.: The Chicago Liederkrantz, Freie Sängerbund, Arbeiterverein, and twice of the Germania Männerchor, the leading German society of this city. In 1858 he was married, and has one son and one daughter, both living. During the War he established a music store, the profits of which he lost in the great fire of 1871. During his career as a music merchant he gained the reputation of introducing classical and beautiful music, and took an influential part in the elevation of the art in this city. When the Philharmonic Society was started in 1861, Mr. Molter, as a member, volunteered as violinist, together with several worthy amateurs of that time, like Dr. Smith, Dr. Mahla, Professor Dyhrenfurth, Dr. Fessel, and others. His love for his favorite instrument, the church organ, induced him to

hold a position as organist in the leading churches and synagogues of the city during his long residence here. He was organist for twelve years in the Sinai Congregation, now Dr. Hirsch's Synagogue; five years in the First Baptist Church, during the time of Dr. Everts's pastorate; Dr. Collier's Unitarian Church; and lately, for nearly six years, in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. Mr. Molter retired from mercantile life in 1879, and returned to the musical profession. He is now organist of the B'nai Sholom Synagogue on Michigan Avenue, and a successful teacher of the voice, organ and piano. The musical compositions of John Molter, published during the earlier years of his career in Chicago by Messrs. Root & Cady and H. M. Higgins, comprise, among some piano-forte pieces of moderate difficulty, much vocal music, among them the Patriotic Glee Book published during the War. A large number of psalms and sacred music pieces, with English, German and Hebrew text, mostly written for the use of quartette choirs, are yet in manuscript, and will be published some time in the future.

ORCHESTRAL MUSIC AND SYMPHONY.—The advent of Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, in 1869, killed the local efforts of the city, in the direction of orchestral concerts, by establishing a standard of excellence impossible for any local orchestra, as yet, to reach. The fire scattered the local players, many of them removing to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other cities where regular work could be had in the theaters. The first orchestral concerts after the fire (by a home orchestra) were those at Turner Hall, given on Sunday afternoons. These were revived soon after the fire in Twelfth-street Turner Hall, under Mr. Balatka's direction.

The ambitious composer, Silas G. Pratt, made several efforts to establish symphony concerts, at different times. So long ago as 1874, he gave a concert for bringing out his first symphony. In 1879, he gave three symphony concerts in Central Music Hall, with an orchestra of sixty. At these concerts, besides his own "Prodigal Son" symphony, he brought out Beethoven's fifth, Schubert's unfinished, and Mendelssohn's Italian symphonies, for the first time in the city.

In 1880-81, Adolph Liesegang gave a series of interesting orchestral concerts in Brand's Hall, with a band numbering about thirty-two players. The time was Sunday afternoon, when theatrical players were free from engagements. In the course of three concerts, Mr. Liesegang not only brought out a wide selection of classical and modern works, but also afforded a hearing to many local composers, such as Frederic Grant Gleason, Silas G. Pratt, Adolph Koelling, Edward Heimendahl, and others.

Adolph Rosenbecker, under the management of Dr. F. Ziegfeld, of the Musical College, undertook a series of symphony concerts in McCormick Hall, during the season of 1878-79. The sensational features of the series were the appearances of Auguste Wilhelmj and Rafael Joseffy. Mr. Rosenbecker's failure to secure adequate support in this enterprise was particularly significant, in view of the fact that he held the confidence of the musicians as no previous local conductor ever has, being at that time, and ever since, conductor of the Sunday-afternoon concerts in Turner Hall. These concerts, although mainly of a popular order, present a great variety of good music in a quite satisfactory style.

The main and almost the only dependence for orchestral music of a high order, in Chicago, during this period, has been upon Theodore Thomas and his band. It has already been recorded that Mr. Thomas was to have opened the renovated Crosby Opera House on Monday evening of the fire. Of this and several subsequent seasons in Chicago, George P. Upton gives the following account:

"The Opera House had been brilliantly decorated and renovated throughout until it had no equal for beauty and richness in the country, and Mr. Thomas was to dedicate it anew. It was lit

up for the first time on the evening of October 8, and two or three hours later it was in ashes. Mr. Thomas and his orchestra reached the Twenty-second-street depot just after the great fire broke out, and immediately made his arrangements to go South, and that night rested in Joliet. This fire cost us, among other losses, Schubert's quartette in D minor, Schumann's first and fourth symphonies, Beethoven's third ('Eroica') and fifth, as well as some grand concertos by Rubinstein, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Litolff, Weber, Chopin and Liszt.

"He did not return again until things had become comparatively settled, and on October 7, 1872, he opened the new Aiken's Theater, giving eight concerts, assisted by George L. Osgood, the tenor singer. The most important works in this season were Schumann's first symphony, op. 38, and Beethoven's seventh; but in addition to this he brought out such numbers as 'Les Preludes,' by Liszt, the Beethoven quartette, op. 18, for string orchestra, two movements from Rubinstein's 'Ocean Symphony,' Liszt's 'Mephisto Waltz,' and a large amount of music by Raff, Berlioz, Liszt and Wagner, not known here before.

"Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon next effected an arrangement with him to give more variety and éclat to their lecture course, and secured five concerts, which were given, commencing February 17, 1873, with great success at the Michigan-avenue Baptist and Union Park Congregational churches, which were at that time the only available concert places. Both Miss Mehlig and Mr. Osgood accompanied him, and the concerts were unusually brilliant and successful. A week later, under the same management, he gave two more concerts, the second of which was devoted exclusively to Wagner, and drew a select audience of the disciples of the music of the future.

"On the 17th of March following, still under Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon's management, he commenced a series of three concerts in conjunction with Rubinstein, the great pianist, which were greeted with crowded houses. It was a feast of music we may never have again. The lovers of the classical fairly revelled in their favorite music, for they never before had such an opportunity of hearing concertos, for instance, interpreted by such a combination.

"It was not until October 6, 1873, that Mr. Thomas came again, and this time he dedicated the Kingsbury Hall, giving a series of eight concerts, assisted by M. W. Whitney, the eminent basso. The programmes were very brilliant. At the fifth concert, the programme was a Beethoven one, including the eighth symphony and the four overtures to 'Fidelio.' The eighth concert was given in connection with the Apollo Club.

"Mr. Thomas's next season was in February, 1874, and embraced four concerts, organized by the Apollo Club. The most noticeable feature of these concerts were two movements from Raff's 'Lenore' symphony, Beethoven's fifth symphony, and Schumann's 'Paradise and the Peri.'"

For five weeks, during five different summers, Mr. Thomas gave summer-night concerts at the Exposition Building, with an orchestra of from forty-eight to fifty-five or sixty members. The répertoire of the summer concerts of 1885 will give a good idea of the artistic value of these performances. It is published in full in the Tribune of August 9, 1885.

If the question be asked, Why can not a local orchestra of symphonic quality be maintained in a city so large as Chicago? the answer would bring in review a certain anomaly which still characterizes our stage of musical cultivation. Orchestral players are almost wholly Germans. Americans as yet study orchestral instruments but very little, the violin, flute and cornet excepted. Orchestral players are obliged to eke out a living by playing in theaters, giving lessons, etc., engagements absorbing so much of their time that they have little leisure for practice, and can not be engaged in symphony or other transient concerts, except at such an advance upon their regular wages as to leave them a profit after paying a substitute. Incident to the small attention paid to orchestral instruments by musical students is the consequence that music-lovers do not appreciate and demand orchestral music with the avidity which would be expected of persons of equal attainments in some of the other departments of musical taste. The establishment of financially successful symphony concerts has been accomplished, as yet, only in New York. In Boston, and in Baltimore, private

munificence has maintained concerts of this kind through several seasons. As yet nothing of the sort appears likely to happen in this city. Nevertheless, the right time and the right way will undoubtedly present themselves sooner or later; but until there is a supply of American players, orchestral concerts, both as to personnel and répertoire, must be and remain exotic, and consequently expensive. Even at present there are two points of congratulation. The first is, that the theater orchestras are continually improving; the second, that, in spite of our lack of a leading local orchestra, music-lovers in Chicago have been able to keep up fairly well with the newest and best in this line of music, as the list of Mr. Thomas's summer-night concerts abundantly testifies.

NOYES BILLINGS MINER, director of the vocal department of the Chicago Musical College, son of Erastus P. and Lucretia Miner, was born at Norwich, Conn., on January 5, 1843. He graduated from the public schools of his birthplace and finished his education in the Academy at Norwich. During his boyhood he was especially fond of vocal music, and at the age of eighteen began voice culture under the guidance of Charles R. Hayden, with whom he remained several years. In 1879, he went to England and studied with George Henschel, at London, afterward became a pupil of Signor Vannuccini of Florence, Italy, with whom he continued several years, subsequently finishing his studies at Rome, under Madame Biscaccianti and Signor Rotoli. Upon his return to the United States, in 1883, he came to Chicago and commenced teaching singing, assuming the directorship of the Chicago Musical College. Mr. Miner's thorough acquaintance with the Old Italian method of singing, with an extended practical experience in adapting European ideas to American needs, together with years of study of musical literature, renders him one of the most intelligent and accomplished vocal instructors of the West. Signor Vannuccini expressed his opinion that Mr. Miner is one of the few who thoroughly understood the Italian method, with the exceptional faculty of imparting his knowledge successfully to pupils. He pays the greatest possible attention to the placing of the voice, the formation of a sympathetic quality of tone, and the cultivation of a refined and expressive style. He is equally at home in all the schools of vocal music, and teaches with the most gratifying success in the Italian, French, German and English languages, and prepares pupils for the concert or operatic stage, also for church and oratorio singing. His ability is recognized by the profession as that of a master, and the unusually large number of pupils in his particular department is sufficient comment upon his popularity and success as an instructor. Many of his pupils have not only gained prestige as fine amateurs, but have received flattering commendation from both the public and the Press.

FREDERIC GRANT GLEASON, instructor of the piano, organ and composition, son of Frederick L. and Martha W. Gleason, was born at Middletown, Conn., on December 17, 1848. He inherits his talent, as both of his parents were passionately fond of music, and while a mere child evinced a remarkable inclination for melodies, and their reproduction was his greatest delight. The emphatic opinion of Dudley Buck, to the effect that he possessed great natural musical gifts, induced his father to provide him with proper musical instruction. Upon the departure of Mr. Buck for Chicago, young Frederic went to Leipsic, Germany, where he studied piano-playing in the Conservatory under Moscheles and Papperitz, and harmony with Richter, at the same time taking private instruction from Louis Plaidy, and composition from J. C. Lobe. It was the latter master who gave Mr. Gleason that practical initiation into composition which has since guided him. Some years ago he visited him at Leipsic, and Professor Lobe informed him that he was his last pupil and was profuse in his praise of some finished compositions which Mr. Gleason submitted to him. His stay in Leipsic terminated on the death of Moscheles, and he went to Berlin and studied with Oscar Raif, one of Tausig's favorite pupils. During his stay in Berlin he pursued theoretical studies under Carl Friedrich Weitzmann, Court Musician to the Emperor of Russia, a former pupil of Spohr and Hauptmann. After visiting his parents he returned to Europe and studied English music at London with Oscar Beringer, who, too, was a pupil of Tausig. He resumed his attention to theoretical study at Berlin under Weitzmann, also piano-playing with Loeshorn, and the organ with August Haupt. During his stay in Berlin he prepared his popular work known as "Gleason's Motette Collection." Returning to this country he located in Hartford, Conn., where he accepted the position of church organist, and afterward was organist at South Church, New Britain, Conn. Mr. Gleason's compositions are numerous, and are replete

with glimpses of marvelous talent, polished by comprehensive study with celebrated European masters. Among them may be mentioned (opus 1. Three songs (soprano). 2. Organ sonata. 3. Barcarola (piano). 4. Episcopal Church music. 5. Songs (alto). 6. Episcopal Church music. 7. Grand romantic opera, "Otho Visconti" (three acts). 8. Piano compositions. 9. Trio in C minor (piano, violin and violoncello). 10. Quartette for female voices. 11. Overture Triumphant (organ). 12. Cantata, "God, Our Deliverer" (solos, chorus and orchestral). 13. Trio in A major (piano, violin and violoncello). 14. Trio in D minor (piano, violin and violoncello). 15. Cantata, "The Culprit Fay" (solos, chorus and orchestral). 16. Cantata, "Praise-Song to Harmony" (solos, male chorus and orchestral). 17. "Montezuma," grand romantic opera in three acts. Mr. Gleason possesses the faculty of imparting knowledge with exceptional success, and many of his pupils have produced work of remarkable merit, among them being John A. West, who studied under him five years. Two of Mr. West's extensive compositions have been presented in Chicago, under his own direction, and received flattering recognition. Miss Eleanor Smith also wrote a cantata for solos and chorus, given under her baton with the most gratifying success. Mr. Gleason is one of the few American composers whose richness of imagination, individuality, musical erudition and enthusiasm stamp him as a virtuoso. His instrumentation is singularly free and vigorous, and his interpretations, not only of the works of the old masters but of his own compositions, are complete, soulful and vividly impressive. His success as an instructor is second to none, and he stands in the foremost rank of American teachers and composers.

JOSEPH HENRY KOWALSKI, pianist and instructor of vocal culture, is a son of Godfried and Fanny Kowalski, and was born at Warsaw, Poland, on October 1, 1852. During his infancy his parents came to this country, where he received his education by private instruction. At the tender age of seven years, he evinced musical talents of a remarkable order, and his inclinations were solicitously cared for by his parents. He was placed under the guidance of Pecauski, one of the most accomplished and brilliant pianists of New York, with whom he studied five years; subsequently he became a pupil of Madame Krulakuska, remaining her pupil two years. After several years of further study he began his profession, which he continued until 1873, when he was engaged as pianist for the Olaf Bull concert company two years. Upon finishing an engagement of two years with the Corinne Opera Company, he came to Chicago and associated himself two years with George Sweet, of this city. As a teacher of vocal music Mr. Kowalski stands high in his profession and his work has met with the most gratifying success. His entire attention is devoted to his pupils, whose thorough and comprehensive knowledge of musical literature is a sufficient comment upon his ability as an instructor. Many of them are pronounced by critics and the public as the most thorough and cultivated amateurs in the city. Mr. Kowalski was married, on September 6, 1877, to Miss Catharine McBride of Trenton, N. J.

DAVID WALTON PERKINS, pianist and instructor, son of David W. and Jane H. Perkins, was born at Rome, N. Y., on November 16, 1847. When he was eleven years old his parents came West and settled in Milwaukee, where he was a pupil in the public schools three years, during which time he prepared himself for the Exeter Academy, N. H. In 1863, he graduated from Exeter and entered Harvard College, and took a special course in that institution for three years. From an early age he evinced a remarkable fondness for music, and during his school life and college years diligently cultivated his musical talents. His first music teacher was August Steiner, of Milwaukee. Upon leaving college he studied piano-playing under S. B. Mills, of New York, and at the same time was with George W. Morgan, organist. At twenty years of age he decided upon music as a profession and, having fitted himself by a thorough course of instruction, returned to Milwaukee in 1868, where he began teaching. In the latter part of the same year he came to this city and opened a piano studio in Crosby's Opera House. His success was most gratifying, and, until the great fire of 1871, he was engaged in instructing a large class of pupils. The prostrated condition of affairs after that event induced him to accept a flattering offer to play in concerts with Mme. Brinkerhoff's company, and upon the close of that engagement he travelled with Gustave Hall's concert troupe. In 1874, he returned to Milwaukee and resumed teaching, and at the end of a year and a half re-established himself in this city. His practical experience in public, intelligence of interpretation of both old and modern compositions, brilliancy and delicacy of technique, together with an exceptional faculty of imparting his erudite knowledge of musical literature, renders him one of the leading instructors of the West. An unusually large class of students is a sufficient guaranty of his popularity and success in his profession. Mr. Perkins was married, on September 3, 1879, to Miss Cornelia Richards, daughter of W. C. Richards, poet and scientific lecturer. They have two children,—William R. and Theodore W.

MARCO LOOMIS BARTLETT, conductor and vocal instructor, son of Nelson D. and Jane R. Bartlett, was born at Brownhelm, O., on October 25, 1847. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Pittsfield, O., where he received his education and subsequently engaged in teaching school. From early youth he evinced a fondness for music, and devoted much of his time to vocal culture and had also become proficient upon the violin. He introduced the innovation of singing in his school-room, making it a part of the daily exercises, and was one of the first teachers in the West to promote this profitable departure from the old time routine. At the end of two years he went to Oberlin and became a pupil in the Conservatory of that city, receiving instruction from George W. Steele and from Fenelon B. Rice, at the same time studying the voice under Miss Bradford, a graduate of the Leipsic Conservatory. In the following year he went to Meadville, Penn., as director of the Philharmonic Society, and while there produced the principal oratorios with great success. Receiving a call from the superintendents of the Orange, N. J., schools, he took charge of the musical departments there, also assuming the directorship of the Choral Union, of Newark, N. J., and was persuaded to take charge of the oratorio department of the Normal Schools. Receiving a call from the Board of Education of the City of New York, he resigned his position at Orange, N. J., and accepted the position in New York. At the same time he continued his studies of the voice and singing with George J. Webb and Miss Antonia Henne, of New York. After two years he resigned his position as teacher of music in the city schools, and gave his whole time to singing and as a teacher of the voice; he was bass soloist in the choir of the Church of the Holy Trinity and also at Grace Church. He appeared in public concerts given at Albany, Baltimore and other Eastern cities, and also produced a number of oratorios. On account of his failing health, his physician ordered him to California, and while on his way thither he was forced to lay over in this city. Upon his convalescence he determined to give up his trip and make Chicago his home. Mr. Bartlett was elected director of the Mozart Club, and is the director of the choir of the First Congregational Church. His specialty is the cultivation of the voice, and his large class of pupils and their superior culture is sufficient remark upon his success as an instructor. He is the author of many well known church-music compositions, notably "Te Deum Laudamus" in A, "Deus Misereatur" in E flat, etc. Mr. Bartlett was married November 17, 1874, to Miss Ida Work, of Meadville, Penn. They have two children, Cornele E. and Hayden S.

FRANCIS ALBERT BALLASEYUS, teacher of the piano, organ, and composition, son of Albert and Amelia Ballaseyus, was born at Stettin, Pomerania, Prussia, on May 7, 1852. He remained in his native city until seventeen years of age, during which time he graduated, with honors, from the Frederick William College. Receiving an appointment as midshipman in the German Navy, he went to sea on board of the "Niobe," and in the following year was transferred to the frigate "Elizabeth." After a short stay at home he entered the Marine Academy at Kiel, and received his commission as lieutenant, subsequently joining the German iron-clad squadron and serving on the "Frederick Charles" in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea two years. In 1875, while aboard the sailing brig "Musquito," he received the news of his father's death, and resigned his position and returned home. From boyhood Mr. Ballaseyus had devoted much of his time to the cultivation of remarkable natural talents for music, and upon leaving the navy decided upon it as a profession. To this end he began its study with Professor Cornelius Gurlitt, of Hamburg, the celebrated pianist and teacher of theory; at the same time was a pupil of Mr. Osterholdt, organist of St. Michael's Cathedral, with whom he continued nearly three years, and was assistant to Mr. Osterholdt one year. After filling the position of organist in Ottensen for three years, he taught music in Hamburg until 1883, when he came to this country and continued teaching in New York. He then came to Chicago as organist and choir leader in St. Patrick's Church, afterward being induced to accept a similar position in the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Upon completing an engagement as organist of St. Francis's Church, he took charge of a large class of pupils, and has since devoted his entire attention to instruction. His uncle, the famous Laudon, now teacher of the piano in Stern's Conservatory, Berlin, was his first instructor, and to him Mr. Ballaseyus owes his expressive and brilliant style, faultless technique and masterly intelligence of interpretation.

OPERA IN CHICAGO.—From the fact that operatic performances in any city are chiefly the work of traveling companies, it might be inferred that the quality of such performances would not greatly vary from year to year, but remain approximately uniform—the expression of the talent of the individual singers in the operatic profession, and of the formative or managerial ability of the organizers of the respective companies. Such a view

is correct to a certain extent, but not wholly so. In the nature of the case the personnel of a company can not be phenomenally above the average level of the operatic talent available. Besides, it even may happen, and in fact frequently does, that, by reason of the rapid extension of amusement territory Westward, the demand for artists exceeds the visible supply of competent material. Hence, results the elevation of performers of meagre abilities into positions for which they are not qualified. This occasions a retrogression, or at least a pause, in the public taste.

On the other hand, however, the status and quality of travelling companies are always determined by the manager's idea of the demands of the public to which he intends to appeal for patronage. The progress of a few leading cities, therefore, makes it necessary for the companies intending to play there, to be competent to meet the new demands. The increased efficiency can not be dropped in the interim between one city and another, but has to be carried along, whereby the smaller towns have their ideas raised in turn.

In the larger cities there are always a few connoisseurs who recognize and deplore the weaknesses of the early companies. Occasionally their voices are heard in the Press, only to be met by the emphatic assurances of the managers that the then present scale, imperfect as it may be, is fully up to the highest practicable standard of efficiency consistent with profit. Presently, however, there comes along a manager who discerns for himself no other way than to bring out a company built upon the model of the "Deacon's wonderful one-hoss shay,"—complete in every part. These enterprises are necessarily expensive, and in the end usually come to financial grief. Nevertheless they serve as epochs in the progress, both assisting the public taste to rise to higher demands, and serving as standards for judging the companies that come later. The epochs of this kind in the history of Chicago are now to be considered.

The only operatic event of the winter after the fire was the début of the famous German tenor, Theodore Wachtel, which was made at the Globe Theater, on Desplaines Street, on February 12, 1872, in "Trovatore." Only three representations were given, "The Postilion of Lonjumeau" being one of them. This appears to have been the only operatic season after the fire until January 6, 1873, when an English company opened at the Academy of Music (see forty-second season, in operatic schedule). The first epoch of this period was the appearance of Pauline Lucca at McVicker's, on February 3, 1873. The principal novelty of the season was "Mignon," given then for the first time here, Mme. Lucca and Clara Louise Kellogg both appearing. In January, 1874, Christine Nilsson appeared in opera, also at McVicker's, supported by Miss Cary, Campanini, Del Puente and several other well-known names. The

novelty was Verdi's "Aida," put upon the stage with considerable splendor. The strong features of the season were Nilsson's Marguerite in "Faust," and her Mignon, both well known the world over. The Italian season of 1875, brought Mme. Albani as prima donna, and was made memorable by the first Chicago production of Wagner's "Lohengrin" on January 21. The principals of the cast were as follows: Elsa, Mme.



CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.

Albani; Ortrud, Miss Cary; Lohengrin, Carpi; Frederico, Del Puente.

Another important epoch in the operatic history of the city was marked by the German season given by Mme. Pappenheim and Charles R. Adams, at Hooley's, November 12-24, 1877. The company certainly was not large, nor was the *mise en scène* particularly magnificent. Nevertheless they gave Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," and "Lohengrin," Beethoven's "Fidelio," and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" and "Robert the Devil."

The Strakosch season of Italian opera, two weeks annually, during 1876, '77, and '78, brought nothing of especial consequence. At that time the companies carried very little material, the orchestra was always small and almost always badly trained, the chorus small and crude, and the minor rôles assigned to anybody capable of pretending to recite the lines.

The first season of Colonel J. H. Mapleson's Italian company from Her Majesty's Theater, London, changed all this. Mapleson's first season in Chicago was given in Haverly's Theater, January 13 to February 1, 1879. The troupe was nearly double the size of any of its predecessors, the orchestra numbered fifty-seven, many of them Mr. Thomas's men. The chorus numbered about

forty. The list of principals included such names as Etelka Gerster (the sensation of that, and one season subsequent, Campanini, Del Puente, Galassi, Mme. Lablache, etc. The list of operas is given in another place (see sixty-third season). The theater was very capacious, the two galleries holding about twelve hundred people, and the whole house more than three thousand when crowded. Upon several of the nights the crush was enormous, particularly when "I Puritani" was produced. The receipts of the two weeks were stated at \$58,000, the largest at that time ever known for a similar period of opera in Chicago. The Mapleson season of 1880 was not so fortunate. The prima donna, Mme. Marimon, although a charming singer, lacked the magical something necessary for creating a furore. In 1881 the success was better, Gerster being again the leading singer. In 1882 he brought Minnie Hauk, Paolina Rossini, Marie Vachot, and Emma Juch as sopranos. The success was only moderate. This season was given in Haverly's new theater, now known as the Columbia.

The Mapleson season of 1883, opened on January 15, at McVicker's, Mme. Adalina Patti being the bright particular star. Once more a brilliant success attended Colonel Mapleson's efforts, but it is not likely that the demands of the prima donna left much money upon the right side of the manager's ledger. The company was small, the orchestra numbering only twenty-four and the chorus about twenty. The manager was also unfortunate in the matter of tenors, so that the main successes of the season were in the lighter works. Still, such impersonations as Mme. Patti's Valentine in the "Huguenots," and Violetta in "La Traviata," are of themselves enough to render a season memorable.

The year 1884 was also signalized by the appearance here, for two weeks, of the famous Abbey Company, organized for the opening season of the New York Metropolitan Opera House. The personnel of the company is given in another place (see one hundred and sixty-ninth season). As will be seen, the company was phenomenally rich in fine artists. The manager's intentions in regard to the scale of presentation were unfortunately interfered with by want of room in the theater. He brought with him an orchestra of eighty, and a chorus of like number, but it was found impracticable to make room for more than fifty in each department. After all these drawbacks, the operas given were brought out upon a scale of completeness never before seen in the city. The Abbey Company had a great advantage over even the best of Mapleson's in its freedom from hangers-on,—old favorites kept in place by a kind-hearted manager, after their time of usefulness had passed. The season introduced only one new work, namely, Ponchielli's "Gioconda," Mme. Nilsson in the title rôle. As the work was given only once, it made but a passing impression.

In 1885, the Damrosch German Opera Company, from the Metropolitan Opera House, gave a season of three weeks at the Columbia, worthy in all respects of marking an epoch in the art history of Chicago. The representations of this company suffered, like those of the one just mentioned, from the cramped space available for chorus and orchestra. The distinguished feature of the Damrosch season was the presentation of several of the larger operas of the German repertoire upon a scale of completeness never before seen here. This was true of Meyerbeer's "Prophète," Halevy's "Jewess," and Wagner's "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin." The season was crowned by three highly successful performances of Wagner's "Die Walküre," with

a superb cast, the opera having never before been given here. The cast contained Fraulein Anna Slach as "Sieglinda," Frau Materna as "Brunhilde," Fraulein Marianna Brandt, as "Fricka," Herr Anton Schott as "Siegmond," Staudigl as "Wotan," and Koegel as "Hunding." This cast was superior to those of the famous so-called "ideal" casts of the same opera at the Royal Opera House, in Munich. All of these performances were given under the direction of Walter Damrosch, Dr. Leopold Damrosch having died just before.

The only additional feature of prominence in the operatic history of the city was the first Opera Festival, given in April, 1885, fully described in another place.

In the department of light opera the register shows a constantly increasing activity, although the list is far from complete, the omission being of the long runs at the Chicago Museum, Baum's Pavilion, Grenier's Garden, the Princess Opera House, and other minor resorts furnishing a low grade of attraction. At the Chicago Museum alone, upward of three hundred operatic performances were given during 1885. While operatic entertainments were thus multiplying at the outside places, the standard of completeness has constantly advanced at the down-town resorts, so that many of the representations of light opera in recent years have been given with better resources than were formerly thought sufficient for the fashionable presentation of first-rate master works. Among the companies that most fully justify these observations may be mentioned the Boston Ideal and Emma Abbott companies, of 1885, the German Company from the Thalia Theater, New York, the Geister Company, Colonel John A. McCaull's "Black Hussar" Company, Duff's "Mikado" Company, etc.

OPERA SEASONS IN CHICAGO, SINCE OCTOBER 9, 1871.

Forty-first Season.—Globe Theater. German. February 12-21, 1872. (3.)* Theodore Wachtel. Trovatore and Postilion of Lonjumeau.

Forty-second Season.—Academy of Music. English. January 6-11, 1873. (8.) Emma Howson, Zelda Seguin, Brookhouse Bowler, Gus Hall. Martha, Bohemian Girl, Doctor of Alcantara, Fra Diavolo.

Forty-third Season.—McVicker's Theater. Italian. February 3-15, 1873. (11.) Max Maretzek, manager. Pauline Lucca, Clara Louise Kellogg, Sparapani, Abrugnedo, etc. G. Carlberg, conductor. Mignon (first time), Traviata, La Favorita, Faust, Trovatore, Linda, Marriage of Figaro, Don Giovanni.

Forty-fourth Season.—McVicker's Theater. Italian. May 5-10, 1873. (5.) Same company as before. Faust, Martha, Mignon, Don Giovanni, Daughter of the Regiment.

Forty-fifth Season.—Hooley's Theater. English. December 2-20, 1873. (20.) C. D. Hess, manager. Carleton, Joseph Maas, Miss Van Zandt, Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Seguin, Peakes, etc. Bohemian Girl, Faust, Mignon, Trovatore, Rigoletto, Maritana.

Forty-sixth Season.—McVicker's Theater. Italian. January 12-28, 1874. (13.) Max Strakosch, manager. Christine Nilsson (her first appearance here in opera), Cary, Campanini, Capoul, Del Puente, etc. Mignon, Martha, etc.

Forty-seventh Season.—McVicker's Theater. English. October 5-24, 1874. (20.) C. D. Hess, manager. Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Van Zandt, Zelda Seguin, Carleton, Peakes, Castle. Maritana, Martha, Figaro, Faust, Bohemian Girl, Fra Diavolo, Don Giovanni, Trovatore.

Forty-eighth Season.—McVicker's Theater. Italian. January 18-30, 1875. (14.) Mme. Albani, Donaldi, Del Puente, Marie Heilbron, Miss Cary, Carpi, etc. Lohengrin, Mignon, Aida, Figaro, Sonnambula, Faust, Traviata, Lucia.

Forty-ninth Season.—Hooley's. English. January 3-22, 1876. (19th English opera season.) (31.) C. D. Hess, manager. Kellogg, Miss Montague, Mr. Maas, Mrs. Van Zandt, Carleton. Bohemian Girl, Rose of Castile, Mignon, Trovatore, Fra Diavolo, Maritana, The Talisman, Huguenots, Faust, Martha.

Fiftieth Season.—Wood's Museum. English. March 6-17, 1876. (14.) Caroline Ritchings-Bernard, Pierre Bernard, Henry Drayton, John Benitz. Brewer of Prestor, Letty, Fanchon.

Fifty-first Season.—McVicker's Theater. Italian. October

* The figures thus inclosed (3), (8), etc., designate the number of representations.

30-November 11, 1876. (13.) Max Strakosch, manager. Mme. Palmiere, Mlle. Persiani, G. F. Hall, Brignoli, Miss McCulloch. Norma, Trovatore, Faust, Lucia, Martha, Semiramide, Barber of Seville.

Fifty-second Season.—McVicker's Theater. English. November 20-December 2, 1876. (8.) Clara Louise Kellogg, Maas, Carleton. Flying Dutchman, Star of the North, Bohemian Girl, Mignon.

Fifty-third Season.—McVicker's Theater. English. December 18-30, 1876. (7.) Return engagement of Hess-Kellogg company. Same as fifty-second season.

Fifty-fourth Season.—Haverly's Theater. English. December 23-24, 1876. (2.) Payson Opera Company in The Love Test and Vertigo. Artists: Rachel Samuels, Alonzo Hatch, Adelaide Randall, E. S. Payson.

Fifty-fifth Season.—Haverly's Theater. English. April 30-May 7, 1877. (8.) Ritchings-Bernard troupe. Maritana, Bohemian Girl, Martha.

Fifty-sixth Season.—Hooley's Theater. German. November 12-24, 1877. (16.) J. C. Freyer's. Mme. Pappenheim, Charles R. Adams, Blum, Adolf. Huguenots, Flying Dutchman, Faust, Lohengrin, Robert, Fra Diavolo, Der Freyschütz.

Fifty-seventh Season.—Hooley's Theater. English. December 10-23, 1877. (14.) C. D. Hess, manager. Emily Melville, Miss Martinez, Seguin, Castle, etc. Chimes of Normandy.

Fifty-eighth Season.—Hooley's Theater. Italian. February 4-16, 1878. (12.) Max Strakosch, manager. Clara L. Kellogg, Marie Rozé, Anna Louise Cary, Tom Karl, Graff, Kaufman, Coulz, Gottschall. Trovatore, Favorita, Faust, Bohemian Girl, Mignon, Don Giovanni, Aida.

Fifty-ninth Season.—Haverly's Theater. Italian. July 8-9, 1878. (2.) Ilma De Murska. Don Pasquale, Miscellaneous bill.

Sixtieth Season.—McVicker's Theater. Italian. November 11-22, 1878. (14.) Max Strakosch, manager. Clara Louise Kellogg, Marie Litta, Catarina Marco, Miss Cary, Donald, Zazarini, Pantaleoni, Gottschall, etc. Ballo in Maschera, Faust, Aida, Traviata, Mignon, Lucia, Carmen.

Sixty-first Season.—McVicker's Theater. English. December 30-January 4, 1878-79. (7.) Tracy Titus, Catherine Lewis, etc. Bells of Corneville.

Sixty-second Season.—Hooley's Theater. English. January 11, 1879. (8.) Emma Abbott, Montague, Zelda Seguin. Mignon, Fra Diavolo, Chimes of Normandy, Faust, Maritana.

Sixty-third Season.—Haverly's Theater. Italian. January 13-February 1, 1879. (14.) Mapleson. Campanini, Galassi, Gerster, Minnie Hauk, Dotti, Mme. Lablache, etc. Marriage of Figaro, Lucia, Trovatore, Rigoletto, Faust, Magic Flute, Puritani.

Sixty-fourth Season.—Hooley's Theater. English. January 27-February —, 1879. (8.) Pinafore. Digby Bell.

Sixty-fifth Season.—McVicker's Theater. Italian. March 17-22, 1879. (7.) Strakosch Company, same as sixtieth season.

Sixty-sixth Season.—McVicker's Theater. English. March 24-April 14, 1879. (24.) Charles Vivian, James Peakes, Marie Stone, Charles Clark. Pinafore.

Sixty-seventh Season.—Hooley's Theater. English. April 7-12, 1879. (8.) Emma Abbott, Castle, Peakes, Faust, Chimes of Normandy, Rose of Castile, Paul and Virginia, Trovatore.

Sixty-eighth Season.—McVicker's Theater. English. May 26-June —, 1879. (8.) Whiffen, Miss Jarbeau, Alonzo Hatch, Hart Conway. Pinafore.

Sixty-ninth Season.—Hooley's Theater. English. June 2-15, 1879. (15.) Gilmore's New York Juvenile Pinafore Company.

Seventieth Season.—Hooley's Theater. English. August 25-September —, 1879. (17.) Pinafore Juvenile Company.

Seventy-first Season.—Hooley's Theater. English. September 15, 1879.* (9.)

Seventy-second Season.—McVicker's Theater. Italian. October 20, 1879. (14.) La Blanche, Castlemay, Storti, Belocca, Petrovitch, etc. Trovatore, Lucia, Faust, Norma, etc.

Seventy-third Season.—Haverly's Theater. English. November 10, 1879. (14.) Haverly's Juvenile Pinafore Company.

Seventy-fourth Season.—McVicker's Theater. English. November 18, 1879. (13.) Max Maretzek's Sleepy Hollow. Anna Montague, Florence Rice-Knox, Charles Turner, L. Fink.

Seventy-fifth Season.—Haverly's Theater. English. December 15, 1879. Emma Abbott Company. Paul and Virginia (3), Faust, Chimes of Normandy, Romeo and Juliet, Bohemian Girl.

Seventy-sixth Season.—Haverly's Theater, June 14, 1880, for one week. D'Oyley Carte's Opera Company in Pirates of Penzance.

Seventy-seventh Season.—Hooley's Theater, June 14, 1880, for one week. Nathan's English Opera Company in Grande Duchesse (3), Girofle-Girofla (4), and Bells of Corneville (2).

Seventy-eighth Season.—McVicker's Theater, June 21, 1880,

for three weeks. Mahn's Comic Opera Company in Boccaccio and Fatinitza.

Seventy-ninth Season.—Central Music Hall, June 25, 1880. Chicago Church Choir Company in Pinafore, as testimonial to Will. J. Davis.

Eightieth Season.—Hooley's Theater, August 30, 1880, for one week. Miles's Juvenile Opera Company in Little Duke (4), Pinafore (2), Bells of Corneville (3).

Eighty-first Season.—Grand Opera House, September 20, 1880, for two weeks. Emma Abbott Company. Bohemian Girl (3), Trovatore, Lucia (2), Maritana, Romeo and Juliet (2), Chimes of Normandy, Carmen (2). Artists: Abbott, Seguin, Rosenwald, James Peakes, Castle, Brignoli and Stoddard.

Eighty-second Season.—Haverly's Theater, November 22, 1880, for two weeks. Leavitt's English Opera Company. La Fille du Tambour-major.

Eighty-third Season.—Haverly's Theater, December 6, 1880, for two weeks. Strakosch and Hess Opera Company in Carmen (2), Fra Diavolo, Aida (2), Il Trovatore (2), Mefistofele (3), Bohemian Girl (2). Artists: Marie Rozé, Torriani, Carrington, Barton, Armadale, Perugini, Montegriffo, Byron, Carleton, Peakes, Conley.

Eighty-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, December 13, 1880, for one week. Boston Ideals in Bells of Corneville (2), Fatinitza (2), Bohemian Girl (2), The Sorcerer, Pinafore.

Eighty-fifth Season.—Grand Opera House, January 2, 1881, for one week. English. Corinne Opera Company in burlesque. Magic Slipper.

Eighty-sixth Season.—Haverly's Theater, January 10, 1881, for one week. D'Oyley Carte's London Troupe in Pirates of Penzance. Leading artists: Sig. Brocolini, Macrery, Nash, Rigley, Standish, Miss Minnie Walsh and Mme. Motte.

Eighty-seventh Season.—Hooley's Theater, January 17, 1881, for one week. Bijou Opera Company in The Spectre Knight. Leading artists: W. Herbert, Eugene Clark, F. F. Bemty, Genevieve Reynolds, Fannie D. Hall, Carrie Burton, A. F. W. McCollin.

Eighty-eighth Season.—Haverly's Theater, January 31, 1881, for one week. Italian Opera, under management of Colonel Mapleson. Répertoire—Aida, Lucia, Mefistofele, Martha, La Favorita, Sonnambula and Il Trovatore. Leading artists: Campanini, Galassi, Novara, Monti, Miss Anna Louise Cary, Mlle. Alwina Vallaria, Sig. Ravelli, Rinaldini, Mlle. Vallergera, Mme. Etelka Gerster, Sig. Bellati, Corsini, Grazi, Mlle. Anna De Belocca, Del Puente. Répertoire for second week—Puritan, Faust, Don Giovanni, Lohengrin, Carmen, Linda.

Eighty-ninth Season.—McVicker's Theater, January 31, 1881, for one week. Olivette. Artists: Emily Soldene, Rose Stella, Minnie Marshall, G. Appleby, W. Quinton, Cleve Hersee, G. Hughes, Viola St. John, C. J. Campbell.

Ninetieth Season.—Sprague's Olympic Theater, February 20, 1881, one week. Leavitt's English Opera Company in Carmen.

Ninety-first Season.—McVicker's Theater, March 21, 1881, two weeks. French Opera Company under management of Beauplan, in Trovatore, L'Africaine, Aida, Huguenots, Guillaume Tell, La Favorite, Robert le Diable, Carmen, Romeo and Juliet, Faust, Traviata. Artists: M. Tournie, M. Pellin, M. Armandi, M. Escala, M. Baldi, M. Corriveau, M. Atol, M. Jourdan, M. Mange, M. Feitlinger, M. Mussy, M. Rossi, M. Fleury, M. Jullien, M. Vie, Mlle. Emile Ambre, Mlle. Delphrato, Mlle. N. La Blanche, Mlle. J. Pilliard, Mlle. Feitlinger, Mlle. Lagye, Mlle. De Marie, Mlle. De Villeray, Mlle. A. Jullien, Mme. E. La Blanche.

Ninety-second Season.—Hooley's Theater, March 28, 1881, for one week. Olivette. Leading artists: John Howson and Catharine Lewis.

Ninety-third Season.—Grand Opera House, April 4, 1881, for two weeks. Comic Opera. Billee Taylor. Sig. Brocolini, W. W. Montgomery, J. J. Benity, George Thorn, Eugene Clark, Rachel Sanger, Emma Guthrie, Francesca Guthrie, Miss Hughes.

Ninety-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, April 25, 1881, for one week. Boston Ideals in Fatinitza (2), Bells of Corneville, Pirates of Penzance, Olivette (3). Artists: Geraldine Ulmar, Marie Stone, Adelaide Phillips, Tom Karl, W. H. Fessenden, M. W. Whitney, H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, George Frothingham.

Ninety-fifth Season.—McVicker's Theater, May 9, 1881, for one week. Billee Taylor. Artists: Minnie Walsh, Helen Stewart, Estella Mortimer, Edward Connell, Barnett and Glover.

Ninety-sixth Season.—McVicker's Theater, May 30, 1881, for one week. Olivette. Artists: W. T. Carleton, H. C. Peakes, Edward Pamb, J. G. Peakes, George Olmi, Emma Elsner, Fannie Wentworth, Rose Marion, Nellie Clifton.

Ninety-seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, May 30, 1881, for one week. Olivette. Artists: Henri Laurent, James Sturgis, Mills Hall, J. S. Greensfelder, Frank Budworth, Hattie Richardson, Genevieve Reynolds, Ella Caldwell.

Ninety-eighth Season.—Grand Opera House, August 8, 1881,

*After the Seventieth Season, only the date of the commencement of the season is given.

for two weeks. Acme Opera Company in The Mascotte. Artists: W. T. Carleton, Henry Peakes, J. C. Peakes, Fairweather, Walter Allen, Adelaide Randall, and Emma Elsner.

Ninety-ninth Season.—Haverly's Theater, October 17, 1881, for two weeks. Melville Opera Company in Patience, Boccaccio, Royal Middy, Mascotte, Donna Juanita, Czar and Zimmerman, Chimes of Normandy, Dragon De Villars, Nesida, Cinderella, Pirates of Penzance, The Musketeers, Olivette, Carmen, Mme. Favart, Prince Methusalem, Bohemian Girl, Billee Taylor, Carnival of Rome, Last of the Mohicans. Soloists: Emelie Melville, Grace Plaisted, Lillie Post, Agnes Hallock, Wallace Macrery, Max Freeman, Charles Dungan, Thomas Casselli, Albert Henderson.

One hundredth Season.—Haverly's Theater, October 24, 1881, for one week. Wilber Opera Company in The Mascotte. Leading artists: Miss Louise Searle and Miss Lillie West, Messrs. Brown, Brand, Conley and Chapman.

One hundred and first Season.—Grand Opera House, November 7, 1881, for one week. Comley & Barton's Troupe in Madame Favart.

One hundred and second Season.—McVicker's Theater, November 13, 1881, one night. Colmer & Eisenstein's Opera Company in Boccaccio.

One hundred and third Season.—Grand Opera House, November 14, 1881, for two weeks. Boston Ideals in The Mascotte, Pirates of Penzance, Czar and Carpenter, Bells of Corneville, Olivette, Fatinitza, Mascotte (2), Pinafore.

One hundred and fourth Season.—Haverly's Theater, November 21, 1881, for one week. Comley & Barton's Opera Company in Patience. Marie Jansen as Patience.

One hundred and fifth Season.—Haverly's Theater, December 5, 1881, for one week. Melville Opera Company, in Royal Middy (6) and Patience. Miss Melville, leading part.

One hundred and sixth Season.—Grand Opera House, December 12, 1881, for one week. Emma Abbott Company in Fra Diavolo, Chimes of Normandy (2), Bohemian Girl, Two Cavaliers, Lucia, Paul and Virginia, Olivette. Leading artists: Emma Abbott, Julie Rosenwald, Sig. Fabini.

One hundred and seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, December 11, 1881, for one night only. Pami Brocolini's Comic Opera Company in Fanchette and Rose of Auvergne. Leading singers: Sig. Brocolini and Matilda Scott Paine.

One hundred and eighth Season.—Haverly's Theater, December 12, 1881, for one week. Melville Opera Company in Patience (3), Bells of Corneville (2), Boccaccio (2), Mme. Favart.

One hundred and ninth Season.—Central Music Hall, December 25, 1881, for one week. Melville Opera Company in Pinafore (3) and Patience (2).

One hundred and tenth Season.—McVicker's Theater, December 25, 1881, for one night only. Miss Schonherr in Lecoq's Opera, Little Duke.

One hundred and eleventh Season.—Central Music Hall, January 1, 1882. Gounod's Quartette Opera, The Dove, by Miss Jennie Dutton and May Phoenix, Messrs. C. T. Barnes and H. T. Hart.

One hundred and twelfth Season.—Central Music Hall, January 2, 1882. Chicago Church Choir Company in Pinafore (5).

One hundred and thirteenth Season.—Haverly's Theater, January 3, 1882, for three nights. Mme. Adelina Patti, assisted by Sig. Nicolini. Selections from Aida, Faust, and Trovatore.

One hundred and fourteenth Season.—McVicker's Theater, January 15, 1882, for one night only. Colmer & Eisenstein's German Operetta Company in Boccaccio.

One hundred and fifteenth Season.—Grand Opera House, January 16, 1882, for one week. H. B. Mahn's Comic Opera Company in "Donna Junia" (2), Boccaccio (2), Musketeers (2). Leading artist, Miss Flora Barry.

One hundred and sixteenth Season.—Haverly's Theater, January 16, 1882. Haverly's Grand Opera Comique Company, for one week. Patience, Pirates of Penzance, Mascotte (2), Pinafore. Leading artists: Miss Doras Wiley and Mr. W. H. Seymour.

One hundred and seventeenth Season.—Haverly's Theater, January 23, 1882, for two weeks. Mapleson Italian Opera Company, in Mignon, Il Barbiere, Carmen (3), Aida, Faust, Lohengrin (2), Trovatore, Huguenots, Rigoletto, Fidelio, Lucia. Leading artists: Ravelli, Rinaldini, Campanini, Monti, Novara, Corsini, Costa, Mlle. Juch, Lelia, Lauri Cobianchi, Kalas, La Blanche, Sig. Del Fuente, Galassi, Mlle. Minnie Hauk, Marie Vachot, Paolina Rossini.

One hundred and eighteenth Season.—Grand Opera House, January 23, 1882, for two weeks. Mme. Marie Geisteringer's German Opera Company. I dine with my Mother (3), Promise behind the Hearth, La Belle Galatea, Boccaccio (3), Mme. Favart, Three Pair of Shoes (2), La Grande Duchesse, Camille (2), Die Fledermaus (2), Therese Krones, La Belle Helene, Seamstress, Daughter of Belias, Der See Cadet (2).

One hundred and nineteenth Season.—McVicker's Theater, January 22, 1882, for one night. Colmer & Eisenstein's German Opera Company in Der See Cadet (Royal Middy). Artists: Miss Schonherr, Miss Von Windbaek, Mr. Witte Wild (debut).

One hundred and twentieth Season.—Grand Opera House, February 13, 1882, for two weeks. Hess Acme Opera Company in Mascotte (3), Olivette (5), Chimes of Normandy (4), Fra Diavolo (3), The Widow (3). Leading artists: Adelaide Randall, Emma Elsner.

One hundred and twenty-first Season.—Haverly's Theater, March 20, 1882, for one week. Strakosch Italian Opera Company in Barbiere di Seviglia, Un Ballo in Maschero, Il Flauto Magico, La Traviata, Faust, La Sonnambula, Il Trovatore. Artists: Mme. Etelka Gerster, Mme. Marie Lancaster, Mme. Marie Leslino, Miss Abbie Carrington, Mlle. Marie Pressino (first appearance), Miss Kate Van Arnheim, Sig. Francesco Gianini (first appearance), Robert Mancini, Augusto Carbone, Pasquale Lazzarini, Mossemo Ciapini, Giovanni Perugini, George Sweet (first appearance of the last four named), Mr. G. F. Hall, Sig. Maina, Mlle. Bertha Ricci.

One hundred and twenty-second Season.—McVicker's Theater, April 3, 1882, for one week. Strakosch Italian Opera Company in Lucia, Mignon, Faust, Aida, Hamlet, Il Barbiere di Seviglia, Huguenots.

One hundred and twenty-third Season.—McVicker's Theater, April 16, 1882, for one night. Planquett's Bells of Corneville by the German Company.

One hundred and twenty-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, April 17, 1882, for two weeks. Boston Ideals in Fatinitza (2), Patience (3), Mascotte (1), Bells of Corneville (2), Musketeers (3), Pirates of Penzance (1), Pinafore (1), Olivette (1). Same artists.

One hundred and twenty-fifth Season.—Hooley's Theater, in April, for one week. John A. Stevens's Comic Opera Company in Twelve Jolly Bachelors. Leading artists: Jeannie Winston and Amy Gordon.

One hundred and twenty-sixth Season.—McVicker's Theater, May 8, 1882, for two weeks. Ford's Comic Opera Company in Manola (6), Patience (2), Mascotte (3), Billee Taylor (3).

One hundred and twenty-seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, May 15, 1882, for one week. Audran's Opera Comique Company in Snake Charmer (7), and Olivette (1). Leading artist, Catherine Lewis.

One hundred and twenty-eighth Season.—Haverly's Theater, May 16, 1882, for one week. Haverly's Comic Opera Company in Patience.

One hundred and twenty-ninth Season.—Grand Opera House, May 29, 1882, for two weeks. Philadelphia Church Choir Company in Patience (8), Musketeers (4), Claude Duval (4), Pinafore. Leading artists: Marie Stevenson, Louis De Lange.

One hundred and thirtieth Season.—Rink Opera House, June 5, 1882, for one week. Haverly's Opera Company in La Mascotte. Leading artists part in Chicago Church Choir Company.

One hundred and thirty-first Season.—Baum's Pavilion, June 9, 1882, for two weeks. Mahn's Comic Opera Company in Boccaccio, La Mascotte. Leading artist, Amy Gordon.

One hundred and thirty-second Season.—Rink Opera House, June 12, 1882, for two weeks. Chicago Church Choir Company in Pinafore (10), Patience (3). Leading artists: Ada Somers McWade, Jessie Bartlett-Davis, John E. McWade.

One hundred and thirty-third Season.—Haverly's Theater, June 12, 1882, for one week. Comley & Barton's Company in Mme. Favart (4), Olivette, Patience and Manola. Leading artists: Laura Joyce and Digby Bell.

One hundred and thirty-fourth Season.—Baum's Pavilion, July 16, 1882, for two weeks. Trial by Jury (7), Box and Cox (7), Mascotte. Leading artist, Hattie Starr.

One hundred and thirty-fifth Season.—Baum's Pavilion, July 31, 1882, for two weeks. Bells of Corneville, Mahn's Opera Company. Amy Gordon, leading lady.

One hundred and thirty-sixth Season.—Grand Opera House, August 7, 1882, for one week. Hess Acme Opera Company in Chimes of Normandy, Maritana, Bohemian Girl (2), Olivette, Fra Diavolo, Rose Friquet, The Widow, Mascotte. Leading artist, Miss St. Quintin.

One hundred and thirty-seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, September 24, 1882, for two weeks. Hess Acme Opera Company in Fra Diavolo (2), Mascotte (4), Maritana.

One hundred and thirty-eighth Season.—West End Opera House, October 2, 1882, for one week. Chicago Bijou Opera Company in Chimes of Normandy. Leading artists: Miss Jeannie Herrick, Miss M. L. St. John, Charles T. Barnes, Henry T. Hart.

One hundred and thirty-ninth Season.—Grand Opera House, October 22, 1882, for one week. New York Thalia Theatre Company in Merry War. Miss Jales, Miss Hecht, Miss Reaberg, Mr. Klein, Mr. Lube, Mr. Wilkie.

One hundred and fortieth Season.—Grand Opera House, No-

vember 6, 1882, for two weeks. Boston Ideals in *Fatinitza* (2), *Patience* (5), *Mascotte* (2), *Pirates of Penzance*, *Musketeers* (3), *Bohemian Girl*, *Bells of Corneville* (2).

One hundred and forty-first Season.—Academy of Music, November 26, 1882, for one week. Fay Templeton Opera Company in *Billee Taylor*.

One hundred and forty-second Season.—Haverly's Theater, December 18, 1882, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in *Queen's Lace Handkerchief*. Leading artists: Louise Paullin, Lilly Post.

One hundred and forty-third Season.—McVicker's Theater, January 15, 1883, for one week. Mapleson's Italian Opera Company in *William Tell*, *Semiramide*, *L'Africaine*, *Il Trovatore*, *Puritani*, *La Traviata*, *Lucrezia Borgia*. Leading artists: Mlle. Etelka Gerster, Mlle. Juch, Mlle. Dotti, Mme. Scalchi (first appearance), Adelina Patti, Mlle. Paulina Rossini, Mme. Fursch-Madi, Mme. Albin, Sig. Mierkowski, Galassi, Costa, Monti, M. Durat, Signori Clodio, Ravelli, Campi Cellj.

One hundred and forty-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, January 29, 1883, for one week. Barton Opera Company in *Iolanthe*.

One hundred and forty-fifth Season.—Haverly's Theater, February 4, 1883, for two weeks. Amberg Opera Company (German) in *Trompette* (3), *Juniata*, *The Bat* (2), *Boccaccio* (2), *Fatinitza* (2), *Grande Duchesse*, *La Belle Galatea*, *Parisian Life* (2), *Three Pair Shoes*, *Der See Cadet*. Leading artist, Marie Geisteringer.

One hundred and forty-sixth Season.—Grand Opera House, February 12, 1883, for one week. Hess Acme Opera Company in *Mascotte*, *Maritana*, *Olivette*, *Martha*, *Chimes of Normandy*, *Faust*, *Pinafore*, *Bohemian Girl*. Leading artists: Abbie Carrington and James G. Peakes.

One hundred and forty-seventh Season.—McVicker's Theater, February 19, 1883, for one week. Chicago Church Choir Company in *Patience* (3), *Pirates of Penzance* (2), *Bells of Corneville* (2), *Pinafore*. Artists: W. H. Clark, Charles T. Barnes, C. H. Clark, William Wolff, Webster Norcross, Sam Kayzer, Mae L. St. John, Kate De Jonge, Jeannie Herrick, Emma Baker, Nellie Bowers.

One hundred and forty-eighth Season.—Academy of Music, February 19, 1883, for two weeks. Barton Opera Company in *Iolanthe*.

One hundred and forty-ninth Season.—Grand Opera House, March 12, 1883, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in *Heart and Hand*.

One hundred and fiftieth Season.—Grand Opera House, March 19, 1883, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in the *Sorcerer* (first presentation in Chicago). Artists: John Howson, James J. Campbell, George A. Schiller, Digby Bell, George A. W. Malin, Laura Joyce, Emie Weatherby, Mrs. Harvey.

One hundred and fifty-first Season.—McVicker's Theater, March 26, 1883, for one week, under direction of composer, S. G. Pratt, *Zenobia*. Artists: Miss Dora Hennings, Miss Hattie Schell (first appearance in Chicago), Charles H. Clark, Vivian Kent, W. H. Clark, W. M. Pease.

One hundred and fifty-second Season.—Haverly's Theater, April 2, 1883, for one week. Standard Opera Company, under management of Mr. Duff, in *Heart and Hand*. Leading artists: J. H. Ryley, Miss Marie Conron.

One hundred and fifty-third Season.—Grand Opera House, April 16, 1883, for two weeks. Boston Ideals in *Fra Diavolo* (2), *Patience* (2), *Olivette* (3), *Musketeers* (2), *Fatinitza*, *Marriage of Figaro*, *Mascotte*, *Chimes of Normandy*, *Bohemian Girl*, *Pirates of Penzance*.

One hundred and fifty-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, April 29, 1883, for one week. Standard Opera Company, J. C. Duff, manager, in *Heart and Hand*.

One hundred and fifty-fifth Season.—Hooley's Theater, April 30, 1883, for one week. Hess Acme Opera Company in *Iolanthe* (2), *Chimes of Normandy* (3), *Faust*, *Bohemian Girl* (with Grace Hiltz, of Chicago, as *Arlene*).

One hundred and fifty-sixth Season.—Hooley's Theater, May 6, 1883, for two weeks. Catherine Lewis Opera Company in *Olivette* (7), *Prince Conti* (7).

One hundred and fifty-seventh Season.—Haverly's Theater, May 20, 1883, for two weeks. McCaull Opera Company in *Queen's Lace Handkerchief* (7), *Merry War* (7).

One hundred and fifty-eighth Season.—McVicker's Theater, May 28, 1883, for two weeks. Chicago Church Choir Company in *Iolanthe* (7), *Patience* (3), *Pinafore* (2), *Chimes of Normandy*.

One hundred and fifty-ninth Season.—Grand Opera House, June 18, 1883, for one week. Chicago Church Choir Company in *Iolanthe* (3), *Patience*, *Bells of Corneville*, *Pirates of Penzance* and *Pinafore*.

One hundred and sixtieth Season.—Shelby's Academy of Music, July 9, 1883, for two weeks. Ideal Opera Company in *Iolanthe*, *Sorcerer*, *Patience*, *Box and Cox*, *Pinafore*.

One hundred and sixty-first Season.—Grand Opera House, September 23, 1883, for one week. J. C. Duff Opera Company in *Faust* (3), *Heart and Hand* (4), *Patience* (2). Artists: Miss Sarah Barton, Marie Hunter, George Sweet, Sig. Enrico Campobello.

One hundred and sixty-second Season.—Grand Opera House, October 22, 1883, for one week. English Opera Company in *Lucia*, *Martha*, *La Fille de Madame Angot*, *La Somnambula*, *Mignon King for a Day*. Artists: Emma Abbott, Julia Rosenwald, Zelda Seguin, Sig. Tagliapietra, Sig. Fabrin, William Castle.

One hundred and sixty-third Season.—Shelby's Academy of Music, November 11, 1883. Fay Templeton Opera Company in *Girofle-Girofla*.

One hundred and sixty-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, November 12, 1883, for three weeks. Boston Ideals in *Fra Diavolo* (2), *Musketeers* (2), *Bells of Corneville*, *La Mascotte* (2), *Girofle-Girofla* (7).

One hundred and sixty-fifth Season.—Haverly's Theater, November 18, 1883, for one week. Maurice Grau's French Opera Company in *La Fille de Madame Angot* (2), *La Princesse de Canaries*, *La Mascotte*, *Boccaccio* (2), *La Jolie Parfumeuse* (2), *Olivette*. Artists: Mlle. Marie Aimee, Mlle. Fonquet, Mlle. Angele.

One hundred and sixty-sixth Season.—McVicker's Theater, November 25, 1883, for one night. Eisenstein's Opera Company in *Der Freischütz*.

One hundred and sixty-seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, December 10, 1883, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in *Prince Methusalem*.

One hundred and sixty-eighth Season.—Standard Theater, January 14, 1884, for one week. Patterson's New York Opera Company in *Queen's Lace Handkerchief*.

One hundred and sixty-ninth Season.—Haverly's Theater, January 21, 1884, for two weeks. Italian Opera Company. Manager, Henry Abbey. *Faust*, *Lucia*, *Lohengrin*, *Barbiere di Seviglia*, *Profeta*, *Carmen*, *La Gioconda*, *La Traviata*, *Mignon*, *Il Trovatore*, *Somnambula*. Artists: Mme. Christine Nilsson, Scalchi, Marcella Sembrich, Sig. Campanini, Sig. Novara, Sig. Contin, Sig. Kaschmann.

One hundred and seventieth Season.—McVicker's Theater, January 28, 1884, for two weeks. Her Majesty's Opera Company, Colonel Mapleson, manager. *Crispino e La Comare*, *Elisir d'Amore*, *Les Huguenots*, *La Favorita*, *Linda*, *Lucia*, *Puritani*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Rigoletto*, *Faust*, *La Traviata*. Artists: Adelina Patti, Gerster, Sig. Bello, Vaschetti, Mme. Nordica (debut), Jessie Bartlett-Davis (debut).

One hundred and seventy-first Season.—Grand Opera House, February 10, 1884, for three weeks. McCaull Opera Company in *Beggar Student*.

One hundred and seventy-second Season.—Grand Opera House, March 2, 1884, for one week. McCaull Opera Company in *Beggar Student*, *Queen's Lace Handkerchief*.

One hundred and seventy-third Season.—Grand Opera House, March 23, 1884, for three weeks. Stetson's Company in *Princess Ida*, *Confusion*. Artists: W. H. Clark, C. H. Clark, Phil. Branson, Mr. Temple, Miss Mary Beebe, Jeannie Herrick.

One hundred and seventy-fourth Season.—Grand Opera House, April 21, 1884, for two weeks. Boston Ideals in *Girofle-Girofla* (2), *Musketeers* (3), *Mascotte*, *Barbe Bleue*, *Bohemian Girl* (2), *Martha* (2), *Fra Diavolo* (2), *Chimes of Normandy*, *Patience*.

One hundred and seventy-fifth Season.—Haverly's Theater, May 5, 1884, for three weeks. Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in *Orpheus and Eurydice*. Artists: Laura J. Bell, Ida Mulle, Augusta Roche, Digby Bell, E. S. Grant, Geo. Boniface, Jr., Harry Pepper.

One hundred and seventy-sixth Season.—McVicker's Theater, May 12, 1884, for three weeks. McCaull Opera Company in the *Merry War*.

One hundred and seventy-seventh Season.—Baum's Pavilion, June 25, 1884, for one week. Metropolitan Opera Company in *Olivette*.

One hundred and seventy-eighth Season.—Grand Opera House, August 4, 1884, for one week. Acme English Opera Company in *Fatinitza* and the *Grande Duchesse*. Artists: Mary Beebe, Emma Baker, Nellie Bowers, John McWade, Dr. Barnes.

One hundred and seventy-ninth Season.—Grand Opera House, August 17, 1884, for two weeks. English Comic Opera Company, under the management of C. D. Hess, in *Bohemian Girl*. Artists: Miss Carrington, Miss Fritch, May Baker, Sig. Montegriffo, Messrs. Crystie, James and Keats.

One hundred and eightieth Season.—Hooley's Theater, August 25, 1884, for one week. Carleton English Opera Company in *Merry War* and *Fra Diavolo*. Artists: Miss Lilly Post, Mme. Alfa Norman, Miss Dora Wiley, Jessie B. Davis, Rose Beaudet, Messrs. J. C. Taylor, Henry Rattenberry, Alonzo Hatch, Gustav Dolphi, Richard Golden, W. H. Clark, F. R. Ridgedale and William Carleton.

One hundred and eighty-first Season.—Standard Theater, August 31, 1884, for one week. Ford's Comic Opera Company in Queen's Lace Handkerchief, The Orange Girl, and Little Duke.

One hundred and eighty-second Season.—Grand Opera House, September 7, 1884, for two weeks. Bijou Opera Company in Blue Beard. Artists: Miss Emma Carson, Kate Stokes, Agnes Hallock, Carl Rankin, A. W. Tams, Samuel Reed.

One hundred and eighty-third Season.—Haverly's Theater, September 7, 1884, for three weeks. McCaull Opera Company in Falka. Bertha Ricci.

One hundred and eighty-fourth Season.—Haverly's Theater, October 6, 1884, for one week. Miles & Barton Opera Bouffe Company in Orpheus and Eurydice. Artists: Mlle. Marie Vanoni, Harry Pepper.

One hundred and eighty-fifth Season.—Grand Opera House, October 28, 1884, for two weeks. Grand English Opera Company, under management of Emma Abbott, in King for a Day, Bohemian Girl, Maritana, Faust, Mignon, Semiramide, Martha. Artists: Emma Abbott, Laura Bellini, Marie Hindle, Lizzie Annandale, Valentine, Fabrini, William Castle, Sig. Tagliapietra, Sig. Campobello, William Broderick, Walter Allen, Thomas Guise. Sig. Tomasi (director).

One hundred and eighty-sixth Season.—Hooley's Theater, November 2, 1884, for one week. French Opera Company, Maurice (Grau (manager). La Jolie Parfumeuse (3), Fanchon, La Perichole, Mme. Angot, Boccaccio, Girofle-Girofla. Leading artist,—Mme. Theo.

One hundred and eighty-seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, December 8, 1884, for two weeks. Boston Ideals in Fanchonette (5), Bohemian Girl (2), Girofle-Girofla, Martha, Musketees (2), Fra Diavolo, Fatinitza, La Mascotte, Patience.

One hundred and eighty-eighth Season.—Haverly's Theater, December 14, 1884, for one week. Carleton English Opera Company in La Fille du Tambour-major. Carleton, W. H. Clark, Jessie Bartlett-Davis.

One hundred and eighty-ninth Season.—Columbia Theater, February 1, 1885, for two weeks. McCaull Opera Company in Falka (7), Little Duke (7).

One hundred and ninetieth Season.—Columbia Theater, February 23, 1885, for three weeks. Damrosch Opera Company in Tannhäuser (3), Der Prophet (2), La Juive (2), William Tell, Masaniello, Orpheus, Lohengrin (4), Les Huguenots, Der Freischütz, Die Walküre, La Dame Blanche, Don Giovanni. Artists: Mlle. Slach, Materna, Brandt, Herr Schott, Herr Staudigl, Herr Koegel, Robinson.

One hundred and ninety-first Season.—Grand Opera Hall, April 6, 1885, for two weeks. Chicago Opera Festival, under the management of Mapleson. Semiramide, L'Africaine, Merilla, Linda di Chamouni, Lucia de Lammermoor (2), Martha, Der Freischütz, La Somnambula, Aida, Il Trovatore, Rigoletto, Faust, Lohengrin. Artists: Mme. Adelina Patti, Sophia Scalchi, Mme. Furschmadi, Mlle. Dotti, Emma Nevada, Mlle. Steinbach, Mlle. Saruggia, Sjö. De Pasqualé, Cherubini, Rinaldini, De Vaschetti, Cardinali, Manni, Caracciola, Vicini, Gianni, De Anna, Vielletto, Nicolini.

One hundred and ninety-second Season.—Columbia Theater, May 3, 1885, for one week. Carleton English Opera Company in the Merry War, Fra Diavolo, La Fille du Tambour-major. Artists: May Fielding, Francesca Guthrie.

One hundred and ninety-third Season.—Grand Opera House, May 4, 1885, for one week. Boston Ideals. Manager, Miss E. H. Ober. Giralda, Fanchonette, La Mascotte, Musketees, Fra Diavolo.

One hundred and ninety-fourth Season.—Hooley's Theater, May 17, 1885, for one week. Maurice Grau's French Opera Company in La Mascotte, La Jolie Parfumeuse (2), La Fille du Tambour-major, Le Joueur la Miet, La Fille de Mme. Angot, Girofle-Girofla, La Cloches de Corneville. Mme. Theo, Mme. Boniface, Lefort, Mezières, Duplar, Gug, etc.

One hundred and ninety-fifth Season.—Columbia Theater, May 17, 1885, for five weeks. McCaull Opera Company in Apajune (14), Prince Methusalem (7), Princess of Trebizonde (14), Falka. Bertha Ricci, Francis Wilson, etc.

One hundred and ninety-sixth Season.—Grand Opera Hall, June 8, 1885, for three weeks. Gustav Amberg's Thalia Opera Company in Nonon (7), Der Feldprediger. Artists: Misses Raberg, Seebold, Meffert, Koeing, Lovenz, Schatz, Habrich, Hagedoen, Schwentz, and Messrs. Schwentz, Urban, Elsbach, Rank, Junker, Gerold, Meyer, Frank.

One hundred and ninety-seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, June 28, 1885, for one week. Thalia Opera Company in Gasparon, Boccaccio, Der Feldprediger.

One hundred and ninety-eighth Season.—Exposition Opera House, Thompson Opera Company, under management of C. D. Hess, in the Beggar Student.

One hundred and ninety-ninth Season.—Columbia Theater,

July 5, 1885, for three weeks. The McCaull Opera Company in Die Fledermaus (8), Beggar Student (16).

Two hundredth Season.—Grand Opera House, July 6, 1885, for one week. Sidney Rosenfeld's own Opera Company in Mikado. Leading artists: J. W. Herbert, Roland Reed, Alice Harrison.

Two hundred and first Season.—Grand Opera House, July 12, 1885, for one week. Rosenfeld's Opera Company in Mikado.

Two hundred and second Season.—Chicago Museum, September 12, 1885, for three weeks. Goodwin Opera Company in La Fille du Mme. Angot (16), Mikado (8).

Two hundred and third Season.—Grand Opera House, October 19, 1885, for one week. Emma Abbott Company in Mignon, Mikado (2), La Somnambula, La Traviata, Norma, Il Trovatore. Leading artists: Emma Abbott, Laura Bellini, Marie Greenwood, Lizzie Armandale, Fernando Michelena, Maurice Cornell, Giovanni Ronconi, William Broderick, Angelo Barbere.

Two hundred and fourth Season.—Columbia Theater, October 25, 1885, for four weeks. McCaull Opera Company in "Black Hussar." Leading artists: Mme. Matilda Cottrelly, Miss Lilly Post, Miss Marie Walters, Mark Smith, De Wolf Hopper, George C. Boniface, Edwin W. Hoff.

Two hundred and fifth Season.—Columbia Theater, October 25, 1885. Goodwin Opera Company in the Mikado.

Two hundred and sixth Season.—Grand Opera House, October 25, 1885, for two weeks. New York Thalia Opera Company in the Beggar Student, Czar and Zimmerman (2), Nanon (2), Martha, Feldprediger.

Two hundred and seventh Season.—Grand Opera House, November 9, 1885, for two weeks. Boston Ideal Company in Giralda, Victor the Blue Stocking, Musketees, Fra Diavolo. Artists: Marie Stone, Zelig de Lussan (début), Agnes Huntington (début), Lizzie Burton, Carrie Knowles, Tom Karl, Herndon Morsell, H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, W. H. Clark.

Two hundred and eighth Season.—Chicago Opera House November 16, 1885, for two weeks. Judic, in La Femme-à Papa, Mlle. Nitouche, Niniche, La Mascotte, La Grande Duchesse (2), La Belle Helene, Divorçons, La Cossaque, La Perichole.

Two hundred and ninth Season.—McVicker's Theater, November 23, 1885, for four weeks. Duff Opera Company in Mikado. Artists: J. H. Riley, Thomas Whiffin, William H. Hamilton, Harry S. Hilliard, Miss Vernona Jarbeau, Zelda Seguin.

Two hundred and tenth Season.—Columbia Theater, December 21, 1885. Alfa Norman Company in Balfe's Enchantress. Alfa Norman, Henry Hallam, Henry Peakes, Anna Bremont, Anna Maxwell.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—A very important incident of Chicago musical life since the fire has been the musical festivals, of which five have been given.

The first one was of the Gilmore-Peace-Jubilee-buncombe order, and was given at the opening of the new depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, in June, 1873. Four concerts were given by Gilmore's band, with such additional players, to the number of one hundred, as could readily be picked up, and a local chorus. The choral numbers consisted of selections from the Boston Peace-Jubilee book, the chief being the "Hallelujah," "Heavens are Telling," and "See the Conquering Hero." The chorus numbered about one thousand voices, trained under the direction of J. A. Butterfield, who had previously trained the Chicago contingent of the Boston Jubilee. The same sensational features were here repeated—the Anthem to Peace, the Anvil Chorus from Il Trovatore, with red-shirted firemen, sledges, anvils, and cannon. The attendance was large, and the affair served its purpose in furnishing a harmless diversion and in advertising the fact that Chicago had any amount of spirit left, subject to call.

The second Jubilee was held in the Moody-and-Sankey Tabernacle, Nos. 238-46 Monroe Street, under the joint auspices of the Apollo Musical Club and Theodore Thomas; Messrs. Carpenter and Sheldon being managers. The forces taking part were classed as follows: The Apollo Chorus, enlarged for the occasion to four hundred voices, the Thomas orchestra of sixty, and a chorus of school children. The soloists were Mrs. H. M. Smith, William Winch, Myron W. Whitney, and

Miss Anna Louise Cary. Among the memorable solo numbers of these concerts were Whitney's "Oh, Ruder than the Cherry" and Miss Cary's "Vei che sapete," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." Both were extremely well sung and accompanied with consummate delicacy. Choral numbers of the first concert: "Calm Sea," by Rubinstein, for male voices; "Ye Spotted Snakes," by Macfarren, for female voices; Hunting Song, by Benedict, for full chorus; the first half of Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." This concert appears to have been the first introduction of the "Siegfried Funeral March," from Wagner's "Götterdämmerung." The choral selections of the second concert; Gounod's cantata, "By Babylon's Wave," Arthur Sullivan's "On Sea and Shore," and the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin." Third concert: Beethoven's Second Symphony; scenes from the second act of "Orpheus"; of Handel's "Israel in Egypt" rather more than half was given. The chorus was not uniformly successful in this work, the time of preparation having been too short for the new material, but the basses made a great effect by singing the famous duet, "The Lord is a Man of War," with all the voices. The concert of the school children was not satisfactory. The festival was a financial success. It was due to the enterprise of William L. Tomlins, who, of course, trained the chorus, and of the managers, Carpenter and Sheldon.

June 18-22, 1881, the twenty-second Sængerfest of the North American Sængerbund was given in Chicago, under the direction of Hans Balatka. It called together a male chorus of more than eleven hundred, a mixed chorus of about six hundred, an orchestra of one hundred and forty-two players, and an array of superior solo singers. The prima donna was Madame Peschka-Leutner, from the opera at Leipsic; alto, Miss Cary; tenor, William Candidus; basses, Franz Remmert and Myron W. Whitney. Seven concerts were given in a large hall constructed in the Exposition Building. The choral works presented were Bruch's "Odysseus"; Bruch's "Salamis, or Battle Hymn of the Greeks," sung by the full male chorus; Reissmann's "Death of Drusus"; selections from "Lohengrin"; and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. Artistically and socially, the Sængerfest was a success, but strictly speaking it was not a Chicago enterprise, but rather a National meeting of affiliated societies.

The first Chicago May Musical Festival was given on May 23-26, 1882, in a festival hall rudely constructed in the south end of the Exposition Building. The seats in the great parquette were ordinary wooden chairs; in the choir and rear gallery they were wooden benches. The total capacity was about six thousand. Concerning the origin of the festival, George P. Upton, in the official programme-books, speaks as follows:

"The idea of this Festival dates back nearly three years, and it was discussed by a few gentlemen of musical taste with Mr. Thomas in 1879, with the purpose of giving it in the following year; but circumstances arose which necessitated its postponement for a year. Meanwhile, the annual German festival had been appointed for 1881, and it was again deferred, but the original scheme grew into still larger proportions and was laid out upon a still grander scale. The Chicago Festival was not only decided upon, but it was associated with the New York and Cincinnati May Festivals, all under the same leader, employing the same solo artists and utilizing the same orchestral material. The plan once settled upon, it was not a difficult task either for Mr. Thomas or his associates to find the leader who should act as the sub-director of the Festival. It was an important, trying, responsible and arduous position. It required a man not only possessing musical knowledge and executive ability of a high order, but the largest capacity for work. These qualities had been demonstrated by W. L. Tomlins in his long experience in this city, and to his hands was committed the all-important work of organizing and drilling the chorus.

Thoroughly conversant with Mr. Thomas's ideas and methods, and having his confidence, he entered upon the work; and how zealously, intelligently and indefatigably he has labored the results of this Festival will show. The organization of the association was effected in February, 1881, by the election of officers and working committees."

Following are the names of the Chicago Musical Festival Association:

W. F. Blair, A. J. Caton, G. C. Clarke, J. M. Clark, J. C. Coonley, Rev. F. Courtney, W. S. Crosby, George L. Dunlap, N. K. Fairbank, Marshall Field, Charles D. Hamill, C. M. Henderson, Samuel Johnston, Edson Keith, J. P. Kelley, Henry W. King, Rev. J. H. Knowles, G. H. Koch, Franklin MacVeagh, E. G. Mason, E. B. McCagg, A. C. McClurg, C. H. McCormick, Jr., George M. Pullman, B. L. Smith, A. A. Sprague, George Sturges, J. Van Inwagen, Christian Wahl, W. S. Warren.

Their efforts were ably seconded by the following subscribers to the guarantee fund:

G. E. Adams, W. T. Baker, W. F. Blair, J. C. Coonley, Alfred Cowles, R. T. Crane, John Crerar, W. S. Crosby, C. R. Cummings, Wirt Dexter, J. W. Doane, George L. Dunlap, H. F. Eames, N. K. Fairbank, Marshall Field, L. J. Gage, Charles Gossage, Charles D. Hamill, W. G. Hibbard, W. B. Howard, C. L. Hutchinson, J. R. Jones, Edson Keith, S. A. Keith, Henry W. King, E. F. Lawrence, A. J. Leith, J. T. Lester, H. J. Macfarland, Franklin MacVeagh, A. C. McClurg, James R. McKay, A. B. Meeker, B. P. Moulton, Thomas Murdoch, S. M. Nickerson, J. W. Oakley, Potter Palmer, H. H. Porter, O. W. Potter, George M. Pullman, George A. Seaverns, B. L. Smith, Perry H. Smith, A. A. Sprague, George Sturges, J. Van Inwagen, G. C. Walker, M. D. Wells, H. M. Wilmarth.

The organization of the Festival and the business staff were as follows:

N. K. Fairbank, president; George L. Dunlap and A. A. Sprague, vice-presidents; Philo A. Otis, secretary; George Sturges, treasurer. *Committee on Music:* Charles D. Hamill, J. P. Kelley, Philo A. Otis, J. D. McIntosh, W. S. Warren. *Committee on Hall:* Samuel Johnston, W. S. Crosby, John M. Clark, H. M. Wilmarth. *Committee on Finance:* Byron L. Smith, J. C. Coonley, A. C. McClurg. *Committee on Press and Privileges:* George C. Clarke, E. G. Mason, Franklin MacVeagh. *Committee on Railroads:* W. K. Ackerman, I.C.R.R.; J. D. Layng, C. & N.W.R.R.; John Crerar, C.A. & St.L.R.R.; T. J. Potter, C.B. & Q.R.R.

The musical staff was as follows:

Theodore Thomas, musical director; William L. Tomlins, chorus director. Sopranos, Frau Friedrich-Materna (from the Imperial Opera, Vienna), Mrs. E. Arline Osgood, Contraltos, Miss Anna Louise Cary, Miss Emily Winant. Tenors, Signor Italo Campanini, William Candidus (principal tenor from Opera House, Frankfort-on-the-Main), Theodore J. Toedt. Basses, Myron W. Whitney, Franz Remmert, George Henschel. Organist, Clarence Eddy.

The chorus numbered nine hundred, of whom about two hundred and fifty came from Milwaukee. It had been diligently rehearsed for about eight months by William L. Tomlins, who did not content himself with securing the ordinary qualities of precision and spirit, which alone are commonly looked for in large chorus of this kind, but sought, and to a considerable degree obtained, a refinement in tone-quality, and a delicacy of expression, wholly unusual in so large a body of singers and rare in even small choruses. These results were aided very much by the superior quality of the chorus material in respect to social position, refinement and intelligence, which, in this instance, were far beyond anything that would be possible in an older place, where the social lines and conventional class-distinctions had become established.

The orchestra numbered one hundred and sixty-nine, disposed as follows: First violins, 26; second violins, 25; violas, 20; cellos, 20; basses, 20 (total strings, 112); harps, 4; flutes and piccolos, 5; oboes, clarionets and bassoons, 14; horns, 8; cornets and trumpets, 13; trombones, 6; tubas, 2; tympani and percussion, 6. Of these players, one hundred and ten were brought from New York and sixteen from Cincinnati.

The Concerts.—Tuesday evening, May 23: Handel's Utrecht Jubilate; scenes from the first act of Lohen-

grin. The orchestra played Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and Madame Materna sang the recitative and aria *Abscheulicher*, from Beethoven's "Fidelio."

The first Matinee was made up of orchestral and solo selections, the symphony being Mozart's Jupiter in C.

The second Evening Concert, May 29: Handel's "Messiah," the soloists being Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cary, and Messrs. Candidus, Toedt and Whitney.

The second Matinee was of a popular character, the programme consisting of lighter orchestral and solo selections.

The third Evening Concert, May 25: Bach's cantata *Festo Ascensionis Christi* and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, the solo artists being Madame Materna, Miss Winant, and Messrs. Candidus and Remmert.

The third Matinee was devoted to a Wagner programme by the solo artists and orchestra. The selections were from the "Rheingold," "Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung."

The fourth Evening Concert, May 26: Schumann's Mass in C, Brahms's Tragic Overture, for orchestra, and selections from Berlioz's "Les Troyens."

The financial balance sheet of this Festival is shown by the report of the financial committee to have been as follows: Total receipts, \$57,006; total expenditures, \$66,216; loss on Festival, \$9,210.

The Second May Festival was given May 27-31, 1884, under the same auspices as the preceding.

The business organization upon this occasion was as follows:

N. K. Fairbank, president; George L. Dunlap and A. A. Sprague, vice-presidents; Philo A. Otis, secretary; George Sturges, treasurer. *Committee on Music:* Charles D. Hamill, Philo A. Otis, J. P. Kelley. *Committee on Hall:* John M. Clark, James Van Inwagen, W. S. Crosby. *Committee on Finance:* A. C. McClurg, J. Harley Bradley, Charles L. Hutchinson. *Committee on Press and Privileges:* George C. Clarke, Franklin MacVeagh, Edward G. Mason.

The subscribers to the guarantee fund were the following:

J. McGregor Adams, S. B. Barker, Charles J. Barnes, A. C. Bartlett, John C. Black, Watson F. Blair, J. Harley Bradley, Edward L. Brewster, Burke, Walker & Co., William H. Burnet, George C. Clarke, R. T. Crane, John Crerar, W. S. Crosby, Wirt Dexter, John De Koven, J. W. Doane, John B. Drake, George L. Duplap, N. K. Fairbank, Marshall Field, William A. Fuller, A. S. Gage, L. J. Gage, James B. Goodman, W. C. D. Grannis, Charles D. Hamill, T. W. Harvey, C. M. Henderson, Charles Henrotin, Charles L. Hutchinson, D. W. Irwin, Edson Keith, W. W. Kimball, Henry W. King, J. Russell Jones, N. S. Jones, Warren F. Leland, Franklin MacVeagh, A. C. McClurg, Samuel M. Nickerson, Murry Nelson, Palmer House Company, Erskine M. Phelps, George M. Pullman, N. B. Ream, Martin Ryerson, H. E. Sargent, A. F. Seeberger, Charles Schwartz, Byron L. Smith, A. A. Sprague, O. S. A. Sprague, Anson Stager, J. Van Inwagen, George C. Walker, Louis Wampold, M. D. Wells, G. H. Wheeler.

Of this festival as a whole, George P. Upton, in the official programme-book, remarked:

"In all its elements, the efficiency of the orchestra, the strength and ability of the chorus, the eminence of the solo artists, and the greatness of the works to be performed, the Festival of 1884 marks a step in advance of that of 1882. In the latter year the Wagner music was mainly interpreted by Frau Materna, who had been honored by the composer with the principal place in the first Bayreuth Festival. In this Festival we have the trio of artists who created their respective rôles in both the first and second Bayreuth Festivals, Frau Materna, Herr Scaria, and Herr Winkelmann, from the Hofopernhaus, Vienna, so that Mr. Thomas is enabled to still further enrich his programmes with selections from Wagner's later works, and scenes from the older ones, *Lohengrin* and *Tannhäuser*, which he has never given here before. By the aid of these artists, reinforced by Madame Christine Nilsson and other soloists, he is also enabled to present the larger part of *Tannhäuser*, with a choral and orchestral setting also, which will insure the most remarkable performance ever heard in this country. Madame Nilsson, whose fame as an oratorio singer is hardly second to that which she enjoys

as an operatic prima donna, will not only appear as Elsa in *Lohengrin*, but will be heard at her best in Haydn's *Creation*. In addition to these artists, Miss Emma Juch, a singer of recognized ability in this country and in England, and who has had much stage experience, Mr. Remmert, who is admirably qualified for festival work, Mr. Toedt and Mr. Heinrich, will also appear and add to the strength of the solos."

The general scheme of the concerts differ from that of 1882, which embraced four evening and three afternoon concerts. Upon this occasion, there were five evening and two afternoon concerts. The evening concerts were devoted exclusively to large works,—"The Creation," "Tannhäuser," the Berlioz "Requiem," extended selections from "Die Walküre," the "Dettingen Te Deum," the colossal (if we may so term it) duet which forms the finale of the third act of "Siegfried," Gounod's sacred trilogy, "The Redemption," and three great symphonies, the G major of Mozart, the "Eroica" of Beethoven, and the Ninth of Schubert. The two matinees were distinctive in character. The first was devoted to Wagner's music, including selections from "Lohengrin," "Parsifal," the "Götterdämmerung," and the "Meistersänger," prelude by the Centennial March. At the second matinee, in addition to a miscellaneous list of numbers by the soloists and orchestra, the audience were entertained by the singing of nearly one thousand children, whom Mr. Tomlins had had under his charge for a long time. Their performance showed what astonishing results might be produced from material, originally crude and unformed, and proved a revelation to those who were not acquainted with this leader's skill in developing the voices of children and grounding them in musical intelligence.

As before, the chorus was trained by William L. Tomlins, who brought to the work an enthusiasm, capacity and local prestige which enabled him to prepare the choral parts of this Festival in the same broad and artistic spirit as those of the former one, but with the greater completeness due to longer experience in such work.

The artistic staff was as follows:

Musical Director, Theodore Thomas; Sopranos, Frau Amalia Friedrich-Materna (Court Singer, Imperial Opera, Vienna), Madame Christine Nilsson, and Miss Emma Juch. Contralto, Miss Emily Winant. Tenors, Herr Hermann Winkelmann (Court Singer, Imperial Opera, Vienna), Theodore J. Toedt, Charles W. Barnes. Basses, Herr Emil Scaria (Court Singer, Imperial Opera, Vienna), Franz Remmert, Max Heinrich, George H. Broderick. Chorus Master, William L. Tomlins.

In one point of view, this festival failed to realize expectations. The solo singers and the players in the orchestra were nearly all in Mr. Thomas's employ, and took part in several precisely similar festivals in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Boston, etc. Thus the local interest in each festival was limited to the chorus and hall, and the Festival resembled a gigantic amusement enterprise, conducted upon what is known in theatrical circles as "the combination" plan.

The programmes of all the festivals were so nearly identical, and so large a proportion of the singing was in the German language and in the Wagnerian musical dialect, that the Festival failed to gain the popular heart, but remained as an unusual experience of questionable satisfaction. It is obvious that, in order to act as a productive ferment in the musical life of a community, a festival must come as the summing up and glorification of all the local activities of the year. When this is the case, the inspiration of it is lasting. The musical outgivings of the festival masses serve to explain and to emphasize the accumulated remembrances of many smaller impressions. Such an end can not be

subservd by an imported assortment of strange singers of strange songs.

The financial report of the second Festival was as follows: Receipts, \$65,747.77; total expenditures, \$71,565.17; Loss on Festival, \$5,817.40.

The first Opera Festival of Chicago was given April 13-25, 1885, and consisted of fourteen performances. According to the official programme-books—

"The Chicago Opera Festival Association was organized (and incorporated April 16, 1884) to provide grand opera for the people at popular prices within the reach of all, and, at the same time, to raise the performances to a higher standard of excellence. Ultimately it is desired to foster the production of original works in our own language, and thus inaugurate a movement, the justness of which is unchallenged and the demand for which is rapidly increasing. The benefits to our people of this twofold philanthropic object are so evident as to warrant the assertion that the Chicago Opera Festival, in its successful accomplishment, will mark a new era in the history, not only of Chicago, but of the entire United States."

Board of Directors: A. A. Sprague, Henry Field, John R. Walsh, R. T. Crane, George F. Harding, Louis Wahl, George Schneider, Eugene Cary, George M. Bogue, Ferd. W. Peck, William Penn Nixon. Ferd. W. Peck, president; William Penn Nixon, first vice-president; Louis Wahl, second vice-president; George Schneider, treasurer; S. G. Pratt, secretary. *Executive Committee:* Eugene Cary, A. A. Sprague, Ferd. W. Peck, George M. Bogue, William Penn Nixon.

The most stupendous feature of this enterprise was the erection of a vast opera-house, seating more than six thousand hearers in comfortable opera chairs, within the north end of the Exposition Building. The stage was of vast dimensions, namely, 80 x 100 feet. The hall was elegantly decorated, and the stage was well appointed with new scenery, etc. The expense of fitting up the house is understood to have reached \$60,000.

Artistic Staff: The solo artists of the Opera Festival were those of Mapleson's Italian Opera Company, as follows:

Prima-donna Soprani e Contralti—Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Fursch-Madi, Mlle. Dotti, Madame Scalchi, Mlle. Emma Steinbach, Mlle. Saruggia, and Mlle. Emma Nevada (her first appearance). Tenori—Signor Giannini, Signor Rinaldini, Signor Cardinali (first appearance), Signor Vicini, Signor Bioletto and Signor Nicolini. Bassi—Signor Cherubini, Signor Caracciolo, Signor Manni, Signor De Vaschetti and Signor Serbolini (first appearance). Baritoni—Signor De Anna (first appearance), Signor Pasqualis (first appearance). *Première Danseuse*—Mme. Malvina Cavalazzi; Coryphées, etc., etc. Festival chorus of three hundred. Orchestra of one hundred musicians. Signor Luigi Arditi, director.

The programme during the first week was as follows:

Monday, April 6, *Semiramide*, with Patti, Scalchi, Rinaldini and Cherubini. Tuesday, *L'Africaine*, with Mme. Fursch-Madi, Mlle. Dotti, Signors Cardinalis and De Anna. Wednesday, *Mirella* (for the first time in Chicago), with Emma Nevada (her first appearance), Scalchi, Vicini and De Anna. Thursday evening, *Linda de Chamounix*, with Patti, Scalchi, Vicini and De Pasqualis. Friday, *Lucia*, with Nevada, Giannini and De Anna. Saturday matinee, *Martha*, with Patti, Scalchi, Vicini, Cherubini and Caracciolo. Saturday evening, *Der Freischütz*, with Fursch-Madi, Dotti, Giannini and Sarbolini.

The operas presented during the second week were as follows:

Monday evening, April 13, *Somnambula*, with Nevada and Giannini. Tuesday, *Aida*, with Patti and Scalchi. Wednesday, *Il Trovatore*, with Fursch-Madi and Giannini. Thursday, *Puritani*, with Nevada and Scalchi. Friday, *Faust*, with Patti and Scalchi. Saturday matinee, *Lucia*, with Nevada and Giannini. Saturday evening, *Lohengrin*, with Grand Chorus and Fursch-Madi.

The financial success was something extraordinary. The gross receipts amounted to about \$132,000, the largest sum, it is believed, ever taken for fourteen consecutive performances of opera anywhere in the world. After defraying all expenses, a handsome balance was left in the treasury of the Opera Festival Association.

Artistically, the Festival was not so remarkable. The space was too great for the smaller voices, and too

large for the dramatic part of the performances. On the other hand there was little opportunity to make up for this by choral display, for the practicable size of an opera chorus, is determined by the number of people that can be marched on and off the stage during the orchestral interludes, or without totally obstructing the movement of the play. In several of the operas the stage-settings were fine, and in all the Patti performances the Festival achieved its intention of giving opera at lower prices than had before been known with Patti for star. The enthusiasm of the public upon her nights was something long to be remembered, the vast hall being a sea of heads and a flower-garden of brilliant costumes.

MANNERCHORS, ETC.—An important division of musical activity yet remains to be mentioned. It is that of music for male voices. Männerchor societies exist in all parts of the city, to the total number of sixty or more, mostly among the Germans, but also among the Scandinavians, Bohemians and others. The Concordia and Germania männerchor societies, which before the fire were in a flourishing condition, have never been able to regain their lost prestige. Two causes are mentioned as being concerned in this result. One is said to be the unwillingness of the wealthy Germans to subscribe with sufficient liberality for their support. Another, most likely, is the superior discipline and effectiveness attained by the leading American society. The männerchor clubs at present existing are mainly social in their ends, music being practiced as a pastime. The aggregate influence of these various bodies of singers and lovers of music is undoubtedly great, but being exerted in a private manner, very little of it comes to publicity in forms definite enough for historical purposes.

MUSIC HALLS.—Chicago lost by the great fire Crosby's Opera House, McVicker's Theater, the Dearborn Theater, and Wood's Museum on the South Division, and the Turner Hall and German "House" on the North. There were other but smaller places of amusement, devoted to variety business and vaudeville, the loss of which in a moral sense was a gain to the city. The above comprised the respectable places which were devoted to music and the drama.

The Opera House had been thoroughly renovated and gorgeously equipped, and was to have been opened on the 10th of October by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra Troupe, as many readers will remember by reference to their tickets, which they undoubtedly preserve as interesting relics of how man proposes and God disposes. Notwithstanding the bad management during two or three seasons which preceded the fire, and which had somewhat degraded it from the purposes to which it was dedicated, the Opera House was regarded with peculiar affection and pride.

The first down-town music hall after the fire was the Kingsbury Hall, on Clark Street opposite the Sherman House. The site had been occupied previously by Wood's Museum. This hall was opened October 6, 1873, by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, and for nearly a year thereafter it served a most excellent purpose. It was, however, too small to answer the purposes of a first-class music hall in a metropolis so large as Chicago. It seated less than a thousand people. After the opening of McCormick Hall it underwent several alterations, new galleries were added, the name changed, etc., but it would take us too far to trace all its transformations, since all were degradations of its original purpose rather than in the nature of progress.

The first large hall opened after the fire, and in fact the most capacious music hall that Chicago has ever

had, was McCormick Hall, on the corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets.

Of this George P. Upton remarked in the Tribune:

"The new and beautiful hall erected by Mr. McCormick, on the corner of Kinzie and North Clark streets, was dedicated Thursday, November 13, 1873, by a grand concert. It is not only the best hall Chicago has ever had, but is one of the finest in the United States. It should be a matter of pride to every citizen that at last Chicago has an auditorium where music can be heard to its best advantage. The dimensions of the hall are 100 x 120 feet, and it can accommodate two thousand five hundred persons. The frescoing is in exquisite taste, and the four medalion heads are those of Lucca, Kellogg, Patti and Nilsson. As the concert was a complimentary one, and Mr. McCormick sought only to dedicate his hall in an informal way, he actually gave one of the best concerts we have ever had in the city. Wieniawski never played better, and the Kunkel Brothers created a perfect tempest of enthusiasm with their marvelous playing. The Apollo Club sang some of its lighter numbers in capital style, and a fragmentary piece of "Trovatore" was given by some amateurs. The audience was a very large and a very delighted one, and the new hall received a very successful christening."

In spite of this rosy view of its merits there were several serious objections to McCormick Hall, chief of them being its location upon the North Side, and its consequent inconvenience of access for residents of the other two divisions of the city; and its danger in case of fire. It was in the third story of the building, the original exits being wholly inadequate to the safe delivery of a large crowd, even if they had not the further fatal defect of uniting at the first story into a single exit. This objection was to some extent removed by subsequent alterations, but the location could not be modified. Hence, no sooner was Central Music Hall opened, on December 4, 1879, than first-class musical entertainments resorted unanimously to the new location.

As originally constructed, Central Music Hall was one of the pleasantest public halls that the country could show. It was due to the enthusiasm and tact of the late George B. Carpenter, who remained its lessee and manager until his death. The hall had the peculiarity of galleries somewhat receding, the first covering no more than the first three or four rows of the parquette circle, the second being withdrawn still farther. This novel arrangement rendered the parquette circle much pleasanter than usual, but it had the disadvantage of unduly sacrificing space. The capacity of Central Music Hall, as usual in the case of popular assembly rooms, was greatly exaggerated by rumor. From two thousand five hundred to three thousand were the numbers currently reported to have been within its walls upon crowded occasions. As a matter of fact its numbered seats reached a little less than one thousand seven hundred, to which the boxes add less than two hundred more. Thus the full seating capacity of the hall is under one

thousand nine hundred, and of these about six hundred are in the upper gallery or far back in the family circle.

Farwell Hall, which before the fire had been the chief large hall of the city, was unfortunately re-built upon a smaller and less attractive scale, in consequence of which it never recovered its former position.

MILWARD ADAMS was born at Lexington, Ky., on January 6, 1857. His grandfather built the first brick residence in Hamilton County, O., in a little town now a suburb of Cincinnati. His father, Dr. Samuel L. Adams, LL.D., occupied the chair of anatomy and



CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

surgery in the Lexington Medical College until the breaking out of the War, when he entered the United States Army as surgeon. At this period the family moved to Lebanon, O., where they resided till 1865, when they located at Danville, Hendricks Co., Ind.; and there Dr. Adams died in 1869. After his father's death, Milward Adams came to Chicago with the family. His first occupation in this city was in the employ of Wilson Bros. He did not remain long with them, for, in 1871, he became associated with George B. Carpenter as assistant manager, a position he retained up to Mr. Carpenter's demise, on January 7, 1881. Since that time the whole weight of management has fallen upon Mr. Adams, and he has capably sustained the arduous duties of the position. He managed the May Festivals of 1882 and 1884, and has made a feature of, and permanently organized, the Theodore Thomas Concerts, making them the musical events of Chicago, Cincinnati and Milwaukee. In the last four years, over three hundred Thomas concerts have been given under Mr. Adams's management. Mr. Adams attributes whatever success he may have attained to the strict personal attention he has paid to all the details of his various ventures. He was married, on August 23, 1883, to Miss Florence James, daughter of

C. P. James, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Adams spent the summer of 1884 in making a tour of Europe.

MRS. FLORENCE JAMES ADAMS was born at Keokuk, Iowa, on August 25, 1862. After completing the education afforded in her native city, she sought the higher dramatic training offered by Boston teachers, and accordingly placed herself under the instruction of Professor Monroe, dean of the Boston School of Oratory, and Steele Mackaye, of New York, a teacher of the Del Sarte School of acting. She was a student with Henry N. Hudson, the Shaksperian editor; Robert Raymond, Shaksperian delineator; Madame Rudersdorf, instructress in singing; and Dr. Guilmette, teacher of voice building, all of Boston. She was also a member of the famous Dorchester Dramatic Club. After thorough preparation in all the details of the expression and philosophic system of François Del Sarte, she returned to Keokuk for a short season, and immediately afterward began teaching in Chicago. Mrs. Adams has taught in the academies and seminaries of this city, and also has teachers in the schools under her direct supervision. She instructed the ladies' chorus at the first May Festival, and for three years has trained the children's choruses held at the Exposition Building by Professor Tomlins. The success of Mrs. Adams has been phenomenal, her school in Central Music Hall being so eagerly sought that she is not able to receive all applicants as pupils.

ESTEY & CAMP.—This firm are manufacturers of, and wholesale and retail dealers in, pianos and organs, and was formed in February, 1884. It is composed of The Estey Organ Company of Brattleboro', Vt., and I. N. Camp, of Chicago. The premises occupied by Estey & Camp in this city, are at Nos. 188-90 State Street. The building comprises a basement and five floors, 50 x 125 feet in size. The first floor is devoted to the offices and retail ware-rooms and the second and third stories also to retail display—parlors for upright pianos especially having been elegantly fitted up on the latter. Repair shops and boxed organs, awaiting shipment to wholesale trade, crowd the fourth and fifth floors, while the basement is used for packing and shipping pianos. The trade of Estey & Camp covers nearly the entire West, Northwest and Southwest; the States lying to the south and southwest being controlled by the St. Louis house and the others from Chicago. Branch houses have been established at Des Moines and at other desirable points. The Estey Organ Company consists of Hon. Jacob Estey (who made the first Estey organ nearly half a century ago), Colonel Julius J. Estey, and Colonel L. K. Fuller, and this company owns the largest and best equipped organ factory in the world. Over one hundred and sixty thousand Estey organs have been manufactured and sold since the inception of the business so many years ago. In November, 1884, the Estey Organ Company organized the Estey Piano Company, and located the latter in New York City. The piano company consists of Hon. Jacob Estey, president; John B. Simpson, Jr., vice-president; Julius J. Estey, secretary; Robert Proddow, treasurer, and Stephen Bramback, superintendent. Messrs. Fuller and Bramback combined their inventive talents with the advantages of experience and capital already possessed by the corporation, and they produced their new pianos in New York City in 1885. The first installment of their instruments was placed for inspection on July 1, 1885, at the Estey & Camp warerooms in this city. The Estey Organ Company has branches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Atlanta, Ga.

Isaac N. Camp, of the firm of Estey & Camp, was born in Vermont. His father was a farmer, and the son was given all the advantages of a first-class education, and graduated from the Vermont University in 1856. Prior to his coming to this city to establish himself in business, Mr. Camp was principal of the Burlington high school, a position which he most successfully filled for seven years. In 1868, in company with H. S. Story, he opened the organ business in Chicago. In February, 1884, the Estey Organ Company purchased all Mr. Story's interest, and the new firm became Estey & Camp, the latter gentleman being made managing partner of the Western business. During his residence here Mr. Camp has taken a keen, if not specially prominent, interest in every movement for the welfare of Chicago and its citizens, and to his energy is partially due the position now held by Chicago as the musical center of the Northwest. He is master of every detail of the business, and no person is more highly esteemed by the musical trade of the West than he. The firm established a branch, in 1875, in St. Louis, and over the management of this business Mr. Camp presides. The growth of their business has been sure and gradual, from \$48,000 to \$900,000 per annum, till now in pianos and organs they have one of the largest trades in the West. Mr. Camp was married, on January 1, 1862, at Barre, Vt., to Miss Flora M. Carpenter. They have four children,—Charlotta M., Edward N., William C., and John. Mr. Camp is a member of the Union League and Illinois clubs.

AUGUSTUS NEWELL & Co., manufacturers of organ reeds, keys and key-boards for organs, are located at the corner of Racine and Garfield avenues. This firm makes about one-fourth of all the keys and a third of all the reeds and reed-boards sold on the American

continent. Like many other mechanical enterprises, this grew from small beginnings, the pioneer being Augustus Newell, the senior member of the firm. In 1864, when he turned from a workman's bench and resolved to commence business for himself, he counted fifty-three dollars in cash; which, with a small power press, and a few patterns, made at odd times while working in an organ factory, constituted a "paid-up capital" of about two hundred-dollars. Behind him was the life of a skillful workman, and in front the struggle of impecuniosity and inexperience against the capital and inventive genius of the old factories of New England. At Toronto, Canada, Mr. Newell commenced operations; his "factory" in a little frame carpenter shop, a board partition marking the boundary of a room 9 x 12 feet, in which all the work of the "new institution" was done. A rickety engine, with its narrow belt and tiny shaft, turned the weak and shaky machines. Reeds and reed-boards were there made, a little anthracite stove warmed the boards and heated the glue, a rack suspended from the ceiling was the storing and drying house for lumber, and a portion of this space was occupied for packing and shipping. The factory was the best that could be obtained with the means at hand, and the little room was a busy one, and bore evidence that hard work was relied upon for the coveted increase of business and wealth. Such was the budding of the young plant. R. S. Williams, now a piano manufacturer of Toronto, was, from the first, a patron of the new enterprise. He encouraged it with kind words, loaned it money, and purchased its wares. This moral and financial support was its main stay. His money was all returned, but the debt of gratitude Mr. Newell still owes to him. The business developed and, in May, 1869, was moved to Chicago. The fire of 1871 reduced it to ashes, and the owner was again reduced to poverty. The business was re-established at Erie, Penn., on borrowed capital, in December, 1871, but was removed to Chicago again on August 20, 1874. The fire of 1871, the panic of 1873, and the losses which came through the dishonest failures of customers in 1876 have passed away, and the little factory, that for years struggled for a footing, has grown and developed to remarkable dimensions, the brick buildings covering nearly one-third of an acre of ground. All the repairing and other special machinery, which is invented by the senior member of the firm, is made in the machine shop. Some of these machines rank with the best inventions of modern times. The firm controls the patents of Weir's Harmonized Transportation Keyboard. The firm is composed of Augustus Newell, the founder, and Walter S. Wright, who manages the branch establishment at Toronto, Canada, and who became a partner in the business in 1880. To Mr. Newell is wholly due the honor of building up this important branch of our manufactures, but in his lifework he was ably assisted by a devoted, courageous, prudent, invalid wife, without whose assistance in those dark and doubtful days, utter failure might have come. Mr. Newell was married, in 1857, to Miss Amanda M. Hanaford, of New Hampshire. Their family consists of five daughters,—Marion H. (now wife of William C. Seavey, of Seavey Bros.) Carrie A., E. Adele, Viola W., and M. Maud.

SYLVESTER LAWINSKI.—Among the old landmarks of Chicago business houses is the music store of Sylvester Lawinski, which has been located on State, in the vicinity of Twelfth Street, for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Lawinski was born in Posen, Prussia, on December 22, 1840. During his boyhood he learned the art of making instruments and became a very fine violinist. He travelled through Europe for a number of years, visiting Austria, England, Russia, France and other leading empires, during which time he mastered five languages. At the age of eighteen he left the old country and came to America, and for four years was engaged with a circus, travelling all through the North and South. In 1858, he came to Chicago, and decided to go into the business of selling and repairing instruments and make this city his permanent home. He located between Taylor and Twelfth streets, on State, and did a very flourishing business. He escaped the great conflagration of 1871, and for the two following years made money rapidly, owing to there being but four persons in his line of business that were not burned out. But disaster came with the July fire, in 1874, and it swept away his entire business, valued at \$30,000, and left him almost penniless and a bankrupt. He had seen, in October, 1871, men made poor that were once worth hundreds of thousands, and from their example he took courage. He re-established his store, obtained a small stock of goods and commenced mercantile life anew. After a hard struggle, Mr. Lawinski is again on the road to success, and by his courtesy and skill has won the esteem of a large list of customers. He carries a large stock of goods at his store, No. 408 State Street, including everything in the way of stringed instruments. In addition to his regular business, Mr. Lawinski gives instruction on the violin. He was married in this city on June 6, 1861, to Miss Barbara Marovitz. They had fifteen children, but five only survive,—Joseph, Charles, Frank, Annie and William.

JOSEPH BOHMANN was born at the little town of Neimark, Austria, on October 23, 1848. His father, Wancel Bohmann, who died in Chicago on August 19, 1880, was an instrument maker by

trade, as was his brother Joseph, of whom our subject is a namesake. At the age of twelve young Bohmann was apprenticed to the trade, and went into his uncle's shop at Vienna where he remained three and a half years. In his sixteenth year, after leaving his uncle's shop, he went to the town of Minton, Bavaria, and worked for six months. He then decided to emigrate to America and commence life for himself. When New York was reached, he started out to find employment as an instrument maker, but no such interest had yet been established in the great metropolis, as all stringed instruments were imported direct from the European countries. In November, 1864, he obtained his first job, that of laying railroad ties on a line between Boston and New York. His time was so occupied until the following March, and then he was out of employment for several weeks. Finally, after much solicitation, he obtained work in a furniture factory in Boston as polisher at \$1.50 a day. Having had much experience in such work, his services became valuable, and after a time his wages were doubled. He remained in Boston for about a year and a half, and then decided to come West, having in view the city of Chicago, where he hoped he could get a start in business. On his arrival here he was robbed of his trunks, clothing and money by a dishonest expressman, and a lawyer received the remainder of his funds in a vain effort to catch the thief. All his money was gone, and he had to change locations. He borrowed \$8 and went to Manitowoc, Wis., and visited his cousin, who was surprised at his appearance, his shabby dress, and the pitiful story of the misfortunes that had befallen him. With his cousin, Michael Keellner, a miller and lumberman, he remained about a year, and succeeded in showing his worth as a mechanic. He then left Manitowoc and went to Green Bay, when he decided to come to Chicago, which he did in 1872 or 1873. He worked in a piano factory for about two or three years, and in 1875 opened a store at No. 213 Lincoln Avenue. He remained there for three years and did a splendid business; but a combination worked strongly against him and greatly retarded the development of his business, which, had it had full sway at that time, would be to-day one of Chicago's largest and best institutions. The trouble was that as soon as heavy importers and dealers in stringed instruments found that they had a manufacturer among them, they did all that was possible to hurt Mr. Bohmann in his business. He was wholly unable to purchase strings, either in this city or New York, at less than full retail prices, and on application to houses in Germany his orders would remain unfilled. Without strings, his instruments found no sale. From the time he opened his store on Lincoln Avenue in 1875 to September 21, 1880, he was totally unable to purchase a single string at less than the full retail price. Prior to the latter date he sent \$2,400 to a cousin in Vienna, Austria, who was an advocate of the law, and he, by a little ingenuity, succeeded in securing in Leipzig for Mr. Bohmann a full stock of goods and credit for several hundreds of dollars' worth of more material. Upon the receipt of the goods, Mr. Bohmann secured a store at No. 119 North Clark Street, and opened with a \$4,000 stock. He was then enabled to go ahead with his business in a very satisfactory manner. In 1882, he was obliged to obtain more commodious quarters, and moved to No. 417 State Street, his present location, where he occupies the main floor and basement, each 25 x 125 in size. These rooms are packed with instruments of every description upon which a string is used,—harps, zithers, violins, guitars, banjos, etc., all of his design and make. Mr. Bohmann secures his lumber, for use in his business, in America; and all material necessary for the complete construction of an instrument is obtained in this country, with the exception of the strings, which are made in Rome. Mr. Bohmann will soon be in position where it will be unnecessary for him to accede to the high prices of the Roman manufacturers, as he has planned a machine, which is already in course of construction, that will make strings as perfectly and as rapidly as those in Europe. He is now manufacturing over three thousand instruments a year and is furnishing the New York wholesale market with goods. It has been demonstrated that he makes a superior instrument in every respect to those of European construction; and an indirect compliment to his skill as a mechanic, which has naturally been a source of annoyance, is in the fact that Eastern dealers are so unscrupulous as to purchase his instruments and place on them the name of some noted European maker. Mr. Bohmann has just obtained a sure foothold, and being young, energetic and ambitious is now taking rapid strides toward the goal which his enthusiasm leads him. Mr. Bohmann is the only maker of all kinds of string instruments in the country, and the industry will become a pride to Americans and be envied by the Europeans who have so long monopolized this branch of the musical trade.

FREDERICK FREIBERG, director of Freiberg's orchestra, is a son of Frederick and Henrietta Freiberg, and was born at Schlotheim, in Thuringia, Germany, on January 18, 1840. In his youth he went to Magdeberg, where he remained a brief period, and then located in Berlin, where he became a pupil in the music schools. He displayed remarkable fondness for music when a lad of nine years, and received instruction upon the violin and in the science of music

in the same class as Fritz and Bernhard Listeman. Both of these artists have been with Theodore Thomas's celebrated orchestra during recent years. In his eighteenth year he came to this country with his parents, and settled in Chicago. Two years later he joined the Union Band, and in 1861 went to New York City and was a valuable member of the 7th New York Volunteer Infantry Band, and served as musician with the Army of the Potomac until 1862. In the following year he was engaged as musician by Buckleys' Minstrel Company, and upon the termination of his engagement returned to this city. He was a member of the Western Light Guard Band for several years, and in 1875, in connection with his brother Julius Freiberg, organized the Freiberg Bros. Orchestra, of which he is director. The success of this orchestra is attributable to Mr. Freiberg's thorough education as a musician and a director, his eminent ability and talent being widely recognized by the profession. Mr. Freiberg was married, in 1881, to Miss Caroline Hess, of Chicago, whose death occurred in January, 1882.

An adjunct of music is dancing, and following is presented a sketch of the leading professor in that art in this city:

AUGUSTUS EUGENE BOURNIQUE, proprietor of the well-known academy of dancing, of this city, was born in France, on October 27, 1842. His father, Augustus Bournique, was a manufacturer of French plate glass goods, and in 1845 came to America to represent the administration of St. Quirin, a large corporation manufacturing glass goods. The Bournique family resided in New York City for about twelve years. During that time the children were instructed in the art of dancing from their earliest childhood. It may be said that Professor Bournique commenced learning the art from the time he commenced to walk, and has continued in thorough acquaintance with it up to the present time. During his residence in New York, Mr. Bournique attended the public schools until nine years of age, and then until twelve he attended the Academy of the Holy Infants, at Manhattanville, and finished his education at Bourseaux Academy, Brooklyn. In the winter of 1856-57, the family removed to Chicago, the senior Bournique entering into the French plate glass business on his own account. The son kept books for his father until the memorable panic of 1857 brought ruin on the house. The son then entered the dry goods house of Ross & Foster as salesman, where he remained for four years. He then took a position with the well-known clothing house of George T. Belding & Co. (now James Wilde, Jr. & Co.), and continued with them until some time in 1865, when he withdrew to enter the business in which he is now engaged, and at which he has made a national reputation. On June 14, 1862, Mr. Bournique was married. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Ann Corning, the adopted daughter of Hugh Branigan, one of the early and wealthy residents of Chicago. Miss Corning's father was a Spaniard and her mother a French lady, and from them she inherited the inclination and aptitude for dancing, in the instruction of which she is equally as proficient and well known as Mr. Bournique. Prior to her marriage she was a teacher of dancing in company with Professor Lasaire, a well known instructor of ballet dancing on the European stage. Mr. Bournique was an attendant at this school, and after he was married to Miss Corning they entered into the profession. His first academy was located at the southwest corner of State and Randolph streets. The institution was a success from its inception, and their patronage was so great that they were obliged to open another academy in the West Division, at the corner of Adams and West Halsted streets. In addition to these, they also conducted a class in the North Division. The fire of October, 1871, swept away the academy down town, and business generally was so demoralized that season that Mr. Bournique did not at once re-open. In the summer of 1872 he erected a brick structure on Twenty-fourth Street, between Michigan and Indiana avenues, and two years later was obliged to double the capacity of his hall, owing to the popularity of his academy. In the summer of 1882, he purchased ground on Twenty-third Street, between Prairie and Calumet avenues, and commenced the erection of one of the most palatial and sumptuous dancing academies in America, if not in the world. This was finished and opened in the season of 1883-84. Before erecting this magnificent structure, Mr. Bournique visited all the prominent academies of the East, and introduced such improvements as were of value in his institution. The arrangement of the whole could not be improved upon, and indeed the beautiful dancing hall, with its glistening floor, superb finishings, stained-glass windows and brilliant chandeliers are of great interest to every beholder. During the society season, rarely a week passes but what one or more receptions or dancing assemblies are held at Bournique's. The cost of this academy, including building, grounds and furnishings, was about \$90,000. Mr. and Mrs. Bournique, notwithstanding the advantages they have in this new building, are necessitated to carry on their academy in the West Division, and also instruct large classes of North Side residents. The West Side academy is located at the corner of Paulina and Madison

streets. The classes in these academies are graded from infants' to ladies' and gentlemen's assemblies, and the most perfect system is maintained. The number of persons receiving instruction from Mr. and Mrs. Bournique averages from one thousand to twelve hundred each season, and not alone do they confine themselves to the patronage of city residents, but also have large classes in Evanston and Kenwood. In the instruction of pupils, Messrs. Eugene A. and Alvar L. Bournique assist their parents; both are young men, popular with the patrons of the institution, and adepts in the art of dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Bournique also have two other chil-

scribing \$10,000. The gentlemen proceeded with their plans, and other public-spirited citizens came to their assistance. R. T. Crane was the next largest subscriber to Mr. Palmer, and the subscription list grew until there were five hundred and twenty-two original subscribers, and the Chicago Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company was organized, in March, 1873, with a capital stock of \$150,000. A meeting was held on April 4,



EXPOSITION BUILDING.

dren, a young daughter, May, and a son, Lyman. Mr. and Mrs. Bournique are members of the American Society of Professors of Dancing, in which Mr. Bournique is a member of the executive committee. Mr. Bournique also belongs to the Calumet and Washington Park clubs, and both himself and wife are prominent and popular in the social circles of the city.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The scheme of holding a permanent Exposition in Chicago first began to attract public attention in 1871. It was talked up by J. Irving Pearce, W. F. Coolbaugh and Potter Palmer, and articles favoring the venture appeared from time to time in the press. About this time, Milton S. Patrick, who died subsequently at Santiago, Chili, made an effort to found a Mechanics' Institute here, and he went so far as to draft a plan of organization, and some stock was subscribed, Cyrus H. McCormick placing his name for \$10,000. The wool-growers of the Northwest also discussed the advisability of holding an annual exhibition in Chicago, providing they could obtain local encouragement. Messrs. Pearce and Coolbaugh went at the matter of holding an annual exposition in an informal manner, and Potter Palmer showed his willingness to assist the enterprise by sub-

scribing \$10,000. The gentlemen proceeded with their plans, and other public-spirited citizens came to their assistance. R. T. Crane was the next largest subscriber to Mr. Palmer, and the subscription list grew until there were five hundred and twenty-two original subscribers, and the Chicago Inter-State Industrial Exposition Company was organized, in March, 1873, with a capital stock of \$150,000. A meeting was held on April 4,

at which a committee was appointed to select a list of officers; and this list was adopted and officers elected on April 25, 1873, as follows:

Potter Palmer, president; Joseph Medill, W. F. Coolbaugh, Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, Jacob Rosenberg, vice-presidents; J. Irving Pearce, treasurer; John P. Reynolds, secretary. *Executive Committee:* N. S. Bouton, George S. Bowen, A. C. Hering, R. T. Crane, George W. Laflin, T. W. Harvey, David A. Gage.

The intention of the corporation at first was to give temporary annual exhibitions, and it was thought the cost of a building and attendant expenses would not exceed \$150,000. The Common Council was applied to for permission to use the unoccupied portion of the Lake Front, lying at the foot of Monroe Street. Permission was granted by the Council for its use for one year, and, on June 10, 1873, the Exposition Company increased the amount of its capital stock to \$250,000. The Exposition was opened to the public in September, and the receipts from the sales of tickets, and other sources, were \$175,402.84. The total expenditures on account of building and running expenses were \$345,927.84, leaving a deficit of \$36,452.29 for the first year. The promoters of the enterprise were not discouraged, however, and proceeded to improve the

building and prepare for an exposition the next year. Their right to the occupancy of the land was extended by the Council for two years, and since then, indefinitely. Before the Exposition of 1874 opened, the company constructed a machinery-hall at the north and a conservatory at the south end of the main structure; new foundations were put in under the main building, and other permanent improvements were made subsequently, which brought the total cost of the building, in 1877, up to \$350,000, while the total expenditures in improvements to January, 1886, amount to upwards of \$500,000.

The receipts for 1874 were \$163,650.35, disbursements the same amount, and bills payable outstanding to the amount of \$24,929.76, leaving a deficit, less \$585.06 cash in the treasury, of \$24,344.70.

In 1875, the excess of earnings over expenses was \$986.44.

The total receipts of the association for 1876 were \$114,140.11, and the earnings over expenses \$7,777.84. For the first three years the price of general admission tickets was fifty cents, but it was made twenty-five cents in 1876, with the result of largely increased attendance, but diminished receipts. The management were well satisfied however, for the result showed that they had made the Exposition popular.

In order to make it of the utmost value as a public institution to visitors,—to exhibitors, as a means of placing their manufactures and devices before the public;

tribulations regarding their occupancy of the ground on the Lake Front. No sooner had the deficits ceased and the first dividend been declared, than the Common Council demanded rent for the ground. All sorts of rentals were demanded, ranging from \$1,000 to \$15,000 per annum. The matter has been before the Common Council during the past seven years in a score of phases, and that body has even gone to the extent of ordering the company to remove their building. The suspicions of some of the city fathers have been aroused by the fact, that more than three-fourths of the capital stock of the Exposition Company remains in the hands of the original subscribers and their families. They do not appear to understand how it is that a number of wealthy people banded together in corporation can be thoroughly unselfish, public-spirited and philanthropic. In 1882, a resolution was introduced in the Council requiring the Exposition Company to not only pay \$15,000 rental per annum, but to pay back-rental to the amount of \$90,000. The management replied that this simply meant destruction to the enterprise, and that they would not pay it. In November, 1882, the Council passed an order directing the city comptroller to employ an expert to make an examination of the accounts and condition of the Exposition Company as requested by the organization, and Henry E. Hamilton was engaged for the purpose. On December 11, he made a detailed statement, of which the following is a summary:

Year.	Capital stock.	Ticket sales.	Restaurant.	Rents.	Passenger elevator.	Bills payable.	Permits.	Art hall.	Other sources.	Totals.
1873.....	\$170,525 00	\$128,877 54	\$3,160 37	\$ 3,534 25	\$1,995 20	\$37,835 48				\$345,927 84
1874.....	1,900 00	96,980 45	3,047 46	4,491 60	2,169 98	34,898 61	\$3,832 13	\$14,332 50	\$ 614 43	163,307 16
1875.....	500 00	89,159 43		4,643 23	1,811 87	14,000 00	6,301 24	2,890 14	18 94	119,324 85
1876.....		73,622 60	1,587 91	9,690 08	1,819 51	21,000 00	3,265 33		2,168 24	113,153 67
1877.....		72,632 15	2,266 76	10,493 92	1,994 50	5,000 00	4,485 64	4,883 35	600 94	102,357 26
1878.....		70,680 70	1,734 66	9,957 26	1,728 30	7,550 00	5,466 27	7,124 35	1,412 41	105,653 95
1879.....		75,447 20	1,864 51	10,743 77	2,102 20	10,000 00	4,592 68	1,435 70	4,250 46	110,436 52
1880.....		67,297 75	1,457 91	8,613 92	2,085 90	30,000 00	5,866 65	1,659 50	7,417 49	124,929 12
1881.....		68,727 65	1,713 13	12,635 01	2,165 40	5,000 00	5,795 00	1,850 00	2,103 79	99,989 98
1882.....		93,133 90	2,109 12	10,858 73	2,437 80		7,201 50	2,457 60	1,544 29	118,742 93
	\$172,925 00	\$37,059 37	\$18,941 83	\$85,691 76	\$20,310 66	\$165,284 09	\$46,706 44	\$36,633 14	\$20,130 99	\$1,403,683 28

Total receipts to close of fiscal year, November, 1882..... \$1,403,683 28
Total expenditures to close of fiscal year, November, 1882..... 1,360,865 46

Balance in hands of treasurer..... \$ 42,817 82
December—Outstanding accounts collected..... 1,538 00

Less paid dividend, No. 5, 6 per cent..... \$14,970 84
Less outstanding liabilities..... 2,962 20

Balance December 1, 1882..... \$ 17,933 04
\$ 26,422 78

Year.	Construction and repairs.	Insurance.	Printing and advertising.	Expense.	Labor.	Donation.	Personal property.	Bills payable.	Sundries.	Dividends.	Totals.
1873.....	\$281,111 68	\$4,350 00	\$ 9,154 10	\$19,888 25	\$20,735 91	\$4,922 22	\$4,384 49				\$344,544 65
1874.....	23,737 48	98 75	12,821 43	47,866 02	24,502 65		5,178 63	\$47,804 33	\$1,056 00		163,065 29
1875.....		2,938 75	7,588 08	34,665 15	25,063 69		9,567 80	39,000 00			118,823 47
1876.....	8,299 92	5,138 82	10,985 11	27,351 02	28,416 84		5,170 56	20,173 00			105,535 27
1877.....	6,295 92		7,637 10	26,124 06	25,795 42		745 91	18,806 57			88,404 98
1878.....	11,166 87	3,902 90	5,306 16	23,395 18	23,384 66		7,212 83	7,550 00		\$14,917 42	105,736 02
1879.....	19,408 75	3,335 61	7,359 82	15,363 05	24,814 68		4,458 61	10,000 00		16,995 80	105,736 32
1880.....	40,129 99	4,364 34	9,627 88	23,436 27	24,718 27		1,618 15	30,000 00		14,868 61	148,763 45
1881.....	8,514 02	3,757 36	9,518 50	20,825 98	24,981 32		1,906 40	5,000 00		42 48	74,546 66
1882.....	29,321 11	3,877 30	10,612 00	17,225 18	25,381 78		4,281 14			15,060 84	105,709 35
	\$427,986 34	\$31,763 83	\$90,610 13	\$256,138 16	\$263,645 22	\$4,922 22	\$44,524 52	\$178,333 90	\$1,056 00	\$61,885 14	\$1,360,865 46

to local merchants and tradesmen as a valuable advertising medium—the policy of making no charge for space or power was originally adopted and adhered to. The Exposition may be said to have been self-sustaining since 1877, and it is the only Exposition of the kind in the country that is self-sustaining, with the possible exception of the American Mechanics' Institute of New York.

The Exposition Company have been through many

Notwithstanding the above showing, the City Council, on December 18, passed a resolution requiring the Exposition Company to pay an annual rental of \$10,000; to continue to furnish quarters to one of the Fire Companies, domiciled in the building, free of charge; and if the company failed, within thirty days, to execute said lease, the mayor and comptroller were to take possession of the premises and advertise the same for lease for one year to the highest bidder. The mayor was asked to

veto the order, but he refused. The Exposition management then sent a communication to the Council, setting forth that the original \$150,000 subscribed was much in the nature of a guarantee fund; that from 1874 to 1882, the organization had borrowed, or overdrawn upon its treasurer, from \$5,000 to \$47,000 annually; that no stock-dividend proper was ever made, but only the surplus, which had been more than earned, was ratably distributed; that the amount actually paid in cash dividends up to January 1, 1883, was within a fraction of three per cent. per annum on \$250,000, or $4\frac{1}{10}\%$ per cent. on \$172,925, the amount originally paid in; that while \$500,000 had been expended on building and other improvements the current market value of the stock was not above forty-five cents on the dollar—less than one-quarter of the actual cost of the property.

The Council reconsidered the order passed on December 18, and a meeting between the Exposition directors and the aldermen was arranged. No rent was paid by the Exposition Company until February, 1885, however, and the sum then agreed upon was \$1,000 per annum.

Reference to the statement of the affairs of the company made by Mr. Hamilton in December, 1882, will show, the item in the receipts of \$85,691.76 from rents. This source of revenue was made up from leases of portions of the building for temporary athletic and sporting exhibitions, the Republican National Convention of 1880, Summer Garden concerts, the Thomas Orchestra seasons, the May Music Festivals, the Republican and the Democratic National Conventions of 1884, mass meetings, and many other entertainments of a high order, and meetings of public importance for which the building has been an unfailing accommodation and advantage. Three Expositions have been held since Mr. Hamilton's report, and the total receipts to date, as stated, approximate nearly \$2,000,000, and the disbursements the same amount. There has been a slight decrease in attendance during the three years, and the ticket receipts have fallen off correspondingly. The company consider the enterprise self-sustaining, however, and hope to continue making improvements both in the building and the character of the annual exhibitions.

There was a cash balance in the hands of the treasurer for 1884, of \$16,495.04. The receipts from ticket sales for 1885, were \$69,449.40; the total receipts \$120,289.85, and the total disbursements \$96,491.95; uncollected and due from railroad companies \$969.50. Of the amounts disbursed \$13,787.75 was for repairs; \$27,187.13 for labor; \$7,488.70 for printing and advertising; \$18,806.05 general exposition expenses; \$10,000 bills payable; \$7,946.69 insurance; dividends of 1884, \$9,980.56. Of the sum total expended \$6,688.81 was applied to the mechanical department, and \$8,303.58 to the art department.

In 1884, the Exposition opened on September 2, and closed on October 17. In no previous year had the applications for space been so numerous or urgent. In value, diversity and interest the exhibits excelled those of any previous year. The total attendance was 298,018, of which number 271,422 were adults; 25,557 children; 466 exhibitors holding tickets; 573 employes; average daily attendance 8,463 for forty days. Twenty-eight railroads and one steamboat line entering the city sold 37,441 coupon admission tickets. It is estimated that at least 100,000 of the total number of visitors were strangers in the city.

In 1885, the art gallery contained, besides the fine collection of casts of statuary owned by the association, four hundred and twenty-eight paintings, all but thirty-two of which were by American artists. The collection was creditable, and afforded a true and comprehensive

view of the best American art of the day. Thirty-three pictures were sold, the aggregate value being \$13,955.

During 1885, the building was occupied by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture for holding their regular annual fat-stock show; by the National Poultry Association for a poultry show; in April, the Chicago Opera Festival Association built a mammoth auditorium, capable of seating ten thousand people, within the building, and gave a successful season of opera at popular prices; following this John A. Hamlin secured the hall and fittings, and gave a series of operatic performances; in March, the Chicago Academy of Sciences proposed to make its valuable collection, illustrating the several departments of Natural History, a part of the regular exhibition for two years, and suitable rooms were provided, and this attraction was added to others already enumerated as a part of the regular exhibits.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, on November 14, 1885, Edwin Lee Brown moved that the executive committee inquire into the propriety of holding an "Indian Exhibition" in the building, either in 1886 or 1887. The motion prevailed unanimously, and steps are being taken to gather representatives of the various Indian tribes of the great West and Northwest, together with their squaws, papposes, dogs, ponies, teepees and accoutrements, as well as a collection of old Indian implements and curiosities, to make an exhibition at once complete and full of historic interest.

Mr. Brown also offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a great World's Fair be held in Chicago in the year 1902—the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in America.

Which being seconded by Mr. R. W. Hare, was, on motion adopted, and the matter was referred to the executive committee for consideration and report. This resolution created a great deal of public comment, and served to advertise Chicago wondrously throughout the country. The press of the city, and many public men who were interviewed, heartily commended the proposed World's Exposition, and it was deemed peculiarly appropriate for Chicago, the youngest, most enterprising and representative American city, to celebrate the landing of the great navigator of Genoa upon the new continent.

At this meeting the following officers for 1886 were elected:

A. F. Seeberger, president; N. S. Bouton, Henry Field, Robert Law, J. W. Stewart, Wiley M. Egan, vice-presidents; J. Irving Pearce, treasurer; John P. Reynolds, secretary.

Board of Directors.—D. B. Fisk, John P. Reynolds, N. S. Bouton, Wiley M. Egan, Charles B. Farwell, Henry Field, A. F. Seeberger, J. W. Stewart, George H. Laffin, E. T. Stelle, J. M. Wetherell, Samuel Johnston, George Mason, James H. Dole, J. Irving Pearce, E. T. Watkins, Jacob Rosenberg, O. B. Phelps, Benjamin E. Gallup, W. I. Culver, S. H. McCrea, T. W. Harvey, Edwin Lee Brown, Robert Law, Frank I. Pearce.

Executive Committee.—A. F. Seeberger, James H. Dole, E. T. Stelle, John P. Reynolds, George Mason, Frank I. Pearce, Jacob Rosenberg, George H. Laffin, S. H. McCrea.

THE DRAMA.

It may well be doubted whether there is any form of art in which the ideal and the every-day practice are so widely separated as in the drama. Of poetry, Hegel has somewhat loftily said that its content is spiritual existence and eternal truth, as illustrated in the lives and conduct of men.

"The entire circle of the outer world enters poetry only in so far as the spirit finds its activity in ruling over the material; as the environment of man, also his outer world, which has its essential value only in reference to the inner of consciousness, but dares not make

claim to the honor of being itself the exclusive subject of poetry. Then the word, this most plastic material which belongs immediately to the spirit, and is the most capable of all of seizing the interests and movements of things in their inner life, must here be applied to the highest meaning of which it is capable.

"Thus it becomes the chief task of poetry to bring to consciousness the power of spiritual life, and especially whatever swells and surges in human passion and feeling, or passes quietly before the attention; the all-embracing kingdom of human idea, activity, work, fate, the machinery of this world, and the divine government. So it has been, and still is, the most general and broadest teacher of human kind. Its teaching and learning are knowledge and experience of this which is. Star, beast and plant neither know nor experience their law; but man exists in the suitable law of his actual life only when he knows what he himself is and what is about him; he must know the power which drives and manages him;—and such a knowledge it is which poetry gives in its first substantial form."

This, which poetry in general does for the reader in his closet, the drama causes to live and move before him. Man himself, as to his inmost being and springs of action, lives in the mimic scene; out of the depths of his spirit he reveals himself to the beholder in all his moral quality. Of the drama it is particularly true, as Hegel has said of art in general, that

"Its design is to awaken and to animate the slumbering feelings, desires and passions of all kinds; to fill the heart and to permit to be conscious in man everything developed and undeveloped which human feeling can conceive, experience, and bring forth, in its innermost and most secret parts; whatever the human heart in its manifold possibilities and moods desires to move and excite; and especially whatever the spirit has in its thought, and in the Idea of the most Essential and High; the glory of the Honored, Eternal and True. It may also express unhappiness and misery, in order thus to make wickedness and criminality conceivable, and to permit the human heart to share every thing horrible and dreadful, as well as all joy and happiness. Then fancy may at last indulge herself in vain sport of the imagination, and run riot in the ensnaring magic of sensuously entrancing contemplation."

If all literature had been searched for a passage accurately describing what the Shakespearian plays do for man, nothing could have been more to the point than this from Hegel just quoted. In a less degree, or more properly with regard to a part of the great office here defined, the same ethical and educational design underlies the dramatic writing of several other authors—notably of Browning, Tennyson and Swinburne. But that any such claim of a high office of culture can be made for the stage in general as it at present exists, or of any stage in particular, it would be folly to pretend. The gap between the ideal and the real is so enormously wide that it can not be bridged over. The Shakespearian drama, and all later work underlain by ethical and deeply poetic motives, is seen but rarely, and then only through the personal devotion of a few specialists. In place of it we have sensuous show-pieces, roaring and essentially vulgar farces and farce-comedies, broad burlesques, and minstrelsy. This is the complexion to which the spoken drama has fallen in every part of the world. The causes of it are worth considering, for nothing is more certain than that, however valuable the gain may have been, by whatever other agencies have taken the place formerly belonging to the drama, there has also been a great loss, inasmuch as the drama appeals to the strongest instincts of the human heart.

The first cause to be assigned for the decadence of the drama to an office of mere amusement, is the division which the Church has labored so many centuries to build-up between itself and the world, and particularly between itself and the amusement world. This division still exists as a superstition, operating to keep out of the theatrical business the greater part of those most moved by ethical and ecclesiastical considerations. The Church's censure of the theater has also had the effect of depriving the stage of precisely that part of the gen-

eral public which, in a normal state of affairs, would have afforded it the steady support and the stimulus of an ethical appreciation. Add to this, the division of labor prevailing in ethics and education just as surely and just as widely as in mechanics, and we have our social forces not only separated but set over against each other in two, or many, hostile camps. It is this attitude which the Church, the Press, and the Stage hold toward each other, instead of mutually helping each other, as there was every *a priori* reason for their doing. Hence, it has come to pass that the stage is given over so largely to speculative managers willing to make money at any cost, players willing to give the public anything whatever that its vile appetite may happen to crave, and a public composed of the volatile elements of all classes, desiring first of all to be amused, or to experience a sensation of some sort, when sensation has become increasingly remote and *blasé*.

The justice of the views above given in regard to the effect of the antagonism between the stage and the church, is strikingly shown in the behavior of that occasional part of the theatrical public derived from church circles. It is well known that actors like Booth, Irving, Modjeska and a few others, are able to play long engagements in the same theater before overflowing audiences, while ordinary attractions in the same places draw but half-houses. It is noticeable in all these cases, as also in the grand opera and the more genteel class of light opera, that the audience is largely composed of persons who are never, or but very rarely, seen at the theater upon ordinary occasions. Here we have the reciprocation of support and appreciation, in return for an art-effort of ethical and poetic worth, of just the same sort as that already predicated. It can be said with little fear of successful contradiction, that the pecuniary profit of the engagements of Irving, and of other artists maintaining the true dignity of the drama, is derived from this re-inforcement by the church public.

Antagonism between three such important factors of social progress as the pulpit, the stage, and the newspaper press necessarily results in impairing the work of all. Wherein the stage suffers has already been set forth. It is not always seen that the church suffers just as much. Not only is a certain solid part of the public cut off from the theater, but a corresponding loss is suffered by the church. The amusement public, *per se*, is not the church public. The loss of this element from the church society is to be regretted upon many accounts. The buoyancy of these lively spirits and impressionable imaginations is the quality needed for relieving the church of what many feel to be its objectionable tedium. The loss is so severely felt that the pulpit has resorted, and is constantly tempted to resort, to sensational expedients unworthy of its associated sanctity, in the hope of bringing a few individuals of this class within hailing reach. The newspaper feels the effect of this antagonism quite as plainly as either of the agencies concerned, although, naturally, from having its circulation in the present world, its sympathies are mainly with temporal forces, and therefore with the stage in its controversy with the pulpit. It is not practicable just now to propose a composition between these warring interests. Possibly there is something of this sort in preparation, through each class' need of the other's help, and through its catering thereto.

It would be a mistake to conclude, from the present popularity of farce-comedy and the less worthy elements of the drama, that the gap between the actual and the ideal stage is wider to-day than at many previous times in its history, not even excepting the periods of *Æschy-*

lus and Shakespeare. The situation has been cleverly put, in regard to the popularity of the higher forms of classical music, by the London musician who remarked that "one couldn't always be hearing music with a wet towel around one's head." To awaken the slumbering elements of human nature in the direction of the "most essential and the high," and to celebrate the "glory of the honored, the eternal and the true," are noble functions which any profession might be proud to number among its possibilities. The stability of the church and the currency of the higher forms of literature are evidences that there is a large public willing to have these uses performed for them, and even to pay well for the privilege. Nevertheless churches are largely supported as social clubs, and are kept open but one day in seven; those that do more, trade upon a sort of holy underwriting for the future state, rather than upon the vigorous desire of their adherents to be made perfect before their time of departure is obviously near. Powerful as are the lessons of the stage, and intuitively as they appeal to the hearts of men, the moment that the ethical motive becomes so transparent as to usurp the attention in place of art, that moment the drama loses its illusion, its charm, and its power to awaken and instruct. Indeed it may well be doubted whether the charm of the drama admits of being analyzed and defined in set terms. Does it not, rather, resemble those volatile odors of which the chemist can tell us no more than that they come from certain essential oils, of whose inner construction he can give us the ultimate analysis of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, etc., but why one of them should have the odor of rose, another of violet, or another of hyacinth, chemistry can not so much as attempt an explanation.

No doubt it would be as easy to misconceive the educational value of the stage by over-estimating as by under-estimating it. In the nature of the case, the most the drama can do in the direction of awakening and developing the higher powers of those who "assist" by witnessing it, is limited to an occasional incitation. In the majority of cases such an incitation will fade out and vanish like the greater number of good impulses, without leaving behind it any apparent modification of character or conduct. Yet there are two aspects in which impressions of this kind assume an importance not obvious upon first consideration. The first has reference to the orderly way of developing human character. Character is the resultant, or the combined operation, of the individual's aptitudes and habits, both natural and acquired. "Every human infant is a bundle of possibilities" whose sum total is never fully worked out, even in the most favored cases. The seeds of many virtues may be there, which the sunshine and the showers of an unfavorable environment may have been insufficient to bring to fruition. Whichever ones of these latent aptitudes for the higher qualities of goodness and strength come to fruition, in a majority of cases, owe their survival in this highest form of "the fittest" to a resolute purpose of will on the part of the individual. Heredity and environment do much for every human being; but the human will, in its own free action, is a divinity within man capable of shaping his ends into lines of nobility and beauty, in spite of an environment apparently hostile. This awakening of the will and fastening it upon one principle of action, is nearly always the result of an impression received within the imagination. Imagination is not alone the representative faculty, recalling and re-combining elements previously received from other sources; it is most of all the divining faculty, the inner capacity of recognizing

truth, beauty and goodness—of recognizing just as surely, and worshipping with instinctive veneration, those grades of nobility, beauty and pathos (scarcely so much as hinted at in the environment) which transcend reason. It is through this channel that religious experience begins. The entire fabric of belief upon which all churches rest has its only subjective foundation in this intuitive power of the human mind to conceive of transcendent holiness, justice, and love; these it is the object of all sacred writings to unfold and of all churchly observances to eventuate in human souls. Patriotism, philanthropy, art, and the higher literature, are but different phases of this endless revelation which is being made to man through the imagination.

Hence, it is impossible to foretell of any single incitation to nobler life how far its influence may extend. There is no man who has accomplished mental work of substantial value but is able to trace some part of his success to a casual impulse received in early life. The entire record of evangelical experience confirms this view. Marvellous transformations of character have owed their beginning, the resolute determination of will which gave them value, to a passing remark of no especial weight to the majority of listeners. A suggestion, an impulse, apparently coming from no visible whither, but floating in the moral ether like an invisible germ in the air, falls upon the mind in a favorable moment, and lo! the whole trend of the being is changed. In the expressive words of Holy Writ: "Old things are done away; all things are become new."

The other aspect in which fugitive impressions become significant may be called the cumulative one. Imagination is not so much a re-presentation of images and feelings known to us, as it is the complement of the environment. By its idealizing power, the imagination supplies for the environment the flowers and fruits of beauty and of perfection which reality lacks. It is doubtful whether there is any one individual life so rich, so fortunate, so complete, both inwardly and outwardly, as not to need the help which this faculty gives. This is the source of the popularity of that large class of widely-read fiction in which the heroes and heroines are enormously wealthy, live in palaces, migrate from climate to climate and from kingdom to kingdom as fancy and the seasons change. In their essential nature these highly fortunate imaginary personages may be, and often are, essentially common if not ignoble. For many readers this will not matter. Their own burdens lie along the lines of pecuniary limitation and domestic responsibilities, ever present with their exasperation and disillusionizing prose. Out of the miserable real, the soul is glad to escape into the free ideal. In a different way, but quite along the same line of operation, comes the popularity of that higher class of fiction having to do with the development of innate beauty of soul. The struggles, the triumphs, the littlenesses and the contrasting greatnesses, the beauty and pathos of soul "made perfect through suffering"—these take the reader out of his every-day world, raise him above it, furnish the inner chambers of his mind with vivid pictures of persons having like passions with himself, but true to an ideal which he too often misses. Thus comes rest, repose, strength, and at length the vigor of a new life.

The productive force of these impressions depends, no doubt, upon their frequency or their vigor, but more upon the state of the individual. An innocent girl passes unmoved through suggestions which fire the baser passions of the roué at her side. Just as the lower fiction and drama offer to the pure-minded nothing but disgust, so the nobler fiction and drama offer to the im-

pure little beyond weariness. Little, yet something. There is a sympathetic resonance of mind, just as there is of sound. Helmholtz contrived an apparatus of tuning-forks, vibrated simultaneously by means of electricity, in the intervals of the natural harmonics from one to seventeen. Opposite each fork he placed a resonance chamber corresponding to its note; between the fork and the chamber a little screen or damper. When this was out of the way, the chamber resonated powerfully, like an organ pipe, as long as its fork vibrated. By shutting off certain ones of these resonance chambers, Helmholtz was able to imitate the sounds of the various orchestral instruments at pleasure; he even produced the vowels of human speech. Whether the combined tone of the apparatus was the wail of the oboe, the mellow note of the French horn, the round "O" or the thin and unsatisfying "I," was merely a question of the permission or suppression of certain resonance chambers. The soul is full of these chambers. Virtue interposes its screen before the baser half, and much may appeal to these darkened chambers in vain. But let them once be opened by an evil desire or a bad example, and there is no telling how thrilling the tone of vice may be.

It is exactly the same in the higher life. Many of the human species are born and grow to maturity apparently with all the resonance-chambers of virtue shut off. A noble tone, spoken at the moment when one of these finer chambers is open, becomes a resurrection trumpet; the life is set in a new key, the world is changed, a soul is borne into the light of the upper air. This, which the church and the higher literature make a specialty of doing, is also entirely and peculiarly within the province of the stage.

In addition to its office of "holding the mirror up to [human] nature," in order to illustrate the inherent tendency and necessary ending of moral choices, thereby to incite a nobler conception of life; in addition, also, to its office of completing or complementing a meagre environment, by supplying for the hour the missing elements of nobility or joy,—the drama has yet another office. It is that of bringing to consciousness the idea of human brotherhood, thereby strengthening the sense of inter-dependence between man and man, and in the end predisposing to philanthropy and furthering those co-operative movements of society, through whose benevolent working the lot of the weaker members is so much ameliorated. This is the direction in which the entire sympathetic drama operates. The contemplation of characters repulsive as to their exterior, the victims of mistakes in previous generations, the foot-balls of fortune in the present, yet all impelled by forces for which they are only in small part responsible, and all permeated by the vitality of our common human nature,—can have no other operation than to make the observer more charitable, more kindly disposed, more tolerant of mistake and error at the very moment when the necessary consequences of error are most plainly discerned. From this point of view, such plays as "Rip Van Winkle," "Hazel Kirke," and a variety of similar ones, set in a key but little above that of every-day life, have a quasi-ethical significance not easy to fully measure. Perhaps their usefulness is enhanced rather than diminished by the current impression that they are art and not education. The dislike of receiving good advice is so deep-seated in nature, that if the earth herself were gifted with consciousness we should expect her to sport an umbrella and a sunshade forthwith. Nobody likes to be benefited; the instinct of consciousness is for the individual to act for himself; and the

Deity's moral government is illustrated in the clever manner with which conceited man is inoculated with the notion that he is wholly free and independent of supernatural interference.

While it would be very possible to attach too much importance to the current charges, that the stage is unnecessarily trashy and vulgar in the subject-matter with which it deals, it is nevertheless worth considering, whether it is not indeed the victim of debasing influences from which it might just as well be free. The old charge of religionists that the stage is allied to drink and vice has this much of truth, namely, that the classes who, by temperament, are most in danger of falling into drink and vice, are the very ones who, in the earlier stages of their downward career, are most attracted by amusements, and who, therefore, form a section of the theatrical public most easily appealed to. This phase of natural selection has already been touched upon in considering the evil effects of an arbitrary line of demarcation between the stage and the church. It is not an aspersion upon the stage that it naturally attracts the class just described, since the principle upon which the "natural selection" rests is in them, rather than in the stage. The quasi-dissipated theatrical public, here referred to, consists of individuals predominantly emotional, desirous of having a good time. Their use of drink, at first, is purely social—later, it takes the form of medicine, a ready means of bridging over a period of jaded nerves and impaired energy. The vicious accompaniments, if vicious accompaniments there be, are due to appetites unduly stimulated and the impairment of the inhibitory functions of the higher brain through heredity or habit. It is not true that theatrical patrons who occasionally take a glass of wine are responsible only to stage attractions of a low plane of moral quality. On the contrary, many a maudlin imbibor has been affected to tears by the pathetic scenes of "Hazel Kirke" and other pure plays. It is also historic that the gallery responds to moral sentiments more quickly than any other part of the audience, especially if they be so familiar as to have the character of axioms. Nor is it necessarily derogatory to the character of the stage that bar-rooms should be opened as near every theater as it is possible to get them. This, also, goes with the "natural selection" already described. The theater nightly brings together some hundreds of social folk, among whom are many thirsty souls, to whom restraint of appetite is a matter of compulsion rather than of habit. If these people go out between the acts and visit a neighboring bar-room, it is a fortunate circumstance for the bar's money-drawer, but in no way the fault of the theater or of its manager, nor yet in the slightest degree a reflection upon the moral quality of his attractions.

From the establishment of bar-rooms in handy neighborhood to the theater it was not a long step to a practice, harmless in itself, which of late years has grown into a burden and a most continual threat of degradation. Reference is here made to the display of lithographs and bills in saloons and saloon windows. The danger of this practice does not wholly lie in its tendency to attract an undue proportion of paying customers who, from their personal habits, might be particularly susceptible to emotional and sensational plays, shapes, etc., although this danger undoubtedly lies in the practice. The main objection to it, however, is in the free privileges given in return for the advertising space. These amount to one or two tickets a week for each place of display. As the house retains its power of selecting the evenings when these privileges

shall be used, it naturally masses them in the earlier part of the week, when paying attendance is lightest. The result is that opening nights are unduly leavened by an element derived from these sources, applauding and condemning, making or marring the fortunes of a play, in a spirit quite other than that of the best part of the paying patronage of the house. It would not be easy to measure the evil influence of this feature of the theatrical situation. Fortunately it has already attracted considerable attention in theatrical circles, and quite a number of managers have instituted a reform for themselves. Even were this cause of deterioration obviated, there would still remain the double fact that the public, as a whole, is incapable of the highest in any direction; and the other circumstance that geniuses able to present the highest, in terms of convincing mastery of intellect and feeling, are extremely rare in every generation. Thus, having neither poetic geniuses nor any desire for them, the public gets along quite comfortably with whatever happens to tickle its ribs.

There is also another question having much to do with the progress of the stage toward its ideal, namely, the question of Sunday performance. If it can be shown that Sunday performances are beneficial to any part of the community, then they must go on; and the overworked actors must get such solace as they can, from the reflection that their lot of working seven days in every week, instead of six, is by no means peculiar to their own profession. While necessity may serve to condone the moral quality of their disregard of the Sabbath, it has not the slightest power to affect or mitigate the physical and moral deterioration due to overwork. Considered purely as a physiological question, the habit of giving nine performances a week is fatal to an actor's freshness, elasticity and self-poise. He becomes a mere drudge, whether his nine representations be Shakespearian or a part of the most trashy farce-comedy. It is doubted by many managers whether the theaters gain anything from Sunday performances. They think that, in so far as their regular patrons are affected, the extra evening merely draws so much from the other nights of the week. What they gain from the class which can or will attend upon no other night than Sunday, they think that they lose by offending the Sabbatarian prejudices of those who otherwise would come oftener. At all events, aside from the physical deterioration of the actors in consequence of working seven days in every week, Sunday performances tend to degrade the general level of the stage in the same manner as the bill-board practices already described, namely, by affording additional influence to the class of patrons having the least regard for questions of taste, refinement and moral quality.

Another element to be taken into account in estimating the present condition of the stage, is what is known as "the combination system." The evolution of completeness in dramatic performances has proceeded by a few well-marked steps. The location of strolling bands of Thespians within the walls of intelligently constructed theaters, led to a speedy enrichment of the *mise en scène*. The inability of stock-players to essay successfully the greatest rôles, soon gave rise to the star system, in which the leading rôle became the specialty of the star, while the remaining parts were sustained by the crude talents of the stock company. The star system was already a step toward a division of labor. The impossibility of securing a well-balanced ensemble, when the special aptitudes of the star had only ordinary surroundings of a poorly-drilled stock company, has lately led to the combination system. In this the star selects his own support,

and provides himself with a complete paraphernalia of fully trained company, suitable scenery and properties for whatever plays he proposes to act during the season. This done, he contracts with the local managers for a fixed percentage of the gross receipts, in return for furnishing the dramatic performance complete. The house, upon its own part, furnishes certain specified pieces of scenery, the bills, newspaper advertising, ushers, and executive staff. This system has now become universal in the United States, and upon the whole deserves to continue, although it is as yet far from perfect. It is essentially elastic, enabling small towns to have a few weeks of enjoyable dramatic representations, where the patronage would be wholly insufficient to support a local company during the season. It enables managers to exercise an elective control in the selection of attractions for their public, and therein places within their power the complete purification of the stage from all debasing or unworthy elements, so far, at least, as their own theater is concerned. It also brings the star and the "combination" under the influence of public opinion upon a wide scale, for it is obvious that no show can succeed upon the road unless it be in harmony with the public taste.

In a normal state of society these considerations would operate, most likely, to the complete purification of the stage. In the present condition of things, however, two obstacles interfere with the accomplishment of such a result. One is the fact that, except in a few of the largest cities, theater-going is not habitual with any class, and least of all with the individuals whose presence would do most to elevate the standard of propriety and seemliness. In so far as there is a class of regular attendants upon the drama, it is mostly made up of the less worthy elements already described.

Another unfavorable element in the problem is the speculative manager, who, indeed, appears in both ends of the theatrical enterprise. In a large way he stands at the fountain-head of the combination system, engaging the star and support, furnishing the very considerable capital necessary for putting in motion so expensive an enterprise as a first-rate dramatic outfit has come to be. He therefore exercises for himself a right of private judgment as to what will and what will not "pay," amounting to an absolute ignoring of all considerations of professional enthusiasm and art, and of all that he deems high-flown abstractions generally. A manager of this kind controls many enterprises. He has contracts with promising artists covering five years or more. He has similar contracts with the leading play-wrights of the world. When his name has acquired the prestige of success, he can make his own terms with the local managers, who readily yield them in the assurance that his "attraction" will add to the popularity of their house, and in regard to the further consideration that if they do not take him their rival will. Against this form of capitalistic monopoly any reformer will have to struggle single-handed, and at heavy odds.

At the other end of the line is the speculative local manager. He, as a rule, is an irresponsible person in search of an easy and a lucrative living. Having leased the local theater for a fixed rental, it is his opportunity to find his profit in so managing it that a constant change of attractions will draw him, in turn, all those in the community having a taste for any kind of dramatic entertainment. Naturally the patronage of the legitimate is the least abundant element in his account. Hence an occasional week of this sort will be sandwiched in between minstrelsy, spectacle, shows of shape, and roaring farce. Bad as the mixture is of its own

accord, it is too often made worse by free advertising given the worst elements in it by the pugnacious pulpit of the vicinity.

The unfavorable environment of the stage has yet another element, playing no small part in perpetuating mediocre performances. Reference is made to the remarkable extension of the theatrical circuit, and the consequent demand for a vast number of combinations in order to fill the time at so many theaters. The sudden demand for actors and singers, thus recently created, has had to be met by the introduction of a great amount of crude material, much of it unplastic in quality, and very little of it leavened by an ideal above the omnipresent consideration of bread and butter. Thus it is easy to see that, between its lofty ideal upon the one hand, and the apathy of the public and feeble powers of the profession on the other, an unsatisfactory condition of the stage is inevitable. Its attitude is always one of compromise, and therefore unsatisfactory to criticism from whatever standpoint. As already intimated in the beginning, the process of evolution can go on only by re-uniting the disjointed members of the true public of the drama, and thus bringing to bear the high-toned appreciation and helpful censorship of culture. When this begins to be felt, the speculative manager will not be found to stand in the way. To him, in the highest sense, the maxim is true, "*vox populi vox Dei*." If the revelation reaches him through the pocket, it is only because the remainder of his soul is found to be immaterial to the matter in hand.

As already intimated, the signs betoken a reformation of the theatrical world in the direction here indicated. The old antipathy between church and stage relaxes its vigor at all points of proximity between the two provinces. The great middle class of conservative humanity, that unsolvable problem to theologians—the class which is too good to damn and too indifferent to "save"—is more and more recognizing the drama in its inherent attractiveness.

The operation of the various favorable and unfavorable influences above described, has been illustrated in the recent history of the Chicago theaters. The comparative newness of society here relieves it from many of the traditionary restrictions incident to a long-settled civilization, among which the hereditary dominion of clan may be mentioned, as the one whose destruction has afforded to the drama a particularly beneficent opening upwards. It is the good fortune of Chicago, and of all rapidly growing new communities, to receive its human material in the form of detached units, unconnected by family ties beyond the single household. Everything has to be made anew; church, clan, clique, aggregations for culture as well as the by-laws regulating them, are re-created by a young and vigorous community, full of energy, self-reliance and the spirit of freedom. It inheres in this kind of opportunity that the wheat and the tares thrive alike, unless, indeed, the tares be thought to derive the earliest advantage from the richness of the soil. Evil may be said in such a case to have a triple advantage. It is the natural expression of the lower side of a vigorous animal life; the community looks upon it with a generous disposition to "give every kind of man a chance," and, finally, the social order is too heterogeneous, and too imperfectly knit together, for the easy suppression even of the disorders whose excess have become acknowledged. Under circumstances of this kind we would expect theater-going to be more tolerated among church members than in an older community; it would, also, be equally certain that the ranker tastes of the lower classes would

not fail of being cared for. Such, indeed, we find to be true of this city.

The typical theater of Chicago is McVicker's, an account of whose re-building and subsequent career is given in another part of this essay. Mr. McVicker, as an actor and a lover of the higher drama, maintained a stock-company longer than almost any other manager in the country. His house was the acknowledged home of the legitimate drama—a term which may roughly be defined as including all drama, whether tragedy or comedy, dealing in a healthful way with human passions and follies. Outside the limits of the technically "legitimate" are to be counted melodrama, with its meretricious interests of melancholy Byronism, its red-fire and slow music; farce and farce-comedy, with its burlesques of human folly; and spectacle, dealing with form, shapes, and sensuous visual impressions. While the stock company remained at McVicker's the legitimate occupied the stage for more than three months of the year. When the combination system came in, the records of the house show a great falling-off in this kind of performances. In place thereof are found many weeks of spectacle and the ever popular farce-comedy. In this, however, we are not to discover a falling-off in the taste of the Chicago theater-going public, but rather a change of attitude on the part of the management. The stock-company and the legitimate failed to pay. The noble old Roman owning the house, did as the other Romans did—he opened it to attractions presumed to be more lucrative.

A comparison of the repertories of the various theaters with each other for successive years, will show curious fluctuations in the quality of entertainment offered upon the same stage in different years. The house which during one season is given over to the legitimate, in another may be quite as unanimously devoted to a wholly different style of performances.

Upon the whole, however, it appears to be beyond question that the legitimate drama is continually upon the increase in Chicago, not only in frequency of representation but also in attractiveness. Nor could it well be otherwise. "All roads lead to" Chicago, and every good company in the dramatic field has to come here. The multiplication of well-appointed theaters, from the two or three before the fire to the ten or twelve now existing, has afforded a corresponding amplitude for every sort of opportunity. The legitimate, in spite of its comparatively feeble hold upon the lower class of theater-goers, is nevertheless at a premium with managers, because it helps to make their houses better esteemed by the well-dressed and well-established classes. Hence, we find the legitimate filling not only its fair proportion of time at McVicker's, but also enjoying a good degree of consideration in all the other houses; this, too, not alone at the down-town theaters, but at the Standard, the Academy of Music, and the Criterion, as well.

Nor does it seem particularly necessary to waste tears over the current popularity of farce-comedy and light opera. While these things may not be educational in the higher directions, they are not necessarily bad. At worst, their humor is but little beyond the somewhat rank, but wholly American, flavor of Mark Twain and the lesser funny men of the periodical press. American business men take the world hardly—an occasion to laugh is worth to them, perhaps, all that they so freely pay for it. Whether a similarly tolerant view ought to be taken of the "leg drama" and the "wild-west," cow-boy dispensation, is not so clear. The latter, probably, does little harm; the former is set before its public in Chicago

with a disgracefully liberal hand. The State Street theaters, and numerous others in more remote parts of the city, cater to appetites which, in the absence of internal inhibition, ought to be under police control. With this department of Chicago theatrical history we have really nothing to do. It is a problem for the moralist and the reformers.

It would take us too far to trace in detail the history of the Chicago stage, as represented by the different theaters since the great fire. Fortunately it is not necessary to do this; the combination system, as already described, having had the effect of depriving the local theaters of their individuality and of rendering the dramatic history of every leading city homogenous with that of every other. To write the detail of the local stage, therefore, would be in effect to undertake the detail of the entire dramatic activity of the country. From this sweeping conclusion exception must be made of the period subsequent to the great fire and previous to the adoption of the combination system. For several years of this time McVicker's was the recognized home of the legitimate drama in Chicago. Travelling stars were supported by the local stock company. In this way the more important engagements were those of McCullough, in October, 1875; Ben DeBar, as Falstaff, etc., in February, 1876; in March, 1876, a period of comedy, when John Dillon, Florence, Raymond and Roland Reed were all in the casts. In April of the same year there were Booth, Daly's Fifth Avenue Company, and Maggie Mitchell. In the advent of the Daly Company will be recognized the beginning of the combination plan. The leisure thus created was utilized by a country tour of the stock company.

During this period, a large number of new plays were produced in Chicago,—the comparatively small size of the city, and the consequent facility of monopolizing public attention, and the appreciative attitude of dramatic criticism here at that time, having made the city a favorite for this purpose. Among the new plays worthy of mention were the following: Bret Harte's "Two Men of Sandy Bar" was produced for the first time, anywhere, at Hooley's, on July 17, 1876. The cast contained Theodore Hamilton, Laura Don, Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stoddart, etc. Runnion's "Mignon" was produced at McVicker's on January 29, 1877, with so much success that it had a two weeks' run. The cast contained Mr. Harris, Mr. Thorne, Mrs. Murdock, etc. Stoner's "Maud Muller" was brought out at McVicker's on February 26, 1877, and had a week's run. The cast contained Miss Rogers, Alf. Johnson, Mr. Ley, Seymour, Rainford, etc. Dion Boucicault's "Lemons" was produced at the same house March 10. W. S. Gilbert's "Sweethearts" and "Tom Cole" were brought out in May, 1877. On August 9, 1877, Sardou's "Seraphine" was produced at McVicker's for the first time in America, the occasion being the twenty-first annual opening of the house. The cast contained Theo. Hamilton, Harvey Pearson, Joseph Wheelock, W. H. Powers, Mrs. Clara Stoneall, Miss Cora Tanner, etc. At the same house Bartley Campbell's "Risks" was produced by Raymond, on October 15, 1877. In November, of this year there was a season of old comedy at McVicker's.

Bronson Howard's "Lillian" was produced on November 25, 1877; Daudet's "Sidonie" on December 10. Fred. Clarke's "A True Woman," on January 5, 1878. Will D. Eaton's farce-comedy, "All the Rage," was produced on January 22, 1878, the cast containing John Dillon, Roland Reed, Mr. McVicker, Mr. Pearson, etc. Late in 1877, Hooley's began to be more

prominent than previously in the line of the legitimate, but comparatively few new plays were produced there.

In all this period the regular stars made their annual appearances,—Booth, Barrett, McCullough, Jefferson, Raymond, Maggie Mitchell, and, later, Modjeska, etc. In February, 1878, Sardou's "Exiles" was simultaneously produced at McVicker's and at Hooley's. In 1879, Edwin Booth, while playing Richard III. at McVicker's, had two pistol shots fired at him by Mark Gray, who sat in the front row of the balcony; Gray was sent to the insane asylum at Elgin. In 1882, Rev. George C. Miln resigned the pastorate of Unity Church (where he had succeeded Robert Collyer), and made his debut in Hamlet, at the Grand Opera House, on October 16. On July 30, 1883, "A Mountain Pink" was originally produced at the Grand Opera House, Louise Sylvester in the title rôle. On February 19, 1884, Mr. McVicker read before the Historical Society a paper upon "Early Theatricals in Chicago." In April of the same year the Chicago branch of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association was organized.

The most important dramatic event of recent dramatic history of the city was the Irving engagement at the Columbia theater, in 1884. Personally, Irving was well calculated to awaken public curiosity, if not to reward it. His lank form; his elocution, defying tradition and the poetic unities alike; his stilted walk—all these furnished an assortment of "redeeming vices," worth almost as much to a public man as an equal number of merits. Socially, his genial nature made him hosts of friends. The great value of his engagement, however, is to be found in his having brought with him a completely appointed and thoroughly trained company, together with the most artistic and complete appointment of scenery, costumes and stage material ever exhibited in an American city. The refinement of detail in the Irving representations had the effect of raising the standard of public taste in this respect, so that all American companies have found it advisable ever since to maintain a grade of excellence previously unknown.

In concluding this comprehensive survey of the drama in Chicago during recent years, the good reputation of our city requires it to be borne in mind that the unfavorable symptoms above recited are for the most part those of the entire dramatic situation in general, and not those of Chicago exclusively. No doubt progress has been made here more easily than in some quarters, on account of the greater freedom of a new society. In the main, however, the wheat has thriven quite as well as the tares, for in no other city is the legitimate drama more liberally and enthusiastically patronized. The multiplication of first-class theaters within recent years is perhaps as good an evidence of this fact as any that could be mentioned.

RE-BUILDING OF THEATERS.—The re-opening of the dramatic activities of the city was thus recounted in the Tribune of October 9, 1872:

"The Drama was the first to recover itself from the effects of the fire. Colonel Wood, of the old Museum on Randolph Street, secured the Globe Theater on Desplaines Street, an old wooden shell which had run through various vicissitudes of fortune and had succeeded in speedily wrecking every manager who took hold of it, Mr. Aiken, formerly of the Museum Company, being the last who went under. Colonel Wood, after announcing a grand renovation, which was only a renovation on paper, got the larger number of his old Museum Company together, and opened the Globe on the 21st of October, only thirteen days after the fire, with the plays of 'Won at Last,' and 'Who's Who?' the latter of which asked a very significant question of those days when it was exceedingly difficult for any one to tell who or what he was. The Globe, how-

ever, did not make a very brilliant start, and only began to be successful with the production of "Divorce," which had a handsome run. From that time to the present its record is familiar. Its programmes present a curious medley of entertainments, made up of sensational drama of the most sanguinary description; the con-

Frank E. Aiken

ventional Irish dramas, with stars of the third and fourth magnitude; a crippled season of German opera, which eventuated in a most dismal fiasco; Sunday night concerts, which were failures; the spectacular drama, filled in with a ballet of tenth-rate coryphées and atrocious Amazons from Archer, Milwaukee and Blue Island avenues; minstrel-shows of a poor order, etc. It has presented nothing from the night it was opened, until the present, worthy of patronage. It is fortunate that the Globe has not had the monopoly of dramatic amusements. Other and stronger competitors entered the attractions, and have finally reduced it to about the same condition into which it had fallen before the fire, and he will be a risky if not fool-hardy manager who in the future invests his money in the Globe.

"On the 1st of November that admirable actress, Miss Jane Coombs, with her travelling troupe, leased Standard Hall on Michigan Avenue, and produced a series of standard plays at a very decided pecuniary sacrifice. The cramped-up stage, and absence of the necessary material for scenic and stage effects, militated against success and combined to render the season a failure. This, however, did not prevent the Wyndhams from attempting a season in it. Excellent as their reputation was, they fared little better than Miss Coombs, and were glad to retire before their pockets were entirely emptied. Several minstrel troupes of the strolling kind, who are always ready to take a risk of any description, engaged the hall at various times with regularly disastrous results to their creditors; and Standard Hall was finally abandoned as a bad egg.

"On the 20th of November, Central Hall, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twenty-second Street, was finished, and the minstrel troupes at once seized upon it as a favorable locality. Central Hall, however, did not prove any more successful than Standard Hall, the only entertainments which have paid in it being two concerts given by Ole Bull (which, of course, were farewell concerts) on the 6th and 7th of March.

"The only successful attempt at the minstrel business was made by the favorite troupe of the Dearborn Theater, which, under the management of Samuel Myers, formerly associated with Mr. McVicker, opened at Rive and Jackson's Hall, on West Randolph Street, which was ambitiously styled the West-Side Opera House. This troupe succeeded in getting through the season, closing on July 8, and is now at home in its own handsome and cozy theater, or opera-house, on Monroe Street, immediately in the rear of McVicker's Theater.*

"Meanwhile a new manager appeared upon the field,—Mr. Gardner,—and with remarkable enterprise erected a substantial, if not very elegant, brick theater on Halsted Street near Madison, in thirty days, opening it to the public in good style on the 10th of January, notwithstanding the predictions of the wiseacres that a brick building put up in thirty days and in cold weather, would not and could not hold together. The company was composed as follows:

"Messrs. Lawlor, Padgett, Bock, Maynard, Daly, Pritchard, Everham, Armstrong, Howe, Hartwell, Harding, Yates, Grenville, Lisson, Pembroke, Johnson, Barclay, Mrs. Mary Myers, Mrs. Jane Rogers, Mrs. C. Hight, and the Misses Bailey, Edith Bland, Whittle, Remick, Stowe, Leigh, Osborne, Drury, Douglass, Vail, Perkins, Dennin and Selden."

DAN'L SHELBY, proprietor of the Academy of Music, was born on January 11, 1838, at Gettysburg, Penn., upon Cemetery Hill, on the exact ground where that great battle of the Civil War was fought. When Dan'l was less than a year old the family settled at Dayton, O., where Daniel Shelby, Sr., opened the first shoe-store in that city, and, what was a great novelty, put a carpet in it. After his father died, Dan'l worked on a farm for \$2 a month, to help support his sisters and brothers, being then ten years of age. When Mr. Shelby was fourteen years of age he was a local favorite as a balladist. Sam Wells' minstrels came along one day, and Dan'l appeared behind the footlights for the first time. He was engaged by that company, and left with them the next day. When they soon afterward opened at the old Melodeon Hall, Fourth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Dan'l Shelby sang after the first part and sold photographs in the audience afterward, a novelty which ranks as

* Opened September 23, the building having been commenced on June 20. It is now a private hotel.

"first on record." In 1854, he travelled as concert singer, with Stickney & Driesback's circus, and later in the year sang with the Campbell Minstrels in this city, in Market Hall on Lake Street. Until the War, Mr. Shelby continued as a singer with circus, concerts and minstrels, and gained also quite a reputation as circus clown and tumbler. Mr. Shelby appeared at the Chinese Assembly rooms and No. 444 Broadway, N. Y., in the fall of 1862 as comedian, after being clown with Yankee Robinson in the summer. He also played in the old Theater Comique, N. Y. He went out again, in 1864, as clown with Yankee Robinson. The following winter, T. Brigham Bishop built a frame theater at Chattanooga, and engaged a dramatic and minstrel company to amuse the soldiers. In this organization Dan'l Shelby sang, acted, and managed. The

company continued at Chattanooga and Knoxville until the assassination of President Lincoln. When Sherman began his march to the sea, Mr. Shelby came North and started a negro band. Shelby's Minstrels lost \$2,000 in a very short time. After the disastrous minstrel venture he came to Chicago and was comedian at Chadwick's Dearborn Street Theater, remaining until the spring of 1867. That summer he started out from Fond du Lac with Maginley & Carroll's circus as clown, closing at Bolivar, Tenn. In the winter he was engaged by Col. Geary to manage the Athenæum, at Columbus, O., returning to this city in 1868. J. H. Haverly was then managing Cal. Wagner's minstrels, and at his suggestion Mr. Shelby was called to take charge of a small circus, then travelling around western fairs. He re-organized the show without a cent, and finished the season, clearing several thousand dollars. In March, 1871, he went to Buffalo, and opened the Terrace Theater, managing it with success for two years. He then took the Arcade, christened it the Adelphi, had several companies on the road, and made a fortune. He afterward went to New York intent upon the management of a New York theater, but could not get a foothold. He offered Poole & Donnelly \$25,000 for the lease of the Grand Opera House, but they would not accept. He then started Shelby, Pullman & Hamilton's circus from Belleville, Canada, in 1881, and made money. He ascertained that the Academy of Music, Chicago, could be leased, came here, and leased the theater. The house has steadily advanced toward perfection in the presentation of the legitimate drama. He opened it with the lamented F. S. Chanfrau in "Kit." Dan'l Shelby was married, on March 23, 1882, to Miss Nellie Hatfield Pennock, of Altoona, Penn. He has one son, Dan'l. Mr. Shelby is a member of W. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A.F. & A.M.; York Chapter, No. 148, R.A.M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.; of Oriental Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°; and of Medinah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to Buffalo Lodge, No. 9, A.O.U.W., and to New York Lodge, No. 1, B.P.O.E.

AIKEN'S THEATER.—The second down-town theater put in commission was Aiken's, occupying the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Congress Street. Its dimensions were the following: Outside area, 80 x 130 feet; height of theater, 70 feet; vestibule, 20 x 50 feet; auditorium, 65 x 80 feet; height of auditorium, 67 feet; stage opening, 34 x 40; size of stage, 45 x 80 feet; parquette, 34 x 50 feet.

It cost \$80,000, the money being furnished by George White and Frederick Clark. It was opened by the Theodore Thomas orchestra almost upon the anniversary of the great fire, viz. on October 7, 1872. The Thomas concerts were followed by Rubinstein, the pianist, Aimée in French opera, Lawrence Barrett, etc. The stock company of Aiken's theater was composed as follows:

Frank E. Aiken, Frank Lawlor, Milton Nobles, F. R. Pierce, George Reed, C. R. Graves, W. C. Crosbie, Ches. Rogers, H. B. Howland, A. M. Clark, J. Cline, Fred Fenton, J. F. Dean, James Taylor, S. Rothwell, C. T. Pembroke, F. Heartwell, H. Sisson, Miss Anna Lanergan, Miss Emma Maddern, Miss Ada Gilman, Mrs. Clara Maeder, Mrs. Charles Hill, Miss Mollie Maeder, Miss F. Pierce, Miss Lizzie Queen, Miss Bella Remick, Miss Julia Norwood, Miss Clara Taylor, Miss Mary Rosine, Miss Susie Clark, Miss Mary Harris, Miss Ida Foster, Miss Emma Roberts.

The dramatic season at Aiken's was a failure, and for some months it was closed. Its location and ample size, however, attracted the attention of a speculative manager, Leonard Grover, who leased the property and converted it into a variety theater, under the name of "The Adelphi." It was re-opened on February 3, 1874, and was totally destroyed in the second great fire, July 14, 1874, and never afterward re-built.

McVICKER'S.—McVicker's was the first theater re-built upon the old site. The opening took place the 9th of August, 1872, and was thus described in the Tribune of August 10:

"The opening of McVicker's Theater last evening was an event in the re-building of the city to be marked with a white stone. It was the dedication to its appropriate uses of the first public building erected within the limits devastated by the great conflagration. The doors were opened at half-past seven o'clock, but long before that hour the vestibule and side-walks were filled with an excited multitude. This was Jerrold's five-act comedy, 'Time Works Wonders,' which had been mounted with a care in regard to detail befitting the occasion, and was played with great fidelity and reference to stage proprieties. The spectators were not there to be captious and hypercritical. They came to see that an era in the history of Chicago was properly observed, and to compliment the gentleman to whom honor was due for this triumph in the way of restoration.

"The cast was as follows: J. M. Barron, W. H. Powers, M. Lanergan, James O'Neil, Ed Barry, E. Clifford, Neil Grey, F. Moseley, F. H. Ellison, Julia Blake, Mary Myers, Clara Stoneall, Sylvester Post, Emma Marble, Helena Wilgus."

In 1885, the theater was entirely re-modeled and re-decorated, and was thereby made one of the handsomest theaters in the city.

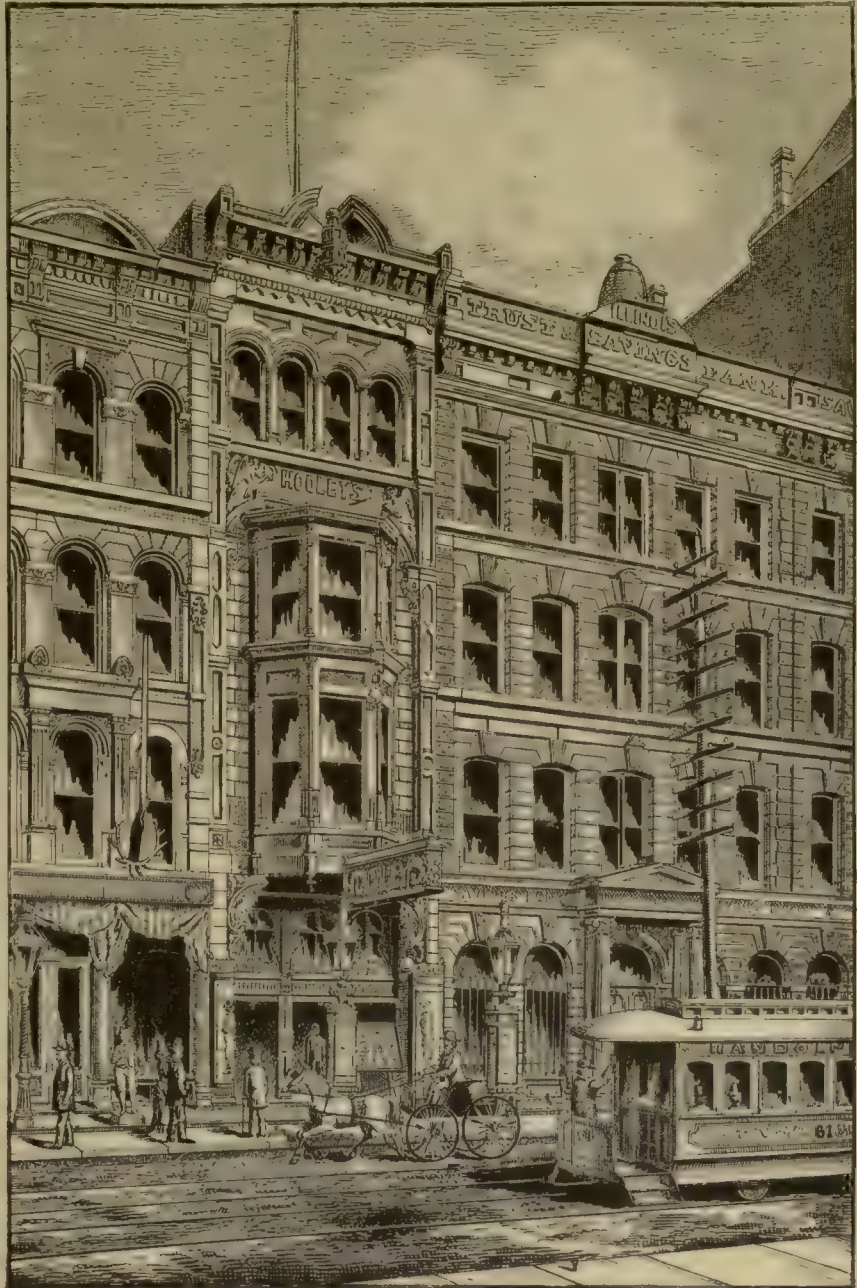
HOOLEY'S THEATER.—The second down-town house to be opened upon the old site was Hooley's, the date being October 17, 1872. Its dimensions were as follows: Area of lot, 112 x 65 feet; area of auditorium, 67 x 65 feet; height of auditorium, 65 feet; area of stage, 70 x 20 feet; stage opening, 30 x 34 feet; width of proscenium, 25 feet. The Chicago Tribune of October 22, 1872, contained the following memorial of the occasion:

"On the night of the great fire, Richard M. Hooley was at the Briggs House in this city, with his wife, and all his personal paraphernalia, including costly jewels and

R. M. Hooley

valuable wardrobes, expecting to take the morning train for New York. He intended to retire from the profession of which he had long been an honored member, to enjoy a handsome competency which a life of labor and energy had enabled him to accumulate. Much of his fortune was invested in this city. The fire came, and swept away the earnings of thousands, his among the rest. But his spirit was not broken, and with gallant courage he went to work to repair the ravages of the fire. How well he succeeded was apparent last evening to those who visited his beautiful theater on the occasion of its opening. It was brilliant in every respect. The audience was composed of our best citizens. They went to honor and encourage the man who had faith in them and their city. There was not standing room. The building was cozy and comfortable, elegant, even luxurious in its appointments. Handsome gasoliers illuminated the scene. Elegantly attired women and correspondingly arrayed men awaited the rising of the curtain. We have not space to-day to enter into an elaborate criticism of the performance. The Abbot-Kiralfy troupe had pos-

session of the stage. Pantomime was the programme. It was fairly represented. There was the usual gestures and tumbling and knocking down—perhaps too much of the latter exercise, and brilliant dancing and more than average singing, and everything decent and in order. The Jee Brothers played upon their peculiar piano of stony formation with really wonderful effect. Mademoiselles Elise and Marie Gratz gave their Tyrolean eccentricities in song to the gratification of the audience, and, later in the programme, a cat duet,



RANDOLPH STREET, EAST FROM LA SALLE.

the broadest part of the performance and the only part to which the prudish could object. The scenery was admirable, especially so the first scene and the illuminated garden in which the grand Mardi Gras divertimento took place. The artists did themselves credit in these scenes, and extended to the public promise of fine productions in the future. Mr. Hooley was surrounded by a host of friends last evening. Mr. McVicker was there to congratulate him, and so were many others of the profession. Frank Agnew, Mr. McDermott, and the other contractors who contributed to the construction of the tasteful dramatic temple, were also present, and everybody hailed with delight this new evidence of the restoration and progress of our city."

In 1885, the theater underwent a complete renovation, in order to keep pace with the popular demand for aesthetic ornament and stained-glass accessories.

THE NEW ADELPHI (AFTERWARD HAVERLY'S THEATER).—Instead of re-building the Adelphi upon Aiken's old site, manager Grover and others succeeded in obtaining a lease of the old Post-Office Building, upon the northwest corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, where the First National Bank now is. The walls, originally very strong, were still standing and it was found possible to utilize them with very little repairing. Within this space was constructed the largest theater until then erected in Chicago. Besides the usual balcony, and gallery, a still higher gallery, holding nearly five hundred people, was suspended from the roof, heavily trussed for the purpose. The two uppermost galleries were capable of holding more than one thousand five hundred people, or nearly the capacity of Central Music Hall. From these extensive regions there were only two exits, by crooked stairways scarcely more than five feet wide. It will be difficult for posterity to believe that their forefathers, and especially their fore-mothers, of Chicago, in the years 1879-80, crowded these dangerous fire-traps over and over again. The New Adelphi was opened on January 11, 1875.

The original construction of the New Adelphi was rather shabby, the lease being but for a short term, and the productiveness of such a property not as yet being well understood.

In July and August, 1878, Mr. Haverly entirely reconstructed and re-decorated his theater, the re-opening taking place August 4, 1878, described at the time as follows:

"Haverly has at last succeeded in making his once dingy theater unrecognizable. The outside walls have been thoroughly baptized, until they look as good as new, and the windows are refilled with heavy plate glass. Inside, the regeneration is even more noticeable. There is a new drop curtain, with wholly new scenery and drapings to match. The proscenium-arch and the front of the circles are finished in white and gilt, and the dome, walls and ceilings under the tiers are tastily frescoed, the predominant tints being blue and gold. The folding seats are newly upholstered and new Brussels carpets adorn the aisles. The total cost of the improvements has not been less than \$8,500. The house opens tomorrow evening with the Coville Folly Company in the "Babes in the Wood."

It was in this house that the first seasons of Italian opera, under the management of Colonel J. H. Mapleson, were given in Chicago, in January, 1879, 1880 and 1881. In 1882 the lease fell in, and the property was leased by the First National Bank, which took down the old building, and erected the present one in its place.

THE COLUMBIA THEATER.—In 1882, when J. H. Haverly's lease to the ground on which the old Adelphi Theater stood, expired, he secured the financial co-operation of John B. Carson, then of Quincy, Ill., but now of Chicago, to construct a new theater building. The site selected for the new structure was on a lot just west

D. Carson having control of the building operations. The building is seventy feet wide and has a depth of one hundred and ninety feet. It is six stories in height and is surmounted by a pyramidal tower. The first-story front is constructed of iron, and the upper portion is built of finely polished white Lemont stone in a composition of the French Renaissance and Queen Anne style, and the whole presents an ornamental, yet substantial and imposing, appearance. The total seating capacity of the entire house is two thousand. The stage is seventy by fifty-four feet and is provided with every appliance to make it complete, having large and well appointed dressing-rooms on the main floor for the use of the "stars," while others equally convenient and well arranged are provided for the support of the companies playing.

The theater was opened by Mr. Haverly on September 12, 1881, Robson and Crane appearing in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night. He continued as proprietor until June, 1883, when financial reverses caused him to re-lease the property to Charles H. McConnell, who became the proprietor at that time. During the summer following he made such alterations and additions as gave that theater a world-wide reputation. The changes were made in the front of the building and in the lighting and ventilating facilities. But the chief attraction now is the art galleries, which were added to the theater in the summer of 1884. The two stores, which formerly occupied the space on each side of the grand entrance, were entirely transformed, and the foyer was re-arranged. The ceilings and walls of these apartments are a mass of golden Lincrusta-Walton, and the whole is made resplendent by blazing incandescent lights. The foyer is separated from the auditorium only by portières, and the apartment is decorated in a royal manner. Two marble statues, "Ino and Bacchus" and "Jephtha's Daughter," from the chisel of C. B. Ives, of Rome, occupy a conspicuous position, and the walls are hung with high-class paintings of the modern school. The art galleries were Mr. McConnell's pet project, and they have proved to be a most attractive feature. For a considerable time afternoon receptions and concerts were given by the management semi-monthly, and these were always attended by the fashionable people of the city. The collection embraces some very notable paintings, which are classified under the chapter devoted to a consideration of Art in this volume. A terra-cotta bas-relief of Sarah Bernhardt is shown, and Venetian carved ebony figures of male and female Egyptians, and "The Seasons" inlaid in copper, on panel, with ebonized frame, are conspicuous art objects exhibited. The art apartments are further embellished with cabinets, mantels, bronzes, bric-a-brac, Bohemian-glass vases, settees, screens, ebony, gilt and marble pedestals, bronze busts, Egyptian lamps, etc.

On February 2, 1885, a stock company was organized, and Mr. McConnell sold out a large interest in the theater. On February 2, 1885, Mr. McConnell transferred the theater to the Columbia Theater Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, of which, J. M. Hill is president and manager; J. S. McConnell, treasurer and acting manager; and C. H. McConnell, secretary. The change of name from Haverly's to the Columbia Theater occurred at the close of the Irving engagement, Miss Ellen Terry, the actress, having had the honor of re-christening it.

JOHN S. MCCONNELL was born at Detroit, Mich., on July 8, 1853. He was brought up and educated there, and his whole life had been passed chiefly in Detroit, up to the time of his coming to Chicago. After attending the common schools for some time, he

J. H. Haverly

of Dearborn Street on Monroe Street, facing north. The design of the new theater was made and carried out on a most elaborate plan, and it is notable that the building was constructed and opened to the public within eighty-eight days after the ground was broken, James

became an apprentice in the job department of the Daily Post, and served to the end of his time—five years—having then become an expert in that line of printing. For the purpose of becoming more thoroughly acquainted with general newspaper work, he entered the composing room of the Post, where he stood at the case for a year. He was then engaged on the editorial staff of the paper, and was so occupied, in various departments, for about six years. In 1883, when his brother, Charles H. McConnell, became proprietor of Haverly's Theatre, he resigned his position on the Post, and came to this city to assist his brother in the management of his new acquisition. In the early part of 1885, when the Columbia Theater Company was organized, Mr. McConnell became a stockholder, and was elected treasurer and acting manager of the theater. He was also interested, as a part owner, in the Brooklyn Theater up to a short time ago. Mr. McConnell is a young man with all the energy and ambition of the true Westerner, and although his managerial career is brief, he has been highly successful in his administration of affairs at the Columbia, and his future promises well. He was married on April 29, 1875, to Miss Mary A. Donlin, of Detroit. They have one daughter,—Clara Edith.

CHARLES H. MCCONNELL was born at Dublin, Ireland, on October 12, 1841, the eldest son of a family of seven, five sons and two daughters, the children of James K. McConnell, an expert accountant and bookkeeper. The parents, two sons and one daughter, came to America in 1847, residing in New York City, and Charleston, S. C., each one year, and at Ann Arbor, Mich., for five years; finally settling down in Detroit, Mich., which remained the family residence for upwards of twenty years. C. H. McConnell became an apprentice in the old Tribune Office in Detroit, under Henry Barns, one of the pioneer newspaper men of the West, and a man of great influence in Michigan politics. When Union soldiers were called for, McConnell responded and went to the front in 1862, a private in Co. "B," 24th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He served three years in the "Iron Brigade," in the Army of the Potomac, and received an honorable discharge in Detroit, Mich., on July 8, 1865, retaining, as mementoes, sound health and a handsome diamond, set with a gold pendant, recording the fact that he carried the colors from Gettysburg into the Wilderness. He reached home from the War at eight o'clock at night, and next morning, at seven o'clock, was working at his trade, for he was reputed the most expert printer in the city and was in demand as foreman and manager. In 1866, he took charge of the job rooms of the Detroit Post, built up the business, secured show-printing contracts to the limit of the capacity of his house, and made a professional reputation both with printers and showmen that commanded respect and confidence, held trade, and was more valuable than capital. On March 4, 1873, Mr. McConnell came to Chicago and established The National Printing Company. The first offices were at Nos. 116-18 Franklin Street, and the first officers were W. B. Clapp, president, and Charles H. McConnell, secretary and treasurer. They then employed fifty men, and the first year's business amounted to about a hundred thousand dollars. Since 1875 Mr. McConnell has been president and treasurer; and the increase of business (the largest and most complete establishment in America) showed that in their most successful year, 1883, they employed seventy-five men and the volume of their business footed up two hundred thousand dollars. The National Printing Company has suffered greatly from fire, all communicated. On May 30, 1876, the first time they were burned out, the loss was \$43,000; on December 30, 1883, \$85,000; and on March 30, 1885, \$139,000. Only \$68,000 insurance was recovered in the last instance, and the loss of \$71,000 is a serious blow. The National Printing Company will continue, however. It has so firm a hold upon the patronage of the responsible show managers of this country, both East and West, that, while C. H. McConnell is at its head, it will carry its trade. J. H. Haverly was one of the first and heaviest patrons. It was because of Mr. Haverly's financial difficulties in 1883, he having invested too heavily in Colorado mines, that C. H. McConnell was compelled, in self-preservation, to take Haverly's Theater in Chicago, the California Theater in San Francisco, and Haverly's Brooklyn Theater. Mr. McConnell sold the California Theater, in 1883, to Fred W. Bert; still retains the Brooklyn Theater, which is under the acting management of his brother, William A. McConnell, and Haverly's Chicago Theater. The latter was afterward named the Columbia, the name suggested by the celebrated English actor, Henry Irving, while filling an engagement there in 1885. Charles H. McConnell was married, on May 31, 1878, to Miss Clara V., daughter of Edward Choep, a leading manufacturer of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have one daughter,—Cora E.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE, OF CHICAGO, is built upon the original site of Bryan Hall and Hooley's Opera House. J. A. Hamlin and brother (L. B. Hamlin) purchased the property in January, 1872, and erected the first building that was completed upon that

block after the fire. In 1873, Hamlin Brothers built upon the rear lot what was subsequently known as Foley's Billiard Hall, which was at the time the largest billiard hall in the world, containing thirty tables on one floor. In 1874, the billiard hall property passed out of the hands of Mr. Foley into the hands of Hamlin Bros., and the billiard business was discontinued after a few months and the hall re-constructed, with an additional building added to the east end, and for some two years was occupied as a garden, after the style of Gilmore's Garden of New York, with fountains, waterfalls, vocal and instrumental music, and all kinds of refreshments. Subsequently the garden, by degrees, was changed to a vaudeville theater, and was continued as such until 1878, when it was again re-constructed as a regular theater, and opened in September, 1878, under the name of Hamlin's Theater. About that time the property passed out of the hands of Hamlin Bros. into those of William C. Reynolds, who sold it to John Borden in 1880. John Borden shortly afterward sold the property to his son, William Borden, who re-constructed the theater at an additional expense of about \$55,000, and it was opened in September, 1880, under the name of the Grand Opera House, and under the management of John A. Hamlin. The lot upon which the Grand Opera House buildings are erected contains about thirteen thousand two hundred square feet of ground.

The history of the location as a place of amusement, commencing with the original Bryan Hall, away back in the fifties, and running through all its various changes, is one of almost continuous success, the original Bryan Hall being for many years one of the most popular amusement resorts in the city. The Grand Opera House was opened with Hoey & Hardy's Company, in an adaptation of the play "A Child of the State," followed by Tom Keene, in a Shakesperian repertory, Nat. Goodwin, Emma Abbott Opera Company, Boston Ideal Opera Company, etc., etc.

C. D. HESS was born at Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y., on January 21, 1838, and spent his early boyhood days at Dansville, N. Y. At the age of thirteen he had a remarkable soprano voice, and was engaged by Green C. Germon, the original Uncle Tom, who was managing Tozer & Germon's Company, in which Chantrel and Albertine were the stars. In February, of that year (1852), the manager and the stars left the company without warning. C. D. Hess had caught a severe cold at Syracuse, which had settled on his lungs, and, sick and penniless among strangers, was for the first time in his life "stranded." He returned home, and then engaged with Thomas Carr, proprietor of the Metropolitan Theater, Buffalo. Alice Grey was leading lady, and Hess was made a feature on the bill. Couldock was playing the Willow Cope that night, Miss Davenport and Julia Dean were in the boxes, and the house was full. His entrance was greeted with applause. That night, in attempting to take a high note which had always been a delight to him, he felt a sudden pain in his throat, his voice cracked and he grew hoarse. This was his last engagement as a singer. His sickness of the previous winter, and singing before he had fully recovered, ruined his voice. About Christmas time he got an engagement with Marsh & Ellsler, joining the company at Rochester, going afterward to Utica to the old Museum. There C. D. Hess had his first taste of opera, being assigned quite a prominent part in *Somnambula*, under the baton of Signor Ardit, and with Madame Devries for prima donna. That event shaped the future tendencies of his life. Soon after the dramatic company went to Watertown, N. Y., for a protracted engagement, which was unfortunately brought to a sudden close by the desertion of Manager Marsh, leaving the whole indebtedness and responsibility upon the shoulders of John A. Ellsler. While he was bravely facing every difficulty and discouragement, a letter came from the Bank Street Theater, Cleveland, offering Mr. Ellsler the management of the house. He answered accepting, provided his entire company, who had kept by him through thick and thin, were also engaged. This proviso being agreed to, to get there was the next Napoleonic move. Mr. Hess was sent ahead by a friendly landlord, and he had in his keeping the checks for five trunks, which represented Mr. Ellsler's worldly effects and the costumes and wardrobe of the family. Cleveland was in those days very far West. China would have been just as

near and as welcome to Mr. Hess, now advance agent and property man and prospective juvenile actor in a city theater. His friendship for Ellsler was only equalled by his love for his profession, and his desire to reach Cleveland only exceeded by his haste to get out of Watertown. How he got there, how the company got there, how the boarding houses refused them admittance because they were actors unable to pay in advance, and how they opened at the theater and played all summer to fair business, need not be further dwelt upon. Mrs. Ellsler and Mr. Hess sang together in popular duets in Cleveland, until Mrs. Hess persuaded her son to return home to Dansville and become a student in a lawyer's office. Three months of legal lore, with medical students as chums, induced Mr. Hess to become a doctor, and had it not been for his mother's sickness, which obliged him to give up study and conduct his father's store, he would now probably have been a physician. In the spring of 1858, he joined Leonard Grover in Baltimore, becoming a partner in the publication of "The Southern Financial Reporter." He travelled through the South, and was in a fair way to make a fortune, when the ill-feeling and military preparations in the South made it uncomfortable for Northern business men. He returned to Baltimore in 1860, and when the three months' men were called out he enlisted in Co. "B," 13th New York Volunteer Infantry. After three months' service in Virginia, and participating in the Battle of Bull Run, the three months' men were mustered out. Mr. Hess returned to Dansville and joined in organizing a company for the infantry. On October 1, 1861, he received his commission as first lieutenant of Co. "G," 13th New York Volunteer Infantry, and, on October 22, 1862, after the battle of Antietam, was promoted to the rank of captain of his company, which position he retained till the regiment returned from service in 1863. He was mustered out in Washington in 1863. He then took the management of Leonard Grover's theater in Washington, and remained as manager of the house until 1866. The following winter Mr. Hess brought to Chicago, from his Washington theater, the first regular travelling dramatic company that ever appeared in Crosby's Opera House. James E. Murdoch was the star. The business was enormous. That winter (1865-66), he managed the Pittsburgh Opera House for Clapp & Gardener, on salary and percentage. He could not endure Pittsburgh smoke and poor business, and in a short time joined Leonard Grover in New York, and finished the season. In 1866, C. D. Hess came to Chicago with B. F. Lowell, as partner, to manage Crosby's Opera House, then pronounced the best theater west of New York. He bought out Mr. Lowell at the end of the second week and entered into partnership with U. H. Crosby. U. H. Crosby and C. D. Hess held the lease until the spring of 1871, giving possession just prior to the fire. Thinking the possibility of fire greater in the theater than in a warehouse, Mr. Hess had removed all his personal effects, wardrobe, costumes, music, etc., from the theater for safe storage. All was lost and no insurance. It was while managing this house that he organized the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company, which he put on the road in 1869. In 1870, he combined the Parepa-Rosa and the Caroline Richings companies, with Parepa-Rosa left out, and gave a repertoire of thirty fully costumed and completely cast grand and light operas, with Caroline Richings as prima donna and one hundred and ten trained singers in the supporting company. This was the largest and best English opera company up to that time in this country. After the Crosby Opera House lease had expired, Mr. Hess took personal charge of the company, remaining out one year. The following season he took Mrs. Oates and W. H. Crane and a combination through the South. Then he returned to Chicago and indulged in the tarest speculation of his life. He bought a vinegar factory. The business soured on his hands, he lost money, sold out to his partner, and went to New York. He finally succeeded, after a four years' struggle, in securing Clara Louise Kellogg for English Opera. This accomplished, he went to London and engaged a company, and, about the time of the Jay Cooke failure in 1873, was presenting Miss Kellogg, for the first time, in English Opera, upon a Philadelphia stage. He played this company twice across the continent, and for four seasons was successful. In 1877, he visited Paris, and purchased full costumes, properties and music for the production of light operas. He opened at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, with Emelie Melville as star, producing *The Chimes of Normandy* and other pieces. While running the Melville season, Emma Abbott had corresponded with Mr. Hess, pleading for a chance to star in opera. She had become famous upon the concert stage, but had not yet appeared in opera. Basing his contract upon a purely commercial ground, he signed with her for one year, not ever having heard her sing until the curtain rose upon her first night's performance. The season was a decided financial success. The following year he sold out his right, good-will and contracts to Emma Abbott's husband for \$10,000, and gave bonds to keep out of the operatic field as a manager for one year. He retired to Washington, enjoyed his enforced idleness, and planned for the future. In 1880, in conjunction with Max Strakosch, Mr. Hess got together a mammoth opera company, the largest ever in this

country except his own of a former year. The title was the Strakosch & Hess English Opera Company, including a complete orchestra and chorus. The salary list was over \$5,000 a week. But the people did not want them. They rendered Boito's *Mefistofele*, *Aida*, *William Tell*, etc., in splendid spectacular style, with ballet, scenery and every artistic accessory, in Chicago, in the winter of that year, and drew about \$500 a night, while a cheap company in Pinafore packed an opposition house at about \$1,400 a night. This was an answer to the wailing of the newspaper critics who constantly bemoaned the lack of opportunity to patronize high opera, and boasted of the educated musical taste of their general readers. The management lost that season about \$40,000 trying to educate the public. When they reached New York *Olivette* was the rage. They opened against it, but one week of experience was sufficient. The public preferred a light nothing to a solid something. The managers divided the company, and Mr. Hess, taking some of his good singers, put on *Olivette* and played Westward for fifteen weeks, landing in Chicago just \$15,000 ahead. For the two succeeding seasons Mr. Hess presented light opera. He had a fair cast of singers and the best paying business of his managerial experience. Flushed with success, he added artists, costumes, properties and operas until in 1882-3-4 the Hess English Opera Company was again the largest travelling organization. On January 27, 1884, they left New Orleans for Mexico, landing in Vera Cruz on the 3d of February. The experience of the Christmas week previous, in Monterey, was favorable to a paying Mexican tour. General E. O. C. Ord, and General Treviño of the Mexican Army, solicited the experiment and held out strong inducements. They played through the principal cities with great success and created a furor in the Capital. But with Lent came disaster. Poor business, consequent upon the financial crisis and threatened revolution, caused the idleness of the company for a whole month in the City of Mexico. They struggled on, and finally feached Chicago, where they disbanded, with no one much the worse except C. D. Hess, who, for the first time in twenty-five years, became a hired man. Nearly all of the important Grand Operas of the Italian and German repertoire were first presented in America by C. D. Hess, and many of them were first productions. Mr. Hess, at the beginning of the season of 1884-85, assumed the acting management of the Grand Opera House, Chicago, for John A. Hamlin, and is also associated with Mr. Hamlin in the production of light operas at the Exposition Opera House. C. D. Hess was married, in 1858, to Miss Juliet A. Grover, of Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y. They have one son, now nineteen years of age.

THE STANDARD THEATER.—The erection of a first-class theater at a point so remote from the business center of the city as the intersection of Jackson and Halsted streets, is a significant token of the growth of Chicago. This house was erected by C. J. Whitney, of the Detroit Opera House, in the latter part of 1883. The exterior presents a very pretty appearance. The general effect of the interior, as to colors, is peacock-blue, gold and scarlet or cardinal. It embodies several decided novelties in theater construction, as, for instance, the ventilation; in the ceiling are adjustable crevices through which the draft from the stage finds exit, thus removing bad air from all parts of the house, instead of leaving one main current up through the central dome.

The Standard was opened on December 31, 1883, by the Fay Templeton troupe in "*Girofle-Girofla*." During the year and a half of its existence the Standard has done a flourishing business with a great variety of attractions, many of them of superior order. The house is managed by Messrs. Dyer & Wiles.

THE CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—The Chicago Opera House Building, the latest addition to the many places of amusements in the city, was opened to the public on August 18, 1885. The building is ten stories in height, built of Anderson pressed brick, and rests upon a massive foundation of stone piers. The structure presents a handsome, solid and substantial appearance. It is one of the largest office-buildings in the city, the side of the building, fronting on Clark Street, and that portion on Washington Street, over the grand entrance to the theater, being wholly devoted to office purposes.

The Opera House proper is built independently of the office-building, occupying the rear half of the ground from Washington Street to the alley, the entire length

of the building, the grand entrance being on Washington Street. This theater is unique in its construction and notable for the large expenditure of money which has been lavished upon it. The building was begun on the 1st day of May, 1884, and it is said to be, with the exception of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, the only absolutely fire-proof theater in this country. There is nothing in the auditorium of a combustible nature but the wooden floor and the cushions of the seats. The lighting throughout is by electricity. In addition to the precautions against fire, the auditorium has been provided with fourteen exits,—two from the basement, three from the main floor, three from the stage, four from the balcony (leading into the fire-proof corridors of the office building), and three similar ones from the gallery, all leading to Washington and Clark streets. The decoration of the theater is as striking in its originality as the house is in its construction. In the center of the roof of the auditorium is a scheme in stained glass twenty-four feet square, behind which are two hundred incandescent lamps. The draperies of the auditorium are rich in color, but are in perfect harmony with the general scheme of decoration. The side walls are in dull red and gold, and the two broad staircases leading from the entrance of the main auditorium to the balcony are treated in metallic tones of green and old bronze. The space over the proscenium arch contains a beautiful representation of Apollo and the muses. The bas-relief is forty-two feet long, made of plaster, and there are some fifteen figures in all. The principal one is ten feet high, and the whole presents a life-like effect on the main floor of the theater. The stage is adapted for any line of entertainment and is fitted up with every modern appliance known to the stage machinist of to-day. One thousand incandescent lights are used in the entire theater, and the light, heat and ventilation are the very best. The theater seats two thousand three hundred people comfortably. The theater was opened on August 18, 1885, under the management of John W. Norton & Co., who secured a lease for ten years. Since the inauguration of the Chicago Opera House it has presented the very finest attractions that could be obtained in America.

JOHN WALTER NORTON, senior partner of the firm of John W. Norton & Co., lessees of the Chicago Opera House, and manager of the Grand Opera House and Olympic Theater, of St. Louis, is one of the youngest and most successful theatrical managers in America to-day. Mr. Norton was born at New York, in 1847, and adopted the stage in early youth. For many years he was identified with leading eastern companies, and for a considerable time was connected with the New York and Brooklyn theaters, the Boston theaters, and was also connected with the New Orleans, Pittsburgh and Cleveland theaters, and for several seasons was leading support to Lawrence Barrett. In 1874, Mr. Norton was secured by Ben De Bar as acting manager and "stock star" for his theaters in New Orleans and St. Louis, in which cities Mr. Norton acted as principal support to almost all the prominent actors of the time, besides playing very successful star engagements himself. For some time he was starring in "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," "Ingomar," as D'Artagnan in "The Three Guardsmen," and as Lagadere in the "Duke's Motto," etc., etc. Upon the death of Mr. DeBar, in 1877, Mr. Norton became sole manager of the Grand Opera House at St. Louis; and, a year or two later, the business interests of this house were consolidated with the Olympic Theater, and Mr. Norton became manager and proprietor of both. As an actor, in what is termed "leading business," Mr. Norton stands at the head of his profession. His style is manly, vigorous, free from affectation, and he is a conscientious and deep student. As an instance of his rare versatility, his Volage, in Selby's play, the "Marble Heart"—a dashing, "light comedy" character—is a gem of natural acting, true to life, bubbling with gaiety, tender in its sentiments; while as "Macbeth" or "Ingomar," he is far superior to any exponent of those characters upon the American stage to-day. No biography of Mary Anderson is complete, nor correct, that does not contain copious references to Mr. Norton, since he was the first to "star" her through this

country. By his energy and business methods Mr. Norton did much to gain for Miss Anderson her renown; by his advice and patient instruction he did everything to develop the talent that needed but the awaking. It was through him and under his management that Miss Anderson played her first regular engagement in St. Louis and New Orleans. When the Chicago Opera House was projected, Mr. Norton was among the first to foresee the possibilities of great success in owning this latest acquisition to Chicago's temples of art, and he at once secured the proprietorship of the same, and installed his director, Mr. Henderson, therein, who has carefully and successfully executed the plans of his chief. The Chicago Opera House is among the most successful theaters in the United States, and its attainment to prosperity has been mainly achieved through the liberal policy of its principal proprietor. In February, 1877, in the city of New Orleans, Mr. Norton was married to Miss Emma Stockman, of Baltimore. Mr. Norton has travelled extensively in America and Europe, and is a man of keen perception and broad study. One of the most popular men in the profession and well liked by all acquaintances, he is deserving of the highest encomiums of praise.

DAVID HENDERSON, director of the Chicago Opera House, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 25, 1850. He was reared and educated in his native city and began his career as a journalist on the Edinburgh Evening Courant, the oldest Conservative paper in Scotland. After going through the usual steps in a reportorial career, he became a writer upon theatrical affairs for the press, and contributed to London and Scottish papers until he came to this country in 1869. Since coming to America, Mr. Henderson

David Henderson

has been associated with New York, San Francisco and Chicago newspapers, and during the greater part of that time has been chiefly identified with dramatic affairs, although he has gone to Europe in the capacity of newspaper correspondent two different times. He held the post of dramatic editor on the Inter Ocean and Tribune for a considerable time, and left the paper to found the Chicago Herald, with Messrs. W. D. Eaton, Slason Thompson, John F. Ballantyne and J. W. Scott. He was dramatic editor, editorial writer, and for some time managing editor, of the Herald, and did much toward winning for that journal its high reputation as a newspaper. He resigned his post at managing editor to accept the managing editor's chair of the evening edition of the Chicago Daily News, which he held for about two years. When the project for building the new Chicago Opera House was launched, he took a hearty interest in the scheme, and the ultimate outcome was that he resigned the managing editorship on the Daily News to take charge of and become a partner in the Chicago Opera House. Since the notable opening of this beautiful theater, Mr. Henderson has directed its destinies with marked success. He is a young man, very energetic and ambitious, extremely popular with the profession and greatly respected by his scores of friends and acquaintances.

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATER.—In the summer of 1885, J. H. Haverly secured a lease of the building which for many years previously had been occupied by the Hershey Music Hall, an old and favorite resort for the musical people, and in which many notable concerts have been given. Mr. Haverly announced his intention of reconstructing the hall and turning it into a regular home of minstrelsy. The hall was re-arranged; a large, wide stage erected in the west end; a handsome gallery was placed over the main floor; and two little pagoda-like boxes were suspended on either side over those of the main floor. The house was brightly decorated, with plenty of plush trimmings, burnished copper railings, comfortable, handsomely upholstered opera chairs. It was on the evening of September 7, 1885, that Haverly's Home Minstrels greeted a packed house. The theater is cozy and compact, a resort which is a great favorite to the Chicago play-goers. In January, 1886, Colonel Haverly sold his interest to Mr. Goldthwaite, who changed its name to the "Madison Street Theater."

JOHN H. HAVERLY, who is the most marked character in the theatrical profession of Chicago to-day was born at Bellfonte, Penn., in 1842. During his boyhood he attended the common schools of his native town, and after concluding the education which the primitive schools of the country town afforded, he entered into railroading, being connected with various roads and in different capacities up to 1864, when he first launched out as a manager of amusements in the city of Toledo, Ohio. His first ventures were in a small way, but he rapidly advanced, confining his attention almost exclusively to minstrelsy until he took a lease of the old Adelphi Theater, in this city, in 1876. Mr. Haverly's tastes from boyhood have always been in the direction of theatrical amusements, and he has always endeavored to place before the public nothing but entertainments of the highest order, no matter how great the difficulties presented. It would be impossible to detail the steps by which Mr. Haverly has risen to his present position as a great manager, nor to honorably prophesy the reasonable possibilities of his future. When he took the Adelphi, in 1876, and rechristened it Haverly's Theater, his fame was approaching its zenith, and as a consequence the public flocked to the doors of the successful and popular manager. As the years rolled by, his various enterprises began to number rapidly, and at one time he was operating a dozen or more enterprises, and had also branched out into the mining business. John H. Haverly guided well the immense interests he controlled, and personally planned and directed the execution of details in his multifarious enterprises; but, alas, he became involved and lost his beautiful theater here, also one in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, San Francisco, besides retiring about six travelling enterprises. It was a blow to the friends of the manager as well as to himself personally, for they had a warm affection for the hard-working, ambitious and untiring Haverly. Falling into line again, with a sanguine heart and resolute courage, he began to toil in minstrelsy, and at present has the American-European minstrels upon the road, one of the finest organizations ever before the public, and, in September, 1885, established Haverly's Home Minstrels at the little parlors on Madison Street. When Mr. Haverly became involved he retained his mining interests, and is now dividing his time between his amusement enterprises and his mines in the Western States. There was never a manager that so completely won the confidence and esteem of the public as Mr. Haverly. His entertainments are always of the highest order; imperial in his own tastes, he caters to the amusement of the refined and fashionable. It has often been said of him, and he has invariably carried out the reputation thus assigned, that he can assume the management of any theater, however much it may have suffered in reputation, and at once restore it to the confidence of the public. When the School Board leased the old Adelphi lot to the First National Bank, Mr. Haverly constructed the present Columbia Theater, and opened it to the Chicago people. Mr. Haverly is a very active and restless business man, having the nervous disposition so commonly met with in the West, a sure indication of the energy and enterprise that has helped develop the wonderful schemes that have made this region famous. He is a man of strong domestic proclivities, very much attached to his family, and always the firm friend of all the leading charities, as their subscription books will amply testify. He is a man characteristic of Chicago, and is personally known to and popular with more people than possibly any one man in America.

WILLIAM J. DAVIS, late manager of Haverly's Minstrel Theater, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1846. He was brought up and educated at Elkhart, Ind., but, in 1861, he shipped in the United States Navy, remaining therein until the close of the War. He advanced from second-class boy to that of fleet-paymaster's clerk. He first came to Chicago in 1867, remaining a couple of years, and then went to Mississippi, where he remained until 1873. He then removed to this city and was engaged by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway in its freight department, from which he was promoted to the assistant general passenger agency, and while so engaged Mr. Davis was selected by that railway, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railway corporations and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to go to Australia as their representative to advance the interests of the American Route to Europe. This commission he executed with the greatest satisfaction to the corporations that employed him, and by his efforts much European travel was diverted to the American transportation companies. On returning to America in 1878, he was secured by John H. Haverly to manage the tour of Her Majesty's Opera, which he did two memorable seasons. The success that attended Mr. Davis during the first season of his managerial career, won for him the highest reputation, which has been constantly augmented by later achievements of a high order. Since entering the field of amusements, Mr. Davis has confined his operations to this city and the Northwest, and he is a thoroughly identified Chicagoan. The Grand Opera House of this city received its most marked impetus when Mr. Davis assumed the direction of its affairs, and he won for it the title of "The Mascotte Theater," the

house having then won the good-will of the public through the efforts of its efficient manager. Perhaps no theater in recent years ever received the cordial homage of the public as did Haverly's New Theater (now the Columbia) upon its opening nights. The immense crowds that surged through its doors upon the first nights was a grand testimonial of the public's friendship to the house, and served to inseparably link the names of Mr. Haverly, the proprietor, and "Will" Davis, the manager, with the history of the playhouse, no matter how often its name changes. The success of Mr. Davis in the management of that theater is well-known, and his reputation was won chiefly through his constant appreciation of what the public needed. None but companies of the highest character and finest talent were permitted to go on the stage, and it has ever been Mr. Davis's policy to cater to the tastes of the refined and fashionable theater-goers. When the financial storm came upon Mr. Haverly, and all his enterprises went into other hands, Mr. Davis bravely stood by the side of the heroic and honorable manager, and aided him in re-establishing his present ventures. When Haverly's Home Minstrels were organized, Mr. Davis took their management, and has carried on his work with the result as in years prior, always presenting entertainments of a high order and winning the esteem and patronage of the people. He has a prestige in the city for a clever presentation of whatever performance he may manage, and has a large following, which accompanies him from one theater to another. Messrs. Haverly and Davis are "Chicago men" in all that the phrase implies, and as such are held in the highest regard and esteem of the amusement-loving public. Hand in hand in their various enterprises, always sure of the patronage of thousands of staunch friends, their successes in the future may well be based on their splendid efforts in the past. Mr. Davis is one of the most popular managers of the West. He resides on the North Side, and Mrs. Jessie Bartlett-Davis, the famous operatic singer, is his wife. Both are well known in the social circles of the leading cities and enjoy the respect and admiration of their thousands of acquaintances.

JAMES C. GOLDTHWAITE is one of the youngest as well as one of the most recent acquisitions to the managerial forces of theatrical amusements in this city. Mr. Goldthwaite was born at Marion, Indiana, on April 1, 1854, and was educated at Greencastle (Ind.) Academy and Columbia (N. Y.) College. After completing his studies he engaged in mercantile life, and, in 1884, came to this city as a buyer for a large house. In that year he became interested with J. H. Haverly, the veteran amusement manager, and, during the season of 1885 they secured a lease of the old Hershey Music Hall. This they re-constructed in every way, making it one of the cosiest theaters in Chicago. It was opened as "Haverly's Minstrel Theater," and was designed expressly for playing only minstrel attractions. On January 6, 1886, Mr. Goldthwaite purchased Mr. Haverly's interest in the house, and assumed the sole proprietorship and management of the theater, now known as the "Madison Street Theater." Mr. Goldthwaite changed the style of entertainment, introducing comic opera and comedy attractions, in addition to minstrelsy, and the popularity of the little theater proves that his judgment in the matter was the best. Mr. Goldthwaite is a genial, courteous gentleman, and possesses those characteristics which mark him as an ambitious, energetic, yet cautious and careful manager. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to an Indiana Commandery of Knights Templar, and to the Knights Pythias.

ANTHONY (familiarily known as "TONY") DENIER is one of the oldest living representatives of the pantomimic art in America, and has been connected with the stage in an active and managerial capacity for nearly half a century. Mr. Denier is a resident of Chicago, has lived in this city since 1876, and, aside from his profession, is known in the community as one of the few representatives of the stage who have devoted the results of theatrical enterprise to the substantial wealth and growth of the city. Endowed with a reputation that is National in his peculiar line, he also enjoys the distinction of being one of the wealthiest retired theater men in the West, and the varied career leading up to this histrionic and business success possesses many points of general interest. Mr. Denier is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was born in that city on December 16, 1839, being of French-English parentage. His father was a native of France and was a lawyer by profession, and his mother a native of England. The son received his early education at the Washington Street public school, Brooklyn, and at the age of thirteen years ran away from home with a circus. He accompanied the show to Philadelphia, and after travelling with various enterprises of its class, at last became a member of the noted Ravel troupe of pantomimists, mimics and acrobats. With them, for a period of five years, he travelled all over the country, mastering the difficult details of the art with comparative ease, having a natural adaptability for the same. In 1855 he went to England, and for two years played at European theaters. Returning to America, in 1861, he opened in a star part at the Cremorne Garden, New York City, and later at the New Bowery Theater. At the Old Bowery

Theater he met the veteran clown, George Fox, and got up several pantomimes with him. He then went to Barnum's Museum, and, in 1866, removed to St. Louis, where he remained for a year, engaged in managing the spectacular play of the "Black Crook." He made his first appearance in Chicago, at McVicker's Theater, in 1867, and his second, in 1868, at Crosby's Opera House. Returning to New York, he and Mr. Fox constructed the great novelty of "Humpty Dumpty," which was first presented at the Olympic Theater on March 10, 1868. This play had a year's successful run, and, in July, Mr. Denier went to Cleveland, and with John Ellsler organized a pantomime company, with which he travelled two years. He managed various enterprises until 1876, took "Grimaldi" on

Auriol, the danseuse, and daughter of the noted French clown of that name. They have one child, Lydia Denier, who is a member of the "Prairie Waif" combination.

THOMAS L. GRENIER.—One of Chicago's youngest and most independent amusement managers is Thomas L. Grenier. His history is but another instance in proof of the fact that our successful showmen are almost invariably self-made men. Mr. Grenier was born at St. Ursule, Canada, in August, 1851. He went to Spencer, Mass., in 1863, where he finished his school days and completed an ordinary education. He returned to Canada in 1866, and persuaded his family to move to Upper Canada, and at Windsor, Detroit and elsewhere, he clerked in various mercantile houses



STATE STREET, NORTH FROM MONROE.

the road for two years, and, later, Charles Ravel, the clown. During these years he played not only in his own specialties of pantomime, but also took part in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Octoroon," "Rob Roy," and as the demon and other characters in spectacular and comic representations. After organizing a company for "Jack and Jill," in California, in 1876, Mr. Denier came to Chicago, and began a permanent managerial career, practically abandoning the stage proper. Here he formed a partnership with Colonel J. H. Haverly, and was manager of the old Adelphi Theater for one year. He then leased Wood's Museum, which was destroyed by fire in October, 1877. He purchased a residence at Englewood, but, in 1878, returned to Chicago, and for three years operated a pantomime combination with George Adams, the clown. When this engagement terminated, Mr. Denier decided to take up a permanent residence here, and, having accumulated a fortune, set about its judicious investment. His shrewd business capacity made these ventures exceedingly profitable, and he now owns nineteen pieces of fine improved property and a large amount of unimproved real-estate in the city. The true secret of Mr. Denier's success on the stage was the adoption of original and ingenious mechanical devices in the presentation of his plays. He is a natural mechanic, and planned and built some of his own houses, among them the fine residence at No. 19 Congress Street. Here he has a workshop, where he makes the scenery for the company he now operates on the road. Mr. Denier was married, on January 24, 1861, to Mlle.

for four years. Confinement was irksome, so, in order to see the country, he took to rambling North and West, selling rubber and patent stamps. His tour lasted five years, when he concluded to settle in Chicago. He was disgusted with the road, wanted to get into a steady business, and had \$150 to start with. The house he lodged in on the West Side was always full, and people were constantly turned away. If this paid others, it would pay him, he thought, and accordingly "Tom's Lodging House" was opened. The accommodations were limited to ten beds in 1876; when Mr. Grenier disposed of his interest in 1884, three hundred and fifty had been added. In 1881, the opportunity of leasing the Lyceum Theater occurred. Being a natural speculator he jumped at the opening, and in the business of the first six weeks dropped \$7,400. But the good class of specialty performers engaged at the house told with the public, who soon showed their appreciation by increasing the box-office receipts. The first year netted the new manager \$9,000. He spent the profits in improving the theater. The following year he took the entire management, and cleared \$32,600. In 1883-84 the theater was burned, and his ill-fortune began. He opened Grenier's Garden, rented circus stock, trappings and menagerie of Burr Robbins, and put in a circus that winter. He was pleased, because the show was good, very good, but the luxury cost him \$16,000. The next season at the Lyceum was good, and at the Garden better. He put in a stage, tried comic opera, and ran the Amy Gordon Company for five months with great success. The

new stage in the theater this season, and the changes for the better in matters of taste and public convenience, have all been profitable, and now Mr. Grenier has two enterprises, the Lyceum and the Garden, both of which are yielding handsome profits.

CHICAGO LODGE, "D," No. 4, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted on October 15, 1876, chartered on December 10, 1876, and legally organized as a corporation on September 30, 1879. The order was founded in New York, by the theatrical profession, in 1867, merely for the sake of social intercourse, but since that time has become a powerful organization for charity and benevolence. Eligibility for membership consists in being a white male of good moral character, with a belief in a Supreme Being, bodily and mentally in good health, twenty-one years of age and able to earn the means necessary to the support of himself and family.

The *Elks Mutual Benefit Association* was established on December 29, 1878, as a co-operative relief association, and is composed only of second degree members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The founders, recognizing the uncertainty of human life, and the natural desire manifested by the members of the order to provide for those they leave behind by death, felt in duty bound to organize an association to provide and maintain a fund for the benefit of the families of deceased brothers or such persons as they might name. The purpose of the society is to provide for the payment to the legal representatives of deceased members such sums as the by-laws prescribe.

The Chicago Lodge, B.P.O.E., has lost by death Devout Elders

Thomas Turner, George I. Geager, T. J. Foley, Fred J. Davis, Charles P. Stillman and Timothy L. Fitch. The Past District Deputy Exalted Grand Rulers are N. J. Norton, John B. Jeffery, William D. Eaton and Simon J. Quinlin. The present District Deputy Exalted Grand Ruler, now serving for the third term, is B. R. Hall. The Past Exalted Rulers are Simon J. Quinlin, William D. Eaton, Mortimer McRoberts and W. F. Wentworth. The officers, for 1885, are John W. White, exalted ruler; Lee H. Wilson, esteemed leading knight; N. W. Jacobs, esteemed loyal knight; George W. Whitfield, esteemed lecturing knight; B. R. Hall, secretary; Simon J. Quinlin, treasurer; W. H. Cass, tyler; R. G. Watt, esquire; Rev. Henry G. Perry, M.A., chaplain; William E. Horton, inner guard; William H. Thorn, organist; William E. Horton, Edwin S. Douglas and E. L. Buck, trustees. In this year (1885), the prominent members are Charles W. Adams, George H. Adams, C. B. Clayton, Bartley Campbell, James D. Carson, Samuel B. Chase, W. C. Coup, W. B. Clapp, W. D. Dalziel, E. S. Douglas, E. W. Durant (Stillwater, Wis.), Gustave Frohman, George A. Fair, Nat. C. Goodwin, E. M. Gotthold, John Graham, R. M. Hooley, D. B. Hodges, B. R. Hall, John A. Hamlin, John B. Jeffery, Alfred Johnson, N. W. Jacobs, Scott Marble, George O. Morris, Mortimer McRoberts, Richard J. McGowan, N. J. Norton, H. T. Paddock, F. W. Paul, S. G. Pitkin, Rev. H. G. Perry, Simon J. Quinlin, L. L. Sharpe, C. J. Stromberg, J. W. Scott, George A. Treyser, W. H. Thorn, Ernest Vliet, W. F. Wentworth, G. W. Walters, J. W. White, George W. Whitfield.

The annual benefits of the B.P.O.E. are important amusement events. Usually a very strong cast of leading stars and combinations is presented in a prominent theater and the proceeds appropriated to charitable purposes. The dedication of the Elks' Rest in Mount Greenwood Cemetery was a very important event. It occurred on August 13, 1882, attended with imposing ceremonies, brief and interesting, conducted by B. R. Hall, with an address by Simon J. Quinlin. The monument of solid granite from the Hallowell quarries, Maine, 8 x 4½ feet at the base and 5 feet 8 inches high, is surmounted by a bronze elk, one of two manufactured for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. On one end of the base of the monument is inscribed "Fidelity, Charity"; on the other is "Justice and Brotherly Love." On one side of the base, "The faults of our brothers

we will write upon the sands," is inscribed; and on the reverse, "Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B.P.O. E., Elks' Rest."

THE CHICAGO THEATRICAL MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, as the name indicates, is composed of members of the theatrical profession who are employed about the theaters and with travelling companies in a mechanical capacity. It was organized and incorporated under the laws of Illinois on May 3, 1884. The incorporators were John Bairstow, John E. Williams and Frank F. Goss. The first officers were, on April 22, 1884—

John Bairstow, president; Jay E. Tripp, vice-president; Frank F. Goss, recording secretary; Alfred W. Palmer, financial secretary; John Faust, treasurer; and Thomas Bent, John E. Williams, J. Howard Rogers, Joseph Maddox, Benjamin P. Lee, A. H. Bond, and William F. Crouse, directors.

THE CHICAGO NEWS-LETTER was first issued in 1880, by Davison Dalziel, and its advent was at a time when Chicago was unrepresented in the particular line of journalism which the News-Letter essayed to fill. It was devoted exclusively to the theatrical profession, and was an eight-paper of five columns each, published once a week. In 1883, the paper was enlarged to twelve pages, and publication was commenced simultaneously in New York and Chicago. It is devoted exclusively to the dramatic profession, and is the highest authority on all matters pertaining to the stage. In circulation the News-Letter has rapidly increased year by year until it is now the leading paper in its line in the country. Mr. Dalziel is editor-in-chief, and is ably assisted by a large corps of experienced writers.

THE DALZIEL NATIONAL PRINTING COMPANY is the successor to the National Printing Company, formerly owned by Charles H. McConnell, and came into possession of the effects of the latter concern in July, 1885. Davison Dalziel is president, and W. R. Meadowcroft secretary of the company. In the early part of 1886, the business was removed to the new Dalziel Building, corner of Dearborn and Quincy streets, where they occupy over one-half of an elegant structure, 100 x 52 feet in area, and six stories and basement in height. In its special line this is the representative concern of America, and the proprietors are endeavoring in every way to make a reputation that shall be National. The newly-occupied premises have been built especially for the purposes of the printing company, and are completely fitted with every modern appliance necessary to the prosecution of the business in hand. A specialty is made of show-printing, and the general appreciation of the work turned out from the house is evidenced by the extended and influential patronage of the company.

DAVISON DALZIEL was born in the City of London, England, in 1853. During his youth he was granted the privileges of a superior education, and on attaining manhood entered journalism, with which he has been identified all his life. In 1876, while engaged on the Sydney, Australia, Morning Herald, he established a journal called the Echo. He continued to control its destinies for about two years, when he sold out and came to America, locating in San Francisco. He started the San Francisco Daily Mail, and was identified with it up to 1880, when he withdrew and came to Chicago. This city was then without an exclusive amusement journal, and Mr. Dalziel, ever ready to grasp the opportunity for bettering himself, stepped into the field and commenced the publication of the News-Letter. A year later he devised the Dalziel Railway Advertising scheme, now known all over the West, and at present has under his control about thirty thousand miles of railroad track for advertising purposes. He is also the president and principal stockholder in the Dalziel National Printing Company, one of the leading theatrical printing establishments in America. Mr. Dalziel is a member of the Order of Elks, Chicago Club, Washington Park Club, and the Manhattan Club of New York.

STEPHEN G. PITKIN, senior member of the Pitkin & Vaughan Company, theatrical printers, was born at Marshfield, Vt., on May 28, 1835. His father, Wesley Pitkin, removed to the West in 1835, and located permanently in Chicago in 1844, bringing his family, Stephen included; and here he conducted the business of contractor and builder until a few years prior to his death, which occurred on April 11, 1880, at the age of seventy-three years. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Pitkin, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1772; in 1796 he married and located at Marshfield, Vt., where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of business ability and sterling integrity, enjoying the confidence of the people, having represented his district twenty-eight years in the Legislature, and was a member of the Supreme Bench at the time of his death in 1834. He left a family of six sons and six daughters, the youngest daughter, now residing in Iowa, only remaining, the others having all passed away within the last few years, exhibiting a remarkable degree of longevity. Stephen G. Pitkin commenced his career as a

printer in the office of the Western Citizen, Zebina Eastman, editor and proprietor, in 1849, and three years later launched out as a journeyman. In 1857, he married Mary Jane, eldest daughter of William H. and Ruth (Shepard) Soden, a native of Chicago, having first beheld the light of day in this city on December 28, 1839. In 1872, he established himself in the printing business in a small way at No. 3 Arcade Court, and two years later associated with A. Cruver, located at No. 164 Clark Street, under the style of Pitkin

& Cruver. In 1877, they removed to their present commodious quarters Nos. 14-16 Calhoun Place, where their business has steadily increased until it now ranks among the largest establishments of the kind in the West. The company was incorporated under the laws of Illinois, on June 1, 1884, with S. G. Pitkin, president; A. Cruver, vice-president; C. A. Vaughan, secretary and treasurer. The company confines its business, almost exclusively, to theatrical and show printing and engraving.

ATHLETIC AMUSEMENTS.

In the numberless diversions which come under this category, Chicago has borne a leading part. So many and so frequent have been the occurrences of this nature that it is impracticable to present them, even in tabular form. Hence the single item of Base-Ball has been selected as a specimen of, and then the sketches of sundry clubs are given as representative motors in, the athletic sports.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.—On March 17, 1871, in New York City, an authorized delegation from leading base-ball clubs determined on a professional "National game," and formulated sundry features, the chief of which was a series of "championship games." Chicago was represented, by its "White Stockings." During the existence of this Association, the Chicago Club (alias "White Stockings") ceased to be represented during the years 1872 and 1873—the great fire of 1871, by its stern realities, compelling attention to matters other than pastimes.

During the existence of the Association, the competing clubs were as follows: Chicago, 1871, 1874-75; Athletic, of Philadelphia, 1871-75; Boston, 1871-75; Mutual, of New York City, 1871-75; Olympic, of Washington, D. C., 1871-72; Haymakers, of Troy, N. Y. (styled "Troy" in 1872), 1871-72; Cleveland (alias Forest City), 1871-72; Kekionga, of Fort Wayne, Ind., 1871; Rockford (Ill.), 1871; Baltimore, 1872-74; Atlantic, 1872-75; Mansfield (Ohio), 1872; Eckford, 1872; National, of Washington, D. C., 1872; Philadelphia, 1873-75; Washington, 1873, 1875; Resolute, of Elizabeth, N. J., 1873; Maryland, of Baltimore, 1873; Hartford, 1874-75; St. Louis, New Haven, Red Stockings, Centennial, and Western entered in 1875.

NATIONAL BASE-BALL LEAGUE.—In 1875, the National Association Clubs numbered thirteen, of which only four were members at the time of its organization in 1871. Circumstances produced demoralization and ended in the extinction of the Association. On February 2, 1876, the National Base-Ball League was organized, also in New York City. The clubs represented at the convention were the Chicago, Boston, Athletic and Mutual clubs; the Hartford, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati clubs made the complement of contestants in the first League season.

William A. Hurlbert, of this city, was the prime promoter, and is styled the "father of the League." He was its first and the only president until his death, April 10, 1882. Mr. Hurlbert is buried in Graceland Cemetery. "In addition to the monument erected by his family, the National League have appropriately marked his last resting-place by a granite monument bearing the name of every League club, and typical of the National game which he loved and served so well."

One of the marked peculiarities of the National League was in its limitation of membership and in the fact that eight clubs was fixed and continued as the maximum number. A "contract was a contract" with its managers and members; and when a player had signed with a League club, he was held to that exact contract or quickly expelled from League association and recognition.

The League clubs have been as follows: 1876-86, Chicago and Boston; 1876, 1883-86, New York and Philadelphia; 1876-77, 1885-86, St. Louis; 1876, 1878-80, Cincinnati; 1876-77, Hartford and Louisville; 1878-85, Providence; 1878, Indianapolis and Milwaukee; 1879, Buffalo; 1879-84, Cleveland; 1879-82, Troy City; 1879, Syracuse; 1880-82, Worcester; 1881-86, Detroit.

CHICAGO BASE-BALL CLUB.—The club's principal players, inclusive of the season of 1885, have been—

Addy, Robert, 1876; Anson, Adrian C., 1876-85.
Barnes, Roscoe C., 1876-77; Beard, O. P., 1885; Bradley, George W., 1877; Brown, Joseph E., 1884; Burns, Thomas E., 1880-85.
Cassidy, John P., 1878; Clarkson, John G., 1884-85; Corcoran, J., 1880-84; Cuthbert, Ed., 1874.
Dalrymple, A., 1879-85; Devlin, James, 1874-75; Duffy, Charles, 1871.

Ferguson, Robert, 1878; Flint, Francis S., 1879-85; Force, David W., 1874.

Glenn, John, 1874-77; Golden, —, 1875; Goldsmith, Frederick E., 1880-84; Gore, George F., 1879-85.

Hallinan, James, 1877-78; Hankinson, —, 1878-79; Harbidge, William A., 1878; Hastings, Scott, 1875; Higham, —, 1875; Hines, Paul A., 1875-77; Hodes, Charles, 1871.

Karles, —, 1875; Kelly, M. J., 1880-85; King, Mark, 1871; Kinzie, Walter H., 1884.

Larkin, Frank, 1878-79.

McAtee, —, 1871; McClellan, —, 1878; McCormick, James, 1885; McVey, Calvin, 1876-77; Malone, —, 1874; Marr, Charles, 1885; Meyerle, Levi S., 1874.

Peters, John A., 1875-77; Pfeffer, Fred., 1883-85; Pinkham, Ed., 1871.

Quest, Joseph L., 1879-82.

Remsen, John J., 1878-79.

Simmons, Joseph, 1871; Spalding, Albert G., 1876-77; Start, Joseph, 1878; Sunday, William A., 1883-85; Sutcliffe, —, 1884-85.

Treacy, Ed., 1871 and 1874.

White, James L., 1876; White, Warren, 1875; Williamson, Ed. N., 1879-85; Wood, James, 1871 and 1874.

Zettlein, George, 1871 and 1874-75.

Chicago has a naturally reasonable pride in her base-ball club. In the thirteen years she has had a representation in the chiefest and most reputable of base-ball organizations, the home club has, at least, proved itself the peer of the best of its competitors (Boston), and won the "pennant" over that superior club by wider odds in games won and lost, as will appear from the appended table:

CHICAGO CLUB ON CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD OF 1871 AND 1874 TO 1885, INCLUSIVE

Year.	No. of Clubs.	CHICAGO CLUB.			CHAMPION CLUB.		
		Rank.	Games won.	Games lost.	Name.	Games won.	Games lost.
1871...	■	Third...	20	9	Athletic....	22	7
1874...	■	Fifth....	27	31	Boston.....	52	18
1875...	13	Sixth....	30	37	Boston.....	71	■
1876...	■	First....	52	14	Chicago.....	52	14
1877...	■	Fifth....	18	30	Boston.....	31	17
1878...	■	Fourth..	30	30	Boston.....	41	19
1879...	■	Third....	44	32	Providence..	55	23
1880...	■	First....	67	17	Chicago.....	67	17
1881...	■	First....	56	28	Chicago.....	56	28
1882...	■	First....	55	29	Chicago.....	55	29
1883...	■	Second..	59	39	Boston.....	63	35
1884...	■	Fourth..	62	50	Providence..	84	28
1885...	■	First....	87	25	Chicago.....	87	25

Little more can be said in the limited space at command, and the notes of the history of the "Chicagos" must be almost entirely restricted to an exhaustive and complete schedule of its games on the "home grounds."

These "home grounds" were located as follows: Until 1877, near corner of State and Twenty-third streets. On November 6, 1877, the Club was granted, by the City Council (vote, ayes 26, nays 5) a lease of a portion of the Lake Front lying between Washington and Randolph streets, the which was occupied as a base-ball park until the close of the season of 1884. In 1885, new grounds were procured near the corner of Congress and Loomis streets, and at this date such is the *locale* of the Club.

HOME-GAME SCORES FOR 1871 AND FOR 1874 TO 1885, ALL INCLUSIVE.

Dates.	Home-Club and Scores.	Visiting-Club and Scores.
1871.		
May 8.....	Chicago, 14.....	Cleveland, 12.....
May 16, 19.....	Chicago, 14, 9.....	Olympic, 4, 7.....
May 22, June 26.....	Chicago, 15, 18.....	Rockford, 8, 8.....
June 30.....	Chicago, 13.....	Olympic, 8.....
July 4.....	Chicago, 17.....	Rockford, 13.....
July 7.....	Chicago, 1.....	Boston, 1.....
July 14.....	Chicago, 11.....	Athletic, 9.....
July 28, August 1.....	Chicago, 17, 15.....	Mutual, 6, 4.....
August 5.....	Chicago, 11.....	Cleveland, 10.....
August 10.....	Chicago, 10.....	Cleveland, 12.....
August 16, 17.....	Chicago, 12, 7.....	Olympic, 11, 3.....
September 18.....	Chicago, 6.....	Athletic, 11.....
September 29.....	Chicago, 10.....	Boston, 8.....
October 31.....	Chicago, 3.....	Mutual, 11.....
November 2.....	Chicago, 9.....	Haymaker, 13.....
1874.		
May 13, 16.....	Chicago, 4, 2.....	Athletic, 0, 7.....
May 20, 23.....	Chicago, 10, 4.....	Mutual, 11, 7.....
May 27, 30.....	Chicago, 9, 14.....	Hartford, 3, 8.....
June 3, 6, 8.....	Chicago, 10, 2, 8.....	Boston, 11, 9, 3.....
July 4, 6.....	Chicago, 17, 6.....	Boston, 16, 12.....
July 8, 11, 13.....	Chicago, 9, 17, 3.....	Baltimore, 1, 12, 6.....
July 15, 18, 20.....	Chicago, 10, 3, 2.....	Philadelphia, 3, 1, 6.....
July 22, 25, 27.....	Chicago, 10, 1, 14.....	Atlantic, 8, 4, 2.....
August 1, 5, 8.....	Chicago, 2, 5, 2.....	Mutual, 6, 4, 3.....
August 23, 26, 29.....	Chicago, 4, 6, 4.....	Baltimore, 3, 2, 0.....
October 7, 10.....	Chicago, 9, 15.....	Philadelphia, 13, 13.....
1875.		
May 15, 18.....	Chicago, 7, 6.....	Western, 6, 2.....
May 19, 22.....	Chicago, 9, 6.....	St. Louis, 4, 4, 2.....
May 25, 27.....	Chicago, 7, 4, 15.....	St. Louis Red 8, 2, 0.....
June 3, 5, 7.....	Chicago, 8, 5, 14.....	Mutual, 0, 6, 0.....
June 8, 12, 14.....	Chicago, 2, 7, 4.....	Boston, 0, 24, 11.....
June 19.....	Chicago, 1.....	Hartford, 0.....
June 22, 24, 26.....	Chicago, 2, 2, 3.....	Philadelphia, 8, 5, 4.....
June 29.....	Chicago, 1.....	Hartford, 4.....
August 17, 18.....	Chicago, 4, 6.....	Athletic, 5, 14.....
August 23, 25.....	Chicago, 13.....	Boston, 11, 13.....
August 26, 27, 28.....	Chicago, 1, 0, 9.....	Athletic, 2, 5, 12.....
September 14, 15, 16.....	Chicago, 1, 10, 4.....	Hartford, 1, 3, 14.....
September 23, 25.....	Chicago, 0, 6.....	Philadelphia, 5, 15.....
October 1, 2.....	Chicago, 13, 5.....	St. Louis, 9, 1.....
1876.		
May 10, 11.....	Chicago, 6, 9.....	Cincinnati, 0, 5.....
May 13, 16.....	Chicago, 4, 4.....	Louisville, 2, 3.....
May 19, 20.....	Chicago, 1, 6.....	St. Louis, 3, 3.....
June 20, 22, 24.....	Chicago, 4, 6, 16.....	Mutual, 4, 2, 2.....
June 27, July 1.....	Chicago, 13, 19.....	Athletic, 14, 10.....
July 4, 6, 8.....	Chicago, 0, 2, 9.....	Hartford, 3, 6, 3.....
July 11, 13, 15.....	Chicago, 18, 11, 15.....	Boston, 7, 3, 0.....
July 18, 20, 22.....	Chicago, 9, 18, 30.....	Louisville, 5, 0, 7.....
July 25, 27, 29.....	Chicago, 23, 17, 9.....	Cincinnati, 2, 3, 2.....
August 2, 25, 26.....	Chicago, 12, 6, 23.....	St. Louis, 2, 8, 3.....
September 22, 23.....	Chicago, 12, 9.....	Boston, 10, 10.....
September 26, 27.....	Chicago, 7, 16.....	Hartford, 6, 10.....
1877.		
May 8, 10.....	Chicago, 6, 10.....	Hartford, 5, 14.....
May 12, 15.....	Chicago, 9, 0.....	Boston, 1, 1.....
May 17, 19.....	Chicago, 2, 7.....	St. Louis, 3, 1.....
June 5, 7.....	Chicago, 12, 11.....	Cincinnati, 5, 6.....
June 11, 12.....	Chicago, 4, 3.....	Louisville, 5, 1.....
June 26, 28.....	Chicago, 11, 6.....	St. Louis, 0, 2.....
July 4.....	Chicago, 12.....	Boston, 2.....
July 13, 14.....	Chicago, 6, 4.....	Hartford, 3, 9.....
July 16, 17, 18.....	Chicago, 2, 5, 4.....	Boston, 8, 6, 6.....
July 26.....	Chicago, 2.....	Hartford, 1.....
August 11, 13.....	Chicago, 5, 2.....	Louisville, 7, 8.....
August 17, 18.....	Chicago, 11, 4.....	St. Louis, 6, 3.....
October 5, 6.....	Chicago, 0, 4.....	Louisville, 4, 0.....
October 13, 15.....	Chicago, 5.....	St. Louis, 4.....
October 15, 16.....	Chicago, 6, 15.....	Boston, 1, 7.....
1878.		
May 14, 16, 20.....	Chicago, 3, 8, 3.....	Indianapolis, 5, 13, 1.....
May 21, 23, 25.....	Chicago, 2, 3, 8.....	Cincinnati, 13, 7, 10.....
June 12, 13, 15.....	Chicago, 1, 0, 12.....	Milwaukee, 0, 2, 2.....
June 25, 27, 29.....	Chicago, 2, 16, 9.....	Boston, 7, 5, 5.....
July 2, 4, 6.....	Chicago, 7, 15, 16.....	Providence, 11, 7, 4.....
July 9, 12, 13, 17.....	Chicago, 8, 6, 8, 6.....	Milwaukee, 2, 3, 4, 5.....
July 22, 25, 27.....	Chicago, 6, 10, 3.....	Indianapolis, 2, 15, 4.....
July 29, 30, 31.....	Chicago, 12, 13, 10.....	Indianapolis, 9, 3, 9.....
August 27, 29, 31.....	Chicago, 3, 7, 2.....	Boston, 4, 8, 5.....
September 3, 4, 5, 6.....	Chicago, 0, 0, 3, 9.....	Providence, 8, 9, 8, 4.....
September 11, 12, 14.....	Chicago, 0, 9, 6.....	Cincinnati, 2, 2, 9.....
1879.		
May 1, 2, 5.....	Chicago, 4, 10, 7.....	Syracuse, 3, 5, 3.....
May 6, 8, 10.....	Chicago, 12, 10, 15.....	Troy City, 1, 5, 8.....
May 13, 15, 17.....	Chicago, 5, 7, 3.....	Providence, 14, 2, 1.....
May 20, 22, 24.....	Chicago, 9, 4, 6.....	Boston, 5, 2, 2.....
June 28, July 1, 2.....	Chicago, 5, 5, 8.....	Cincinnati, 17, 9.....
July 4, 5, 8.....	Chicago, 3, 14, 4.....	Boston, 4, 6, 3.....
July 10, 11, 12.....	Chicago, 7, 8, 7.....	Syracuse, 6, 2, 9.....
July 15, 16.....	Chicago, 11, 4, 6.....	Troy City, 0, 0, 4.....
July 19, 22, 23.....	Chicago, 1, 8, 5.....	Providence, 9, 6, 13.....
July 25, 26, 28.....	Chicago, 6.....	Cincinnati, 3, 11, 5.....
July 30, 31, August 2.....	Chicago, 7, 6, 7.....	Cleveland, 6, 3, 0.....
August 5, 6, 7.....	Chicago, 1, 3, 3.....	Buffalo, 2, 9, 2.....
August 19, 20, 21.....	Chicago, 3, 8, 10.....	Buffalo, 9, 1, 1.....
August 23, 25, 26.....	Chicago, 6, 1, 6.....	Cleveland, 1, 5, 3.....
1880.		
May 7, 10, 11.....	Chicago, 20, 15, 5.....	Cincinnati, 7, 1, 0.....
May 13, 14, 15.....	Chicago, 6, 2, 6.....	Buffalo, 0, 1, 3.....
May 18, 20, 22.....	Chicago, 10, 8, 8.....	Cleveland, 6, 1, 5.....
June 22, 23, 24.....	Chicago, 5, 10, 9.....	Troy City, 2, 4, 3.....
June 26, 28, 29.....	Chicago, 4, 4, 9.....	Worcester, 0, 1, 5.....
July 2, 3.....	Chicago, 10, 6.....	Boston, 3, 1.....
July 5, 6, 8.....	Chicago, 3, 7, 5.....	Providence, 2, 1, 4.....
August 10.....	Chicago, 5, 4, 5.....	Boston, 1, 6, 3.....
August 17, 18, 19, 21.....	Chicago, 14, 7, 6, 11.....	Worcester, 1, 4, 7.....
August 24, 26, 30.....	Chicago, 2, 9, 4.....	Troy City, 1, 0, 5.....
August 31, September 2, 2.....	Chicago, 2, 1, 1.....	Cincinnati, 3, 4, 3.....
September 20, 21, 22.....	Chicago, 8, 5, 3.....	Cleveland, 6, 8, 2.....
September 24, 25, 27.....	Chicago, 8, 3, 7.....	Buffalo, 3, 19, 8.....
September 28, 29, 30.....	Chicago, 5, 10, 10.....	

Dates.	Home-Club and Scores.	Visiting-Club and Scores.
1881.		
April 30, May 2, 3.....	Chicago, 8, 1, 6.....	Cleveland, 5, 3, 0.....
May 10, 11, 13.....	Chicago, 10, 11, 5.....	Troy City, 5, 3, 6.....
May 14, 17, 18.....	Chicago, 4, 1, 10.....	Worcester, 8, 7, 2.....
May 20, 21, 24.....	Chicago, 5, 4, 6.....	Boston, 4, 2, 4.....
May 25, 26, 27.....	Chicago, 11, 12, 3.....	Providence, 6, 5, 8.....
June 24, 25, 27.....	Chicago, 8, 12, 19.....	Providence, 0, 8, 12.....
June 29, 30, July 2.....	Chicago, 8, 4, 10.....	Troy City, 0, 2, 5.....
July 4, 5, 7.....	Chicago, 12, 13, 5.....	Boston, 13, 11, 4.....
July 9, 12, 13.....	Chicago, 5, 12, 6.....	Worcester, 0, 6, 4.....
July 28, 29, 30.....	Chicago, 2, 3, 7.....	Cleveland, 11, 6, 6.....
August 2, 4, 6.....	Chicago, 11, 4, 3.....	Buffalo, 2, 0, 0.....
August 9, 11, 13.....	Chicago, 5, 17, 0.....	Detroit, 3, 0, 2.....
August 16, 17, 18.....	Chicago, 13, 5, 6.....	Buffalo, 9, 1, 7.....
August 18, 23, 26.....	Chicago, 10, 8, 5.....	Detroit, 3, 6, 7.....
1882.		
May 10, 15.....	Chicago, 8, 10.....	Cleveland, 4, 4.....
May 16, 17, 18.....	Chicago, 15, 2, 4.....	Buffalo, 2, 6, 9.....
May 20, 22, 23.....	Chicago, 5, 12, 2.....	Detroit, 3, 2, 3.....
June 20, 21, 22.....	Chicago, 13, 13, 8.....	Worcester, 3, 3, 7.....
June 24, 26, 27.....	Chicago, 2, 9, 8.....	Providence, 7, 0, 1.....
June 29, 30, July 1.....	Chicago, 9, 9, 6.....	Boston, 2, 0, 5.....
July 4, 8.....	Chicago, 5, 9, 3.....	Troy City, 1, 5, 0.....
July 11, 12, 14.....	Chicago, 8, 1, 23.....	Detroit, 4, 2, 0.....
July 15, 18, 19.....	Chicago, 4, 3, 3.....	Buffalo, 5, 2, 4.....
July 21, 22, 24, 25.....	Chicago, 6, 35, 2.....	Cleveland, 1, 3, 4/3.....
August 29, September 1, 2.....	Chicago, 1, 7, 2.....	Boston, 3, 1, 7.....
September 5, 7, 9.....	Chicago, 10, 7, 24.....	Troy City, 0, 1, 1.....
September 12, 13, 14.....	Chicago, 6, 6, 8.....	Providence, 4, 5, 2.....
September 15, 19, 20.....	Chicago, 5, 15, 5.....	Worcester, 1, 5, 0.....
September 27, 28, 30.....	Chicago, 8, 11, 6.....	Buffalo, 1, 5, 5.....
1883.		
May 5, 7, 9.....	Chicago, 2, 0, 7.....	Detroit, 3, 7, 17.....
May 11, 12, 14.....	Chicago, 11, 6, 1.....	Philadelphia, 9, 1, 12.....
May 15, 16, 17.....	Chicago, 8, 6, 15.....	New York, 7, 2, 2.....
May 19, 22, 23.....	Chicago, 4, 4, 19.....	Boston, 1, 3, 9.....
May 24, 25, 26.....	Chicago, 5, 6, 8.....	Providence, 9, 9, 7.....
June 29, 30, July 2, 3.....	Chicago, 5, 8, 12, 31.....	Buffalo, 3, 7, 7.....
July 4, 6, 7.....	Chicago, 11, 11, 2.....	Cleveland, 10, 1, 3, 7.....
July 10, 11, 12, 14.....	Chicago, 11, 11, 6, 4.....	Providence, 8, 14, 5, 3.....
July 17, 18, 19, 21.....	Chicago, 4, 9, 6, 2.....	Boston, 0, 0, 4, 3.....
July 24, 25, 26, 28.....	Chicago, 7, 11, 17, 2.....	Philadelphia, 6, 2, 5, 6.....
July 31, August 1, 2, 4.....	Chicago, 6, 0, 0, 5.....	New York, 5, 5, 1, 3.....
August 23, 24, 25.....	Chicago, 3, 4, 18.....	Buffalo, 1, 1, 14.....
August 29, 30, September 1.....	Chicago, 7, 9, 21.....	Cleveland, 0, 1, 7.....
September 4, 5, 6, 8.....	Chicago, 13, 14, 26, 12.....	Detroit, 1, 1, 6, 8.....
1884.		
May 29, 30, 31.....	Chicago, 15, 11, 12, 6.....	Detroit, 5, 10, 2, 12.....
June 3, 4, 5.....	Chicago, 4, 5, 5.....	Buffalo, 3, 4, 12.....
June 6, 7, 10.....	Chicago, 11, 13, 2.....	Cleveland, 2, 6, 0.....
June 21, 23, 24.....	Chicago, 11, 5, 13.....	Boston, 7, 12, 6.....
June 26, 27, 28, 30.....	Chicago, 6, 6, 4, 5.....	Providence, 8, 0, 13, 4.....
July 1, 3, 4, 4.....	Chicago, 14, 13, 3, 22.....	Philadelphia, 0, 15, 1, 3.....
July 5, 7, 8, 9.....	Chicago, 7, 7, 8, 9.....	New York, 6, 0, 11, 1.....
July 25, 29, 31, August 1.....	Chicago, 5, 16, 4, 5.....	Detroit, 3, 8, 0, 2.....
August 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.....	Chicago, 8, 9, 5, 13, 2.....	Cleveland, 10, 2, 8, 4, 3.....
August 9, 12, 13, 14.....	Chicago, 11, 9, 4, 17.....	Buffalo, 5, 11, 15, 10.....
September 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.....	Chicago, 17, 18, 3, 4, 7.....	Boston, 0, 9, 5, 7, 2.....
September 24, 25, 26, 27.....	Chicago, 5, 5, 3, 15.....	Providence, 3, 6, 8, 10.....
September 30, Oct. 2, 3, 4.....	Chicago, 17, 9, 13, 7.....	New York, 2, 5, 5, 5.....
October 8, 9, 10, 11.....	Chicago, 9, 10, 4, 12.....	Philadelphia, 2, 7, 3, 3.....
1885.		
June 6, 8, 9, 10.....	Chicago, 9, 9, 6, 13.....	St. Louis, 2, 8, 1, 1.....
June 12, 13, 15, 16.....	Chicago, 6, 17, 13, 8.....	Detroit, 4, 9, 5, 6.....
June 17, 18, 19, 20.....	Chicago, 8, 7, 9, 5.....	Buffalo, 1, 4, 8, 0.....
June 23, 24, 25, 26.....	Chicago, 5, 12, 0, 3.....	Philadelphia, 3, 2, 2, 4.....
June 27, 29, 30, July 1.....	Chicago, 12, 14, 13, 24.....	Boston, 8, 10, 9, 10.....
July 3, 4, 4, 6.....	Chicago, 2, 3, 6, 4.....	New York, 6, 6, 3, 7.....
July 8, 9, 10, 11.....	Chicago, 10, 8, 2, 1.....	Providence, 3, 5, 5, 6.....
August 18, 19, 20, 22.....	Chicago, 9, 6, 7, 5.....	St. Louis, 4, 3, 4, 1.....
August 25, 26, 27, 31.....	Chicago, 8, 3, 0, 16.....	Detroit, 0, 2, 1, 6.....
September 1, 2, 3, 5.....	Chicago, 8, 12, 10, 6.....	Buffalo, 4, 9, 4, 0.....
September 15, 16, 17, 19.....	Chicago, 2, 10, 12, 10.....	Boston, 7, 4, 6, 3.....
September 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.....	Chicago, 8, 16, 3, 21, 6.....	Providence, 5, 6, 6, 3, 0.....
September 29, 30, Oct. 1, 3.....	Chicago, 7, 2, 8, 8.....	New York, 4, 1, 3, 10.....
October 6, 8, 9, 10.....	Chicago, 9, 3, 11, 3.....	Philadelphia, 4, 5, 12, 10.....

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.—During the winter of 1882-83, a number of Chicago's wealthy citizens were actively interested in finding better located and more extensive grounds for a racing course than those then existing at the extreme edge of the western corporate limits, latterly styled the Chicago Driving Park, but originally known as the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club Park. Among the hard-workers in the project were several of the ex-officers and whilom stockholders who had withdrawn from the West Side association. The prime idea of the proposed club was to make the South Side park a course for race-horses only, and that trotting and pacing matches, which, according to turfmen, require a hard track, should be continued on the West Side. On February 10, 1883, Washington Park Club was formally organized. The purposes of this association are

"To promote good fellowship among its members, by providing a club-house and pleasure-grounds for their entertainment, where at all times they may meet for social intercourse; and, further, to encourage, by providing the proper facilities, raising, improving, breeding, training, and exhibiting horses, at meetings to be held at stated times in each year."

The present number of stockholders is one hundred and seventy-four.

Washington Park is situated on the most westerly extreme of the South Park system, extending from Cottage Grove Avenue, on the east, to South Park Avenue, on the west, and from Sixty-first Street, on the north, to Sixty-third Street, on the south. It is about six and one-half miles south of the Court House, and is convenient of access by way of four of the principal railway lines, by street-cars, or by private conveyances along finely improved boulevards and streets. The inclosed grounds are a trifle over eighty acres in area.

wealth. During Mr. Brewster's boyhood, he alternated his attendance at the public schools, by learning the trade of a carpenter during the summer months, and at the age of seventeen launched out as a contractor on his own account. At the age of twenty-one, he went to New York City and took a position as a salesman in a jewelry manufacturing concern. He so continued until 1860, when, after a brief vacation, he engaged in business on his own account. He established a straw-goods manufactory, and so successful was his venture that, twenty years later, his concern ranked among the largest in the country, employing at one time from six hundred to eight hundred hands. In January, 1880, he disposed of his valuable interest in New York, and came to Chicago to form business relations with the well-known firm of A. S. Gage & Co. In company with A. S. Gage, Mr. Brewster formed the Brewster Straw Works, to operate in conjunction with, and manu-



WASHINGTON DRIVING PARK.

The land has a gentle, natural slope from the east and north, thus giving the main and practice tracks easy up and down grades, which turfmen consider as more acceptable and faster than dead-level runs. Both within and outside the main tracks, a superior system of landscape-gardening has been liberally indulged in, and a rolling surface and miniature lakes augment the truly park-like appearance of the property, without detracting from its intended uses or conflicting with the designed purposes. An unsurpassed main course, a convenient and desirable practice track, a three-quarters "dash" arrangement, a steeple-chase route, a capacious grand-stand, commodious stabling, a beautiful and roomy club-house, and the scope and completeness of usual and added features, combined, make Washington Park the peer of any similar institution in this country. As to the club membership, it would be difficult to find another so large an association of reputable and courteous gentlemen.

JOHN E. BREWSTER, secretary of the Washington Park Club, was born at Ashland, Mass., on August 27, 1833, the son of Richard Rush and Louisa (Price) Brewster. The Brewsters are an old New Hampshire family, and their descendants have been prominent in the commercial and financial history of that Common-

wealth. During Mr. Brewster's boyhood, he alternated his attendance at the public schools, by learning the trade of a carpenter during the summer months, and at the age of seventeen launched out as a contractor on his own account. At the age of twenty-one, he went to New York City and took a position as a salesman in a jewelry manufacturing concern. He so continued until 1860, when, after a brief vacation, he engaged in business on his own account. He established a straw-goods manufactory, and so successful was his venture that, twenty years later, his concern ranked among the largest in the country, employing at one time from six hundred to eight hundred hands. In January, 1880, he disposed of his valuable interest in New York, and came to Chicago to form business relations with the well-known firm of A. S. Gage & Co. In company with A. S. Gage, Mr. Brewster formed the Brewster Straw Works, to operate in conjunction with, and manu-

facture straw goods for, the millinery department of Gage & Co.'s mammoth establishment. To this business Mr. Brewster devotes his attention, and his long experience and thorough knowledge of the trade, places the Brewster Straw Works at the head of that business in the West. He employs an average of about one hundred and sixty operatives, and manufactures almost exclusively for Gage & Co. Mr. Brewster's name has for nearly twenty years past been prominently known to the breeders, owners and lovers of thoroughbred horses. In his boyhood he displayed a great fondness for fine horses, but he did not become a patron of the turf clubs till many years later. In 1875, in company with N. T. Hubbard, of New York, Mr. Brewster formed the J. E. Brewster & Co.'s stables, which also became well-known and continued up to 1879. In this collection of fast horses were such thoroughbred animals as "Virginus," "Franklin," "Pilot" and others. On February 10, 1883, the Washington Park Club was organized, and to Mr. Brewster's efforts as much as to any other one person, is due the remarkable success which the association attained. Mr. Brewster is not a student of turf matters, but as a "handicapper" he is perhaps one of the finest in America, having been so judged by many of the best turfmen of the country. No name is more closely allied to the success of the Washington Park Club than that of Mr. Brewster. He was the first secretary and general manager of the work, and has so continued up to the present time. He is responsible for the plans and construction of the splendid racing track, club buildings, stables, and accessories that adorn the grounds of the association, and too great an estimate can not be placed upon his qualifications for the position which he now holds. He has been a member of the American Jockey Club, of New

York, ever since its organization, and that is the only club he has been at all interested in until becoming identified with Chicago's well-known organization. He was married on December 11, 1862, to Miss Ellen Frances Clark, of New York City.

THE CHICAGO HORSEMAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY was incorporated in November, 1884, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The incorporators were H. V. Bemis, Charles H. Curtis, J. M. Davis, E. B. Abercrombie, and W. D. Hillabrant. The officers of the company are H. V. Bemis, president and treasurer; Charles H. Curtis, vice-president, and J. M. Davis, secretary. The company own and publish the Chicago Horseman, a weekly paper devoted exclusively to turf matters. It is a quarto of thirty-two pages, printed on fine calendered paper, beautifully illustrated, and has a circulation, principally in the West, of seven thousand copies. It is the only paper of its kind in the United States, and has met with a most enthusiastic reception from horsemen in all parts of the country. It was originally founded by E. L. Stowe, in 1880, and four years later, after passing through several hands, it was bought by H. V. Bemis and thrown into a stock company. Mr. Bemis is its editor-in-chief, while E. B. Abercrombie, who became connected with it when it was first started, is its associate editor. J. M. Davis is its business manager.

J. M. DAVIS, secretary of the Chicago Horseman Newspaper Company, and business manager of the Chicago Horseman, was born at Hamilton, Canada, on July 11, 1850. He was educated at Albert University, Belleville, Canada, and came to Chicago in the spring of 1872. He was first employed as clerk in the Commercial Exchange Bank; but his taste and talent lying in another direction, he began to deal in horses in 1873. In company with his brother, George M. Davis, he opened a livery and sale stable at Nos. 175-77 South Paulina Street, where they made a specialty of roadsters, fine carriage horses and trotters, until the year 1874. During this period they imported from Canada some of the finest horses in the city and did a thriving business. In 1880, when E. L. Stowe started the Chicago Horseman, Mr. Davis became its business manager, but resigned at the end of six months to take charge of the Chicago Driving Park Club House, when that property fell into the hands of Bemis & McAvoy. After they sold out in 1883, he went back to the paper and took charge of its advertising department. When the company was incorporated in 1884, he was one of its commissioners and was elected secretary. He is also a most successful financier and the paper has been a pronounced success under his management. Mr. Davis is extremely well versed in all horse matters and has furnished reports for the press on such subjects ever since 1867, both in Canada and the United States. He is expert also in all newspaper advertising and in general matters pertaining to the press. He is a member of the Chicago Press Club.

"NICK" NORTON was probably christened Nicholas Norton, but familiarity has bred a contempt for any longer name than "Nick." Everybody knows him as William Emmett's conservative and competent business manager. He was born at Coblenz, Prussia, on January 29, 1845, and came to America in 1852, settling at Detroit, Mich. In the free schools of Michigan, he finished the common-school education which he compulsorily began when five years old in Germany. In 1856, he was an apprentice on the Detroit Tribune, with C. H. McConnell. After four years he graduated from a finished printer to a supernumary at the Metropolitan Theater on Jefferson Avenue. He filled all positions in this theater from property man to scene-shifter, and from fly-man to door-tender, at the same time doing all the bill-posting, Mr. Phelps furnishing the money—\$75—to pay for bill-boards. The receipts were divided. They sold out to Mr. Walker for a sum equal to the capital invested, and it was then that Mr. Norton made his first bow to the public, on August 12, 1863, as a juggler. He made a great hit at the Metropolitan, afterward known as the Comique, but now (1885) a livery stable. He travelled through the circuit of the Michigan Fairs, playing in Saginaw, Grand Rapids and Chicago, appearing here at Bellers' Concert Hall, corner of Kinzie and Clark streets, in the Uhlich Block. From here he went to Toledo, opening there on February 22, 1864. It was in Toledo in April, 1864, that J. H. Haverly first ventured into the show business, and there Nick Norton was the first stage manager. The following July, Mr. Norton became stage manager at Montpelier's Athenaeum, Cleveland, going afterward to Carr's Melodeon, Buffalo. There, in 1864, Mr. Norton first met William Emmett. The two became known as "The Original Dutch Team," since which time many have copied their business. For the next six years, juggling with a circus in the summer and performing in theaters in winter was his only occupation. In the fall of 1871, he assumed the management of the house at which he made his first professional appearance—now known as the Theatre Comique, and at which he remained till 1875. During the winter of that year, he travelled south as manager of Cooke's English Circus. On July 9, 1876, he came to Chicago and took the stage management of Hamlin's Coliseum, now the Grand. On September 3,

1878, he was chosen stage manager of the Academy of Music for William Emmett. He remained there until May, 1881, when he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., opening the Standard on October 17, for Hyde & Behman. On February 12, 1882, he was appointed manager of the Grand Opera House, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained till the close of the season, on May 31, 1882. He then managed Sam Haynes's Minstrels for William Emmett until the sale was made to J. H. Haverly, after which Mr. Norton returned to Chicago and opened the Olympic Theater, on February 19, 1883, as manager for William Emmett. Here he remained till May, 1885, when he was elected secretary of the Chicago Driving Park.

ADDISON DOUGHTY, one of the well-known horsemen of Chicago, was born at West Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y., on February 22, 1832. There he remained until 1844, and received some schooling which was of rather a desultory character. When twelve years of age, he went to Monroe County, N. Y., where he was engaged on a farm for three years, and like other boys in the same walk of life attended winter school. In 1847, he went to Toronto, Canada, and was employed as a stage-driver, for seven years, working on the various routes centering in Toronto. In those days, railroads were scarce in Canada, and the stage-driver was an important factor in the transmission of mails and passengers. In 1854, Mr. Doughty came to Chicago and went to work for Levi North's circus as driver of the band-wagon. Shortly after, he took entire charge of the stock, and controlled that department for three years. He then left the company and spent his time between Chicago and St. Louis until the War of the Rebellion. At that time he entered the Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps, as master of transportation, and was with Sherman on the famous "March to the Sea." He handled horses, in various portions of the country, after the close of the War until 1867, when he came to Chicago to locate permanently. He married Catherine Sheald on July 9, 1868. Mr. Doughty, in addition to handling trotting horses, is the proprietor of a large livery stable, where many of his equine charges are housed.

THE FARRAGUT BOAT CLUB is the oldest club of that character extant in the city, and was organized on March 10, 1872, at the residence of Henry P. Smith, No. 1180 Indiana Avenue, with a limited membership of ten. The following were elected officers: Henry P. Smith, president; Alfred S. Porter, vice-president; William M. Harper, secretary; Julius Steele, treasurer. At that time the club owned one barge, the "Farragut," and used the timber-house of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at the foot of Thirtieth Street, as a boat-house. In October, 1872, the following officers were elected: Frank Billings, president; William N. Perry, vice-president; Alfred S. Porter, secretary; Julius Steele, treasurer. The constitutional scope of membership was also enlarged.

In the spring of 1873, the Club's first boat-house was erected, at the foot of Twenty-first Street, at a cost of about \$350, which was destroyed by a storm during the spring of 1874. At the time of the demolition of this boat-house, there was an inclination among some of the members to discontinue the existence of the Club; but with an augmented membership, a new interest was manifested, and a new club-house was erected at the foot of Thirteenth Street, costing about \$450. On July 1, 1875, the Club was incorporated under the State law. The boat-house was removed, in the spring of 1876, to Riverdale, on the Calumet River, and utilized for training purposes, a new structure being erected on the old site, at a cost of \$1,150. In November, 1877, the latter edifice was totally destroyed by a severe storm, and but three boats saved from the wreck—the "Farragut," "Richard C. Oliphant" and "Hermia," and these in a badly damaged condition. During February, 1878, the erection of a club-house at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street was commenced, and was completed in the summer of 1879, at a cost of \$4,500; the members, at that time, owned individual boats valued at about \$2,000. In April, 1884, a severe storm again wrecked the boat-house, also destroyed the fleet, then numbering some thirty bottoms. A temporary struc-

ture was immediately erected near the old site, and in October, 1884, after plans by Robert Rae, architect, the present elegant and commodious structure was commenced. Its cost, exclusive of the furnishing, will be about \$35,000.

A summary of the most important victories gained by this Club is as follows:

In 1873, the fours of the Chicago Athletic Club was vanquished; in 1874, the Farraguts won four important races; in 1875, a representative crew was beaten in a four-oared boat race at Grand Haven, and three contests were won at Geneva Lake; the Farragut fours (shell) came in second from nine starters at Toledo, the famous Shoe-wa-ca-mettes being victors. In 1876, notable prizes were won at Peoria, Toledo and Burlington. In 1877, new laurels were gained at Riverdale, Devil's Lake and Grand Haven, especially in double and single-scutt contests. In 1878, four first prizes were achieved at the Chicago Yacht Club regatta. In 1879, at Dixon, Ill., prizes were won by the six-oared gig crew and by the junior single-scutt; and three important races were gained in the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association regatta, and two at the meeting of the Minnesota Boat Club at White Bear Lake. In 1880, six prizes were carried off at the Regatta of the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association at Moline, and ten other prominent races won in contests with home and foreign crews. In 1881, at Peoria, the Farraguts won the Osgood senior single-scutt medal and the Deere single-scutt medal, besides rowing a mile in the six-oared barge race in 6:07, only eight and one-half seconds behind the best time on record; prizes were also won at Diamond Lake and Hillsdale, Mich. In 1882, at the annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association, two prizes were won. In 1883, no prizes were gained; a good junior fours was in training, but their efforts were defeated by their swamping, the boat being too small for the crew. In 1884, in junior double and junior fours races the Farraguts were victorious at St Clair and Hillsdale; and in 1885, the junior fours proved invincible in all Northwestern regattas. Including heats, this team—comprising W. F. Fowler, H. C. Avery, C. G. Plummer and H. F. Billings,—started in eight races, and won them all against the best crews in the Northwest; reinforced by C. S. Downs and Joseph Adams, the same team carried off the prize for the six-oared barge race in the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association regatta.

The chief feature of the winter life of the Club has been dramatic entertainments, given at the hall of the Standard Club on Michigan Avenue, at McCormick Hall, once at Elgin, and twice at Pullman.

The following is a complete list of the Club's officers from its organization: *

President.—H. P. Smith, F. Billings, 1872; W. N. Perry, 1873-74; R. C. Oliphant, 1874-75; F. M. Staples, 1875; T. R. Jenkins, 1875-80; L. B. Glover, 1880-85.

Vice-Presidents.—A. S. Porter, W. N. Perry, 1872; B. F. Wood, R. C. Oliphant, H. Hurlbut, 1873; G. W. Murison, F. M. Staples, 1874; T. R. Jenkins, W. G. Drury, 1875; L. B. Glover, 1876; T. Johnson, 1877; J. M. Love, 1878; W. R. Wiley, 1879; W. W. Young, 1880-81; F. Booth, 1882; C. B. Hale, 1883; L. W. Pitcher, 1884-85.

Secretary.—W. H. Harper, 1872; A. S. Porter, 1872-82; G. R. Blodgett, 1883-85.

Treasurer.—J. F. Steele, 1872; W. B. Kniskern, 1873; E. Palmer, 1874-75; T. Johnson, 1876; G. W. Murison, 1877-81; F. M. Staples, 1882-85.

Captain.—F. Billings, C. S. Downs, H. P. Smith, 1873; G. W. Murison, 1874; A. O. Downs, 1875-77; H. P. Darlington, 1878; G. R. Blodgett, 1879-82; G. A. McClellan, 1883; H. C. Van Schaack, 1884-85.

Lieutenant.—C. S. Downs, F. Billings, 1874; W. B. Kniskern, F. Booth, 1875; R. C. Oliphant, 1876; H. S. Penfield, 1877.

Commander.—F. T. Haskell, 1878; C. S. Downs, 1879-85.

Second Lieutenant.—H. S. Penfield, 1876; F. T. Haskell, 1877.

Lieutenant-Commander.—G. R. Blodgett, 1878; W. R. Collins, 1879-80; Joseph Adams, 1881-82; W. R. Collins, 1883; G. M. Chapin, 1884; W. F. Fowler, 1885.

Ensign.—C. S. Kniskern, 1881; W. W. Young, 1882; W. F. Booth, 1883; F. E. Johnson, 1884; H. C. Avery, 1885.

HENRY P. SMITH, the first president of the Farragut Club, comes from one of the oldest families of Chicago, his father, Elijah Smith, having first visited the site where this city now stands in the year 1833, and permanently settling here in 1836. The mother of Henry P. was a native of Massachusetts. Colonel

* Including the year 1875, the elections were held semi-annually, in April and October; with October, 1875, the elections became of annual occurrence.

Henry Smith, in honor of whom the subject of this sketch was named, was a pioneer in the history of the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and Orson Smith, Sr., a well-known resident in the early days of Chicago, were both uncles of Henry P. Smith. The latter was born on July 4, 1851, and has always made his home in the city of his birth, with the exception of a few years in his boyhood. His education was attained at the public schools; he afterward attended the University of Chicago. On entering business life, he first engaged in the wholesale dry goods line for about two years, and has since then been connected with the wholesale paper trade. For several years he was identified with the Rock River Paper Company, and in 1879 accepted a position with the house now known as Barrett & Kimball, wholesale dealers in building paper, etc., serving that firm as cashier and confidential clerk. Mr. Smith, during his youth, was an inveterate attendant upon all the sports where physical development and strength might be aided. In the days of Kormendy's gymnasium, he was a constant attendant, and also upon the successor to that institution, the Chicago Athenæum Gymnasium. In the early spring of 1872, he was the moving spirit in the organization of the Farragut Boat Club, which has since grown from the possession of a single boat to an institution second to none in the whole country. The organization of the club was effected at Mr. Smith's home, and he was honored with the election to the first presidency of the association. In 1873, he served the club as captain for a year. Captain Smith participated in the first race in which the Farragut men pulled, in 1873, between the Farragut six and the Chicago Athletic Club four, in which the former won the race. At the Grand Haven and Spring Lake Regatta, in 1874, he pulled in the winning four-oar barge race; and in 1875, rowed stroke oar in a double-scutt race, winning the same, at Geneva Lake. In the same year, he participated in the Toledo regatta, when his crew won second to the Shoe-wa-ca-mettes in a race of nine starters. In 1876, he also rowed at Toledo, when the Farragut four took second prize to the Forest City crew in a field of seven, and also got second place the same year at Peoria with four crews in the race. In 1878 and 1879, he pulled a winning oar in the six-oar barge races at South Chicago, and Dixon, Ill. For several years he has been upon different important committees, among them the board of admission and committee on membership. From its foundation, Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in the workings of the Farragut Club, and it is naturally a source of great pride to him to have been the instigator of an enterprise that has developed into handsome proportions and famous reputation.

LYMAN B. GLOVER, editor of the Saturday Evening Herald, and president of the Farragut Club, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., on February 10, 1846. His parents removed to Jacksonville, Ill., when he was about two years old, and it was in that city that Mr. Glover was reared and received his early education. After attending the public schools during his boyhood, he entered Washburn College, at Crawfordsville, Ind., and took the thorough classical course, graduating, with honors, in 1867, at the age of twenty-one. Returning to Jacksonville, he took the position of local editor on the Daily Journal, and continued as an employé for about one year, when he purchased a half-interest in that newspaper, his partner, Horace Chapin, being the previous sole owner. Upon this change, Mr. Glover assumed the entire editorial and business management of the Daily Journal, Mr. Chapin being the postmaster of Jacksonville, and his time being wholly occupied in the duties of his office. Mr. Glover continued in full charge of the Journal until April, 1874, and then, owing to rapidly failing health, induced by the hard labor devolving upon him, sold out his interest, and withdrew from active newspaper work. During his career at Jacksonville, he conducted one of the brightest papers in the State and won a splendid reputation as a journalist. He then came to Chicago, and, after a brief vacation, assumed the position of general manager of the Northwestern Department of the American Associated Press, an office of importance and much responsibility, but not requiring his whole energies and attention. He continued as press manager for about two years. In the fall of 1875, having recovered his health, he decided to again embark upon the journalistic sea, and, in company with John M. Dandy, founded the Saturday Evening Herald, the first issue occurring on September 27, 1875. Since its advent, this paper has been under the editorial management of Mr. Glover, and he has conducted that department with such marked ability as to augment his past reputation as a newspaper writer. Prior to coming to Chicago, in fact from early boyhood, Mr. Glover was always an admirer of everything in the way of aquatic sports, and shortly after taking up his residence in this city, he became a member of the Farragut Boat Club, with which organization he has since been heartily interested and actively identified. Perhaps there is no one in the West that has felt as much interest or had so much to do with boating matters in general as Mr. Glover. His great love for the amusement, as well as his professional business, keeps him constantly interested in these matters. In October, 1876, he was elected vice-president of the

Farragut Boat Club, and served one year; he then became president; and so highly regarded is he by the members of the Club that he has been re-elected to the position for the sixth consecutive term. During the long period which he has served as president, the Farragut Club has made improvements to the value of \$35,000. From the time when he was president of an association that owned a little brick boat-house on the lake shore, to the day when the Club occupies the finest club-house devoted to aquatic purposes in the world, he has been "hand and glove" in promoting every interest for the benefit of the "Farragut boys." Mr. Glover is a member of the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association; was secretary and treasurer for four years and president for two years, and was tendered the presidency for the two successive terms, but declined, owing to his business interests requiring so much attention. In 1885, he was referee at the International Regatta held at New Orleans, and referee of the Mississippi Valley Regatta, at Moline, Ill. He was also tendered a position on the executive board of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, of which he is an honorary member, but declined that honor. He is one of the prominent members of the Chicago Press Club, and belongs to divers other organizations of a similar character. Mr. Glover was married in October, 1876, to Miss Louise Thompson, of Chicago. They have two children,—Mildred and Livingston.

LEWIS W. PITCHER, of the well-known commission firm of L. W. Pitcher & Co., is the vice-president of the Farragut Boat Club; and, although he has not participated in any of its racing events, he has ever manifested a hearty interest in the doings of the Club. In 1878, he became identified with the organization, and since that date there has been hardly a single regatta in which the Farragut men participated that he has not attended and shown his interest in their work. In October, 1884, he was elected vice-president, and at the end of his first term he was re-elected, and is holding the position at the present time. Mr. Pitcher was born at Port Byron, N. Y., on November 13, 1848, and was there reared and educated, his elementary studies being obtained in the common-schools. He afterward commenced the study of law, but when just on the eve of examination for admission to the Bar, he abandoned the study, having become attracted to the science of telegraphy. This art he mastered, and practiced for a number of years, being employed in nearly every leading city of the United States. In 1876, he came to Chicago, abandoned telegraphy, and entered a commission house, having then decided to make Chicago his permanent residence. For the commission business he had a predilection, and he made rapid progress in his new field of work. He was with various firms up to 1879, when he went into the employ of the old and honored house of D. H. Denton & Co., which was established in 1858. As an employé, Mr. Pitcher continued for one year, and then became junior partner of the above-named firm. In 1883, a change in the style of the firm was made, and L. W. Pitcher & Co., with Mr. Pitcher as the active member and Mr. Denton as special partner, continued thereafter in business. Mr. Pitcher is one of the most popular men on 'change, and there is no merchant on the Board of Trade more respected than he, while he is recognized as possessing business capacity of the highest order. Mr. Pitcher was married, in August, 1872, to Miss Caroline A. Weeds, of Columbus, Ohio.

WILLARD R. WILEY was born at Holliston, Mass., on February 27, 1845, and resided there until he had attained the age of fourteen years. He attended the common schools during his boyhood, and when fourteen years old entered into the dry goods trade, with which he has ever since been identified, excepting a short period during the War. He first entered the business at Milford, Mass., where he engaged for five years' service. At the end of his third year, he resigned his position, and although only seventeen years old, he enlisted in the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry, and served faithfully to the end of the Rebellion, receiving an honorable discharge in June, 1865. He participated in the Peninsula Campaign, Shenandoah Valley, and Five Forks. After the War was over, he determined to come West, and on July 28, 1865, arrived in Chicago. In the following September, he took a position in the house of Field, Leiter & Co., and is now serving his twenty-first year with that concern. From a menial position, Mr. Wiley has faithfully and steadily worked himself up to a situation of prominence and responsibility, and is now assistant superintendent of the dress-goods department of Marshall Field & Co. In 1874, Mr. Wiley, for the sake of pleasure and recreation, joined the Farragut Boat Club, and he has since been closely identified with that organization. In October, 1879, he was elected vice-president of the club, and filled that office for one year. He has served as member and chairman of several committees during his membership, and, although not participating in any of the notable regattas, has greatly aided and promoted the other interests of the Club. Mr. Wiley is a member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Calumet and Washington Park clubs, in which organizations he is quite well known. He was

married, on April 28, 1880, to Miss Maude Morris, of Chicago. They have three sons,—Harold, Stanley and Clarence.

ALFRED S. PORTER, one of the founders of the Farragut Boat Club, and for eleven consecutive years secretary of the organization, was born at Rock Island, Ill., on September 1, 1852. His parents removed, when he was a child, to New York City, and they there resided until Mr. Porter was twelve years of age, coming thence to this city, in October, 1860. He is thus a true Western man born and bred, and possesses all the inherent qualities for which the young men of the Great West are noted,—vim, vigor, and enterprise. Mr. Porter was educated in the public and high schools of this city, and, after finishing his studies, assumed a position as one of the editors of the Young Pilot Magazine. He filled this chair during 1870–71, the career of the magazine being cut short by the great fire. He afterward took the position of corresponding clerk in James M. Adsit's (now the Chicago National) Bank, remaining there until November, 1874, when he resigned to take the cashiership of the old provisions and grain commission house of Washington Butcher's Sons, established in Philadelphia in 1760, in a branch office opened by the firm in this city. In November, 1879, the house withdrew from business here, transferring its good-will to the new firm of Porter & Webster, composed of Alfred S. Porter and Frank S. Webster. This firm, in 1882, became Porter, Trumbull & Co., which continued for some time, Mr. Porter recently forming business connections with, and at present having an interest in, the well-known house of E. W. Bailey & Co., receivers and shippers of provision and grain, rooms 71–72 Board of Trade Building. He is an active member of the Board of Trade, enjoys a splendid reputation among his customers, and is always popular with the traders on 'change. In the spring of 1872, when a few young men interested in aquatic sports held a meeting for the purpose of forming a boat club, Mr. Porter was one of the leading spirits; always energetic and ambitious he displayed his zeal and interest in the preliminary meetings, and on March 10, 1872, submitted a constitution, drafted by him, to the meeting, which formally organized the Farragut Boat Club, Mr. Porter suggesting the title that was adopted and has since been the name and style of the organization, and to him in a great measure is due the successful outcome and continuous growth of the Club. He was elected vice-president at the first meeting, and held that office for six months, and at the end of his term was made secretary, the election occurring in October, 1872. So satisfactorily did he perform the duties of his position, evincing great interest in his work, that the Club deemed it proper that he should continue in office for an indefinite length of time. For eleven years he held the office, but at the election in October, 1883, he declined a re-nomination, owing to his business demanding too much of his time to permit sufficient attention to the secretary's duties, which by that time had become a considerable work. For thirteen years he was a director of the Club, having been on the building committee which erected six different boat-houses for the organization. Mr. Porter rowed in the racing crews in 1873–74, and was in the successful gig crew of 1875, at Geneva Lake, and a substitute in the Peoria (Ill.) and Burlington (Iowa) regattas during the season of 1876. At the regatta of 1881, held at Evanston, he pulled in the winning barge crew. He was one of the organizers of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association, in 1879; was elected secretary and treasurer of the same in 1880; and has been a delegate to the Association meetings every subsequent year. For ten years, he was a delegate to the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association, and now holds the office of vice-president of the same. For several years he was also delegate to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and had the honor of being the sole judge of the National Association regatta, held at Detroit in 1881—a position which certainly indicated the confidence and esteem with which he is held by the boating fraternity. He has also officiated as judge at several other important regattas, and is particularly known to nearly every boating organization in the West. Mr. Porter is also a member of the Calumet Club, vice-president of the Folio Literary Club, and is identified with various benevolent and secret societies. In the social entertainments, banquets, dramatic amusements, receptions, etc., of the Farragut Club, Secretary Porter has always borne an active part, and he has had the pleasure of officiating at the weddings of a score of boat-club associates. Being, with one exception, the only member now left of the "original ten," he is called "Father Porter," and he has earned the soubriquet of "silver tongued orator," having been spokesman for the Club on many public occasions. Mr. Porter is personally known to over five hundred of the young men who have been connected at various times with the Club, besides scores of ladies who have assisted at the various dramatic entertainments and concerts which have, for fourteen years, formed so large a part of the Club's social features, and with one and all he stands in the highest esteem, regarded as a social companion and an enthusiastic boatman.

FRANK M. STAPLES, treasurer of the Farragut Boat Club,

was born at Natchez, Miss., on February 15, 1847. Although born in a southern city, Mr. Staples is of northern descent, his parents hailing from the New England States. The family continued their residence in the South until Frank was five years of age, and then removed to Chicago, where he was reared to manhood and has since made his home. He received his education in public schools, but shortly prior to completing his studies he became imbued with patriotic zeal, ran away from home, and enlisted in the 134th Illinois Infantry for the one-hundred-day service. Fortunately, the War was near its close, and the lad was assigned to garrison duty at Columbus, Ky., or else the raging fire of the patriotic youth might have consumed itself too quickly before the shot and shell of the enemy. After his term expired, he returned home "a soldier boy," proud of his venture, but content to again take up scholastic studies. He attended college for a short time, and then entered the employment of Crerar, Adams & Co., as office boy. He was faithful and assiduous, gradually working through the grades of promotion until 1869, when he was appointed cashier, and has since held the position, having been in the constant service of the house for nearly twenty years. When the Farragut Club lost heavily in the storms of 1874, having its boat-houses and appliances destroyed, it was on the point of disbanding, but Mr. Staples, with a few others, came to the rescue, and assisted in the re-organization of the Club. Though he has not participated in many of the Club's regattas he has pulled an oar in several successful local races. Business engagements forbade him from actively participating in the racing events of the Club, but his services in other directions have been of great value to the Farragut men. In October, 1874, he was elected vice-president of the Farragut Club and in the following April was president, serving one term and declining a re-election. In October, 1882, he was elected treasurer and holds that position of trust up to the present time. He is a stockholder in the Pullman Athletic Club, and a member of Garden City Council, No. 202, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Staples was married to Miss Sarah C. Hall, of Chicago, on May 6, 1885.

HENRY C. VAN SCHAACK, captain of the Farragut Boat Club, was born at Charleston, S. C., on December 14, 1860. Before the War of the Rebellion had fairly commenced, his family removed to New York City, where they continued their residence until hostilities ceased. In 1866, they came to Chicago, and it was here that Mr. Van Schaack was reared and educated. His preliminary studies were attained at the school of the late Professor H. H. Babcock, of this city; after which he entered the Chicago University, taking the full literary course, and graduating, with honors, in the class of 1881. He then commenced his legal studies at the Union College of Law, from which he graduated, and was admitted to the Bar in 1883. He is now engaged actively in the practice of law, and although young in years has already made rapid advancement in his profession, and the future for the young barrister is full of promise. Mr. Van Schaack is among the best known amateur athletics in the city. In 1880, he became an active member of the Farragut Boat Club, and at the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association regatta, held in St. Louis, in 1884, he pulled in the junior four-oar two-mile race, one of the most exciting contests of the year, and in which the Farragut crew won the first place, beating the St. Paul crew by two seconds. In October, 1884, Mr. Van Schaack was elected captain of the club, and it is doubtless due to his splendid efforts, and knowledge of boating matters generally, that the Farragut Club scored such a signal victory in the season of 1885. Captain Van Schaack gave his personal attention to the selection and training of the "champion four" of that season, and his efforts were rewarded by his crew winning eight consecutive races, competing against the best oarsmen of the West. He has been a member of the Athenæum Gymnasium for the past six years, and has kept up a constant physical training that has been of great benefit to him. He is also a member of the Calumet Club and the Psi-Upsilon College Fraternity.

CHARLES S. DOWNS, commander of the Farragut Boat Club, has been one of the most active members of that association since its organization. He was born in Chicago, on December 23, 1852. His father, A. Sidney Downs, came to this city in 1842, and for the greater part of his life was secretary and treasurer of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad. Charles was educated in this city, passing through the high-schools, and closed his school-days in 1870, to enter into the employ of Field, Leiter & Co. He has been engaged with that well-known firm for over fifteen years, and is one of the many popular general salesmen of the house. At about the time he entered into business life his health was very poor. The Farragut Boat Club (which was organized a short time later) presented an opportunity for manual exercise; and with the hopes of benefiting his physical condition, Mr. Downs joined the organization and became an active member. The step taken was of vast benefit to his health, and his record as a winner in the regattas in which the Farragut Club participated sufficiently shows that he became a skillful oarsman, having been more times in winning crews than any other member of the Club. In October,

1873, he was elected captain of the Farragut crews, and pulled stroke oar in the six-oar barge which won the race at Riverdale, Ill. In April, 1874, he was elected lieutenant-commander, and was stroke in the winning four-oar race at Geneva Lake, and bow in the four-oar barge match won at Grand Haven. In 1875, he was of the winning pair in a double-scutt race, and winner in a single-scutt match, at Geneva Lake; and was bow in the four-oar shell race, when the Farraguts won second place at Toledo. In 1876, Mr. Downs and brother distanced the Saginaw junior double-scutts at Toledo, and in 1877, they won second place at Devil's Lake. In the same year, at Riverdale, they won handsomely in a two-mile race. At Devil's Lake, he took third place in a field of seven starters in single-shell race. At the inter-club races in this city, in 1877, he took first prize as junior single, and was the Farragut's best man of that season. In 1878, at South Chicago, he won the single-scutt match and pulled bow in the four-oar and double-shell which won at the same time and place. In 1879, he was made commander of the fleet, and has continued to hold the important position up to the present time. He handled the bow in a four-oar shell which won the race at the Mississippi Valley Regatta, at Keokuk, in 1879. In the following season, he participated in four important races, pulling bow oar, and his crew won three of the four. In 1885 (the banner year of the Farragut Club), he was of the winning crew which captured the prize for six-oar barges at the Mississippi Valley Regatta, at Moline; and at the same place, with Joseph Adams, took second place to the "champion pair" of the West. Commander Downs for the past dozen years has always taken a hearty interest in athletic matters, but has been partial to aquatic sports. He is considered one of the best captains in western amateur circles, and has won considerable fame as an oarsman. He is also a member of the Chicago Bicycle Club, Chicago Bicycle Track Association, and member and captain of the Riverdale Rowing and Athletic Club.

HENRY CYRUS AVERY, senior member of the firm of Avery & Hillabrant, commission merchants, was born at Hudson, N. Y., on July 18, 1859. He was reared in his native town, and, during his youth, attended its public schools, and then entered Hudson Academy, a preparatory institution, from which he graduated in 1875. He shortly afterward passed the rigorous examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy, became the nominee for appointment from Columbia County, but declined the honor, preferring a commercial life to that of the military. In 1875, he came to Chicago and entered the employment of Norton, Son & Co., the well-known grain commission firm. He remained with them but one year, and then accepted a more remunerative position with the house of Lyon, Lester & Co., remaining with them continuously for five years. For a short time thereafter he was with Robert Warren & Co., and then connected himself with J. H. Milne & Co. After being one year in their employ, he formed a connection with H. O. Kenyon & Co., and afterward with Milmine, Bodman & Co., with whom he was identified until January, 1884. He then established himself in business with W. D. Hillabrant, under the name and style of Avery & Hillabrant, and has since carried on a successful commission business. For the past ten years, Mr. Avery has been on the Board of Trade, and in that field of business he has been highly successful. His firm, though a new one, is already strongly established, and its future success is indicated by the energetic manner of doing business and the consistent methods on which they operate. Mr. Avery has always manifested great interest in athletic matters, and has done his share toward promoting the welfare of Chicago's amusement clubs. For several years he has been a member of the Ogden Club, and was one time captain of that organization. In 1880, he became identified with the Farragut Boat Club, since which time he has been an active, enthusiastic worker, participating in several of their victories. At the local regatta on the Calumet River, in July, 1884, he was of the winning four-oar shell crew that captured the first prize. In 1885, the "banner year" of the Farragut Club, Mr. Avery was one of the "champion four" which started in eight consecutive races, and won them all. The latter achievement was the greatest in the history of the Club, and Mr. Avery is credited with the honor of being one of the winning crew, their contestants, in every instance, being the best crews in the Western States. In October, 1885, he was elected ensign of the Farragut Boat Club and still holds the position. During the palmy days of the First Regiment, when its reputation as a finely-drilled organization was at its height, Mr. Avery was lieutenant, holding the position for one and a half years, and being an active member of the militia for six years. He is a member and officer of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association, Chicago Athenæum Gymnasium, Chicago Bicycle Club, League of American Wheelmen, St. Bernard Commandery drill-corps, and Concordia Mænnerchor. He belongs to William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A.F. & A.M.; Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R.A.M.; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K.T.

WILLIAM VERNON BOOTH of the well-known firm of A. Booth

& Sons, is a son of Alfred and Isabella (Hews) Booth, and was born in Chicago, on December 22, 1856. He attended the public schools here, during his youth, and, after finishing his elementary studies, entered Hellmuth University, at London, Canada. He took a thorough course of study in that institution, graduating therefrom in 1873. Three years later he entered his father's house as an employé, and on January 1, 1880, himself and his brother, Alfred E., were admitted into the business as partners, under the name and style of A. Booth & Sons. This concern has a chain of business houses extending across the United States from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic sea-board, and they are the largest dealers in oysters and packers of hermetically-sealed canned goods in the world, besides doing an immense business in other marine products. Since his admission into the firm, Mr. Booth has had general charge of the entire western interests of the house, and such a work requires the highest ability and the greatest energy in order to carry the business to a successful issue. That Mr. Booth possesses these characteristics is fully evidenced by the continuous prosperity and high-standing of his firm. Mr. Booth has always taken a hearty and active interest in such athletic amusement as boxing, rowing, swimming, running, etc., and has already gained considerable notoriety as a champion amateur all-around athlete. For many years he has figured prominently in the history of the Farragut Boat Club. In 1879, he was of the winning crew in the six-oar gig race won by the Farragut Club at Dixon, Ill.; in 1880, he was stroke of the six-oared barge which won at Moline, and of the winning crew at Cassopolis, Mich.; in 1881, stroke of the winning junior double race at Diamond Lake, and bow for the free-for-all double at Hillsdale, Mich. He also won three single races, at different rowing regattas, besides being a winner with the crews above mentioned. In 1883-84, he was ensign of the Farragut Club. He has been a member of numerous committees of the Club, and has been particularly prominent in the dramatic entertainments given by the organization during the winter seasons, he having taken the rôle in several standard dramas, comedies and operas, and distinguishing himself as an actor of first-class ability. Not only has he won prominence as an amateur oarsman, but he possesses handsome testimonials of victories in various athletic performances. In 1872, at Dexter Park, in this city, he ran one hundred yards in ten and one-half seconds, making one of the best times for amateurs on record. For the performance, he was awarded a handsome gold medal. In 1878, he was winner of the Quebec Championship and gold medal, at the amateur sparring exhibition at London, Canada, and is now the owner of twenty-six handsome medals, all being trophies won by him in various sparring, swimming, rowing and other athletic matches. Perhaps the most distinguished victory he has ever achieved was that won by him at Washington Park, Chicago, on September 5, 1885. The gentleman's riding race, one of the leading events of the meeting, was contested by four of the best gentlemen riders in the city, viz.: Mr. McQuestion, riding Bereft; Mr. Gifford, on Idle Pat; Mr. Dickey, on Secret; and Mr. Booth riding Warrington, a son of War Dance. The race was for one mile, and the entries of horses and riders made the contest one of the greatest interest, the superiority of the riding being considered essential to success, as the horses were evenly matched. In the presence of an immense audience, the race was begun, and Mr. Booth and Mr. Gifford both finished their dash of a mile in 1:49, the judges declaring the race a dead heat. At the close of the regular programme of the day, the horses and riders again met, the contest having then become one of the most exciting in the history of the Washington Park races; but in the second trial, the skill of Mr. Booth won the race for him, Warrington finishing the mile in 1:46, the best time ever made at welter weight on record, by professional or gentleman rider. The event caused a stir in racing circles, and the achievement was mentioned in the leading journals of Europe. The prize awarded by the Club to Mr. Booth was a mammoth silver cup, made by Tiffany, of New York, and costing \$1,000. Mr. Booth takes great pride in his various athletic achievements, but his attention to those matters is only bestowed for the mere pleasure and recreation they give, and not for the purpose of pecuniary gain. He is still an active member of the Farragut Club, and of the Calumet, Union and Washington Park clubs. On November 4, 1885, Mr. Booth was married to Miss Helen Lester, daughter of John T. Lester, and one of the leading young ladies in the social circles of Chicago.

FRANK E. JOHNSON, manager of the stock and bond department of the firm of John T. Lester & Co., was born in Oxford County, Maine, on January 1, 1859. His family removed West during his infancy, and he was reared and educated in Chicago and its environs. His education was attained at the public schools and from private instructors, and after completing a thorough course of study he entered actively into business life in Chicago. For one year he was assistant purchasing agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and then he entered the firm of John T. Lester & Co., taking charge of their entire Wall-street interests. Although a young man, Mr. Johnson rapidly developed his abilities

as a financier, and is perhaps one of the best-posted stock and bond brokers in America. The house with which he is identified has the largest stock and bond business in the West, and it is to Mr. Johnson's credit to say that he has handled the interests of his department with greatest ability. During 1883-85, he was financial editor and money writer on the *Inter Ocean*, and being a short-hand expert made him especially qualified for reportorial work. In 1883, Mr. Johnson became identified with the Farragut Boat Club, and in 1885 held the office of ensign. Although he has not participated in any of the racing events in the Club's history, he has, nevertheless, always shown a great interest in the progress of the organization, and is among its present prominent and active members. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Calumet, Chicago, Union League, Washington Park and Press clubs, and of the Illinois Society of the Sons of Maine (of which he is secretary), and of the Lotus Club, of New York. He was secretary of the Chicago Press Club in 1885, and is a member of the various stock and grain exchanges of this city and New York.

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB.—The first yacht club in Chicago was organized at a meeting held at the Sherman House early in July, 1870. Among the dozen promoters of the enterprise, the chief were James Bennett, Joseph Ruff, James Stabler, William Olcott, James Wilson, Robert Murray and James Coburn. The organization grew out of the desire of the members, who were all lovers of yachting, to jointly own a good boat. The "Naiad" was accordingly built, and manned by the club, followed by the "Clara," built by Mr. Wilson, the "Lucy," owned by Mr. Smith, and the "Volante." At the time of the fire of 1871, the club had four boats, and was a prosperous association. Their house and fleet being then entirely destroyed, the interest in yachting matters was not revived until the spring of 1874, when the present Club was formed. A number of new members, with their yachts, were entered from time to time, until, in the spring of 1879, incorporation was deemed advisable, and a charter was duly procured.

Since that time the Club has achieved a flattering success in all events, social and aquatic, in which it has participated. The fleet now consists of twenty-five vessels, including the "Idler" and the "Wasp," the latter said to be the largest sloop in fresh water. The first named vessel, owned by Commodore A. J. Fisher, was a participant in the great international race for the Queen's Cup, in 1873, and made, on June 8, 1876, at New York, the fastest time until then recorded. She is still believed by her many admirers to be the fastest yacht in the world.

The Club possesses a number of the handsomest and fastest sailing vessels in the country, which are the individual property of the members, who include several of our wealthiest and most prominent citizens. Regattas are held annually. The Club makes an annual cruise, the members being accompanied, in most instances, by their families to some point on the lakes. The Club has always been most liberal in its efforts and donations toward the promotion of yachting, the prizes offered in its name, in the international regatta held here in 1883, being the largest contributed. The club pennant is a blue stripe across a red field, displaying, in white, the letters "C. Y. C." Its principal event in the winter season is an annual dinner and ball, given usually at the Calumet Club House. The present membership is about one hundred.

The officers are elected annually, those at the present time being

Commodore, A. J. Fisher; Vice-Commodore, R. F. Pettibone; Rear-Commodore, E. W. Syer; Secretary, Harry Duval; Treasurer, F. W. S. Brawley; Measurer, F. W. B. H. Bonter; Time-keeper, Joseph Ruff.

CHICAGO BICYCLE CLUB.—This, the representative club of the wheelmen of the city, was organized in October, 1879. The charter members were Fred. H.

Browne, John M. Fairfield, Alexander W. McClure, M. J. Steffens, George D. Hoffman, Edwin F. Browne, Dr. G. L. Henderson and B. B. Ayers. The first officers elected were A. W. McClure, president; F. H. Browne, captain; George D. Hoffman, secretary and treasurer.

The objects of the association were stated, by its constitution, to be

"The enjoyment of the bicycle and tricycle by its members, to which end the club meets, excursions, tours, etc., shall be arranged and carried out; the advancement of privileges and protection of the rights of all wheelmen, members of the club especially, and the encouragement in the public mind of a favorable interest in cycling."

The club from its inception took an acknowledged lead in cycling affairs, and has not only maintained this position, but, owing to superior house facilities, has absorbed several other local associations of wheelmen. It is the oldest club in the League of American Wheelmen, and is the pioneer club of the West, which, in connection with its association and individual records, probably renders it the best-known bicycle club in the country.

It is also well-known for its racing records. One of its members has held the club championship of America for the past three years, to which honor he has added, during the current year, the five-mile championship of the Northwest and the State championship. Several other members of the club have won National fame among wheelmen, for fancy and road riding.

The club has headquarters at 189 Michigan Avenue. The membership has increased, from the original nine, to eighty-five. The total membership since the organization of the club has been one hundred and forty-five. The average age of the members is twenty-two years. Due attention is paid to the social feature, a reception taking place monthly at the club-rooms. During the riding season (May to November), the club makes a weekly run. It uses the Exposition Building for practice and exercise during the winter.

The officers at present (elected January, 1886) are

President, T. S. Miller; Vice-President, J. P. Maynard; Captain, N. H. Van Sicklen; Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Thorne; Librarian, D. D. Wright; Lieutenants, W. G. E. Pierce, L. W. Conkling and A. G. Bennett.

THOMAS SPENCER MILLER, president of the Chicago Bicycle Club, was born at Waukegan, Ill., on April 25, 1859. His father, S. F. Miller, was one of the civil engineers connected with the construction of the principal lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and who, in 1867, took a professorship at Amherst College. At Amherst, T. S. Miller received his preliminary education, after which he entered the Worcester (Mass.) Institute of Technology, took the full scientific course, and graduated in 1879, with the degree of mechanical engineer. He then located at Batavia, Ill., remaining one year; from thence he came to Chicago, and in the spring of 1881, took a position with the Link Belt Machinery Company, where he is now engineer-salesman. Mr. Miller commenced "wheeling" while a resident of Worcester, Mass., and in fall of 1878, upon making his home in this city, became a member of the Chicago Bicycle Club. In 1882, he was elected captain, and in 1884 was honored with the office of president, holding the same until the latter part of 1885. At the election in January, 1886, he was re-elected to the presidency. Mr. Miller participated in a fifty-mile contest at Louisville in 1882, and did his twentieth mile in 3:02, which was then six seconds faster than the best time on record. His run was not placed on record, however, because of his making a flying start instead of standing. The accomplishment was notable, and served to place Mr. Miller in the list of fast ones on the wheel. He has not participated in any of the races of recent years, but has officiated as starter in nearly all the Chicago events, in which capacity he has served with the utmost satisfaction to all the contestants. Mr. Miller wrote a manual of club drills, entitled "Bicycle Tactics," which is now in its second edition. Mr. Miller was married on January 1, 1885, to Miss Hattie M. Ruggles, of Worcester, Mass.

LEWELLYN W. CONKLING, lieutenant for the West Division of the Chicago Bicycle Club, was one of the first young men to be-

stride the wheel in Chicago. He was born at Coldwater, Mich., on July 26, 1862, and resided there until he was seven years old. His parents then removed to St. Paul, Minn., and he entered the State Normal School at Mankato, from which he graduated with honors in 1872. His family afterward removed to Chicago, where his education was completed at the Allen Academy. He took a position in the house of Henry W. King & Co., in 1879, as salesman, and there remained from 1879 to 1881. He commenced riding in 1879, and has ever since been identified with the bicycling sport. He has always taken a prominent and active interest in wheeling matters, and has held, at various times, nearly every office in the Chicago Bicycle Club. Mr. Conkling enjoys the distinction of being the first rider of a sixty-inch wheel west of Boston, and of being the first racing man of any note hailing from Chicago. He began his career by appearing at the Central Park track in June, 1881, where he was an easy winner. He next represented the Chicago Bicycle Club in the great fifty-mile team race at Louisville, in February, 1882, where, through lack of opportunity for training, he met with defeat. In 1882, he won both the long and short-distance championships of the Chicago Bicycle Club, and in 1883, the short-distance championships and the half-mile open heats at Burlington, Iowa, besides running a close second to the late Colonel Stone at Peoria. In 1884, Mr. Conkling won the one-quarter mile dash at Marengo in the best time for this distance ever made in the West; but at the championship race at Chicago he was forced to the second place. On October 15, at Rockford, owing to a badly sprained knee, he had to yield the Illinois championships to Mr. Hammil, running a close second to the victor. His best performances were on August 12, 1883, when he lowered the American five-mile record, and on September 11, of the same year, when he lowered the quarter-mile record. In 1881, Mr. Conkling was secured by A. G. Spalding & Bros., to manage their bicycling department, and he still retains that position. He is vice-president of the Chicago Bicycle Track Association, Illinois chief consul of the Cyclist's Touring Club, and a member of the Illinois Division League of American Wheelmen. Mr. Conkling has permanently retired from racing, but has the remembrance of nearly sixty races and a collection of forty-eight first prizes to remind him of many a hotly contested mile.

CHICAGO CURLING CLUB.—This association was organized by a number of Scotchmen, in Chicago, about twenty-five years ago, prominent among whom were George Wilson, James Hutton, William Forrest, Dr. McAllister and William Faulkner. Yearly matches were played with other clubs, many of whom came from Canada, on the most suitable ponds in and about Chicago, until, as a consequence of the gradual growth in interest and membership, the property at York Street and Ashland Avenue was bought in the latter part of 1883, and a large and substantial rink building erected at a cost of upwards of \$15,000. This is owned and managed by a joint-stock company, called the Chicago Curling and Skating Association, composed of members of the club; and in addition to its own uses the public is allowed the privilege of the skating surface. For a number of years the club used the lakes at Lincoln Park, and many matches have been played there. This club has won a number of matches from clubs belonging to the National Curling Association, of which it is a member.

The total membership is now about eighty. The present officers of the club are—President, Alexander White; Vice-President, Robert Duncan; Secretary, James Duncan; Treasurer, William M. Dale.

CHICAGO CRICKET CLUB.—The Chicago Cricket Club was organized May 15, 1876, and is undoubtedly the strongest in the West. The original promoters were principally Canadians, chief among whom was Dr. E. J. Ogden, the most active man in organization and the president of the club down to this writing. The other members of the original eleven were J. G. Orchard, Dr. M. D. Ogden, C. J. Fraser, J. G. Darling, William McGill, George W. Kemp, V. M. Moore, R. J. Street, George Cass and J. L. Ramsey. The grounds of the Chicago Base-ball Club were used for practice and matches, up to 1879, when, through the courtesy of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, a portion of the south

lawn was assigned, and there the club has played since. The membership and playing strength of the club has steadily increased, and since 1880, it has held acknowledged first place in the Western Cricket Association. It now has a total membership of one hundred and fifty. During the season of 1885, thirteen matches were played, of which only three were lost, two of these being to the Young Americas, of Philadelphia, considered the strongest cricket club in the country, which visited Chicago in July of that year.

DUNTON'S SPIRIT OF THE TURF, a weekly paper exclusively devoted to the interests of horsemen, published its first number in October, 1876, at No. 164 Washington Street, where it has always remained. It is conceded to publish correct records of all horses, both as to pedigree and time, and is a journal every way worthy the patronage of horsemen. It was founded by Frank H. Dunton, and ably assisted by his wife, Mrs. E. M. Dunton, the style of the firm being Frank H. & E. M. Dunton. This was the first weekly journal in the United States whose management had the courage to entirely devote its columns to the horse, and it has been a lever that has lifted the business of breeding and the trotting horse to a respectable position. It has not only been the desire, but it has been the constant thought of its managers, to elevate their business morally, and in this they have succeeded admirably. The paper is now in its tenth year and is beyond any question a financial success, but a talk with the founders revealed the fact that it was only obtained by arduous labors, while we are disposed to believe there were added ability and good management. The paper circulates throughout the United States, Great Britain, Africa, Australia, and its news is gathered from all over the world, America furnishing the greatest amount, as it is the most interested nation in the development of the trotting horse on the globe. It is a credit to our city, therefore, that in our midst was founded the only weekly journal exclusively devoted to the horse, and one that has been so true a champion of his rights, together with the fact that the articles contained therein are not only interesting, but not in a single instance objectionable from a moral standpoint. We can not help referring to the able "Greystone Papers," written by Rev. H. Stone Richardson, embraced in the first volume, which were personal reminiscences of the Texan War and his true steed "Placo." For these papers he received from Mr. Dunton a horse valued at \$2,000.

FRANK H. DUNTON, founder of the Spirit of the Turf, is a son of John and Mary (Cummings) Dunton, and was born at Phillipston, Worcester Co., Mass., on December 1, 1829. He was educated in the old red school-house of his native village. At the age of twelve his father died, and he was, like many boys, thrown upon his own resources, and was variously engaged until 1848, when he came West and was appointed clerk of the City Hotel in Milwaukee, Wis. He was afterward clerk of the old Hawkins House, at the same place. He remained in Milwaukee until 1852, and in that year went to Kenosha, where he was clerk in the Durkee House, afterward in the Runnels House. In 1854, he went to Janesville, Wis., and was engaged as a clerk in a hotel for a while, when, through a friend, he went into merchandising and speculating in real-estate, but the hard times of 1857 seriously affected his interests. He soon recuperated and became a grain dealer and buyer of stock, in which business he remained for several years; after which he was interested with the firm of O. W. Norton & Co., who came to Chicago and was well-known in commercial circles. In 1876, he located in Chicago, and with the assistance of his wife, to whom he proudly credits much of his success, he commenced the publication of Dunton's Spirit of the Turf, and has since continued it. Mrs. Dunton is a daily visitor to the office, and attends to its business affairs in a manner that reflects great credit on her as a careful financier. His wife was formerly Miss Elizabeth M. Parker, whom he married in Janesville, Wis., in 1854, and was from Jefferson County, N. Y., and a daughter of Isaac H. Parker, of Theresa, Jefferson Co., N. Y. They have one child, Dora A.

TORRIS Z. COWLES, editor and part proprietor of The Mirror of American Sports, a weekly sporting paper of high class, published in Chicago, was born at Geneva, N. Y., on February 8, 1845, the son of Zalmore J. and Sarah (Hoover) Cowles. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Weekly Post, Rochester, Minn., serving a three years' apprenticeship, beginning on August 17, 1862. He enlisted as a musician in the regimental band of the 2d Minnesota Volunteer Infantry in August, 1861, and was honorably discharged in June, 1862. In 1866, he removed to Chicago, where he obtained employment on the Chicago Evening Post, first as a compositor, next as proof-reader, and then as reporter. In July, 1867, he joined the local staff of the Chicago Times, and on October 1, 1868, became sporting reporter of the Chicago

Tribune. In February, 1875, he was appointed night editor of the Tribune, and held that position for eight years, resigning in February, 1883, to establish a weekly journal, called American Sports. In December, 1883, this paper was consolidated with the Mirror, under the title of the Mirror of American Sports. He is a member of the Chicago Press Club, and has just entered upon his second term as first vice-president of that organization. Mr. Cowles was married at Rochester, Minn., in April, 1866, to Ellen M. Crooks, who died on April 30, 1885, leaving five children,—Paul, Torris, Louis, Hazel and Nell.

THE JOHN WILKINSON COMPANY.—This house, now located at No. 68-70 Wabash Avenue, was founded by Mr. Wilkinson in 1872, but the line of business to which the company is now devoted exclusively did not receive its impetus until about 1879, when John O. Blake came from New York and enlarged the line of goods and materially increased the trade. Mr. Blake has devoted his whole life to the business of sporting and athletic supplies, and his valuable experience proved to greatly increase the business of the house. In 1882, the John Wilkinson Company was formed, and the officers at the present time are—John Wilkinson, president; John O. Blake, vice-president; G. D. Conklin, treasurer; and W. F. Conklin, secretary. They carry an immense stock of goods, and are probably the largest dealers in cycling goods in America.

JOHN OLIVER BLAKE, vice-president of the John Wilkinson Company, is and has been for many years most prominently identified with amateur sports and pastimes, and in consequence is popularly and widely known throughout the United States. Mr. Blake was born at Meriden, Conn., on May 23, 1848, and comes of an old and honored Plymouth Rock family, who traced their descent, in a direct line from Lord Elwood Pomeroy. From early youth Mr. Blake had a great fondness for home games and athletic sports, and he naturally became acquainted with all the popular amusements extant. During his early manhood he passed some time in California, but in 1870 he returned to New York, and connected himself with E. I. Horstman, the first person to establish a business exclusively devoted to sports, pastimes, games and home amusements. Perfecting himself in all the details of this branch of trade, he soon found time to imbue others with his love of games, and the organization of the Brooklyn Archery Club, now the largest and most successful one of its kind in the country, and of which he was president when he left the East, was the first result of his outside work. In 1879, Mr. Blake came to Chicago and became connected with John Wilkinson. When the John Wilkinson Company was formed, Mr. Blake became a stockholder, vice-president, and general manager of the business. His spirit of enterprise and progress in athletic matters has been well exhibited since coming here. He has been a most zealous worker in wheeling matters, has been heartily interested in the growth and improvement of the Chicago Bicycle Club, and the organization of the Dearborn Cycling Club was brought about mainly through his efforts. Upon the organization of the Illinois Division of the League of American Wheelmen in 1882, Mr. Blake was elected chief consul, and he has since retained the position, receiving in 1885 the entire support, without a single dissenting vote, of the League wheelmen of Illinois. This position gives Mr. Blake jurisdiction over all amateur bicycle affairs and events in this State. He became a member of the Chicago Bicycle Club in 1880, and was its vice-president in 1883, being afterward made president. During the existence of the League of Chicago Wheelmen, he was its president. He is a member of the L. A. W. Racing Board, having in charge the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Michigan, Nebraska and Nevada. He has been prominently identified with archery in this city, and was at one time president of the North Side Archery Club; treasurer of the Western Archery Association, composed of archers of all the Western States except Ohio; and a member of the executive committee of the National Archery Association of America. Mr. Blake has been selected as referee in all of the principal racing events in Chicago during the last few years, both professional and amateur, and his decisions have, without any marked exception, proved satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Blake is a past grand officer of Myrtle Lodge, No. 323, I.O.O.F. and a member of Salem Encampment, U. D., No. 5, both of Brooklyn. He is also past commander of Illini Lodge, No. 7, Order of the Golden Chain, of Chicago. Mr. Blake was married on July 5, 1870, to Miss Isabella, daughter of Charles A. Blackman, of Watertown, Conn. They have one son,—Harry.

BRUNSWICK & CO.—With the rapid growth of Chicago in commerce, population, and wealth, there has also been a rapid growth in every branch of industry which may be considered among those classes of trade more particularly pertaining to the demonstration of taste, culture and riches. The manufactory of Brunswick & Co. is one of the largest and most important industries in operation here, employing a large number of workmen and adding materially to the thrift and financial progress of the city. This enterprise was started by Joseph Brunswick in 1848, and under his

management the foundation of the present extensive business was laid, which he conducted until 1877, when he put the establishment in charge of his sons, Charles and Benjamin Brunswick. The manufactory is situated at Nos. 238-240 Randolph Street, and consists of a large seven-story building, 100 x 180 feet in size, provided with all the latest improved machinery for rapid and perfect work, run by an engine of 150 horse-power. Brunswick & Co. are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Triumph and New Progress billiard and pool tables, one hundred operatives being required to meet the demands made upon the factory. All their tables are supplied with the world-renowned Triumph cushions, and sales are made throughout the United States, and some in Canada and Mexico. From six to eight hundred tables are turned out per annum, which are worth from \$250 to \$350 each, the yearly sales aggregating \$200,000. The second floor at No. 175 East Randolph Street is occupied as a salesroom, where designs manufactured only by them are displayed; and persons desiring anything in this line can be supplied by this firm, as they import and make a specialty of all kinds of billiard material. The founder of this enterprise, Joseph Brunswick, has resided in Chicago for a quarter of a century; Charles and Benjamin Brunswick were born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the years 1855 and 1856, respectively, and have lived in this city since 1870. This house compares favorably with any other in the country; their improvements have gained a wide celebrity; and the members of the firm are well and favorably known for business and general integrity, and have honorably earned the respect and confidence of this community.

JOSEPH BRUNSWICK was born at Bremgarten, canton of Aargau, Switzerland, on March 14, 1823. He was the eldest of seven brothers, and was engaged with his father, a merchant, until 1851, when he immigrated to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there went into the manufacturing of billiard-tables in connection with J. M. Brunswick, another brother. Joseph came to Chicago in 1870, to take charge of the branch house which had been here established in 1851. In August, 1871, the partnership spoken of was dissolved, but the brothers continued in the business under their individual names. Joseph Brunswick's factory and his extensive billiard hall (the latter located in the Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington streets) were both destroyed in the great fire of 1871. He re-opened his factory at the corner of State and Randolph streets and his billiard hall at Nos. 131-133 Twenty-second Street. In 1878, he retired from business, turning his entire affairs over to his sons, Charles and Benjamin, who originated the name of Brunswick & Co. Mr. Brunswick was married in 1853, to Miss Rose Alken, a French lady, who had resided for some time in this country. They have seven children,—Julia, Charles, Benjamin, Caroline, Flora, Louis and David.

CHARLES P. MILLER, manager of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 29, 1855. His father, Charles Miller, with whom the son was associated in business up to 1871, was a wine importer in Cincinnati until 1867. In that year he came to Chicago and established, at No. 165 Washington Street, the western branch of the Julius Balke billiard company of Cincinnati. In connection with this branch office, he opened the Mammoth Standard Billiard Hall, in the old Steinway Music Hall, at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, where the new Chicago Opera House now stands. One week before the fire of 1871, Charles Miller died. The day after the fire Charles P. Miller went to Cincinnati, where for one year he was salesman with Lange Bros., jewelers. In 1872 he returned to Chicago, and opened a stationery and book store at No. 334 Division Street. In 1873, taking with him his mother and sister, he

visited Europe to see his great uncle, Johann Von Geissel, the archbishop and cardinal of Cologne. In January, 1874, he engaged with the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company as general clerk. In 1875, he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper, and in 1876 to that of cashier, and in 1880 to the position of manager. He is now interested in the billiard business. In 1873, Mr. Miller, who belongs to numerous societies and orders, organized the Arion Quartette as follows: John McMulty, first tenor and president; C. P. Miller, second tenor, secretary, treasurer and business manager; M. K. Williams, baritone; Joel Silvers, basso; Joseph Silvers, musical director. Mr. Miller, on August 15, 1883, married Esther Haslett Kittredge, of Chicago. Mr. Miller is also proprietor, with Charles J. E. Parker, of the Superior Billiard Hall, opened on May 29, 1884, at Nos. 210-12 North Clark Street.

CAPTAIN A. H. BOGARDUS, champion wing-shot of the world, was born in Albany County, N. Y., on September 17, 1833. He removed to Coxsackie on the Hudson, afterward to near Petersburg, Ill., and thence to Elkhart, Logan Co., Ill., where he now resides. He became a hunter from necessity, and is a sportsman from choice. He is a man of giant strength, stands six feet high, weighs two hundred and twenty pounds, and possesses a powerful constitution. He began to shoot pigeons in 1868, and won the championship of America as a wing-shot at Fleetwood Park, N. Y., on May 23, 1871. He now holds the following named badges, medals and cups: The old Rhode Island Badge for American championship, won at Fleetwood Park, N. Y., on May 23, 1871; the "Lorillard Medal" for pigeon-shooting championship for five traps, won at Stamford, Conn., on October 4, 1874; the "Championship Medal of the World," won at Welsh Harp, Hendon, England, on August 7, 1875; "Championship Glass Ball Medal," won at Deerfoot Park, N. Y., in the fall of 1877; Silver gold-lined vase, worth \$500, for championship of England, won on June 20, 1878, at London Gun Club Grounds; Silver goblet, valued at \$250, won at Hurlingham Gun Club Grounds, England, at the only public match ever shot on these grounds, on July 23, 1878; a Maltese cross badge of gold, won in the Coventry Match, England. This he prizes above all others. Captain Bogardus has shot an incredible number of matches, and made the "best on record" so often, that we can not enumerate them here. At Dexter Park, Chicago, he killed five hundred pigeons in eight hours and forty-eight minutes; killed one hundred birds in one hundred consecutive shots, at Dexter Park; killed fifty-three out of fifty-four birds, at Jerseyville in four minutes and forty-five seconds; at Bradford, Penn., he broke nine hundred and ninety glass balls out of one thousand; and at Lincoln, Ill., three hundred in succession. In New York City, loading his own gun, and changing barrels every one hundred shots, he broke one thousand glass balls in one hour, one minute and fifty-four seconds. In New York he accomplished the greatest feat of his life, as far as endurance, rapid shooting and accuracy were concerned, breaking five thousand five hundred glass balls out of five thousand eight hundred and fifty-four shot at, in seven hours, nineteen minutes and two seconds, loading his own gun and changing barrels about every fifty shots. Captain Bogardus has had thirteen children, seven boys and six girls; of whom three daughters and four sons are living, the others having died in infancy. Two of his daughters are married, and he is the grandfather of three children. Four of his sons are also professional and exhibition shooters,—Eugene, Edward, Peter and Adam Henry, Jr. The boys all inherit constitutions of iron, clear and strong minds, and wonderful tenacity and nerve. The captain taught them to shoot, and they have been apt and successful scholars.

LITERATURE.

At the time of the great fire of 1871, Chicago had assumed prominence as a publishing center, especially in producing the works of home authors. The fire was a serious blow to this interest, and although the loss of plates, books and manuscripts of this class was a comparatively light one, the general loss to publishers was so large that for a time they were discouraged from the experiment of putting out new works that did not have an Eastern impress, or of reproducing Chicago books the sale of which had not been sufficiently far advanced at the time of the fire to decide their possible success. Nearly every publisher in the city, including the principal bookstores, were burned out, and the Western News Company, S. C. Griggs & Co., W. B. Keen & Co., and others engaged in the book and paper trade, were slow in resuming a satisfactory routine for supplying dealers and customers. When the publishers were re-established, the jobbing trade was the first to revive. The first book passing through the hands of Chicago booksellers after the fire, and sent to the press for review, came from S. C. Griggs & Co., at No. 607 Wabash Avenue. It was called, "Seed-Time and Harvest," and was followed by "Hester Kirton," both Eastern Sunday-school books. This was exactly nineteen days after the conflagration. By November 25, such publications as the Spectator, Phenix, and Chicago Magazine, operated respectively by the Goodsells, M. A. Fuller, and Mrs. M. L. Rayne, had been revived, and the most exhaustive book on the fire, entitled "Chicago and the Great Conflagration," by Elias Colbert and Everett Chamberlin, was published. Fire literature was the rule for many months, and the Lakeside Monthly, the principal literary periodical of the West, revived in December, and in its January issue contained articles on the general calamity from the most eminent Chicago authors, among whom were Elias Colbert, Egbert Phelps, Colonel John W. Foster, Charles Randolph, James B. Runnion, W. W. Walker, Robert Collyer, L. D. Ingersoll, Dr. E. O. Haven, George P. Upton, Andrew Shuman, Frank Gilbert, Franc B. Wilkie, W. A. Crofut, Rev. W. A. Bartlett and Professor D. H. Wheeler. "Our Calamity" published by Alfred L. Sewell of the Little Corporal, to which Horace Greeley was a contributor, and a book on the fire by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed also attracted considerable attention at the time. Arthur W. Penny & Co., of Chicago were among the first to publish a book here, and issued several valuable medical works, while A. S. Barnes & Co. published a number of educational works, and, on March 23, 1872, "Lessons in Language," by Hiram Hadley, the plates of which had been destroyed and re-set, was issued in this city. Later in the year, architectural literature was advanced by the publications of H. W. S. Cleveland, the University Publishing Company began business, and The Record, a literary venture of much merit, sent out its initial number, followed soon after by Manford's Magazine, the Ladies' Own, the Gem of the West, the Excelsior Magazine, the Weekly Magazine, the Inland Monthly, and numerous similar publications, contributed to, almost exclusively, by home talent. In legal lore and religious publications

the supply soon became profuse, H. R. Thompson & Co. publishing several valuable law books, and Rev. W. W. Everts issuing a book called "The Hand of God"; the American Tract Society producing several similar books, and Jansen, McClurg & Co. publishing "Baptism versus Regeneration." Among other notable publications of the year were "Buffalo Land," by E. Hannaford & Co.; the Norwegian-Danish Grammar Reader, by S. C. Griggs & Co.; a medical series by A. S. Barnes & Co.; The Political Struggle of 1872, by Edward Everett Chamberlin; The Fixed Stars, by Elias Colbert; a large amount of Sabbath-school literature by Adams, Blackmar & Lyon; and the Chicago Illustrated Journal, by Knight & Leonard. On November 25, 1872, Jansen, McClurg & Co. returned to central quarters in Booksellers' Row, on State Street; W. B. Keen & Co. followed them on December 14; and the original center of the book business was regained, and the literary interests of the city began to revive and develop materially.

Since that time Chicago has become a great publishing center, and home talent has been encouraged and recognized. A partial list of notable authors who are, or were, residents of Chicago, or made this city their publishing point, includes

Isaac N. Arnold, the biographer of Abraham Lincoln and Benedict Arnold; William S. B. Mathews, author of "Getting on in the World," "The Great Conversers," "Words, their Use and Abuse," "Hours with Men," "Oratory and Orators," and numerous essays; John W. Foster, author of "Pre-historic Races"; George Flower, writer of the "History of Edwards County, Ill."; Harvey Reid, author of a memoir of Enoch Long, the Abolitionist; E. B. Washburne, editor of the papers of Governor Edwards, the first territorial governor of Illinois; L. D. Ingersoll, author of "Explorations in Africa"; P. Fiske Reed, writer of "Beyond the Snow"; William P. Jones, "The Myth and the Idol"; J. R. Kippax, "Churchyard Literature"; J. A. Smith, "Patmos"; A. M. Bacon, "Manual of Gesture"; Gilbert A. Pierce, "Zachariah, the Congressman"; Howard Henderson, "Practical Hints of Camping Out"; W. B. Plum, "The Military Telegraph During the Civil War of the United States"; Kate Byran Martin, "Belgian Days"; Mrs. A. M. Freeman, "Somebody's Ned"; Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, juvenile poems and literature; Mrs. Burnham, "A Sane Lunatic"; Irene Jerome, "One Year's Sketch Book"; and P. T. Sherlock, "History of Ireland." Among those who have contributed to the poetic literature of the city are Francis F. Browne, Miss Julia Larned, Allie Arnold Crawford, George Crawford, Eugene J. Hall, Edward J. McPhelim, Brock L. McVickar, Jr., and numerous others. In special technical and topical fields of writers may be mentioned J. G. Cross, James R. Boise and F. G. Sunbridge, educational; C. P. Buckingham, J. D. Caton, W. L. Scudder, statistics; J. J. Lalor, A. B. Mason, political; E. G. Mason, early history of Illinois; Walter Lee Brown, assaying; Van Buren Denslow, tariff; G. B. Brown, sanitary; Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, sociology; Frederick Cook, spiritualism; Miss Elizabeth Kirkland, housekeeping; Emily Huntington Miller, Caroline F. Corbin and Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, juvenile; Allan Pinkerton and Lawrence L. Lynch, detectives; B. P. Reynolds, masonic. Of other authors, dramatists and poetical writers, are Duff Porter, J. W. Sheahan, John McGovern, Edgar L. Wakeman, William Staats, E. J. McPhelim, Frederick Dayton, Henry G. Carleton, W. D. Eaton, George Van Hollen, James H. McVicker, Morgan Bates, Elwyn A. Barron, Robert B. Peattie, Wolf von Schierbrand, Bronson C. Keeler, James Maitland and John W. Postgate.

Of the publishing industry itself some interesting comparative figures may be given, showing the condi-

tion of the trade in this city at the time of the fire and in 1880:

	Establish-ments.	No. of employ-ees.	Wages.	Capital.	Value of materials employed.	Value of product.
Bookbinding and blank book making:						
1870.....	19	260	\$ 105,800	\$ 135,300	\$ 636,365	\$ 888,400
1880.....	26	410	165,102	176,100	208,725	481,131
Printing and publishing:						
1870.....	8	181	114,700	271,000	205,620	452,500
1880.....	135	3,519	1,930,881	2,886,400	2,451,360	5,959,295

* This includes only those engaged in book-publishing.

The imports of books and printed matter for the past thirteen years are given in the following table:

Year.	Cases.	Value.	Duties.
1873.....	51	\$30,915	\$ 6,955 54
1874.....	10	29,048	6,360 89
1875.....	.....	40,244	9,829 85
1876.....	204	39,239	7,227 08
1877.....	175	34,474	6,132 15
1878.....	214	32,895	6,447 52
1879.....	244	34,738	6,381 17
1880.....	209	34,326	5,774 00
1881.....	264	89,828	6,531 70
1882.....	482	52,265	13,015 65
1883.....	323	58,728	14,633 15
1884.....	350	59,603	14,900 75
1885.....	294	53,548	13,387 00

FAIRBANKS & PALMER.—The business now conducted by the firm of Fairbanks & Palmer was established in 1873, by L. T. Palmer, at the corner of Lake and Clark streets. At that time Mr. Palmer was the Western representative for a large Eastern publishing house, but three years later he issued his first works, published on his own account. These were subscription books, and were "American Revivals," by Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D.; "Great Strikes," by Hon. J. A. Dacus; and "Gospel Awakening," from the pen of L. T. Palmer. In 1878, he moved his place of business to No. 46 Madison Street, and at the same time formed the partnership which still exists with Mr. Fairbanks, under the firm name of Fairbanks & Palmer. Since that date, they have ranked among the leading publishing firms in the West, and have issued a great number of standard works, both trade and subscription. Among the volumes lately issued from their press may be mentioned the following: "American Orators and Oratory"; "Gaskell's Compendium of Forms," a book so well known that no further mention of it is necessary here; "The World; Historical and Actual," by Frank Gilbert, A. M., of Chicago, a well-known writer on the editorial staff of the *Inter Ocean*. They have also published works from the pens of such writers as Edward Raul, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, Rev. Robert Jamieson, D.D., of Glasgow, Scotland, and many others of scarcely less note.

John Fairbanks is an old publisher, and was for many years connected with the American Tract Society as its Western manager, a position he filled until 1878, when he formed his present connection with Mr. Palmer in the book-publishing business. Mr. Fairbanks is a native of Massachusetts, born in 1848. In 1869, he came West, prior to which, since the age of sixteen, he was in the book business in Boston.

L. T. Palmer was born at Stafford, Conn., in 1844, but at an early day his parents removed to Newark, N. J., where he was subsequently educated. In 1865, he entered the publishing house connected with the firm of E. B. Treat & Co., of New York, remaining there until 1873, in which year he came West and, locating in Chicago, founded the business he still conducts.

CHARLES SUMNER WOODARD, son of Willard and Levina (Ellery) Woodard, was born in Hopkinton, Mass., in 1853, and at the age of three years came to Chicago with his parents. He received his education at the public schools of the city, and in the high school department of the Cook County Normal School. After leaving school he entered the publishing house of George Sherwood & Co., his father being a member of the house, and remained in its employ until May 1, 1885, when he was received into the firm as junior partner. He was married in Chicago, in 1880, to Miss Emma Preston, daughter of William Preston, of Belvidere, Ill.

THOMAS E. HILL, whose name is closely identified with the book-publishing interests of Chicago, is now at the head of the Hill Standard Book Company. Mr. Hill was born at Sandgate, Vt., on February 29, 1832, the son of David and Elizabeth Edie Hill. His education was not neglected and assumed an academic

character, in which he advanced to a degree that in early life eminently fitted him for the profession of an instructor, and at the age of nineteen he became a teacher in the public schools. A year later he established private evening schools; and for fifteen years followed his profession in New England and the Western States. In 1866, he went to Aurora, Ill., where he founded the *Aurora Herald*, which, in circulation and financial achievement, became under his management a marked success. For twelve years he resided in Aurora, during which time he influentially aided in establishing several important enterprises, and was for a time mayor of the city. Mr. Hill's wide reputation, however, rests principally upon his labors as the author of "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," a large work that, at this writing, has reached a sale of about 300,000 copies. Among his more recent publications is "Hill's Album of Biography and Portraiture," equally as large and expensive as his "Manual," and having a comparatively large sale, with a brilliant prospective patronage. As opportunity and leisure have come to Mr. Hill, in later years, he has interested himself largely in the work of the humane organizations, availing himself of the superior advantages afforded him as the secretary of the American Humane Association. He resides at present in Chicago, but spends much of his time at his summer retreat at Prospect Park, twenty-two miles west of the city, which, embracing an area of one hundred and fifty acres, he is embellishing with artificial lakes and charming groves of ornamental trees.

THE ALTHROP PUBLISHING AND MAILING HOUSE, now one of the largest establishments of its kind, not only in Chicago, but in the West, was founded, in 1877, by Thomas Althrop, its present proprietor. The place of business was first on Jackson Street, near La Salle, where it was conducted in a modest way compared with its present extensive proportions. In 1881, in order to secure better facilities for his rapidly increasing trade, Mr. Althrop moved to Nos. 138-40 Lake Street, and in 1884 to his present location, Nos. 56-62 Wabash Avenue. Here he occupies an entire floor of the large building on the southeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, employing sixty-five hands, and running, in the printing department, seven large presses. But the distinguishing feature of Mr. Althrop's business is his mailing department. A publisher for whom he does work, after handing in the "copy" for his paper, need give it no further attention, as in Mr. Althrop's establishment it is printed, folded and mailed to subscribers in any part of the country. He has, too, the largest mailing lists of any house in the West, and often in a single order he prints, addresses and mails one hundred thousand circulars for business men here, who thus desire to reach their patrons throughout the Western States and Territories.

THOMAS ALTHROP, who has founded and built up this business to its present important position, is an old resident of Chicago, and has been for nearly twenty years prominently identified in Chicago business circles. He was born at Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., on February 15, 1829. Mr. Althrop received his education mostly in Philadelphia, and is a druggist by profession, being a regular graduate. In 1867, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home, as the resident partner of the Cleveland Wooden Ware and Match Company, of Cleveland, O. His place of business was then on South Water Street and Michigan Avenue, near the site of the old Adams House. In the great fire of 1871, he was burned out, sustaining heavy losses, but three days after that event resumed business in a frame shed, erected by himself, on the corner of Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, and on the spot where now stands the Pullman Building. Here he remained for two years, when he retired from business, to indulge the long cherished desire for travel in foreign countries. He accordingly went to Europe in the autumn of 1875, and spent two years abroad. In 1877 he returned home, and shortly afterward established the business the history of which has been briefly given, and which he still conducts. Mr. Althrop married, in 1853, Miss Emma Young, daughter of Samuel Young of Philadelphia. They have one son, —Stanley Fulton.

MAX STERN, senior member of the firm of Max Stern & Co., printers in all languages, stationers and publishers, was born in Halle, Wurtemberg, Germany, on August 6, 1846. His education was received at the Gymnasium in his native city. On arriving at the age of fourteen he left school and commenced learning printing in Halle, where he served an apprenticeship of four years. On the day he received his certificate as journeyman, his father died and his mother was left with four children to support and educate; this she did, giving her younger children a better education than fell to the lot of the masses, by keeping a small store. He worked afterward as compositor in Bonn, Düsseldorf and Mainz. His mother died in Halle, in 1878, at the age of sixty-two. In 1866, Mr. Stern reached this city, working for three years as a compositor on the *Staats Zeitung* and one year as foreman of their job office. In 1870, he formed a partnership with John K. Scully, at the corner of Clark and South Water streets, which partnership existed six months, after which time he bought Mr. Scully's

interest. He was burned out in the fire of October 9, 1871; but resurrected his business at No. 14 West Randolph Street in a parlor of a private house, where he paid \$60 a month; it was a room 12 x 12, which he was compelled to lease for one year. After he had been there a few months, the owner was willing he should give up his lease, so he moved to Nos. 47 and 49 Jefferson Street, where he remained for about two years; thence moving to No. 185 Washington Street. In this place he remained for nearly two years, when he moved to the present quarters, Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue. This event took place in 1876, and at that time he formed a partnership with L. Goldsmith, as he was desiring to visit his sick mother who lived in the old country. In 1880, Mr. Goldsmith sold his interests to Mr. Stern, and in January, 1884, Fred Kressmann became his partner. Mr. Stern commenced printing with two small Gordon presses and now has four job and several cylinder presses. He added the blank-book publishing and stationery to his printing business since its inception, and makes a specialty of fine printing. His brother Sigmund came to America fifteen months before his arrival, and first lived in Mattoon, Ill., then in Greenville, Ill. On his return to Germany for a visit he was drowned on the "Schiller," a steamer wrecked on the Scilly Islands off the British coast. Mr. Stern was married on December 31, 1883, to Jennie Sommer, who was born in November, 1856, in Halle, Germany, where her father was a teacher, both her parents dying there in quick succession. Two boys were born to them on February 27, 1885. Mr. Stern made many friends since his arrival in this city, and has been greatly honored by them. He is a prominent member of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde, and has been the speaker of the society for four terms. A few years ago he raised among the liberal citizens the sum of \$20,000, to cancel a second mortgage of this society. He is one of the organizers of the Society for Ethical Culture, of Chicago, and is one of its directors, and is now a member of the Board of Education of Cook County.

FRED KRESSMANN, junior member of the firm of Max Stern & Co., was born in Chicago on July 4, 1859, and is a son of Charles and Lina (Holz) Kressmann. His parents, are of German birth and are living in this city, his father being foreman of the flour store of N. E. Platt & Co. Mr. Kressmann's education was received in the primary and grammar schools of this city, and his purpose was to take the four years course in the High School, but the fire of 1871 deprived him of the ability to fulfill the desire of his heart. After the fire he spent a few months at Dyhrenfurth's business college. Graduating from there he went into the Staats Zeitung as an office boy, and in a few years had charge of the subscription list of the paper, remaining there until 1882, when he formed his present partnership. Mr. Kressmann is living with his parents and is still unmarried. In his father's family there are three children, of whom he is the eldest. The remaining children are Charles J. L. and Louisa. He is a member of several German societies, and though not an active member is in good and regular standing with all of them.

MUEHLBAUER & BEHRLE, publishers, importers, booksellers and dealers in church goods, at No. 41 La Salle Street, established their house in July, 1870, at No. 45 North Clark Street, up stairs. Remaining there only a few months, they moved to No. 147 North Clark, where the fire of 1871 destroyed their establishment. They resurrected their business at No. 311 West Twelfth Street, without capital, realizing only about \$350 from an insurance of \$5,200, their stock being worth about \$10,000. Their creditors not only extended the time for payment of old debts, but sent word to them to order all the goods they wanted and to take all the time they needed for payment. By the leniency of their creditors, they have always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. They came to their present quarters in 1874, and are doing a large and prosperous business.

Aloys Muehlbauer, the senior member of this firm, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on April 15, 1841. Finishing his education, when sixteen years of age, at one of the gymnasium schools near his birthplace, he became an employé with Fred Pustet, Ratisbon, Bavaria, and other book firms in Bavaria and Austria, and then with Benziger Bros., a Catholic book and church-goods house, whose headquarters are at Einsiedelen, Switzerland. With this firm he remained nearly four years. They have branch houses in New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis. He came to America in 1867, going to Cincinnati as an employé of the old firm in Switzerland. There he remained until 1870, when he came to Chicago in company with Raymond Behrle, his present partner. Mr. Muehlbauer was married on July 15, 1870, to Mary Hagenbach, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in April, 1850. They have no children.

Raymond Behrle was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 25, 1836. His parents, natives of Baden, Germany, immigrated to this country in 1830, and settled at Cincinnati in 1831. He received his education in the parochial school of St. Mary's Church, Cincinnati, and in 1850 commenced work for Kreuzburg & Nurre, a book firm, continuing with them until 1860. At this time he made an engagement with Benziger Brothers, successors to

Kreuzburg & Nurre, remaining with them until 1870, when he formed a partnership with his present partner. He was married on April 24, 1860, to Christina Ellick, daughter of John Ellick, who came to America in 1818, landing in New Orleans, serving two years on a plantation to pay for his passage to this country as a peon. At the expiration of this time, he became overseer of a saw-mill on a neighboring plantation, moving to Cincinnati in 1825, remaining there until 1868, when he went to Vincennes, Ind., dying there in 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Behrle have had five children, —Alexander J.; Louis Fred., dying at the age of sixteen; Albert, August and Francis J.

C. H. SHAVER, principal owner of the corporation known as the Railroad News Company, was born at Hudson, N. Y., on February 2, 1838, and spent his early boyhood in the vicinity where he was born. The only education he had for a start in life was what he obtained in the common schools of that period, up to the time he was twelve years of age, when he was obliged to give up his school and make his own way in the world. He entered the office of the Hudson (N. Y.) Daily Star to learn the trade of a printer. During his apprenticeship Mr. Shaver became a close observer, very accurate and rapid as a compositor. On leaving Hudson, he went to New York City and obtained a position on the night force of the Morning Star. He worked steadily for one year, and the arduous night labor had its effect. At the end of the year his health had greatly declined and he was on the verge of consumption. He went out of the printing office into the employ of William Strong. In 1854, Leroy N. Shear, the founder of the Union News Company of New York, offered Mr. Shaver a lucrative position as newspaper agent on the Hudson River Railroad. He accepted, and his work for a couple of years consisted of distributing the New York daily papers to the news dealers at the various stations along the line between New York and Albany. Mr. Shaver has the honor of having had charge of the first newspaper train ever run in America. From April to September, 1860, L. N. Shear was running an exclusive newspaper train between New York City, Albany and Troy, making connection with the New York Central for Buffalo. Mr. Shaver proved highly competent; and as his employer was a gentleman who recognized the value of his men, he called Mr. Shaver into his office and requested him to prepare for opening a news business in Chicago. According to instructions, Mr. Shaver came to this city in October, 1860, made his plans and contracts, and established the business that now amounts to over half a million dollars a year. He first commenced operations over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & North-Western Railroads, employing the first year a force of twenty to thirty men. The business was located for years at No. 10 Sherman Street, opposite the present site of the Board of Trade, but upon the rapid ascent of values in that vicinity, the office was removed to No. 206 Jackson Street, where it is now located. The business was the pioneer of the West, and in its infancy it struggled to maintain itself. The greatest of difficulties opposed its growth at the breaking out and during the first year of the War. Mr. Shaver grew discouraged at the prospects, and asked to be released from his position that he might enlist in the Army. Mr. Shear encouraged his protégé, and finally induced him to stay and manage the business. Their operations then extended over less than four hundred miles of road, and during the transition of silver to paper currency in 1861-63, it was hard work to secure the necessary funds to pay the paper bills. This was a great obstacle to Mr. Shaver. His agents would sometimes bring in little pasteboard tickets, which read "good for five cents," and were payable only at the country stores of the interior towns. The Chicago newspapers were eventually forced to take these in lieu of cash for their bills, so scarce was the legal-tender currency of the period. But with the War over, the business revived. In 1864, it extended over perhaps twenty-five hundred miles of railroads. Mr. Shear then desired to retire, having been a veteran in the railroad news trade, and disposed of the entire franchise and business to Mr. Shaver. The latter then saw great opportunities before him for developing the business. An idea of the marvelous growth of the Railroad News Company of Chicago may be obtained from the following few items. In 1876, they had control of two railroad lines and operated over a territory of twenty-five hundred miles. In 1885, they have sixteen offices outside of Chicago, in the principal cities of the North, West and South, and their three hundred or more employés travel over lines of from sixty to four thousand miles in length. The office located the greatest distance from Chicago is in the City of Mexico. To Mr. Shaver is solely due this marvelous development of the railroad news trade. He has been identified with the Calumet and Union League clubs for a number of years and is also a member of the Masonic order.

AUGUSTUS WARNER, publisher, a son of Charles C. and Ann M. (Clark) Warner, and a grandson of Hermon Warner, was born in Newtown, Conn., on August 10, 1839. He attended public school, in the Wapping district, Wheeler's Select School, the New-

town Academy and the Connecticut Normal Institute, graduating from the latter in 1858. He then began teaching, but his health failing he engaged in the business of surveying and map-drafting, and pursued the same in various parts of the country. In 1866-67, he published a map of Warren County, Ohio. In 1868, he invented a combination atlas, a union of town, county, state, national and world maps in one volume, and easily changed to suit any locality. In 1869, he moved to Chicago. He continued in the atlas business until 1877, and became at one time the most successful publisher of local maps and atlases in the country. Associated with him a portion of the time were J. S. Higgins and J. H. Beers. They gained a wide reputation for the excellence of their publications. In 1878, he visited China and Japan, and travelled extensively in the latter country. On his return, he, in company with J. A. Spooner, opened a Japanese curio store in Chicago; but their views were divergent, and though the business was congenial it was conducted at a loss and ended in litigation. Mr. Warner has also been engaged in the manufacture of barbed fence wire, under a license from the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. He is at present interested in the publishing business with J. H. Beers. His judgment in business matters is readily formed and generally correct, and he has been uniformly successful in every enterprise managed by himself. Mr. Warner has been a steadfast and cordial supporter of the principles of the democratic party, and cast his first vote in 1860 for the Breckinridge ticket. He felt desirous in the spring of 1876 that, during the campaign of that year, the democratic party should have a reliable organ in Chicago. He accordingly purchased the Chicago Daily Courier, changed it from the support of greenbackism to the advocacy of specie payments and the nomination of Hon. S. J. Tilden for president. He remained in control of the paper during the campaign, accomplishing the object for which he had purchased it. Mr. Warner is a member of the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Citizens' Association and the Iroquois Club. He became a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity in 1868. In 1880, he married Miss Rissa J., youngest daughter of Cyrenius Beers of this city. They have two sons,—Charles Cyrenius and Raymond Beers.

The history of the advance in the various branches of the arts indissolubly associated with literature in this city, has been already outlined in the preceding volumes of this work. Of the enterprise which has characterized the press of Chicago, as well as of the vicissitudes through which it has passed, mention will be made elsewhere. The day has passed when the imprint of a Western publishing house inevitably condemned any work in the estimation of Eastern reviews. More than one firm might be named in this city whose reputation for discriminating criticism and cautious judgment has become thoroughly well established among the trade. It does not, however, fall within the purview of the present article to do more than sketch the bare outline of the growth of the publishing business between 1871 and 1885, and in that connection very briefly review the progress made in the various mechanical arts which, from their nature, are inseparably connected with it. Perhaps the city's steady growth in this direction may be most tersely shown by a succinct statement of the number of firms and individuals engaged in publishing and its cognate trades during the period indicated, which is furnished by the following table:

	1872.	1873	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Book-binders and blank-book manufacturers	24	31	37	28	28	30	29	38	36	40	41	39	40	48
Engravers on wood	9	11	12	13	18	21	27	25	23	29	24	24	26	28
Ink (Printers')	4	5	9	4	4	6	6	5	7	8	9	9	9	7
Lithographers	11	9	13	13	14	19	20	21	24	24	27	27	26	26
Publishers	68	79	125	92	104	123	136	164	178	176	225	295	290	281
Stereotypers and electrotypers ..	4	5	5	6	7	7	9	8	11	12	12	12	13	13
Type foundries	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	6	7	7	6	6	9	9

By way of comment on the foregoing table, it must be remarked that in its preparation a certain amount of duplication has been unavoidable. Many firms carry on several distinct branches of business—book-binding,

engraving, lithographing, publishing and electrotyping. Without doubt, some of such establishments have been reckoned under more than one category in the table, which professes to be only a reasonably correct approximation. The table given below (which relates to 1880 alone), has been compiled from the U. S. census report, and the foregoing explanation is necessary in view of an apparent contradiction. The inconsistency between the two statements may be accounted for, in part, by the reasons above suggested. In addition, it must not be forgotten that the furnishing of details to the census officials was wholly voluntary on the part of manufacturers and dealers, and that the official returns were consequently necessarily incomplete. As regards the discrepancy in the respective numbers of publishers, it should be considered that the figures given in the foregoing table include not only the entire city press, as well as some ambitious job printing houses who covet the distinction attached to the name of "publishers," but also all local agencies of Eastern publishing houses, who are, of course, omitted from the statistics relating to Chicago, given in the census report. The reader who bears these facts in mind will perceive that the contradiction between the two tables is apparent rather than real. The following statement, showing the number of establishments in Chicago, with other details, respecting the capital invested, number of employes, value of product, etc., when compared with the tables given in the second volume of this work, which relate to the years 1860 and 1870, will be found of interest:

Description of business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.	Number of employes.	Wages paid.	Cost of material.	Value of product.
Bookbinding and blank books	26	\$ 176,000	410	\$ 165,102	\$ 293,725	\$ 481,132
Engraving on wood	16	35,825	75	51,785	12,970	116,775
Inks	3	33,750	32	11,450	15,000	61,000
Lithographing	13	494,150	330	220,955	263,549	628,387
Printing and publishing	135	2,886,400	3,519	1,930,881	2,451,360	5,959,296
Stereotyping and electrotyping ..	3	25,000	57	23,672	18,300	65,554
Type-founding	4	290,000	318	109,300	86,000	314,000

THE SKEEN & STUART STATIONERY COMPANY was established in March, 1873, by J. C. Skeen, but in July following, Mr. Stuart, an old friend of Mr. Skeen, who was in the same line of business in Clinton, Iowa, entered into business relations with Mr. Skeen in this city. The firm continued, with immaterial changes, until July, 1883, when it became incorporated, with J. C. Skeen as president, E. C. Stuart as vice-president, H. E. Thayer as secretary, and Dwight Jackson as treasurer. In February, 1885, Mr. Skeen retired, Mr. Stuart succeeding him as president, the other officers remaining the same. This house has had a rapid growth, from its commencement, and in twelve years has taken rank with the foremost houses of its kind in this city. It does a large business in printing, lithographing and blank-book manufacturing,

and in all its various departments is replete with the best machinery and the finest workmen.

Edward Chatfield Stuart, of the Skeen & Stuart Stationery Company, son of David P. and Elizabeth P. Stuart, was born near Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., on February 21, 1843.

At the age of nine years his parents removed to Buffalo, where he attended the public schools and obtained a thorough English education. Upon leaving his books, in 1857, he went to Kankakee, Ill., and entered H. F. Tower's book store, where he remained two years as clerk. At the expiration of that time he came to this city and engaged with Jones, Perdue & Small, and was connected with that house eight years, when he began business for himself at Clinton, Iowa, where he continued several years. He returned to Chicago in 1873, and resumed business on Madison Street, near the bridge, in connection with J. C. Skeen, under the firm name of Skeen & Stuart. After a few months' stay at that point, they removed their establishment to No. 77 Madison Street, where he has since remained. In February, 1883, Mr. Skeen retired from the firm, and in the July following the business was further extended by the formation of a stock company. Mr. Stuart is one of the most energetic and well-posted book and stationery men in the West, and is well-known as a first-class business man. He was married on April 29, 1867, to Miss Laura Hayden, of Kankakee; they have four children,—Bertha M., Frank H., David W., and Julia Imogen.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., printers, stationers and blank-book manufacturers, established their business on May 1, 1870, at No. 111 Madison Street, and had their enterprise successfully established when the fire of October 9, 1871, swept their possessions away. Their losses were large, but on the next day they resumed business at Nos. 12-14 West Randolph Street, continuing it there until 1873, when they moved to No. 84 Lake Street, remaining there until again burned out five years later. The firm next moved to their present commodious quarters at Nos. 71-73 Lake Street. This house from its institution had a large business, which has greatly increased with each succeeding year. At its inception the firm employed ten men; it now has over two hundred. Then it had its stationery store, office, printing and bindery rooms on one floor; now its various departments occupy five floors and a basement, each floor having an area of seven thousand square feet. Besides their business in Chicago, they established a house in New York City, in 1874, at No. 69 Duane Street, where they make a specialty of the Amberg letter files, of which William A. Amberg of this firm is patentee, and which establishment is under the management of W. H. Naulty. In 1875, they established in London, England, another house similar to the one in New York, at No. 27 Little Britain, under the management of John M. McMillan. There is no corner of the civilized world that their bill and paper file is not in use. In 1885, they also established a retail branch of their general business near the Board of Trade, at 230-232 LaSalle Street. The firm is now composed of Daniel R. Cameron, William A., John H. and Theodore J. Amberg. One of the pleasantest reminiscences of their business life is that they have always paid, in spite of two disastrous fires, one hundred cents on a dollar to each and every one of their creditors.

William A. Amberg, member of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co., and treasurer and director of the Chicago & Wisconsin Granite and Quarrying Company, was born at Albstadt, near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Bavaria, Germany, on July 6, 1847. When four years of age he came to America with his parents, who located at Mineral Point, Wis., where he received a common school education. In 1860, he entered business life as a dry goods clerk, at Mineral Point, and in 1865 removed to Chicago, and became bookkeeper for Culver, Page & Hoyne. In 1870, he became a member of the firm of Cameron, Amberg & Co. In 1868, Mr. Amberg invented the patent letter file and the system of filing which bears his name, and is now in common use all over the world. He has also obtained about thirty patents in this line and over six hundred copyrights on indexes and forms connected with his business. Recently he has invented a pavement for streets, which incidentally grew out of his connection with the granite company, and bids fair to be a desirable and popular pavement. In 1869, Mr. Amberg was married to Sarah Agnes Ward, daughter of James Ward, an old resident of Chicago, and has four children now living. Mr. Amberg was one of the founders of the Union Catholic Library Association which originated in 1868, and was president of the same for three terms.

C. F. BLAKELY is the senior member of the firm of the Blakely-Marsh Printing Company. He was born at Danielsville, Conn., on July 8, 1845, where he lived until about ten years old, when his parents moved to Montpelier, Vt. His mother died soon after at Worcester, Mass., at the age of forty years. He was naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, and when a boy had constructed a miniature locomotive, which he exhibited at a State fair at Montpelier. At this fair he became acquainted with W. N. Oliver, a hardware merchant, who became his friend and patron. Mr. Oliver became attracted toward him by observing the toy machine which he was exhibiting. He offered to educate and start him in life if he would live with him, to which proposition the consent of his father was readily obtained. Soon after Mr. Oliver moved to Hastings, Minn., remaining there but a short time. He

formed a partnership with a few men to start a new town on the line of the railroad that was then pushing westward. They chose their site and put Mr. Oliver in charge of organizing and developing the town. David Blakely and Mr. Oliver were warm friends, and had known each other for many years in the East. Mr. Oliver wrote Mr. Blakely, who was then in Chicago, to come to the new town and start a newspaper and grow up with the new settlement. Mr. Blakely did so, and started the Bancroft Pioneer, but the new town did not prosper, and after a few months D. Blakely moved to Austin, Mower Co., Minn., and started the Mower County Mirror. There he remained for about four years, when he sold out, moved to Rochester, Minn., and established the Rochester Post. Soon after David Blakely reached Bancroft, the new town mentioned before, the subject of our sketch went into the printing office of Mr. Blakely, was made his adopted son and his name was changed by Act of the Legislature. They published the Rochester Post seven years, and at the end of three years D. Blakely made him half owner of the paper and of the job office. Soon after D. Blakely was elected Secretary of State of Minnesota, and C. F. Blakely was left to conduct the business. In the fall of 1865, they sold their interests in Rochester, moved to this city and bought an interest in the Chicago Post, with which C. F. Blakely remained for nearly three years, when he disposed of his interest and took charge of the composing room of The Advance, a new religious paper of the Congregational Church. The fire of 1871 destroyed his business. After the fire he took a tenement house on Green Street, near Randolph, where he set the first type for the first paper of The Advance published after the fire. Here he continued for about a year, composing the matter for the Advance while the Journal office did the press work. In the fall of 1872, The Advance rented the building erected by S. M. Moore on Fifth Avenue, near Randolph, the editorial rooms being on the middle floor, the composition room on the third floor, and the basement being used for press work, all being under the direction of Mr. Blakely, except the editorial rooms. At this time Mr. Blakely added two cylinder presses to his office. In this building Mr. Blakely remained two years, when he moved to Nos. 153-55 Fifth Avenue, when Mr. Brown formed a partnership with Mr. Blakely, taking a half-interest in the concern, increasing the financial strength of the new firm of Blakely & Brown \$10,000. They remained at the above named place from 1874 to 1878, when the business had so increased that they found it necessary to seek new quarters, and moved to Nos. 155-57 Dearborn, where they had erected the five-story building for their business. At this time Hon. C. W. Marsh, of Sycamore, Ill., was added to the firm, when the institution was placed upon a basis of \$30,000 capital. Here their business largely increased. They have added many cylinder presses of the most improved pattern, and have largely increased the paraphernalia that belongs to a first-class printing-office, until they have the largest paper, book and job office in the West. They print some thirty periodicals, known throughout the country. The list comprises the American Miller, Western Druggist, Sewing Machine Advocate, Horseshoer and Hardware Journal, Elevator and Grain Trade, American Field, American Sports, Rambler, Dry Goods Reporter, News Boy's Appeal, Indicator, Commercial Bulletin, The Photographic Eye, The Chicago Horseman, The Theatrical and Sporting Journal, Western Rural, Western Fireman, Investigator, Intelligence, The Week's Current, Record and Appeal, The Advance, The Cynosure, The Christian Witness, The American, The Criterion, The Hotel World, The Building Association News, The Watchmaker and Metal Worker, besides several small Sunday-school papers. The list of books which they have published is large and are well known in the literary world. In the list is "Gaskell's Compendium," by L. T. Palmer; "America," by Professor Newman of Ripon College; "Jeanette," "The World," by Frank Gilbert; "Tennayson," published by G. W. Borland; "The Empire of Information," by John McGovern, now one of the editors of "Current" staff; "American Orators," by C. M. Whitman, of Iowa; "Bright and Happy Homes," by Bishop Fallows; "Farmers' Encyclopedia," by Chapman Bros; "Liberty and Union," by Bishop Fallows; "Compendium of Health," edited by E. M. Hale, assisted by Charles A. Williams; "Man," by Dallas Lind, M.D.; "Teacher's Library," by same author as above; as well as many others. Mr. Blakely commenced in the tenement house after the fire of 1871, in a room 10 x 20, on Green Street, without a single press; the firm now has sixteen presses, thirteen of which are cylinders, and three steam folding and binding machines. Their composing room now occupies the fourth floor, a room 50 x 120, where they set over 6,000,000 ems a month. They now employ over one hundred hands, and their pay roll is about \$1,400 a week, while six years ago, when they moved into their present quarters, it was only \$400. The growth of their business has been phenomenal.

CHARLES E. TUEBK, a member of the Blakely-Marsh Printing Company, was born at Elberfeld, West Prussia, Germany, on December 3, 1847. In 1850, his parents came to America, and

settled at Pittsburgh, where the family lived for four years, his father being a Lutheran minister. In 1854, the family moved to Berlin, Ont., where his father became a convert to the Swedenborgian faith, which he has since preached. Up to fourteen years of age, Mr. Tuerk had attended the schools of Canada, except the last year, when he attended a German school. At fourteen he served an apprenticeship at the mercantile business for three years. At twenty he had the management of a store for one year, when he went to Boston and attended a Latin school, and in 1871 came to Chicago. He and his brother, Fred W. Tuerk, in connection with Hon. J. Young Scammon, who furnished the capital, established the first vegetable-ivory button factory in Illinois at Kankakee, from which have sprung several button factories throughout the State. The ivory comes from Venezuela, South America; their first shipment was fifty-two tons. He clerked for an insurance office in this city until 1873, when he was largely instrumental in establishing a publication called the *Field and Stream*, now known as the *American Field*, which has grown under the able management of the present owner, Dr. Rowe, to be the largest and most successful paper of its kind in America. Mr. Tuerk was half owner of the above paper for six months, when he sold out to other parties, and Hon. C. W. Marsh purchased the interests of said paper and sunk \$30,000 in its establishment. Mr. Tuerk returned to the insurance business; but a few months after Mr. Marsh bought an interest in the printing firm of Blakely & Brown, the firm name becoming Blakely, Brown & Marsh; and placed Mr. Tuerk in the firm to look after his interests. In September, 1881, the latter bought the Brown interest, and since the incorporation of the company has been its secretary. He was married on March 8, 1875, to Letta Reutel in this city. They have two children,—Emil Ferdinand and Irma Louisa.

WILLIAM PIGOTT was born at Le Roy, N. Y., on August 4, 1829, the son of Stephen and Anna (Gorman) Pigott. He attended the common schools at Buffalo until 1837, when his parents removed to Galt, Canada, where he also attended school, and where his father was engaged in the lumbering business. In 1848, William came to this city and for some time was engaged in the real-estate business, after which he worked as a compositor on the *Times*, having learned the printing trade at Galt and Buffalo. He remained on the *Times* for about a year, and then entered the publishing business, issuing the *Saturday Evening Review* and other newspapers. He afterward made the tour of the principal Southern States and engaged in various enterprises, but Chicago was the lodestone to one of his active temperament that eventually drew him North again. He established the *Morning Post*, with André Matteson and James Washington Sheahan, and remained until its sale to the Republican Company. He then inaugurated the *Evening Post*, and used that paper to effect an election of the Soldier's Ticket, wherein he was successful. He then became largely interested in the Mechanics' Type Foundry, and was elected president, and remained in that position until 1876, when he removed to LaGrange, Mich., to manage the woolen mills at that town, in which enterprise he is at present engaged. Mr. Pigott has been an indefatigable worker, and when he found the same trait in young men it was always a pleasure for him to encourage them by material aid, and there are not a few of our leading printers of to-day that owe their start and early success to "Bill" Pigott, as he was familiarly called by his old friends. At one time he had accumulated some \$200,000 in this city, but the fire of 1871 reduced his possessions to a minimum, and he had to roll up his sleeves and commence the struggle again. He maintained, however, during his whole career an enviable record for probity in his commercial, public and private life. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, of this city, in 1861. They have the following children: Robert Stewart, Charles Stephen, Arthur Edward, William Francis, Louis Beaudreau and Elizabeth Stewart. To-day Mr. Pigott has the same ringing laugh and quick, elastic step he had twenty-seven years ago when the writer first knew him.

GRAEME LISLE SMITH is a son of Samuel Lisle Smith, and was born in Chicago, on March 26, 1841. His father was perhaps the most noted man in the West during his day. During the period from 1840, up to the time of his death, in 1854, he was acceded to be the most brilliant and powerful orator that ever graced the rostrum in the whole western country, and Horace Greeley and Henry Clay attributed to Mr. Smith the honor of being the greatest orator they had ever heard. (Vol. I., pp. 432-33.) The son, Graeme, was reared and educated in this city, his education being attained at the public schools. The early death of his father no doubt hampered his educational advancement in life, as he was obliged to get into business life at an early age, owing to the financial circumstances of his family necessitating his contribution to their support. In 1859, he took a position with the Illinois Central Railroad, and

had charge of the out-freight department. At the end of seven years, he had, by his energy and economy, secured sufficient capital to become a member of the new grain and flour commission firm of Pettitt, Smith & Co. This firm was located at the corner of State and South Water streets, and, up to the time of the great fire of 1871, was the second largest flour commission house in the city. The conflagration swept away their entire business and the firm was reduced to almost nothing financially, which forced their retirement from the trade. Mr. Smith, having always resided in Chicago, numbers among his large acquaintanceship many strong and staunch friends. After the fire he was appointed assistant superintendent of the stamp department in the post-office, and retained that office through the administrations of Postmasters Eastman and McArthur. He then resigned, to take charge of the financial management of the large printing house of J. L. Regan & Co. He continued there for some time but the arduous duties of the position caused his health to rapidly decline, and he was forced to



WILLIAM PIGOTT.

give up the work. Later he was identified with R. R. Donnelley & Sons, and at present is with the H. C. Tiffany Printing Company, holding an important and responsible position with that well known house. Mr. Smith holds a membership in Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.; and Oriental Sovereign Consistory, S.P.R.S., 32°. He was married to Miss Mary Hanley, of Wisconsin. They have one daughter, to whom the family name of Lisle has been given.

J. W. SWEET, junior member of the printing firm of Seymour & Sweet, was born at Kenosha, Wis., in 1862. He was educated principally in the public schools of this city and is an undergraduate, having spent two years in the high school course of Chicago. Desiring to take a collegiate course, he spent two years at Fribault, Minn., in the college presided over by Bishop Whipple. In February, 1881, he was taken sick while at school, and he returned home and never resumed his collegiate studies. In the autumn of 1881, he took a clerical position in a lumber broker's office where he remained for a few months, going thence as a clerk to Sweet, Dempster & Co.'s store, where he remained for one year and a half, after which, on May 1, 1884, he formed a partnership with Mr. Seymour. They are doing a prosperous and successful business.

HORACE O'DONOGHUE, a law-case printer, commenced his career as a typographer in Lyons, Iowa, and there, serving the usual apprenticeship as printer's devil, passed through all the gradations pertaining to learning the business. He came to Chicago and took a law course at Union College, graduating in 1870, but was not admitted to the Bar until 1877. During the seven years intervening

between his graduation and his admission to practice, he served on the Republican and Inter Ocean. At the expiration of his engagement with the above papers he devoted a year's time to his profession. On March 4, 1878, he started his present business in a small room in Bryan Block, with trepidation and fearfulness as to its outcome, but he now is one of the largest printers in his line in the West. He is now about thirty-five years of age, and is the son of P. and Margaret M. (Williams) O'Donoghue. He was married, on April, 1878, to Sarah Ella Smith, daughter of Robert W. Smith, a lawyer of this city. Mr. O'Donoghue is a man of untiring energy and of indomitable will, but has a kindly disposition.

CHARLES E. MARBLE is a general printer but makes a specialty of fine commercial work. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on July 9, 1856, and is the son of James B. and Mary (Tomlinson) Marble. Both his parents live in Dubuque, his father being the oldest locomotive engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. His father is of French descent and was born in Missouri; his mother was an English lady. Mr. Marble is the oldest of a family of nine children, of whom five are living. He learned the art of printing of Ham & Carver, who were proprietors of The Dubuque Herald, commencing with them in 1867, and was with them for thirteen years, the last six years having charge of the office. At the expiration of this service he came to Chicago, and worked for John B. Jeffery, Knight & Leonard and C. W. Magill. With the latter he remained two years as foreman. In August, 1883, he associated himself with Joseph W. Taylor for sixteen months, when Mr. Marble purchased the interest of his partner, continuing the business alone. His business is increasing rapidly, nearly doubling every month. Mr. Marble is deservedly popular and is fast gaining friends and fortune. He was married, on August 11, 1878, to Lura S. Oliver, and they have four children, —Charles H., Richard E., Lura M. and Hazel E.

FRANK W. BRECKLE, proprietor of the Saturday Evening Post and society stationer and printer, son of Leopold and Catharine Breckle, was born at Springville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., on August 4, 1861. He came to this city when twelve years of age, and finished his education in the public schools of this city. Before he left school he became interested in printing, and while a mere boy he was an expert in printing visiting-cards and hand-bills. In 1876, he left school, and began the printing business on a small scale near his present location, and subsequently established the Saturday Evening Post, a journal devoted to society doings and amusements. He has a standing order with the leading type-founders for the latest designs in letters and borders as soon as cast, and every pleasing novelty in cards, invitations and their printing finds its way to his establishment. From an obscure beginning in a line of business unknown in the West, Mr. Breckle has built up a most gratifying trade, and during the last season supplied the printing and stationery work for two hundred pleasure clubs and nearly a thousand society entertainments. Mr. Breckle was married, on February 1, 1881, to Miss Lizzie Riddell, of Chicago. They have one daughter, —Myrtle.

EDWARD BEEH, JR., a book and job printer, was born on June 17, 1858, in Berlin, Germany, where he spent fifteen years of his life. At twelve years of age he left school, and commenced learning the trade of lithographer of Mr. Hagelberg, with whom he worked for nearly three years, when he and his parents emigrated to America, landing in Chicago in 1873. He soon engaged with Shober & Carqueville, where he remained for one and a half years. He tired of his trade, and went to the printing office of Mr. Zeiger, and engaged with him to do press work. In his intervals of leisure he worked at the compositor's trade, and in a few months he had acquired a good knowledge of type-setting. Mr. Zeiger sold his business to George Gregory, with whom he worked for a few months, but through some misunderstanding he left his employ, bought a small press and started business in a small way. This event occurred in 1877. After a few months of business on his own account, he engaged to work by the piece with Frank Roehr; this did not prove a success. He was then employed by Justice Loehr, for three years at the compositor's case, a portion of which time he worked for himself, during the evening hours, at doing small printing jobs for his acquaintances and friends. In the meantime he had exchanged his small press for a larger one. At the close of his three years with Mr. Loehr, he commenced business at No. 83 Clybourn Avenue, and after being there for a year he moved to No. 59 on the same avenue. He is doing a large and flourishing business; has four presses, three Gordons and one lightning jobber. He was married on September 25, 1880, to Lena C. Barth, who was born in November, 1858. They have two children, Alma and an infant boy. Mr. Beeh was a delegate to the republican county convention in 1880, and is one of the rising young men of his ward.

O. P. BASSETT, president of the Pictorial Printing Company of this city, was born in 1835, at Towanda, Bradford Co., Penn., where he grew to manhood. At the age of nineteen he commenced learning printing in his native town, and three years after, in

1854, he came West, locating at Sycamore, Ill., where he set type for the first republican paper established in that town. One year afterward he became its owner and continued its publication until 1864, when he sold it to its present proprietor. At that time he came to Chicago and started the only successful job office on the West Side, and after the fire sold his outfit to Rand, McNally & Co. He then established an office for printing druggists' labels, on the corner of Lake and Clinton streets, and in a few months moved to Nos. 12-14 LaSalle, where he remained for a number of years, moving thence to 74-76 Randolph Street, where he remained until April 1882, when he removed to his present quarters. The present Pictorial Printing Company purchased the good-will, interest, etc., of the old company in February, 1881, increasing its capital stock from \$30,000 to a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The present officers are O. P. Bassett, president and general manager; F. L. Waite, secretary; and E. E. Johnson, treasurer. It took the name of "Pictorial Printing Company," as it was established to do pictorial advertising for business men, theaters, etc. The company is recognized as being the largest druggists' printing company in the United States, doing a business last year of \$125,000. Mr. Bassett married on April 4, 1859, in Lockport, Ill., Miss B. M. Shelton. They have one child, —Kate.

C. J. ALBRECHT, general printer, was born on March 7, 1856, in Prussia, Germany, emigrating to America with his parents in 1860, and locating at Monee, Ill., where his father was employed for two years with the Illinois Central Railroad. The family removed to Chicago in 1862, where they have resided ever since. His father was born in 1836, and as soon as he had reached the age of military life, he spent nearly all the years of his early manhood in the German army. He is now the superintendent of the Peshtigo Lumber Company, doing business on the North Pier. The mother of Mr. Albrecht was born in April, 1836, and is yet living. The foundation of Mr. Albrecht's successful business career was laid in thoroughly learning the art of the compositor of George H. Bryant. This he commenced in 1871, and has always followed. In May, 1880, he established a business at No. 87 Washington Street, where he remained until May, 1884, when he moved to his present quarters, where he is doing a large and successful business. He was married on February 20, 1875, to Augusta Lehman, who was born in Germany in November, 1856. Her parents emigrated to America when she was a child, locating in Chicago, where her parents have since died. They have three children, —Bertha, Minnie and Emma.

WALTER B. CONKEY is a book-binder, and makes a specialty of pamphlet binding. He is the only one west of New York City in that branch of business. He learned his trade in this city, and commenced business in 1879, at No. 143 Monroe Street, where he remained a year, then moved to Nos. 153-55 Dearborn Street. In 1882, he changed to his present quarters where he occupies two floors. He commenced in a small way, employing only two persons, while now he employs one hundred and eighty.

W. J. O'NEIL, of the firm of O'Neil & Griswold, general book-binders, was born in Chicago, on January 5, 1859, where his parents now reside. His education was limited to the grammar schools, going thence to his trade, which he learned of Donahue & Henneberry of this city. He remained with them eight years, during the latter part of the time being foreman of one department of their business. In January, 1884, he formed a partnership with Mr. Griswold and commenced business at Nos. 180-82 Monroe Street, where they are still conducting it successfully. Mr. O'Neil is the third child of a family of six children. He is still unmarried.

R. S. GRISWOLD is a member of the firm of O'Neil & Griswold, general book-binders. He was born at Buchanan, Mich., on June 1, 1852, where he lived until six years of age, when his parents moved to Hannibal, Mo., where he learned the art of book-binding. In this city he lived until twenty years of age, receiving his education in its schools. In 1872, he came to Chicago, and commenced his business career by working for W. L. Tidd for two years. At the close of this service he entered into an engagement with Donahue & Henneberry, where he remained as workman and foreman until 1883, when he formed his present partnership. His father was a tanner by trade, and was the owner of a tannery at Buchanan, Mich. When the War broke out, his father enlisted in the 3d Missouri, and died in the service in a hospital at Memphis, Tenn. His mother is living with a daughter at Kinderhook, Ill. In his father's family there were eight children, four of whom are living, he being the youngest son. Mr. Griswold was married on November 28, 1883, to Maggie Walsh, whose parents are dead, her mother dying five years since, and her father when she was quite young. They have one child, —James Francis.

PETER JOHNSON & Co. established their business in 1879, at Nos. 172-74 Clark Street, where they still are conducting a large and successful business in the manufacture of blank-books and as general book-binders. Mr. Johnson, the senior member of this firm, was born in Scania, Sweden, on April 3, 1846. He spent

the first eight years of his life at his birthplace with his parents, when he came with the family to America, locating in Chicago. In a few months after their arrival, the father died. Three months in this city were spent in the Kinzie and Ogden public schools, and this constituted the whole schooling of his life. When a mere lad, he was indentured for five years to Jones, Perdue & Smalls, receiving no stipulated compensation for the first twelve months, \$3.50 a week for the following year, next \$4.50, then \$6 and finally \$8 a week. At the expiration of his apprenticeship his salary was raised to \$18 a week. He remained with the old firm for many months, going thence to the employ of Smeal, Rebanks & Co., where he received \$20 a week. There he remained a year, but becoming dissatisfied with his salary and wishing to learn more of book-binding as practiced in other cities, he spent two and a half years at New York City, working at his trade. He then returned to Chicago and formed a partnership, establishing the house of McDonald & Johnson, in June, 1872, opening business at No. 111 Madison Street, and in a few months removing to Nos. 158-60 Clark Street; then selling out to Mr. McDonald, he formed a partnership with N. F. Olson in 1879.

N. F. OLSON, the junior member of the firm of Peter Johnson & Co., blank-book manufacturers, was born in the province of Scania, Sweden, on April 3, 1853. Leaving his home at the age of fifteen in company with an elder brother, he came direct to Chicago in the spring of 1868. He learned the book-binder's trade in the establishment of J. M. W. Jones, and subsequently worked at his trade for Smeal & Rebanks, Cameron, Amberg & Co., and J. W. Middleton. In September, 1879, he formed his present partnership. Mr. Olson's education was limited to a common-school education in his native home and a short term in this city. But he is studious, devoting his leisure time to study under private tutors, which, with his characteristic energy, will prove useful and valuable. The firm with which he is identified has had a successful career from the beginning, which has been marked by constant growth.

W. J. JEFFERSON is a general publisher and printer. He was born near Lake Simcoe, Canada, on July 31, 1839, and spent thirteen years of his life on his father's farm, going to school in winter, and aiding his father in summer. In 1852, he went to London, Canada, to learn the art of printing, where he served seven years, being bound to H. A. Newcomb by articles of indenture. After the expiration of his term of service, he went to Detroit, Mich., and started a job office on the corner of Shelby and Jefferson streets, where he remained one year. During this year Mr. Newcomb had come to Chicago, and wrote to Mr. Jefferson at Detroit to come here as he had secured him a good position on the Chicago Daily Democrat, which was published by John Wentworth. About this time the Press and the Tribune were merged into the Tribune, when he went to work in the job office of the above paper. Mr. Rand was its superintendent and Mr. McNally its foreman. In a few months after his arrival in Chicago, James W. Sheahan, André Matteson, Frank Eastman and Owen Stuart, started the Morning News. Mr. Jefferson held "cases" on the "News," until it was merged into the Republican, when he entered into partnership with his old friend H. A. Newcomb, who had opened a printing office at No. 41 LaSalle Street, with whom he remained until the office changed hands, when he formed a partnership with Thomas J. Wroe which continued until the fire of 1871. In a few days after the fire they opened business, under the firm name of Jefferson & Wroe, at the corner of Jefferson and Randolph streets, and at the expiration of a year, returned to No. 41 LaSalle. Here he remained till May, 1882, when he removed to No. 170 Madison where he is doing a large and successful business. In 1875, he bought out the interest of his partner, Mr. Wroe, and since then has been alone. He started in business in a limited way with one Gordon press. He now has five small presses and two cylinders, and last year did a business of about \$35,000. He is now largely interested in panoramas, and has for years made a specialty of hotel work, and expects in a few months to devote his time to publishing. He was married in 1861 to Mary J. Dennis, of Chicago, whose parents are living in this city. They have three sons and one daughter,—Benjamin, William T., May E., and Ralph.

E. P. DONNELL, the founder of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, was born on January 13, 1852, and is the son of Hugh and Laura (Pitcher) Donnell. Both parents are natives of Massachusetts, and are now living in Cincinnati. His father came West in the early days of its history, travelling in a wagon to Oxford, Ohio, and after an active business career has now retired on a competence. E. P. Donnell received his education in the grammar and high schools of his native city. When a young man he was employed by Snider & Hoole, of Cincinnati, dealers in book-binding materials. After serving them a few years, in their home office, he was sent to this city to establish a branch house. He first had an office desk at No. 177-79 Madison Street. Remaining in the employ of this firm during thirteen years, at the expiration of this time he left them doing an annual business of \$120,000.

He established his own business in 1879, at No. 182 Monroe Street, where he remained eighteen months, going thence to the rear of Nos. 196 to 206 Clark, where he still runs a large machine shop, having five others in the city. The office of the company and its salesroom were removed to the present quarters a few months ago. The company has taken a five years' lease of the building at Nos. 158-60 Clark Street, where they intend to bring together their shops during the coming spring. On February 2, 1885, the E. P. Donnell Company was incorporated by the election of E. P. Donnell as president, treasurer and general manager, J. M. Ives as vice-president, and George M. Bennett as secretary. Mr. Donnell has invented and patented thirty-nine machines for use of book-binders, and the company is now building one hundred and fourteen different machines, fitted to equip any bindery from the largest to the smallest. Their machinery is used in nearly every city in the United States, and is in the Government printing and binding offices at Washington. Mr. Donnell commenced business with three men as assistants, and the company now employs eighty-seven. Their business is increasing at the rate of forty per cent. annually, and last year was valued at \$196,000. They are only manufacturing machines of their own invention, and now have \$10,000 worth of orders unfilled, which they can only supply after the machines are manufactured. They have agents in New York, San Francisco and Canada. Mr. Donnell was married on November 6, 1873, to Miss Lillie R. Leslie, daughter of James and Mary (Orange) Leslie. Her father is one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Donnell have two children,—E. Scott and Leslie R.

BLOMGREN BROS. & Co.—This firm of electrotypers, stereotypers, photo and wax engravers was established on a comparatively small scale in 1875. The members of the firm then were Claus G. and Oscar N. Blomgren and S. A. Hawkinson, all thoroughly experienced and practical men. When it is stated that the business was established on a comparatively small scale, it is intended to so illustrate the remarkable growth the business has since attained and the great development in the arts of engraving. The firm was located at No. 152 Clark Street, where they occupied a single floor, thoroughly and completely equipped with new and costly machinery and material sufficient to meet the demands of the trade at that time. They then gave employment to eight or ten men. Year by year their business has increased, until at the present time they have a floorage of seven thousand and four hundred square feet, hardly sufficient even then to meet their wants. Their business is located at Nos. 162-64 Clark Street, where they have every facility for the prompt and fine execution of their line of work, and employ from sixty to seventy operatives. In photo-engraving they have attained absolute perfection. The superiority of their work is demonstrated by the illustrations in the second and third volumes of this History, the photo-engraving portraits and views having been printed from plates made by them. In 1883, Mr. Hawkinson, the junior partner, died, and his interest in the business was purchased by the Messrs. Blomgren who still continue the old style of the firm name, Blomgren Bros. & Co. Their reputation is well known over the country and their trade extends into nearly every State. The volume of business transacted amounts to \$100,000 per annum.

Claus G. Blomgren, senior member of the firm of Blomgren Bros. & Co., was born near Gothenberg, in southwestern Sweden, on June 20, 1845. His parents were Charles and Joanna Blomgren, and they emigrated to this country in 1853, settling in this city. After attending school for a short time, Mr. Blomgren learned the trade of tailor with his father, with whom he worked for five years. He was engaged with other firms until about 1864, when he became an apprentice to the electrotypers' trade in the house of Marder, Luse & Co. He was with that well known establishment for about ten years, during a portion of the time acting as foreman of the electrotyping department. In 1874, when Marder, Luse & Co. opened their branch house in San Francisco, Mr. Blomgren was intrusted with the work of going to that city and putting their mechanical departments into operation. After finishing his commission there, he returned to Chicago, resigned his position and, in company with his brother Oscar and Mr. Hawkinson, established the house of Blomgren Bros. & Co. Mr. Blomgren is an active, energetic business man, thoroughly devoted to his profession. He was married to Miss Eva C. Lundquist, of Sweden, on June 25, 1870, and since 1882 has resided in Lake View. Mr. and Mrs. Blomgren have three children, George Erward, Hattie Mabel and Bessie. He is a member of Occidental Council, Royal Arcanum, of Lake View.

Oscar N. Blomgren, junior partner of the firm of Blomgren Bros. & Co., was born near Gothenburg, Sweden, on September 11, 1848. His parents emigrated to America in 1853, locating in Chicago, where he was reared and educated. During his boyhood he attended the city schools, and at the age of twenty he entered the house of Marder, Luse & Co., where he commenced to learn the trade of electrotypy. He continued with that firm until 1875,

when he engaged in business, becoming one of the firm of Blomgren Bros. & Co. In 1883 he bought out the interest of S. A. Hawkins, the third partner, who died in that year. Mr. Blomgren is one of the best electrotypers in the West, and has done much toward making the reputation for his house in the way of fine and artistic engraving. He was married to Miss Emma Peterson, of Sweden, on December 31, 1876. They have two children,—Edna and Natalia B. Since 1881, Mr. Blomgren has been a resident of Lake View, and is a member of the Citizens' League of that village. He also belongs to Wrightwood Council, Royal Arcanum, of Lake View.

W. B. ORCUTT, general manager of the Orcutt Lithographic Company, was born at Hamilton, Canada, on September 13, 1857. His parents moved to this city when he was three years old, where he and the family have since lived. His father was the proprietor of the City Hotel before the fire, and is now the proprietor of the hotel of the same name on the corner of State and Eighteenth streets. His mother died in 1859, two years after their arrival in this city. The primary and grammar school education of Mr. Orcutt was received in this city, after which he attended Lake Forest Academy. After the great fire of 1871, he was in the lithographic business with Shober & Carqueville, as their general agent, and in this capacity served the firm for ten years, during which period the firm became one of the largest establishments of its kind in the Northwest. On February 1, 1885, Mr. Orcutt, M. B. Schnauder, Paul Heitmann and M. C. Cooney, both of the latter being practical lithographers, and for many years in the employ of Shober & Carqueville, organized the Orcutt Lithographic Company and opened at Nos. 160-62 Clark Street, where their business has grown far beyond their expectation. They will soon move into enlarged quarters at Nos. 341-45 Wabash Avenue, where they will have as fine facilities for the execution of their art as any establishment in the country, and where the acquired reputation of the Company is a guarantee of success.

HUGHES & JOHNSON.—This firm comprises Thomas Hughes and Peter C. Johnson, both being fine lithographers and gentlemen of long experience in the business. For a number of years they were connected with a well-known lithographic house in this city. On May 22, 1880, when they went into business for themselves, they started with two small power-presses, a small stock of stones and seven hands, and from their commencement in business have steadily progressed until they command an excellent trade. They first opened in a room at No. 146 Clark Street, but within a year and a half these quarters became too small, and they were obliged to remove to a more commodious building. They went to Nos. 148-50 Clark Street, where they remained until May 1, 1885, when, to obtain still larger quarters, they removed to No. 235 Kinzie Street, where they occupy a very large double floor, well lighted and splendidly adapted to their requirements. Here they have five large power-presses, of the latest American pattern, besides eight hand-presses in the transfer department. From seven employés their force has been increased to an average of sixty artisans, and during the business part of the year they work seventy hands in order to keep up with the demands of their trade. They make a specialty of fine color lithography, and the work turned out by them far excels that of many of the old houses of the East. The photo-gravure portraits in this volume were made by Messrs. Hughes & Johnson.

Thomas Hughes, senior member of the firm of Hughes & Johnson, was born at Northampton, England, on March 20, 1848. He passed his boyhood and the greater part of his youth in his native town, where he attended school and learned the art of lithography. He worked ten or eleven years at his trade in Northampton, and became a thorough master of the business. In 1870, he came to America, and upon arriving in Chicago, he easily found employment in one of the largest establishments in the city. His skill as an artisan became so recognized that he was promoted to a high position, which he retained until the establishment of the present lithographing business by himself and P. C. Johnson in 1880. The growth of his business has been remarkable, as the firm to-day has a magnificent trade, netting the proprietors a handsome revenue annually. Mr. Hughes was married in 1869, at Northampton, England, to Miss Annie Law. They have four children,—Thomas, Jr., Annie, George and Blanche. Mr. Hughes was at one time a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, but the demands upon his time in business matters has long since debarred him from paying much attention to fraternal society obligations.

Peter C. Johnson was born in Denmark, on November 17, 1850, where he resided until he was sixteen years of age. He received his education and learned the trade of lithographing and printing at his native town—Haversler—and in 1866, he left his home and went to Vienna, Austria, where he engaged with one of the leading lithographing establishments. He remained there six years and then decided to come to America. Arriving in Chicago, he engaged with a lithographic house and remained with them for eight years. With twenty years' experience in the art, Mr. John-

son is thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business, and possessing a taste for beauty of design so necessary to high art lithography his reputation has become well known. In May, 1880, Mr. Johnson formed a co-partnership with Thomas Hughes, with whom he had been long acquainted, and they established the present business. Mr. Johnson was married in this city. He is a member of the A.O.U.W. and of the Diana Hunting Club.

W. H. TYLER, the only member of the firm of W. H. Tyler & Co., engravers, was born on May 18, 1839, in Boston, where he was reared and educated. His father was a book-binder, dealing also in book-binders' materials, going from Leominster, Mass., to Boston, where he was in business about thirty-five years, where both his parents died and are there buried. His mother was a direct descendant of the Hartwells who came over in the "Mayflower," and his father could trace his ancestry to the Pilgrim Fathers. After Mr. Tyler completed his education in the Boston High School, he learned his trade of the same firm as Bond & Chandler. He was raised with them, and as boys were neighbors. In 1860, he opened the business of a wood engraver in Boston, continuing there for nine years, when he came West, with the expectation of going west of Chicago. Here he met Mr. Bond, who asked him to stop a while and work for him and his partner. He did so, continuing with them for two years and most of the time as their foreman. In July, 1873, he established his present business on the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, in the Hawley Building, and subsequently went to the Kendall Building, remaining in each place four years, and in 1881 moved to his present place, at the southwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. He employs only the best artists and caters only to those who want the best work.

THE SIGWALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturers of seal-presses and engravers' supplies, J. Sigwalt, manager, was established on January 1, 1883, at its present location. Mr. Sigwalt was born in Alsace, which at that time belonged to France, on February 4, 1836, and is the son of John and Barbara (Mathews) Sigwalt, old inhabitants of that place. In 1851, the family came to this country, and settled at Vernon, Lake Co., about twenty-eight miles northwest of Chicago, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Sigwalt having received a fair education at the schools of his native place, served an apprenticeship in Chicago to the machinist's trade for four years. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to Ottawa, Ill., and for one year was employed by Judge Caton in the manufacture of telegraph instruments. He next went to South Bend, Ind., and there entered into partnership with William G. Whitman, manufacturer of sewing machines, and carried on business for two years. In 1860, the firm moved to Chicago, and established itself on Clark, between Lake and Randolph streets, where it remained for one year. In 1862, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Whitman retiring, and Mr. Sigwalt becoming sole proprietor, and establishing the business at Calhoun Place, where it remained for several years in a flourishing condition. Mr. Sigwalt next organized a stock company, under the name of the Etna Manufacturing Company, at the corner of Kinzie and Dearborn streets, where a very extensive business was transacted up to the time of the fire in 1871, when the factory, machinery, stock and all other property belonging to the firm were destroyed, with a total loss. In about two weeks after this event, the firm resumed its old business in a frame shanty, on the corner of Fulton and Morgan streets, and there remained until 1874, when the factory was moved to Arlington Heights, Cook County, and the manufacture of sewing machines carried on very extensively. In 1882, Mr. Sigwalt returned to Chicago, and located at No. 211 Randolph Street, and in March, 1885, was again burned out, but succeeded in surmounting all obstacles, and in a short time established his business at Nos. 15-17 South Canal. This establishment manufactures all kinds of notary and seal presses, self-inking stamps, and general engravers' supplies. These presses are mounted with nickel-plated handles and tempered steel springs. They embrace various qualities in different designs, Maas Nos. 1, 2, 3, Percussion Press, Lion Head Nos. 1 and 2, and Check Protector Nos. 1 and 2. The machinery, which is operated by steam power, is of the most approved construction and latest invention, and every facility is afforded in the manufacture of these most desirable and useful presses. The factory gives work to about twenty-five hands, who are constantly employed in the busy season, and its proprietor and manager is a gentleman in every respect deserving the patronage and support of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Sigwalt was married, in 1871, to Miss Laura Gertrude Lauer, of Chicago. He belongs to Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A.F. & A.M.

LITTÉRATEURS.

ELLEN MITCHELL was born at Nantucket, Mass., in 1832, and was a daughter of Hon. Joseph Mitchell and Sally (Folger) Mitchell, the latter being a member of the well-known Folger family to

which Benjamin Franklin belonged. In 1853, she married Francis M. Mitchell, brother of Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, and came to Chicago, with her husband, in 1859. Her familiarity with European and American literature placed her at once in the literary societies of the city at that period, one of these being the well remembered North Side "French Club," in which she was actively associated with Mrs. Kate N. Doggett. Later, Mrs. Mitchell was one of the founders of "The Fortnightly Club," and by request of Mrs. Doggett, then president, delivered the opening essay for that body, the subject being "Culture for Women." Subsequently Mrs. Mitchell was president of "The Fortnightly" for several years. Her subsequent contributions to the society were "Familiar Talk on the Imagination," "The Troubadour and His Sons," "That same old Psalm of Life," "Dante's Divine Comedy" and the "Arthurian Romances." She has been a member of the Woman's Congress from its organization, and is now its vice-president for the State of Illinois. At the second meeting of that association, held in Chicago in October, 1874, in a forcible address, she drew the attention of that body to the condition and needs of "Outcast Women." Her greatest philanthropic interest has been in this work, and she was for many years secretary of the Erring Women's Refuge of Chicago. She is a member of the Swedenborgian Church. Dr. Clifford Mitchell, professor of chemistry in the Chicago Homeopathic College, is her only son.

BUEL H. BARTLETT, No. 901 West Madison Street, was born in Arlington, Bennington Co., Vt., on September 15, 1805, the son of Eliphalet and Lydia (Hough) Bartlett. His forefathers were amongst the first settlers in New Hampshire, and his great-grandfather, Josiah Bartlett, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Bartlett was raised on a farm, and educated in the schools of Vermont, and at the age of sixteen began teaching school in various places in the State of New York. He was superintendent of the female department of the Union School, Geneva, N. Y., for a number of years. After some time he engaged in the livery business, which he carried on for three or four years, and in the meantime was tax collector, and held prominent positions in the Presbyterian Church of that place. In 1859, Mr. Bartlett came to Chicago, and taught school at Summit, near the city, for two years. In 1864, he went to Beloit, Wis., and engaged in horticultural pursuits for some time, and subsequently went to Norwood Park, Ill., and resided there with his family until 1879, when the death of his wife caused him to return to Chicago. Mr. Bartlett was married, in Fleming, near Auburn, N. Y., in 1826, to Miss Sarah Jane Loomis, a native of that place, and had a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom two daughters and one son now survive. He belongs to the Masonic Order at Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Bartlett now resides with his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Cleaveland, at No. 901 West Madison Street, who keeps an extensive circulating library. Mr. Bartlett is a gentleman of fine literary taste, fond of reading and is now comfortably spending the remainder of his life with his affectionate and industrious daughter. Mrs. Cleaveland has two sons living,—Fred. B., financial secretary of the Citizens' League, and Frank L., with James Wacker & Co.

ALONZO J. GROVER was born at Bethel, Oxford Co., Me., on August 26, 1828. His father was a farmer, though attaining to some military preferment, of moderate means and a numerous family. He married Miss Sophronia Bryant, of Portland, a distant relative of the poet of that name. Alonzo was the second son of the family. Early developing an enterprising disposition, and the home prospect offering small inducement, he purchased his time to one and twenty, for the sum of \$200, promptly paying it to the last dollar. With his entire wardrobe and stock of worldly goods tied up, literally, in the traditional bandana handkerchief, with \$9 in his pocket, with no education, at fifteen he bravely took himself into his own keeping, determined to win success. Shunning all the vanities and vices, common then as now to boys and young men, he early discharged his debt to his father, and entered Gould's academy in his native town. Having wisely improved all his leisure hours as he went along, he was able to fit for college in an unusually short time. He however decided not to enter college, and on leaving the academy he commenced the study of law in the office of William Frey, then of Bethel, and on motion of General Fessenden, father of Pitt Fessenden, was admitted to the Bar at Portland in 1853. Becoming deeply interested in the anti-slavery cause, he accepted an appointment as lecturer for the American Anti-slavery Society, of which William Lloyd Garrison was president, and travelled extensively through the New England States, lecturing and attending conventions in many of the principal cities and towns. At that time he formed an intimate acquaintance with Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, Stephen and Abby Kelly Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Samuel J. May and all the principal workers in the anti-slavery enterprise. In 1853, he removed to Illinois, and settled in the county of LaSalle, where he actively advocated his anti-slavery principles, at that time a rash act, especially for a stranger and a young man. That year he assisted in forming the first republican organization in Illinois, in his own county of

LaSalle. In 1855, he was fiercely mobbed in his own town of Earlville, for harboring a fugitive slave whose claimant had personal friends in the immediate neighborhood. His house was always a sanctuary to the fleeing slaves and a most welcome and hospitable home for all who are earnestly laboring for their deliverance. The lamented Owen Lovejoy, brother of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the first anti-slavery martyr, was his personal and intimate friend. In religion Mr. Grover has always been of the humanitarian as well as liberal and progressive school. He was an early disciple of Theodore Parker, when his preaching was as odious to the churches as were the doctrines of the abolitionists to the political parties. He acted with the republican party till Grant's second administration. He then abandoned it, giving powerful and unanswerable reasons for his course. He was the author of the famous plank in the republican platform of 1868 against repudiation and in favor of the greenback principles which the party leaders shamefully repudiated in 1874. The plank referred to, is a most important item in the financial history of that most eventful period, and well worth copying here. It is as follows: "We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted." The bonds were mostly, both by the law and the terms thereof at that time, payable in greenbacks or legal-tender treasury notes. He aided in inaugurating what is known as the greenback party, and in 1882 canvassed his native State in its interest, and bore an important part in electing Governor Plauton on that platform against the great landed railroad and moneyed monopolies. He labors with pen and tongue, in private and public, every day and every where, with an ability, fidelity and fervor rarely equaled, never exceeded. In him all the industrial classes, men and women, have an undaunted, unshaken and untiring friend. In 1882, he was nominated by the anti-monopoly party for Congress, which nomination was ratified by the prohibition party, and a large number of influential democrats endeavored to have the democratic convention also ratify his nomination. His professional practice, extending through many States and Territories, has been very lucrative. His habits have ever been most temperate, never in his life tasting tobacco or intoxicating drinks, rarely tea or coffee, hearty and sprightly at fifty-seven years of age. Side by side with Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mr. Grover has always been a firm believer in the equal civil, political, educational and industrial rights of women with men, and that we are yet only a half republic. In 1855, Mr. Grover married Miss Octavia E. Norton, also a native of Maine. They have four living children, all sons. The eldest is in business in Chicago; the second, an artist of rare ability; the others are yet in childhood. Senator LaFayette Grover, of Oregon, and Maj. Gen. Cuvea Grover, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, are of the same Grover connection, and grew up in the same town of Bethel. Besides his large professional business, Mr. Grover performs a vast amount of writing and lecturing on various topics—temperance, woman suffrage, social, financial, labor and other reformatory enterprises, occasionally publishing some of his papers and essays for wider circulation. "The Serfdom of Woman, Taught and Enforced in the Bible," "Immortality," "Romanism or Danger Ahead," "Wine and Theology," "Capital and Labor" are some of these, which have hitherto challenged any successful refutation, after a wide reading in every part of the country. He established, and for some years edited, the Earlville "Transcript," making it the vehicle for all his favorite ideas on human progress and elevation, which though only a local paper achieved a national reputation. For several years he has been an editorial contributor to the Chicago "Sentinel" and a contributor to the "Weekly Magazine" and other papers. Many of his articles evince a power of description and discrimination, of ringing invective too, as well as logic and argument when occasion demands, second to none in the whole department of editorial and journalistic genius and power, and have been widely copied.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

THE CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 16, at the time of the great fire, had been in operation nearly twenty years, having been organized in June, 1852, and had a total membership of five hundred. The officers for 1871, were John M. Farquhar, president; H. G. Boughman, vice-president; E. M. Kerrott, recording secretary; William A. Hutchinson, corresponding and financial secretary; and Morgan B. Mills, treasurer. By the conflagration a large number of the members were made homeless and thrown out of employment, and

with characteristic generosity the printers of other cities sent large contributions for the relief of such. Within six days after the fire nearly \$4,000 reached the officers of the Union, an additional \$5,000 being sent later. Of this amount \$6,000 were distributed by the relief committee of the organization, that amount being given to printers, their wives and children, apprentices and press-feeders, including many who were not members of the Union, 1,868 persons being benefited by the fund. Of the amount donated, \$1,000 was returned to the subscribers, the members of New York Unions, and \$400 was voted to replace the society furniture destroyed by the fire. At the request of the employers of the city, the Union suspended that portion of the scale of prices requiring extra pay for overtime for a period of ninety days. Until the city was re-built, the printing offices were confined in very small quarters, and were compelled to run night and day forces, the action of the Union enabling them to do so at reasonable expense, and the heavy demands and the embarrassments of the times were thus successfully met.

In June, 1872, employers acceded to the prices paid during the flush times of the War, 50 and 55 cents a thousand ems for day and night composition, although the scale by the week remained unchanged. In 1876, the price of composition was reduced for night work from 47 to 42 cents, and for day composition from 42 to 38 cents a thousand ems, week work being \$18, a cut of \$3. In May, 1880, an attempt was made to advance the weekly scale to \$21, but the movement proved the most disastrous in the history of the Union, a majority of the best offices in the city resisting the demand successfully. In July of the same year, the Union returned to the old price of \$18. In 1885, the price for night composition was 40 cents, and for day composition 37 cents.

The prosperity and importance of the Union is best shown by a comparison of the membership list and receipts of 1885 with those of 1871. In the latter year there were 500 members, and the receipts amounted to less than \$2,500, while in 1885 there were 1,128 members, of whom thirteen were females, and the receipts were \$6,085.60, with cash on hand amounting to \$3,000. The Union has been represented at the numerous national conventions of the craft. Aside from its relief benefits, it has purchased large burial lots at Rosehill and Calvary cemeteries. In February, 1882, the secretary-treasurer was required to devote his entire time to the interests of the Union; an office was secured, which is open daily, the nucleus of a library formed, and a reading-room and employment agency established. In October, 1885, this office was connected with city and suburban offices by telephone. The presidents of the organization from 1871 have been as follows:

1872, Morgan B. Mills; 1873, R. D. Campbell; 1874-75, P. H. McLogan; 1876, H. S. Pickard; 1877, M. J. Carroll; 1878, Edward Irwin; 1879, George W. Morris; 1880, Joseph Lang; 1881, M. G. Mason; 1882, Standish Acres; 1883-84, M. J. Carroll. The officers elected in 1885, were A. H. McLaughlin, president; Peter Price, vice-president; J. R. Jessup, recording secretary, and Samuel Rastall, secretary-treasurer (an office created in 1881, which he has filled continuously since that date).

THE GERMAN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 9, was organized in 1873, and incorporated in 1879. The original founders consisted of twenty-eight German printers, and the society was formed on the same basis as those in other cities. At the first regular meeting, the following officers were elected, the list including some of those who took the initiatory steps in establishing the organization: Conrad Couzett, president; Nicholas Kilt, vice-

president; Sigismund Strauss, secretary; Robert Schmid, corresponding secretary; August Herzberg, treasurer. In 1879 the membership of the society had increased to forty-five, and in 1885 there were eighty active members. Under the constitution adopted when the Union became an incorporation, a benefit clause was made a permanent feature of its operations, \$6 a week being now awarded to sick or unemployed members, and \$200 paid to the family or heirs of deceased members. The annual income and expenses of the Union have varied according to membership and other circumstances, but the Union is in a healthy financial condition. Two reductions in wages have occurred during the life of the society, in 1873, and 1876, and one increase in 1881. The Union has participated in two strikes, the first in 1876, when a reduction of wages was made by the Staats Zeitung. The society then lost its cause, but in 1881, during the strike for better wages on the Freie Presse, rates were advanced, and the Union scored a signal victory in insisting on the employment of union men. The Union has been represented at conventions of German-American printers in 1874, at Cincinnati; in 1876, at St. Louis; in 1877, at Chicago, and in 1885, at New York. The officers elected for 1885 were

H. Pudewa, president; R. Schwencke, vice-president; John Schilling, secretary; A. Hirschberger, corresponding secretary; William Urban, financial secretary; P. Simon, treasurer; and Charles Fuchs and August Henn, trustees.

THE SCANDINAVIAN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION was organized in 1883, after many unsuccessful attempts to consolidate the labor interests of Scandinavian-American printers in this city. On April 15, of that year, Emil Ljunggren called a meeting of Scandinavian printers at the Hotel Dannevirke, to discuss the question of forming a union. Steps were then taken which terminated in the organization of the society ten days later, the original founders being

Emil Ljunggren, Oluf A. Rasmussen, J. J. Engberg, O. Lund, A. Johansen, C. Koch, M. Gulbrandsen, C. J. Christiansen, Allan Soetre, J. Newbold, J. Hansen, G. C. Shervey, Edward Lund, A. A. Andersen, Charles Erickson, H. Ariansen, T. Bjorgelsen, Samuel Lyckberg, J. Dahl, John Hansen and L. E. Aslund. A. Marck was elected president, J. A. Nyberg vice-president, Oluf A. Rasmussen recording secretary, Thormod Manson financial secretary, Ernest Younggren treasurer, Emil Ljunggren sergeant-at-arms. The total membership was thirty-six.

Semi-annual meetings in January and July were arranged for, and at the third regular meeting the membership was forty-nine. The presidents for 1884, were A. Morck and Ernest Younggren and for the first half of 1885, C. O. Williamson. On May 1, 1884, the sick fund was established, and twenty-eight members of the association subscribed for its benefits. This branch of the society was re-organized on August 23, 1885, with Charles J. Sward as secretary and treasurer, and twelve members, \$105 being paid out for sick relief during the first six months of 1885. On September 1, another fund was established, whereby unemployed members were to receive \$3 a week. The officers elected for the last part of 1885, were

A. Morck, president; J. F. Ellefsen, vice president; Alexander Sward, recording secretary; O. Lund, financial secretary; J. Dahl, treasurer; Emil Lindberg, sergeant-at-arms; C. O. Williamson and H. Hesselroth, trustees.

The association at that time had forty-nine members.

PRESSMEN'S UNION.

THE PRESSMEN'S UNION OF CHICAGO was organized on October 17, 1874, at a meeting of representative members of the craft held at Burke's Hotel.

The charter members were—J. Buckie, Jr., John McMillia, S. McNamara, Charles Frink, O. C. Fordham, J. Bichl, A. B. Auer, P. Marouly, and M. Curtis, and the total membership at the end of the year included twenty persons. The officers elected in 1874 were

John Buckie, president; O. C. Fordham, vice-president; Charles Frink, recording secretary; G. Burus, financial secretary; A. B. Auer, treasurer.

The presidents and vice-presidents since then have been

1875, Garrett Burus, president; J. L. Regan, vice-president. 1876, Stephen McNamara, president; Charles Frink, vice-president. 1877, John McMillia, president; Henry Woodruff, vice-president. 1879, A. B. Auer, president; John McMillia, vice-president. 1878, J. L. Regan, president; Conrad Kabler, vice-president. 1880, John McMillia, president; James Hardy, vice-president. 1881, James Hardy, president; John Bryant, vice-president. 1882, John McMillia, president; R. F. Sullivan,

vice-president. 1883, M. Knowles, president; M. Curtis, vice-president. 1884, George McLenahen, president; R. Tinerotte, vice-president.

The officers elected in 1885 were as follows:

R. F. Sullivan, president; M. Knowles, vice-president; Lee M. Kiley, financial secretary; John Leander, recording secretary; M. Curtis, treasurer.

The Union has had a most successful career, and as a benevolent and business organization has been of great benefit to its members. It has upheld the standard of wages established when it was first organized, and by a wise and conservative policy has avoided any trouble with employers. On the death of a member, the Union appropriates \$100 for burial expenses. The Chicago Union was represented by delegates at the National Pressmen's Convention, at St. Louis, in 1885. It has at present eighty-two members.

THE PRESS.

THE TRIBUNE.

Of the splendid fire-proof building which the Tribune Company had built in 1868, all that was left on October 9, 1871, were the walls and the vault. The latter contained a safe, a linen coat and a box of matches, and these were intact. With this property, backed by unconquerable energy, the proprietors resumed business at No. 15 South Canal Street. It was a three-story brick building, but by no means an inviting one. The ground floor had been used for general storage, and was filled with old lumber of various sorts, old barrels, fragments of machinery and boxes lying scattered about in confusion. The second floor was filled with egg boxes, neither pleasant to look at nor handle, and the third floor contained the accumulated refuse of years. A few hours of labor made the place habitable, and here were gathered, on the morning of the 10th, owners, editors, reporters and printers ready to bring the Tribune into being again. During the day material enough was collected, and that night, by the light of the tallow candles, the printers set up the narrative of the fire. On the morning of the 11th appeared a half sheet of eight columns, with a very large amount of white margin. The next day a regular folio appeared; and day after day improvements were made, until, on the first day of November, it came out with its old heading, and in a new typographical dress, looking precisely like the Tribune of a few months before.

Meantime, a more elegant and commodious structure commenced to arise on the site of the old. One year from the date of its sudden removal, the Tribune force, except those engaged in the counting-room, were back in their old quarters, and on the night of October 9, 1872, the same press which had stopped working on the night of October 10, 1871, once more resumed operations.

The new building is of Lake Superior red sandstone, five stories high, exclusive of the basement, and, with the exception of the second and third floors, is used entirely for the purposes of the paper. It cost \$250,000, and is very complete in its appointments.

The paper was then, as it had been since about 1865, under the editorial control of Horace White. Joseph Medill had a large interest in the company, but not sufficient to control it, the principal owner, Mr. Cowles, sympathizing with Mr. White. From 1866 until the time of the fire, many differences arose between Mr.

Medill and Mr. White, and there was a struggle between them for the mastery, and Mr. White became the victor. Mr. Medill had been a high tariff man, while Mr. White was in favor of a low tariff, and as soon as the latter obtained control he impressed that policy on the paper. After the fire, Mr. Medill was elected mayor of the city, and, from that time until the retirement of Mr. White, gave but little personal attention to the Tribune.

Mr. White, long restive under the dictations of party, undertook to make the Tribune thoroughly independent. In doing this he advanced the rank of the journal as a newspaper, and made it attractive, brilliant and popular. It made hosts of new friends, but lost many old ones.

In the presidential campaign of 1872, for the first time in its history, the Tribune did not support the republican candidates. It supported Greeley. White had been one of the triumvirate—Whitelaw Reid and Murat Halstead the other two—who had promoted the liberal-republican movement, and brought about Greeley's nomination. During the canvass, the Tribune contained the most brilliant political writing it had ever printed. The editorial staff was exceedingly able. Mr. White himself was editor-in-chief, and James W. Sheahan and James B. Runnion were his principal editorial assistants.

The fall elections disclosed the fact that Mr. Greeley would not be elected, and on October 10, 1872, the editorial page of the Tribune contained the following announcement:

"We announced some time since that the Chicago Tribune would hereafter be independent of parties and politicians, and would be the organ of nobody except its own conductors and of the people who give it their support. That policy we shall still pursue."

In November, 1874, Mr. Medill became possessed of a controlling interest in the paper, Mr. White retiring, and the paper was quickly brought back into the republican line.

Mr. Medill found an admirable editorial corps ready to his hand, and he made few changes. He appointed his brother, Samuel J. Medill, managing editor, and Frederick H. Hall became the city editor. Alfred Cowles remained in charge as business manager, a position he assumed in 1855, and still holds.

Back again into party favor, the Tribune was not long in recovering its old following. It had always had the largest share of advertising patronage, and this it

held and increased; and soon Saturday and Sunday supplements were added to its regular issues.

Mr. Medill has had complete control of the editorial page, except perhaps on the question of low tariff. On that point its policy has remained as directed by Horace White, except during the presidential campaign of 1884.

On silver and currency, the Tribune has opposed "greenbackism" and "fiat money," and its powerful influence did much to modify those financial principles

tor, and there is a large staff of reporters and special writers.

SAMUEL JOHN MEDILL was born on November 10, 1841, on his father's farm in Stark County, Ohio. He lived on the farm and attended the country school until April, 1850, when he went to learn the printing business in the office of his brother, Joseph Medill, who was publishing the County Republican, at Coshocton, Ohio. In May, 1852, he went to Cleveland and entered the office of the Daily Forest City. He remained in Cleveland until May, 1856, when he went to Canton and resided with his mother, attending the high school and working at odd jobs. In the spring of 1859, he came to Chicago, and entered the office of the Northwestern Prairie Farmer. In 1860, he went into the Tribune job office, remaining there for some time. He then accepted the position of stationer on the Illinois Central Railroad. When the War broke out, he tried to enlist in the Board of Trade Battery, but was rejected on account of his youth. On the first of September, 1862, he enlisted in the 8th Illinois Cavalry under Colonel Farnsworth. He saw service at Antietam, South Mountain, and in Northern Virginia, but was discharged on account of sickness in November, 1862. He returned to Chicago and passed the next two years in perfecting his education, spending one year at Beloit College. In the fall of 1864, he became a reporter on the Tribune. Commencing at the lowest round, he worked up until he became the sporting reporter, and was considered one of the best in the West. In the summer of 1866, he was offered the place of assistant city editor of the Republican, soon after becoming city editor, which place he filled until November, 1867. In January, 1868, Mr. White offered him the place of city editor on the Tribune. That position he held until November, 1873, when Mr. White promoted him to the position of Washington correspondent, which he held until June, 1874, when he returned to Chicago and was sent as special travelling correspondent throughout the West. In the fall of that year, when Joseph Medill assumed control of the Tribune, he made him its managing editor, a place which he held until the day of his death. In January, 1882, he was elected president of the Chicago Press Club. On January 14, 1880, he was married to Miss Nellie M. Carson, daughter of John B. Carson, of Quincy, Ill. They had one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Medill died of consumption, at Quincy, on February 20, 1883. He performed honestly and well the important duties which were intrusted to him, and earned not only the trust and confidence of his employers, but also the affection and prompt obedience of those who worked under and with him.

ALFRED COWLES, secretary and treasurer of the Tribune Company, was born at Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, on May 13, 1832. He was reared in the vicinity of his birthplace, and attended the common schools, afterward attending a preparatory institution with a view of taking a higher course of study. But instead of this he went to Cleveland, Ohio, when nineteen years of age, and secured a position as clerk in the office of the Cleveland Leader. This paper was established by Hon. Joseph Medill, with others, and it was there that Mr. Cowles first met the gentleman with whom he has been closely identified for the past thirty-five years. Mr. Cowles remained in Cleveland until 1855, when, in company with Mr. Medill, he came to this city, and purchased an interest in the business and became financial manager of The Chicago Tribune. In this capacity Mr. Cowles has been identified with that journal continuously, and from its early struggles up to its present great prosperity his hand has guided its financial management. Mr. Cowles was married in 1860, to Miss Sarah F. Hutchinson, daughter of Hon. Mosely Hutchinson, of Cayuga, N. Y. Her death occurred in 1884. There are three children now living,—Sarah F., Alfred, Jr., and William H.

JOHN E. WILKIE is the son of Franc B. Wilkie, and was born at Elgin, Ill., on April 27, 1860. He received a high school education in Chicago. In 1877, he went abroad, and during a year's residence in London did his first newspaper work. Returning to Chicago, he became a reporter on the Chicago Times. While doing the "police work" for this paper, he became interested in the police patrol system, then in its experimental stage, designed the patrol wagons and ambulance combination, and in many ways aided in perfecting the service now so widely known. In 1881, Mr. Storey sent him to London as an attaché of the European Bureau of the Times, which was abandoned late that year. Coming back to Chicago, Mr. Wilkie accepted a position on the Tribune, and, after serving in the local and commercial departments, was made assistant city editor on January 1, 1885.

THE CHICAGO TIMES.

The first person connected with the paper to make



A. Cowles.

in the republican party. It advocated the remonetization and coinage of the standard silver dollar, and has always maintained that without that coinage a return to specie payment would have been impossible. It has always opposed the formation of a temperance party and the policy of prohibition, but has been in favor of high license.

In 1876, it earnestly and successfully opposed the nomination of Mr. Blaine by the Republican Convention at Cincinnati. In 1880, it opposed the nomination of General Grant for a third term, and was influential in bringing about his defeat in the Convention. In 1884, it opposed the nomination of Mr. Arthur and advocated the cause of Mr. Blaine, and in the campaign that followed was an ardent supporter of his election.

Samuel J. Medill, who became managing editor in 1874, died in February, 1883. He was succeeded by Robert W. Patterson, who has shown remarkable alertness and enterprise in news-gathering and in making an interesting paper. George P. Upton, Welker Given, and Stanley Waterloo are the principal editorial writers; Elias Colbert is commercial editor, Clinton B. Evans financial editor, Harry M. Scovel news editor, Fred H. Hall city editor, and John E. Wilkie assistant city edi-

his way on Monday, October 9, to where the Times office had been, was Franc B. Wilkie. The fire was still raging near the river and north of it. Smoking ruins were all around. Mr. Wilkie sought the residence of Mr. Storey, which was south of the burned district. There he found him in company with a few friends, seated on the front steps, gazing gloomily to the north where hung a vast body of smoke like a great pall over the doomed city. He seemed crushed by the great calamity. His old courage had deserted him, and in response to a query about getting out the paper he said,

"No, I shall not attempt to resurrect the Times. It is utterly destroyed, and so is Chicago. The damage to both is too great to be repaired. I am an old man, and I can't commence life over again. I can secure from these ruins about \$80,000, and on this I can live comfortably the remainder of my life. If I venture that in starting the Times again, I risk all I have, and would probably lose it."

Mr. Storey was at this time fifty-two years of age, but he looked much older. For ten years he had worked night and day to build up a great newspaper, and in a single night the great destroyer had swept it away. The blow told upon him and for a time subdued him. At last after much urging he gave permission that one number should be attempted. There was in the barn of his residence type that had once been used, but which had been laid aside. There was a single cylinder press belonging to a firm on the West Side which had escaped the fire, and the use of this was secured. Printers were hunted up, an office opened at No. 105 West Randolph Street, the staff were gotten together, and advertisements began to pour in. Then came offers of assistance from friends in Michigan and other points. On all sides courage and hope predominated. It was not until the 18th of October that the Times appeared, but when it did, it proved a great success. It was an eight-column folio, and was the beginning of a new era of prosperity that even Mr. Storey had never dreamed of attaining.

A temporary place of publication was erected at No. 42 West Adams Street, and to this place the Times was removed. New presses and new type were purchased, and in December, following, the Times resumed its old quarto form.

In re-building the Times, Mr. Storey was admirably seconded by his business manager, Austin I. Patterson, and by his staff, most of whom had been associated with him for years and fully understood his methods and aims. Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Matteson, Everett Chamberlin, A. C. Botkin, Mr. Henneberry, and a strong corps of reporters were the working force, and year after year was strengthened by Charles R. Dennett, Haydn Smith, M. J. Russell, Mrs. Sullivan, Charles Atwood, Horatio Seymour, Frank McClenthan, and others.

A site for a new building, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Street, was purchased. A new fire proof building was finished in March, 1873, but scarcely was it occupied before it was found necessary to add to its facilities, and the one hundred and three adjoining feet were purchased and built upon, the whole building being carried up to five stories. The establishment is one of the most perfect of its kind in the country.

At this period the paper changed from a party organ to a position of independence, this attitude contributing greatly to its success. In the gathering of news, Mr. Storey redoubled the energy of former years, and spared no expense. He had news agents all over the world, and in 1877 established a news bureau in London, to cover the operations of the Russo-Turkish war. In 1880, he established and had in full operation a bureau of old world news in London, with sub-agencies in

the principal capitals of Europe, but this was only continued for about a year. Both of these London bureaus were placed under the management of Mr. Wilkie.

In 1872, the Times advocated the nomination of Judge Davis by the democrats, and when that party acquiesced in the candidacy of Mr. Greeley and supported him, it utterly refused to countenance that alliance, and opposed Greeley with great power. In 1876, it came out with some bitter and trenchant editorials opposing the nomination of Tilden by the Democratic Convention of St. Louis, but when that statesman was nominated, wheeled into line in his support. In 1880, it sustained Hancock, and in 1884 supported Cleveland. The Times has favored a low tariff, and has opposed the standard silver dollar and silver coinage.

In 1875, the increasing demands on his time caused by the immense growth of the paper, induced Mr. Storey to appoint a managing editor. Charles R. Dennett was selected for the place and, with the exception of a few months, held it till the fall of 1885.

CHARLES R. DENNETT is a native of New England, and was born about the year 1833. When not more than twelve years of age, he set type in the office of the Boston Advertiser. He became a writer and drifted westward, working on the Cincinnati Commercial and the Cincinnati Enquirer. When J. B. McCullagh came to Chicago to take charge of the Republican, Mr. Dennett accompanied him, and became managing editor of that paper. After the fire, he was for a time on the Evening Post. In 1873 he went on the Times as telegraph editor, and in 1875 became the managing editor. He has great capacity for work, and a genuine instinct for news. What the paper has been as a whole, since Mr. Storey ceased its active management and control, from about 1878, Mr. Dennett has made it.

In 1876, Mr. Storey founded an afternoon paper, but it proved only an expense, and after a short time he discontinued it. About the same time he undertook to raise the price of the Times to six cents, but this was soon abandoned.

Mr. Storey now began to fail rapidly in health. The tremendous strain upon him before the fire, and the arduous labors for the three or four years succeeding it, were now telling upon his constitution. In March, 1878, he went to Hot Springs, but returned without benefit, and in June of the same year he sailed for Europe. While travelling in Switzerland he suffered a paralytic stroke, and was taken to Paris and placed under the care of Dr. Brown-Sequard. That physician gave no hope of recovery, but advised that he should be immediately taken home. He survived the sea voyage, and reached Chicago somewhat improved in health. It is needless to follow his gradual physical and mental decline. In August, 1884, he was legally adjudged to be of unsound mind, and Austin I. Patterson was appointed conservator of his estate. On the 27th of October, following, he died.

Mr. Storey was first married in Michigan to Miss Maria Isham, from whom he was divorced some years after he removed to Chicago, after having made ample provision for her support. A short time previous to the fire, he married Mrs. Harriet Dodge, who died early in January, 1873. In 1874, he married Mrs. Eureka C. Pearson, who still survives him.

Mr. Storey's influence on Western journalism can hardly be estimated. When he purchased the Times, Chicago papers were but little superior to the country press about them, and were largely made up of scissoring from New York periodicals. Mr. Storey entered upon a course of expenditure for news that startled the community; he was the pioneer in almost every important feature in the journalism of his day. At the time of his death the great paper he founded was valued at \$1,000,000.

HORACE A. HURLBUT was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., on February 23, 1831, and is a son of Horace and Eliza (Judson) Hurlbut. His father was quite prominent for twenty-four years as a pioneer of that county; he held various important offices under the General Government, being a staunch democrat, and his son Horace has steadily followed in his footsteps in his political affiliations. Horace A. attended the primary school of St. Lawrence County, and afterward became a pupil at the Ogdensburg Academy. Leaving that institution at the age of sixteen, he worked on a farm for two years, and was then employed in a drug store for a similar period. In the spring of 1850, he came to Chicago, becoming an employé in the house of J. H. Reed & Co., wholesale druggists, then located at the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets. He entered the house as a porter, but his services proved so valuable that he was made a partner three years later, and sustained that relation until 1867, when he bought Mr. Reed's interest, and the firm became Hurlbut & Edsall, which at that time was the largest in the West in the drug business. The firm was continued under that style until the death of Mr. Edsall in 1871. In the fire of 1871, the entire business of the firm was swept out of existence, but it was speedily re-established, and, in 1875, the firm name became H. A. Hurlbut & Co., and so continued until 1882. In that year Mr. Hurlbut sold out his interest, and opened a real-estate office, having for some years previously been doing business of that nature by dealing in real property and making investments and loans for eastern capitalists. At that time there was great prejudice against Chicago investments, but, in consequence of Mr. Hurlbut's confidence in the future of the city, several millions of money were intrusted to him for investment and by him placed in some of the largest business blocks in the city. This and similar efforts had caused him to be recognized as one of the merchants most closely identified with the growth and enlargement of the trade of the city during the struggle for the extension of business in the most trying years from 1850 to 1875, when Chicago took the front rank as the leading city of the West. Mr. Hurlbut was married, in 1858, to Miss Emma Edsall, of Waddington, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; they have two sons, Josiah R. and Horace E. On December 4, 1884, Mr. Hurlbut was appointed receiver, by Judge M. F. Tuley, of the W. F. Storey estate, which comprises the Chicago Times, giving a bond of \$250,000 for the faithful performance of his duty, and this responsible position Mr. Hurlbut now holds.

FRED. J. HURLBUT, a brother of Horace A., came to Chicago in 1847, and became connected with the firm of Dyer & Chapin. At the breaking out of the War, he entered the 57th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was ultimately promoted to the rank of colonel. During his service he participated with General Sherman in the March to the Sea, and, in fact, performed his whole duty in a thoroughly soldierly manner. He was accidentally drowned in the Chicago River in April, 1865, and his demise was generally mourned by those who knew him, on account of his many estimable qualities.

HAYDN KELLOGG SMITH was born at Green Bay, Wis., on February 8, 1834. His education was mainly received in Wisconsin, supplemented by two years of the regular course at Yale College. His first connection with newspaper work was as local and legislative reporter for the State Journal, at Madison, Wis., in the winter of 1857-58. A year later he became a teacher in the preparatory department of Carroll College, at Waukesha, Wis., remaining there until some time in 1860, and taking the degree of A.B. at that institution in 1859. In August, 1860, he was married at Waukesha, to Miss Fannie A. Proctor, and, in October following, removed to Denmark, Tenn., to take charge of a female college at that place. Mr. Smith returned in January, 1861, to Wisconsin, and during that year and a part of 1862, with his father, the late John Y. Smith, edited the Wisconsin Argus, published at Madison. During the War he was variously employed, writing much for the press from the Army in Tennessee and Georgia. On January 1, 1866, he became editor-in-chief of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and continued his connection with that journal until the spring of 1871. In June of the latter year, he became an editorial writer on the Chicago Times, in which capacity he still continues. For several years past, Mr. Smith has also given considerable attention to educational work. From 1879 to 1882, he was lecturer on political economy in the University of Chicago, receiving from that institution the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1880.

THE INTER OCEAN.

The Inter Ocean was founded by J. Young Scammon in the spring of 1872. Mr. Scammon was one of the early stockholders of the Republican, and sympathized with the aims and policy of that paper. As a three cent paper under the management of J. B. McCullagh, it seemed to be reaching a prosperous condition

when the fire came and swept it away. This was the finishing blow to its checkered career. Its assets after the fire were an insurance policy of no value, and an associated press franchise of considerable value. The latter was for sale, and Mr. Scammon purchased it, intending to start an entirely new paper. To keep alive the press franchise, he published the Republican for a short time until arrangements for the new paper could be perfected, and on March 25, 1872, the first number of the Inter Ocean appeared. It was a ten-column blanket folio, and had for its motto "Republican in everything, Independent in nothing." E. W. Halford was editor-in-chief, and in May, 1872, William Penn Nixon became business manager. A few months later Gilbert A. Pierce joined the editorial staff. Although uncompromisingly republican and giving hearty support to Grant in the presidential campaign of 1872, the success of the paper was not yet assured. After the close of the campaign its ownership was re-organized in the form of a stock company, under the name of the Inter Ocean Company, Mr. Nixon retaining the business management.

In March, 1873, Frank W. Palmer purchased an interest in the company and became editor-in-chief. During his management a great impetus was given to the circulation of the Weekly, and this has continued to be a remarkable feature of the paper, reaching a number unprecedented in the history of Northwestern newspapers.

Notwithstanding this, the paper continued to be an expense to its owners, and in the fall of 1875 became so much embarrassed that a change of ownership and a re-organization again became necessary. A new company was formed, called the Inter Ocean Publishing Company, and the paper and property were duly transferred to it. Of the new company, Dr. Oliver W. Nixon became the president, and William Penn Nixon the controlling manager of the entire institution. Mr. Palmer a few months later retired from the editorial management, and Mr. Pierce became editorial manager, under Mr. Nixon. Since this last re-organization the paper has reached assured success. Its political principles are in full accord with the most progressive and radical theories of the republican party. Supporting General Grant in 1872, it favored the nomination of Blaine in 1876, afterward giving a hearty support to Hayes. In 1880, it favored the nomination of General Grant for a third term, but on the defeat of that movement gave its adherence to General Garfield. In 1884, it desired the nomination of Mr. Arthur, as his own successor, but when Blaine was nominated, actively and earnestly supported him.

In its early days, under the editorial management of Mr. Palmer and through the influence of Mr. Scammon, it strongly advocated the "greenback theory," as it was called, favoring the retirement of the national bank currency, and the additional issue of greenbacks to the extent of the amount of bonds held by the banks, and so retiring those bonds. Its attitude was such that it was classed among the advocates of "fiat money." Under the management of Mr. Nixon, the Inter Ocean gradually edged away from the wildest features of greenbackism, and welcomed the return of specie payment. It favored the remonetization of silver, and the silver coinage bill, and continued in favor of the coinage of silver. It advocated a protective tariff.

The Inter Ocean has several strong special features. W. B. Sullivan, law reporter, was the first of the newspaper reporters to give a complete history of each day's work in the courts. Under the title of the Curiosity

Shop, answers to inquiries on almost every topic are made with considerable fullness. This is under the charge of T. C. MacMillan. David H. Mason, Van Buren Denslow and Robert P. Porter have been the chief writers on economical and statistical topics.

Gilbert A. Pierce continued as managing editor until 1881, when he was succeeded by William E. Curtis, who had been the Washington correspondent. Mr. Curtis returned to the Washington bureau in 1884, and was succeeded by William H. Busbey.

Until 1884, the Inter Ocean published no Sunday edition, but since then it issues a paper every day. It prints a supplement of four pages on Wednesday and Saturday, and on Sunday the paper is a sheet containing at least sixteen pages. The weekly circulation approaches nearly one hundred and twenty-five thousand, and its postage bills for 1884 amounted to \$25,000.

OLIVER W. NIXON, president of the Inter Ocean Publishing Company, and one of the editors of the paper, is an older brother of William Penn Nixon, and was born in North Carolina, on October 25, 1825. When he was still a child his father removed to Indiana. He was educated at Farmers' College, Ohio, and in 1853 was graduated from Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced his profession in Philadelphia a short time, and then removed to Cincinnati and practiced there for a great number of years. When the Civil War broke out, he entered the army as surgeon of the 39th Ohio Volunteers, was with it during a campaign in Missouri, and then became medical director on the staff of General Pope. After the battle of Shiloh and the evacuation of Corinth, he resigned and went back to his profession at Cincinnati, becoming also medical examiner at Camp Chase near that city. In 1864, he was elected treasurer of Hamilton County on the republican ticket, and served two years. His successor in the office having died shortly after his election, Dr. Nixon was chosen to fill the vacancy, which he did for the remainder of the term. After his second term as treasurer, in association with William Penn Nixon and others, he founded the Cincinnati Evening Chronicle. Two years later the company purchased the Cincinnati Evening Times. In 1875, he sold out his interest in the Cincinnati paper and came to Chicago, where he organized the Inter Ocean Publishing Company for the purpose of purchasing the Inter Ocean. Dr. Nixon purchased the mortgages and other indebtedness of the paper, and in due time the concern was transferred to the new company, of which Dr. Nixon has since continued president. He is the literary editor, writing also the nonpareil paragraphs on the editorial page. He was married in 1854, at Mount Carmel, Ohio, to Miss Louisa Elstun, and has one son, Charles E., now the musical and art critic of the Inter Ocean.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON was born near Richmond, Ind., in 1832. His grandfather was a Quaker and resident of North Carolina, who at an early period emancipated all his slaves, but continued to care for and support them to the close of his life. His father, also a Quaker and native of North Carolina, continued the care of the same slaves until he emigrated to Indiana about 1830. William received a liberal education, graduating at Farmers' College (now Belmont) near Cincinnati, in 1853, and afterward entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1859. Returning to Cincinnati he entered upon the practice of law, in which he continued until the beginning of 1868. During this period he was elected three times to the Ohio Legislature, serving during the sessions of 1865, 1866 and 1867. In 1868, he became one of the founders of the Cincinnati Chronicle, and with that paper and its successor, the Times-Chronicle, he remained until he came to Chicago, in the spring of 1872, to take the business management of the Inter Ocean. Through all the vicissitudes of that paper, Mr. Nixon has faithfully worked for its success, and it is owing to him that it at last reached an assured foundation. For several years the closest financiering and management were required to keep the paper going. Every expenditure had to be closely watched, necessitating the personal supervision of a vast amount of detail. After the formation of a new company in 1875, Mr. Nixon assumed the entire management of the paper, editorial as well as business, directing its policy, dictating its editorial tone, and always alert to make it of interest to a wide class of readers. Mr. Nixon was married in Cincinnati, in 1861, to Miss Mary Stites, daughter of Hezekiah Stites, of that city. She died in 1862. In 1869, in Chicago, he married Miss Duffield, daughter of Charles Duffield. By the latter union he has three children.

WILLIAM H. BUSBEY, managing editor of the Inter-Ocean, was born at Vienna, Clark Co., Ohio, on February 24, 1839. His father was one of the early settlers of Ohio, emigrating from Virginia. He received the ordinary common school education of the time, and then spent a few years in teaching. When the War broke out he enlisted as a private in the 1st Union Kentucky Volunteers, and served three years and three months, reaching the grade of orderly-sergeant of his company. During his Army life, he corresponded with two or three Ohio newspapers, his letters attracting so much attention that when he left the service he was invited to become associate editor of the Ohio State Journal, published at Co-



lumbus, then one of the most influential papers in the State. In 1870 he became an associate editor of the Toledo Blade, and in 1873 came to Chicago as the western manager of the American Agriculturist and of the Hearth and Home. Two years later he joined the Tribune as editor of the weekly edition, and in April, 1876, went on the Inter Ocean, first as exchange and weekly editor, then as editorial writer, and in 1884 became managing editor. His editorial writing has been on foreign, literary and political topics. He does other special writing, such as "Pulpit Pictures," "Curbstone Crayons," army and other sketches. He was married in May, 1868, to Miss Mary M. Harvey, of Centralia, Ill., and has two children.

FRANK W. PALMER was born on October 11, 1827, at Manchester, Dearborn Co., Ind. In the following year his father removed with his family to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and there his early life was passed. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, entering the office of the Jamestown Journal. After serving three years he went to New York City and worked for three or four years as a journeyman compositor. He then returned to Jamestown, and soon after became a joint editor and owner of the Jamestown Journal with F. P. Bailey. Taking an active part in politics, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1853, and re-elected in 1854. In 1858, he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and became the editor and part owner of the Dubuque Times. In 1860, he was elected to Congress and again elected in 1870, from Des Moines (where he had purchased the Register), serving from March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1873. In Congress he was a member of the Committee on Pacific Railways and of the Select

Committee on Postal Telegraph lines. He had disposed of his interest in the Register in 1866, though he had continued as editor-in-chief. Before the close of his second term in Congress, he was invited to become editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and he removed to Chicago in the spring of 1873. Mr. Palmer did much to build up the Inter Ocean, and was instrumental in increasing its circulation, particularly that of the weekly, which became very popular in the Northwest, especially in Iowa, where Mr. Palmer was so well known.

ELWYN A. BARRON is a native of Tennessee, and was born on March 6, 1855, his childhood home being at Nashville, a considerable portion of his youth, however, being spent in the North. A portion of his boyhood education was carried on under a private tutor, and was afterward continued in one of the collegiate institutions of his native State. In 1872, he removed to Kansas, where he remained about two years, coming to Chicago in 1875, where he studied law for a year. His first regular newspaper work was on the News in 1876, which he left to become city editor of the Post, a position which he held when that paper was sold. Shortly after this, Mr. Barron went upon the local staff of the Inter Ocean and soon became dramatic editor, in which position he has since remained. Since 1880, he has been associate editor of that paper, in addition to his duties in the dramatic department. On September 9, 1884, he was married to Miss Hannah Lee Bird, of Atchison, Kas. Mr. Barron has for some time performed a good deal of outside literary work, among other things being the joint author of several plays which have been favorably received by the public.

JOSEPH R. DUNLOP was born on July 24, 1847, in Jamaica, West Indies, his father being a chaplain in the British army. When at the age of eleven years, his family removed to Canada, where he attended the common schools and then received further instruction in Upper Canada College. At the age of eighteen, he commenced newspaper work on the Toronto Globe, quitting that paper, after several months, to come to Chicago, hoping to find a wider sphere for his endeavors. Here he connected himself with the printing establishment of J. M. W. Jones, where he soon became expert in the art of the practical printer, and, later, served as foreman in that large establishment. In 1871, he became a proof-reader on the Chicago Times, and in the year following joined the local staff as a regular reporter. After about two years, Mr. Dunlop returned to his former occupation in the Jones printing establishment, where he remained until September, 1876, when he again went upon the reportorial force of the Times. When that journal entered upon its famous exposure of the Custom House frauds in connection with the erection of the Government Building in Chicago, Mr. Dunlop was selected for the difficult task of unearthing the hidden facts connected with that transaction. For several months in 1879-80, he devoted his energies to the work, which was so thoroughly performed that, as a result, every responsible person connected with the affair was indicted by the grand jury. In 1881, Mr. Dunlop did similar work on the investigations of the alleged "Court-House ring" in the Board of County Commissioners, in connection with the building of the Cook County Court-House. The facts developed showed skillful work, and were of a highly sensational character. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Dunlop made the tour of New Mexico, writing up that territory for the Times. Returning in July of that year, he became city editor of the paper, remaining in that position until November, 1883, when he took the same position on the Inter Ocean, and which he still occupies. Mr. Dunlop was one of the charter members of the Chicago Press Club, and was its president during 1885.

THOMAS C. MACMILLAN was born on October 4, 1850, at Stranraer, Scotland. In 1857, he came with his parents to this country, settling in Chicago, where he attended the public schools for a time, leaving to serve an apprenticeship as a machinist. Poor health compelled the abandonment of this work in a short time, and he returned to school, graduating in due course from the Chicago High School and entering the Chicago University, remaining, however, but a short time. In January, 1873, Mr. MacMillan became a reporter on the Inter Ocean. In 1875, he went, as the correspondent of that paper, with the Black Hills exploring expedition which made the gold discoveries in that region; and in the winter of 1875-76, and again in the summer of 1876, went in the same capacity with General Crook's forces operating against the hostile Sioux in the famous Sitting Bull war, his graphic letters attracting much attention. In 1878, he made an extended tour through Europe, and in 1880, succeeded Robert P. Porter as editor of the department of the Inter Ocean known as "Our Curiosity Shop," in which position he remained two years, when he succeeded George B. Armstrong as city editor. After two years, he succeeded Professor W. P. Jones as editor of "Our Curiosity Shop," which position he still occupies. On January 24, 1883, Mr. MacMillan was married to Miss Mary C. Goudie of Na-au-say, Kendall Co., Ill. Mr. MacMillan, for some time, has been prominently identified with various public institutions, educational and otherwise, and has found time from his work as a journalist to serve the public in various useful

ways. Among other duties, he served three years as a member of the Cook County Board of Education, and for five years has been secretary and director of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association, being also a director of the American Educational Aid Association of Illinois. Mr. MacMillan is now serving his second term as a director of the Chicago Public Library. He was elected as a republican to the lower house of the Illinois Legislature of 1885, from the fourth Chicago District, in which he served with credit. He was a charter member of the Chicago Press Club, is first vice-president of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society, and in June, 1885, had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts by the Illinois College, at Jacksonville.

L. WHITE BUSBEY, news editor of the Inter Ocean, was born at Vienna, Clark Co., Ohio, on November 22, 1852. He received a common school education, and then taught several years. In the spring of 1879, he commenced journalism as a reporter on the Inter Ocean, and served on the city staff until March, 1884, when he became the news editor.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The Daily News was founded on December 25, 1875, by Melville E. Stone, Percy Meggy, and William E. Dougherty. It was an evening paper at one cent. The combined capital of the concern was about five thousand dollars, and its quarters were extremely limited. It had an office about ten by twelve feet on the first floor of the building now occupied by it, at No. 123 Fifth Avenue, and its editorial and composing room took up a part of the fourth floor of the same building. For the first few weeks the printing was done by the Scandinavian newspaper which occupied a part of the same premises. After a short time Mr. Dougherty got discouraged and gave up the enterprise, and a few months later Mr. Meggy did the same, thus leaving Mr. Stone in sole possession. Although the paper was not yet paying expenses, Mr. Stone saw before six months had passed that it was rapidly gaining. It published three editions regularly, at 12 m. and at 3 and 5 p. m. One difficulty that the cheap papers had always encountered was the lack of cents in circulation. Mr. Stone purchased, at the mint, cents by the thousand dollars' worth, and would send them around to trades-people and get them to take a quantity for change. In this way he got cents in circulation. The paper did not succeed in attracting much attention until the republican convention in 1876, when Hayes was nominated. By a stroke of activity the News published the fact of Hayes's nomination, and was on the street for sale before even the Western Union Telegraph Company had its bulletins up. This drew considerable attention to it, and ran the circulation up about fifteen thousand.

In July, 1876, Victor F. Lawson entered into partnership with Mr. Stone, and took charge of the business department, while Mr. Stone gave his time to the editorial and news departments. The paper was not entitled to the associated press dispatches, but it often got specials and important items that the association did not get. The only rival of the Daily News at this time was the Evening Post, a two cent paper, published by the Messrs. McMullen, which had the press dispatches. The Daily News accused the Post of stealing its dispatches, which was indignantly denied. It was at the time just preceding the Turco-Russian war, and to fasten its charge on the Post, the News published a hoax-dispatch from Bulgaria, containing what purported to be a cry or an expression in the Slavonic tongue, "erus siht laets lliw snellum cm eht," and then followed a translation. Sure enough the dispatch appeared in a later edition of the Post. In its next edition, the News in great glee pointed out the fact that the so-called foreign words, taken backwards, would read "The McMullens will steal this sure," thus raising a great laugh

at the expense of its contemporary. This event gave the News an increased notoriety and consequent increase of circulation, but it did not become an assured success until the time of the labor strike and riots in the summer of 1877. Then it was that Mr. Stone developed his capacity for gathering news, and during the period of highest excitement he published an edition nearly every hour in the day, and ran up the circulation to about seventy thousand. In 1878, the Post suspended, and Lawson & Stone purchased the remains of it, including the associated press franchise, for \$16,000.

The reputation of having absorbed its principal rival gave the News an additional impetus, and its circulation now seemed to be governed solely by the press facilities it could obtain. On March 21, 1881, a two-cent morning edition was commenced, thus making four regular daily editions of the paper. This last venture was soon afterward placed on a permanent footing by being admitted to a full membership in the Western Press Association. This was obtained by the assent of the five morning papers of Chicago belonging to the Association, and is a thing unprecedented in the history of that organization. The combined daily circulation of the Daily News has since reached as high as two hundred thousand copies. Increased room and press facilities have been added from time to time, until now the paper occupies the entire four-story building on Fifth Avenue in a small part of which it had been started, and portions of the three adjoining buildings. On January 1, 1883, the partnership between Mr. Lawson and Mr. Stone having expired by limitation, they organized a stock company and formed a corporation with a capital of \$150,000, they remaining the sole owners of the stock.

While taking a strong and decided interest in political issues, and in all elections, the Daily News has pursued an independent course and has not uniformly supported any party. In the national campaign of 1880 its leanings were against General Garfield, and in 1884 it advocated the election of Cleveland, but would have supported Arthur had he been nominated. It has been outspoken and vigorous in support of civil service reform and low tariff, and in opposition to the present silver dollar and its coinage, favoring gold and silver dollars of equal value. It is courageous on all questions.

The morning edition, is kept entirely distinct from the afternoon editions, both in business and editorial management. Although under the same name and ownership, they are treated as separate properties.

The Daily News employs very nearly three hundred persons, about forty of whom are editors, special writers and reporters. Some of the ablest Chicago journalists have, at one time or another, been attached to its editorial staff, or been regular contributors to it. Among others are Joseph K. C. Forrest, John Flynn, Franc B. Wilkie, Van Buren Denslow, John F. Ballantyne, George E. Plumbe, Slason Thompson, Eugene Field, Willis Hawkins, Robert B. Peattie and Henry T. White.

MELVILLE E. STONE, the founder of the Daily News, was born on August 18, 1848, at Hudson, Ill. His father was a Methodist minister. A great uncle was Rev. Dr. Isaac Stone, for many years a leading Methodist divine of Northern New York. An ancestor on the maternal side was Rev. James Creighton, an eminent coadjutor of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. In 1860, Mr. Stone, Sr., moved to Chicago to take charge of a church, and his son attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1867, and in 1869 entered upon a business career by the purchase of an interest in an extensive foundry and machine shop. In 1870, he succeeded by purchase to the sole proprietorship of the business, and prospered until it was destroyed by the great fire, which left

him deeply in debt. He now turned to journalism, for which he had always had a predilection. During his school days, as early as 1864, he had been an assistant in the proof-reading rooms of the Chicago Tribune and had frequently taken a turn at reporting. He found an opening first on the Republican, which was soon to be merged in the Inter Ocean, of which paper Mr. Stone became the city editor. A year of over-work resulted in breaking down his health, and rest became necessary. After travelling six months through the South, in June, 1873, he returned and became assistant editor on the Evening Mail. When the Post and Mail were consolidated, he became managing editor, and displayed a spirit of enterprise which, up to that time, had been unknown in the evening journalism of the West. Some months later he withdrew from the Post and Mail, and went to Washington, where he became correspondent for a number of Western newspapers, and for a time served in the bureau of the New York Herald. Returning to Chicago in the summer of 1875, he resumed his position on the Post and Mail, but soon resigned, and on December 25, 1875, published the first



MELVILLE E. STONE.

number of the Daily News. He has been the controlling spirit of the enterprise since its inception, never for a moment losing faith in its ultimate success, ever alert to take advantage of the varying gales of fortune, and quick to profit by popular excitement in the matter of gathering news. He has shaped the policy and tone of the Daily News, and, while bestowing upon it all his time and thought, does not allow his personal sentiments to interfere with the policy of his paper. He is a vigorous and incisive writer, and at all times gives the editorial management necessary supervision, thus shaping in every way the character and moral tone of the paper and directing its influence. In politics he is independent, and by avoiding the meshes of active and constant party service, he has been able to make the Daily News the medium of many political reforms that redound to the advantage of our institutions.

VICTOR F. LAWSON, the senior proprietor of the Daily News, was born in Chicago, on September 9, 1850. His father was a native of Norway, who emigrated to the United States prior to 1840, and soon after settled in Chicago. A man of thrift and industry he accumulated a handsome estate, and among other valuable property of which he died possessed was the premises No. 123 Fifth Avenue, now occupied by the Daily News. Victor F. Lawson was educated first in the public schools, graduating at the Chicago High School in 1869. He afterward attended Phillips's Academy in Massachusetts and Cambridge University. Returning to Chicago, his time was occupied partly in taking care of his father's estate, and partly in publishing the Skandinaven. Purchasing an interest in

the Daily News he assumed the business management of that paper, and its success is in no small degree the result of his industry and business methods. Mr. Lawson was married in 1880, to Miss Bradley, daughter of Hon. W. H. Bradley of Chicago.

ROBERT B. PEATTIE was born on October 5, 1857, in Wisconsin, but early in life came to Chicago, where he was mainly educated. He first entered the ranks of journalism on the local staff of the Chicago Times in 1880, Clinton Snowden being then city editor, and for about two years continued the thorough training incident to such a position on an enterprising metropolitan daily. His tastes running largely to dramatic matters, much of his work during this time was done in connection with the amusement columns of the paper. In September, 1882, Mr. Peattie joined the staff of the Daily Herald, under John F. Ballantyne, and in September, 1883, he became connected with the Daily News, with which he has since remained, doing editorial and other work. He has been especially associated with "A Rambler's Notes," a column of light, gossipy matter. In 1883, Mr. Peattie was married to Miss Elia A. Wilkinson, who is well known through her literary work.

MRS. ELIA W. PEATTIE was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1862, her maiden name being Elia A. Wilkinson. For several years past, she has been known to the public as a writer of short stories for children, in which she has attracted considerable attention. Several of her children's stories have appeared in *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake* and other juvenile periodicals. Much of her work has, however, appeared in the columns of the Tribune, Times, and other Chicago daily journals and literary papers, taking the form of special articles on literary and historical subjects, or of short tales and local sketches. The most noted of the latter was a Christmas story of Early Chicago, which appeared in the Tribune of December 26, 1885. Mrs. Peattie was educated mainly in Chicago where she has lived since 1874. In 1883, she was married to Robert B. Peattie, of the Daily News.

EUGENE FIELD was born at St. Louis, Mo., on September 2, 1850. His mother dying when he was not quite six years old, he was taken to Amherst, Mass., and reared by his cousin, Miss Mary F. French, at that place. His early education was received at Monson and Williamstown, Mass., and afterward completed at the State University of Missouri. On reaching his majority, Mr. Field came into the possession of a large fortune, which, his friends are fond of saying, he soon spent like a gentleman. He travelled extensively in Europe in 1872-73, gaining a store of valuable knowledge. Returning from abroad, he began his newspaper career in June, 1873, as a reporter on the St. Louis Evening Journal, of which paper, later in the same year, he became city editor. In May, 1875, Mr. Field went to St. Joseph, Mo., to take the position of city editor on the St. Joseph Gazette, which he retained for about a year and a half, when he returned to St. Louis as editorial paragraphist on the Journal and Times-Journal, the brightness of his work attracting considerable attention. During 1880-82, he was managing editor on the Times, of Kansas City. In the latter year he left Kansas City to become managing editor of the Denver Tribune, remaining in that position until August, 1883, at which time he came to Chicago as special writer for the Daily News. Since that time he has conducted the special department entitled "Sharps and Flats," and has made a wide reputation as a pungent and witty paragraphist. During his career as journalist, Mr. Field has given considerable attention to literary work in poetry and prose fiction, writing his first verse in 1879 and his first story in 1884. While in Missouri, he was, for two years, corresponding secretary of the Missouri Press Association. Mr. Field was married at St. Joseph, Mo., on October 16, 1873, to Miss Julia S. Comstock. They have four children,—three sons and a daughter.

THE CHICAGO HERALD.

The Chicago Herald was founded as the representative of stalwart republicanism, but, under successive owners, it has drifted into independent democracy. Intended as the advocate of Logan republicanism, before its first presidential campaign it became the exponent of Cleveland democracy. After its first year it seems to have owed allegiance to no party. It was lively, bright and aggressive. It rather recklessly took an undue interest in the private lives and past careers of certain citizens of Chicago, and became at once enmeshed in a net work of libel suits, one of which resulted in a \$25,000 verdict against it. This culminated in a sale of the franchise to a new company.

The founders of the Herald were James W. Scott, Frank W. Palmer, A. M. Jones and Daniel Shepard.

The company was organized about the first of May, 1881, with a capital of \$150,000, and articles of incorporation duly executed. The Chicago Daily Telegraph at this time was about to fail, it had a national press franchise, some machinery, presses, and type, and these its creditors were willing to sell at a reasonable price. The Chicago Herald Company purchased them. The last issue of the Telegraph was number 1046; the first issue of the Chicago Morning Herald was number 1047, and its date May 10, 1881.

Mr. Palmer became editor-in-chief, with William D. Eaton, as assistant and John F. Ballantyne, city editor. James W. Scott was the publisher and business manager. The Herald was a seven-column folio, beautifully printed on good paper, and was sold at two cents, and had a Sunday issue of eight pages sold first at three cents and afterward at five. It had the usual difficulties to encounter, one of the chief of which was that, not being a member of the Western Press Association, it could not get their dispatches, and its telegraphic tolls were also higher, owing to the same fact.

Under Mr. Palmer's management the paper achieved as great a success as could reasonably be expected, but it was not a remunerative success. Its chief political characteristics were stalwart republicanism and a very decided hostility to George R. Davis, the republican congressman from the Third District.

In the latter part of 1882, Mr. Palmer retired, and Mr. Ballantyne became managing editor, and associated with him were Slason Thompson and David Henderson. The paper now became more independent politically, though still republican. It was sparkling and entertaining but not intentionally malicious. A series of articles on the various churches, published in the Sunday issue, attracted considerable attention for their brightness and humor. In the spring of 1883, it met with a tremendous reverse in the Lehman libel suit, and a re-organization of owners and staff followed in August, 1883. Palmer, Jones and Shepard disposed of their stock to John R. Walsh and Martin J. Russell, and these two with Mr. Scott, who retained his interest, became the owners of the paper. The Lehman judgment was settled by Mr. Lehman on the payment of \$3,000 by the Herald to charitable objects. Under the new ownership Martin J. Russell became editor-in-chief, and James W. Scott continued as publisher and business manager.

On the re-organization of the staff Horatio W. Seymour became assistant editor; Robert D. Bogart, who had been on the paper since the previous spring, dramatic critic and general writer; and Frank H. Brooks, night editor. William A. Taylor continued city editor, and Margaret B. Sullivan became the literary editor.

The change in the management brought about a change in the tone and policy of the paper. Since that time it has been democratic, though not an organ, and with a strong tendency to independence. It favors low tariff, civil service reform and opposes the standard silver dollar and silver coinage. It gave a hearty support to the election of President Cleveland, and fully sustains his administration. Its news department is carefully edited, and it lays before its readers all important news in a compact and readable form.

MARTIN J. RUSSELL, editor-in-chief of the Herald, was born December 20, 1845, in Chicago. His father, Martin Russell, was a captain on the lakes, and was lost with his vessel in Lake Michigan, in a storm, about six weeks before Martin J. was born. He was educated in the public schools, but on the breaking out of the Civil War, when he was sixteen years of age, he accompanied Colonel James A. Mulligan, who was his maternal uncle, with his regiment to Missouri, and was with it at the time of the surrender at Lexington.

Not belonging to the regiment at that time he was not held as a prisoner of war, but was permitted to return to Chicago. After the regiment was exchanged, it was re-organized at Chicago in the winter of 1861-62, as the 23d Illinois Volunteers, and Mr. Russell was chosen second lieutenant of Co. "A," his commission being dated November 1, 1861, when he had not yet reached his sixteenth year. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, in June, 1862, and the following December, Colonel Mulligan being assigned to the command of a brigade, Lieutenant Russell was appointed on his staff as assistant adjutant-general, and served through the various campaigns in Virginia with him. After the battle of Winchester, where Colonel Mulligan was killed, the 23d regiment was so largely reduced in numbers through constant service, that it was ordered to be consolidated into five companies, and on September 14, 1864, Lieu-

tenant Russell was mustered out of service, and returned home. In 1870, Mr. Russell became a city reporter on the Chicago Evening Post, and remained on that paper until the latter part of 1873, serving as city editor a part of the time. In December, 1873, he joined the city department of the Times, and shortly after was advanced to the editorial staff as paragraphist. When Mr. Storey published the afternoon paper called the Telegram, in 1876, Mr. Russell was made the editor of that paper, and upon its cessation, resumed his place on the Times, which he continued to hold until he joined the Herald in August, 1883. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Celia C. Walsh, of Chicago, and became a resident of Hyde Park. They have six children. He was a member of the Board of Education of Hyde Park during 1874-80, and was village clerk during 1876-80. In 1880, the circuit judges of Cook County appointed him a commissioner of the South Parks, and on the expiration of his term, in 1885, again appointed him without solicitation. Mr. Russell has done no literary work outside of professional labors. His reading has been extensive in general English literature, Shakespeare being his prime favorite, and in political history. His style is forcible, and his articles are freighted with good humor and wit.



Andrew Shuman.

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JAMES W. SCOTT, who has been the publisher and business manager of the Herald since its foundation, was born in Wisconsin in 1849. His father was a journalist, and a few years later re-

moved to Galena with his family, where he became associated with Dr. Charles H. Ray, in the publication of the Jeffersonian. James W. Scott was educated at Galena and was bred to the newspaper business. His first newspaper venture on his own account was made in 1870, at Huntingdon, Md. A year or two later he returned to Galena and started a paper called the Industrial Press. About 1874 he removed to Chicago, and, in company with F. W. Rice, purchased the Daily Hotel Reporter, which is still published by the firm of Scott & Rice. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Carrie R. Greene, of Naperville, Ill. In the spring of 1881, he actively promoted the formation of the Chicago Herald Company, and his business enterprise has contributed largely to its success.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR, city editor of the Herald, was born at Oswego, N. Y., on November 13, 1854. In 1858, his family removed to Chicago, and here Mr. Taylor was educated, graduating from the high school in 1872. In July, 1874, he commenced newspaper work on the Tribune as night police reporter, and continued in that position until February, 1883, when he joined the Herald as a reporter. In June, 1883, he became the city editor, which position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the management of that paper.

THE CHICAGO EVENING JOURNAL.

When the great fire of 1871 compelled the Journal to suddenly seek temporary quarters on the West Side, which it did without missing a single issue, the managers also took immediate steps to erect a building at Nos. 159 and 161 Dearborn Street, the site it now occupies. In the spring of 1872 the building was completed, and in April the Journal removed to its new home, where it continued without change of management until the early part of 1878, when the failing health of Charles L. Wilson, who for a long time had owned the paper, induced him to put the management in the hands of a joint-stock company, of which he was president, and Henry W. Farrar was secretary and business manager. As Mr. Wilson held most of the stock, there was no real change of ownership, however. The editorial management continued as before,—Andrew Shuman, who had been editor-in-chief since 1861, still remaining such, and W. K. Sullivan being city editor. The latter had been in the same position since 1874, having succeeded Professor J. W. Larimore. In March, 1878, Mr. Wilson, who had gone to Texas for his health, died at San Antonio. His wife and daughter, the only heirs, succeeded to the control of the company, Mr. Shuman being elected president in

place of Mr. Wilson, and Colonel Farrar remaining secretary and business manager. In March, 1880, Andrew Shuman and John R. Wilson, a nephew of the late proprietor, leased the Journal from the company, the latter having been connected with it from October, 1871. Early in December, 1883, the Journal building was burned, and the paper found temporary quarters at Clark Street and Arcade Court, from which place it was issued until the following April, when it re-occupied its old home, now thoroughly rebuilt, and enlarged.

During 1883 the Journal Company was re-organized, the board of directors, consisting of Andrew Shuman as president, W. K. Sullivan as secretary, and John R. Wilson as treasurer. Under this ownership and management the paper still continues, Mr. Shuman being chief editor and Mr. Sullivan city editor, assisted by Thomas M. Wignall, Colonel E. A. Calkins, James Chisholm, George S. Killen, N. R. Cozzens, Oliver H. Perry, and others. Among the various gentlemen connected with the Journal since 1871, may be mentioned

Newton S. Grimwood,* E. E. Wood, H. M. Huguin, and F. F. Browne.

WILLIAM K. SULLIVAN was born at Waterford, Ireland, on November 10, 1843. He was educated in boyhood in the national schools of Ireland, and while quite a youth became pupil-teacher in the Waterford Model School, where he remained for two years. He afterward graduated from the Marlborough Street Training School of Dublin, taught school for a time in Malin, County Donegal, and came to the United States in 1863, with no capital but the hopefulness of youth and what he had in his head. After a brief sojourn in New York, he found his way to Illinois, and engaged soon after in teaching school in Kane County. In 1864, he enlisted in the 141st Illinois Volunteers, serving about six months. Upon returning to Illinois, he taught school, near Bristol, Kendall Co. Not long after he went to the oil regions in West Virginia, where, for a time, he found occupation in running a steam engine. His next move was a trip to Europe and a visit to his native land, where, however, he did not remain very long. Returning to New York, Mr. Sullivan entered upon his journalistic career as a reporter on the Sun of that city; coming back to the West, he engaged on the reportorial staff of the Chicago Tribune. While connected with the Tribune, he was elected to the Legislature as a member of the XXVIIth General Assembly, serving two years. In 1874, Mr. Sullivan became the city editor of the Evening Journal, which position he still occupies. Mr. Sullivan is also well known as a public spirited citizen. He has served three years as a member of the Chicago Board of Education, being appointed by Mayor Colvin, and was twice elected president of that body; while he has also been connected at various times with societies and movements devoted to the interests of the general public. In 1874, Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Amelia Shackelford; they have had three children, two of whom are living, —Helen Amelia and William.

THE ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG.

This journal suffered a total loss by the fire of 1871, but it hastily got together the necessary materials and, in temporary quarters, resumed publication within forty-eight hours after that calamity, while preparations were at once made for the building of permanent quarters. A. C. Hesing was, at this time, president of the Staats Zeitung Company, and Hermann Raster was the chief editor of the paper. On March 10, 1873, sixteen months after the great fire, the commodious five-story Staats Zeitung Building, on the corner of Washington Street and Fifth Avenue, was completed and occupied, the cost of the building, machinery, presses, etc., amounting to nearly \$300,000. For a long time there has been no change in the ownership or management of the paper, which is controlled by a stock company as formerly, in which A. C. Hesing and Washington Hesing, his son, hold the majority of the stock. The latter became actively connected with the paper soon after leaving college, in November, 1871, and for several years past has been the managing editor. Mr. Raster has continuously remained as editor-in-chief to the present time. The Staats Zeitung has steadily increased its circulation and influence, in which it leads all other German-American newspapers in the West.

WASHINGTON HESING, managing editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, is one of the young men who have made themselves felt in Chicago and have achieved a substantial success in the business and social world. He is a son of Anthony C. and Louise (Lamp-ing) Hesing, and was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 14, 1849. During his youth, he was constantly in school until 1861, when he visited Europe. Upon his return in the following winter, he entered University St. Mary's of the Lake, where he continued until July, 1863. He then studied at the Chicago University for a year, after which he was prepared by Dr. Quackenboss for admission to Yale College, which institution he entered in 1866, and from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1870. Immediately upon completing his studies at Yale, he went to Europe

* Lost in the Professor Donaldson balloon ascension, on July 15, 1875.

and attended lectures in Berlin and Heidelberg universities. He devoted himself to the study of political economy, international law, the science of government, history and German literature. The great fire of 1871 served as a summons for him to return home, and upon reaching Chicago he at once entered upon an active business life, on November 21 of that year, with the Illinois Staats Zeitung. In April, 1880, Mr. Hesing, with his father, secured a controlling interest in the journal, and since then he has continued in the editorial management of the same. Shortly after his advent into journalism, Mr. Hesing naturally became active in politics. When only twenty-three years old he distinguished himself by a series of eloquent speeches, in both the English and German languages, in favor of the election of General Grant to the presidency. The City of Chicago early recognized his abilities; at the age of twenty-two he



Washington Hesing

was appointed a member of the Board of Education. At the expiration of his first term of office, Mayor Joseph Medill tendered him a re-appointment, but he declined. While a member of the Board, Mr. Hesing, as one of the committee on German, made a report in which he advocated the system of grading the German instruction as the English was graded, and his proposed system was adopted and is now in practice. In August, 1880, Mr. Hesing was elected a member of the County Board of Education. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and attends the Cathedral of the Holy Name. In 1873, he was elected president of the Union Catholic Library Association, an organization which embraces all the Catholics of the city. He was married to Miss Henrietta C. Weir, of Boston, Mass.

THE PRESS CLUB OF CHICAGO.

The profession of journalism in Chicago and the Northwest has a noted and justly famous adjunct in the Press Club of Chicago. While comparatively a recent organization, having been formed in December, 1879, the Press Club has made an enduring imprint on the profession. At the time of its formation there was but one similar organization—the New York Press Club—

in existence in the United States. Prior to 1871, there had been a Press Club organized, an account of which appears in the second volume, but the fire terminated its existence.

A small coterie of journalists formed an organization in the spring of 1872, meeting in various cafés and public resorts. So regular and enjoyable did these meetings become, that a formal organization was seriously discussed, and finally formed under the name of the Press Club. But half-a-dozen meetings were held, none of them attended by the full complement of members, and the organization came to an early end, the last meeting being held at the Briggs House on December 23, 1872. For the ensuing five years the working journalists were itinerant in their inclinations; having no regular place of meeting nor caring for a more formal gathering than the chance meetings of the few who were personally friendly with each other. The Coliseum, Kirchoffs' Café, an office in Arcade Court, and, later, the Tivoli Garden were the more popular places of resort at the time. Some of the journalists were made at home at the rooms of the order of The Elks, where they met friends of the dramatic profession, and many joined the Owl Club, a social organization having rooms in McVicker's Theater building. Indeed, it has been maintained by many that the working journalists were instrumental in organizing the Owl Club, and it is certain that their withdrawal from the organization hastened the demise of that once celebrated Club.

Early in January, 1880, an informal meeting was held in the Tremont House club room, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution, and sixteen pledged themselves to membership by signing the roll. The Chicago Press Club was formally organized on January 15, 1880, when nine more names were added to the roll. The constitution was approved and adopted on January 22, the following being the preamble of the instrument:

"For the purpose of bringing the members of the newspaper profession together in closer personal relations, to elevate the profession, to further good fellowship, and to extend a helping hand to all members of the organization who may deserve it, the undersigned hereby form themselves into a society."

The twenty-five charter members were the following:

Melville E. Stone, Franc B. Wilkie, Rodney Welch, W. K. Sullivan, T. C. MacMillan, Joseph R. Dunlop, Henry F. Donovan, W. B. Sullivan, F. O. Bennett, Theodore Gestefeld, William F. Hall, John J. Flinn, J. F. Ballantyne, Elwyn A. Barron, W. T. Collins, James Maitland, Platt Lewis, Thomas E. Burnside, C. A. Snowden, Lawrence Hardy, W. P. Hanscom, Guy Magee, W. H. Hicks, John E. Wilkie and Samuel V. Steele.

On January 15 the permanent officers for the year were formally elected. F. B. Wilkie was chosen president; Guy Magee, W. T. Collins, John F. Ballantyne, vice-presidents; M. E. Stone, treasurer; Elwyn A. Barron, recording secretary; T. O. Thompson, financial secretary; Joseph R. Dunlop, Theodore Gestefeld, T. C. MacMillan, W. K. Sullivan, James Maitland, executive committee.

The constitution has been amended and modified from time to time since its first adoption. A charter was secured, upon the adoption of which the name Chicago Press Club was abandoned, owing to the fact that a coterie of German journalists laid legal claim to the same, and the title The Press Club of Chicago was adopted. The treasurer was required to give a bond of \$10,000 and the financial secretary one of \$2,500. The rooms secured were at the northeast corner of Clark and Madison streets, and they are still occupied by the club.

Once fairly established the membership of the club increased rapidly. The social features con-

sisting of an annual banquet; occasional special "spreads" in honor of noted guests, or members departing for other fields of duty, and regular "fourth night" receptions in the club rooms, at which ladies are present, have become a potent factor in assisting the development sought for by the organization.

On September 30, 1880, at the Central Music Hall, the Press Club inaugurated a system of annual entertainments. By these the Press Club has assisted many of the prominent men and women connected with the lyric and dramatic stage of this country, and the most famous artists cheerfully lend their talents to make each entertainment more successful than its predecessor.

Among the many people who have received entertainment at the hands of the Press Club may be named:

Madame Marie Rozé, Colonel Mapleson, Emma Abbott, Annie Louise Cary, Minnie Hauk Wartegg, Jessie Bartlett-Davis, Marie Stone, Blanche Roosevelt Marchetti, Samuel L. Clemens, John McCullough, Thomas W. Keene, Joseph Hatton, of London, England, Baron Wartegg, Whitelaw Reid, General U. S. Grant, Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, Senator John A. Logan, Senator and Governor Richard J. Oglesby, Edouard Remenyi, the renowned violinist, Don Juan Marcia and Don Carlos E. Leonardo, of Mexico, Parker Bodfish and Frank H. Taylor, artists, of New York, George Augustus Sala, Ben: Perley Poore, George Alfred Townsend, J. B. Mantrop, of Edinburgh, Scotland, Sol Smith Russell, Bartley Campbell, Maurice Barrymore, James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet," Roland Reed, Thomas Whiffen, Robert Burdette, the Williams College Glee Club, and a long list of others equally noted in drama, art, literature and public life.

Formal receptions were tendered Marie Rozé, on December 16, 1880; Keene and McCullough, on February 19, 1881; and a supper to Congressman John F. Finerty in December, 1882; a reception and banquet to the Mexican editors on June 28, 1885.

It will thus be seen that the Press Club of Chicago, with proper motives underlying its foundation, and with dignified and able management, speedily achieved a prominence and influence never excelled by any similar organization in this country. The advantages accruing to members of the organization can not be easily enumerated.

The rule as to membership, that only reputable journalists, having a direct connection with some recognized newspaper, or a standing in literary pursuits, are eligible, has at all times been enforced. The death of a member has always been observed with suitable ceremonies, and those sick or disabled, if in need, have profited by the beneficiary features of the Club. In 1882, the Club put its seal of condemnation on the "penny-a-line" system, which its promoters thought to make a successful innovation in Chicago. In March, 1883, a proposition to join a National Journalists' League was voted down by a large majority.

The Club rooms are bright, attractive and cheerful, being handsomely carpeted, and decorated with paintings and works of art, among the collection are oil portraits of the deceased and ex-presidents and prominent members. The rooms are also provided with a valuable reference and reading library, the periodicals of the day, billiard tables and games, day and night stewards, and other adjuncts of club-life.

Following is a list of the officers elected since 1880:

Election January 20, 1881.—President, W. K. Sullivan, Evening Journal; First Vice-President, Rodney Welch, Times; Second Vice-President, Guy Magee, Tribune; Third Vice-President, John J. Flynn, News; Treasurer, J. B. Bradwell, Legal News; Recording Secretary, Elwyn A. Barron, Inter Ocean; Financial Secretary John M. Dandy, Saturday Evening Herald. Board of Directors: J. R. Dunlop, Times; T. C. MacMillan, Inter Ocean; Henry F. Donovan, Journal; W. H. French, Associated Press; R. A. Patterson, Tribune.

Election January 19, 1882.—President, Samuel J. Medill, Tribune; First Vice-President, John B. Hinman, Times; Second Vice-

President, W. D. Eaton, Herald; Third Vice-president, W. E. Curtis, Inter Ocean; Treasurer, J. B. Bradwell, Legal News; Secretary, E. A. Barron, Inter Ocean; Financial Secretary, Edgar L. Wakeman, correspondent Louisville Courier-Journal. Board of Directors: J. Harry Ballard, Inter Ocean; Frank S. Davidson, Times; R. W. Ransome, Tribune; Nate A. Reed, News; Oliver H. Perry, Journal.

Election January 4, 1883.—President, W. E. Curtis, Inter Ocean; First Vice-President, John F. Ballantyne, Herald; Second Vice-President, N. A. Reed, News; Third Vice-President, Martin J. Russell, Times; Treasurer, J. B. Bradwell, Legal News; Secretary, R. B. Peattie, Herald; Financial Secretary, Edgar L. Wakeman, Courier-Journal; George E. Wright, Miners' Review, vice Wakeman, resigned. Board of Directors: Samuel V. Steele, Times; W. A. Taylor, Tribune; J. H. Ballard, Inter Ocean; John Ritchie, stenographer; O. H. Perry, Journal.

Election January 3, 1884.—President, J. B. Bradwell, Legal News; First Vice-President, Victor F. Lawson, Daily News; Second Vice-President, Guy Magee, Tribune; Third Vice-President, T. C. MacMillan, Inter Ocean; Secretary, Charles D. Wright, Inter Ocean; Treasurer, James W. Scott, Herald; Financial Secretary, John McGovern, Tribune. Board of Directors: Leo Canman, Tribune; W. S. Walker, at large; Thomas O'Neill, Herald; E. R. Dillingham, Times; W. M. Knox, News; J. H. Ballard, Inter Ocean, vice Knox, resigned.

Election January 3, 1885.—President, Joseph R. Dunlop, Inter Ocean; First Vice-President, T. Z. Cowles, Mirror of American Sports; Second Vice-President, W. M. Knox, News; Third Vice-President, Rodney Welch, Times; Secretary, W. T. Hall, Tribune; R. J. Murphy, Journal, vice Hall, resigned; Treasurer, J. B. Bradwell; Financial Secretary, Charles H. Dennis, News; F. E. Johnson, of J. T. Lester & Co., vice Dennis, resigned. Board of Directors: E. L. Wakeman, The Current; Leo Canman, Tribune; F. O. Bennett, Daily News; W. H. Harper, Inter Ocean; Arnold Pierce, Times.

Election January 7, 1886.—President, John F. Ballantyne, Daily News; First Vice-President, T. Z. Cowles, Mirror of American Sports; Second Vice-President, W. A. Taylor, Herald; Third Vice-President, Washington Hesing, Staats Zeitung; Financial Secretary, John J. Fuller, Car-builder; Recording Secretary, W. H. Harper, Inter Ocean; Treasurer, Leo Canman, Tribune. Board of Directors: John M. Dandy, Saturday Evening Herald; R. W. Ransom, Tribune; W. M. Knox, News; C. A. Snowden, Mail; Franc B. Wilkie, Times.

The Club membership at the date of this election numbered about one hundred and seventy-five.

Hon. George Schneider, founder of the Staats Zeitung, now president of the National Bank of Illinois, is a life member; Joseph Hatton and Blanche Roosevelt Marchetti, of London, England, are life members. The non-resident members are W. E. Curtis, Washington, D.C.; Frank S. Davidson, New York; George E. Earlie, Washington, D.C.; Byron Andrews, Washington, D.C.; W. V. Rooker, Omaha; Thomas E. Burnside, London, England; Samuel T. Clover, Sioux Falls, D. T.; M. B. Castle, Sandwich, Ill.; F. Driscoll, St. Paul; Charles M. Faye, New York; James R. Paul, Evanston; Arnold Pierce, New York; George W. Peck, Milwaukee; Hon. Gilbert A. Pierce, Dakota; C. P. Ray, Duluth; H. P. Hall, St. Paul; A. P. Swineford, governor of Alaska. Deceased members: Harry K. Irvin, James E. Fitzgerald, Wilbur F. Storey, Jeremiah Mahoney, Samuel J. Medill, E. T. Dalzell, Frank Cunningham, C. D. Wright.

THE WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Western Associated Press may be said to have originated in 1860, although it did not become a distinct news-gathering and disseminating agency until 1881. At the former date the New York Associated Press was the chief news agency of the country. During the period of the War it comprised a few of the more important eastern papers, and by an arrangement with the papers in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, exchanged its news with the papers of the Western Circuit. William Henry Smith was the manager of the Western Department; and it is to his energy, discrimination and good judgment that the Western Associated Press to-day owes its great serviceability to the press and public. Under Mr. Smith's direction the western news circuit was enlarged and extended to new fields, taking in Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duquaque, Omaha, Kansas City and other important news-

centers. The exchange of news with the New York Associated Press was kept up until early in the year 1881, when Mr. Smith, upon consultation with the management of the leading Western journals, decided to establish and maintain an independent Western bureau. An organization was effected under the name of the Western Associated Press, and Mr. Smith established agents in New York, London and the chief cities of the continent of Europe. Many of the more important daily journals of the country appreciated the power of the new association and the advantage of membership, and applied and were admitted. When the association was firmly established and was proved a great success, the New York Association evinced a desire to enjoy its advantages, and an amalgamation was effected as to news matters alone. The officers of the Western Associated Press are Joseph Medill, president, and William Henry Smith, manager. In respect to the admission of new members, policy and important ventures, the advisability of such moves is passed upon by an executive committee composed of the editors of leading Western papers. The New York Associated Press has a similar executive committee, and there is a joint executive committee of the two, to consider matters affecting mutual interests.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION was organized in August, 1882, by Major O. J. Smith, R. W. Nelson and George W. Cummings. They had had a long experience in the newspaper field, and although starting with small capital, in a remarkably short space of time they revolutionized the daily newspapers in all towns and cities outside of the few very large cities of the country. By their system of furnishing news, both the smaller papers and those of medium rank are placed upon an equal footing with the metropolitan journals in the matter of publishing news, being able at a trifling expense, to publish daily an amount of telegraphic news which under any other system would cost thousands of dollars annually.

MAJOR O. J. SMITH, president of the Press Association, is forty-two years of age, and was raised on a farm near Terre Haute, Ind., and is a graduate of Asbury (now DePauw) University at Greencastle. At the beginning of the War, he enlisted in the 71st Indiana Volunteers, and immediately rose to the rank of captain, and soon after to major. His regiment was engaged in a number of important battles, in one of which he was dangerously wounded and sent home. On his recovery, he at once returned to the field, and was soon afterward taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville. After the close of the War he was for a short time engaged as a cotton planter in Alabama. He next established the Daily and Weekly Gazette at Terre Haute. After publishing this paper for a couple of years, he sold it, and established the Terre Haute Saturday Evening Mail, now the most largely circulated weekly paper in that section of Indiana. He sold this and bought the Daily and Weekly Express, one of the oldest papers in Indiana. After publishing it for a number of years he separated the Daily and Weekly, sold the former and moved the Weekly to Chicago in 1878, and soon had a circulation of nearly 100,000 copies. In 1882, he sold this paper to join in the organization of The American Press Association, of which he has since been the president.

ROBERT W. NELSON, vice-president of the American Press Association, and manager of the Cincinnati house, was born in New York State, and is about thirty-four years old. At an early age he acquired a varied experience in different kinds of mercantile business, and finally drifted into the newspaper field. One of his first newspaper ventures was the establishment of the Joliet (Ill.) Daily News, which he soon made a leading newspaper. He sold this paper and was for a time engaged in the ready-print business in Chicago. He next established the National Liberator, still a leading prohibition journal, which he sold in 1882, to engage in the establishment of the American Press Association. Mr. Nelson has for many years been prominently identified with the prohibition party, holding prominence in their National Conventions.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS has been secretary and treasurer of the American Press Association, and manager of the Chicago house, from the beginning of the enterprise. He is thirty-six years of age,

and was born on a farm in Vermillion County, Ill. When he was quite young, his parents settled on a farm near Terre Haute, Ind. At the age of fifteen, he entered the public schools of Terre Haute, where he remained three years. He then taught a country school near that city for two successive years, earning money enough to carry him through the Indiana State University, where he graduated in 1872. A large portion of the last two years of his college life was spent with Major O. J. Smith on the Terre Haute Mail. After leaving college he entered the St. Louis (Mo.) Law School, from which he entered upon the practice of his profession in that city, which he continued for seven years, with the exception of two intervals of a year and a half each, when he was compelled to succumb to ill-health. In 1882, he came to Chicago and entered upon his present business.

JOHN MILTON DANDY, of the Saturday Evening Herald, was born in Woodford County, Ky., on July 13, 1852. His early youth was passed in his native State, and in 1866 he came to Chicago. After completing the common course of study in the city schools, he entered the Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1873. He then took up the study of law, but having a predilection for journalism, he gave up the law, and became agent and correspondent for several New York newspapers. On October 2, 1875, McConnell, Glover & Dandy, as proprietors, issued the first number of the Saturday Evening Herald. That firm so continued until 1879, when it became Glover & Dandy, and in 1884, a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Dandy was elected president. Mr. Dandy is one of the popular and well known newspaper representatives of the city, and his career has been such as that which has marked the prosperity of the Saturday Evening Herald. He was married, on October 22, 1884, to Miss Nellie Blanford Cook, a daughter of William I. Cook, editor of the Baltimore Telegram. Mr. Dandy is a prominent member of the Calumet and Press clubs, and was for some time financial secretary of the latter and is now chairman of the directory of the club.

FRANK HATTON, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Mail, was born at Cambridge, Ohio, on April 28, 1846. His father, Richard Hatton, was then publisher of the Guernsey Times. During Frank Hatton's early boyhood his father removed to Cadiz, Ohio, where he purchased the Republican. It was on this paper that Mr. Hatton received his first instruction in the business with which he has been actively and closely identified all his life. At the age of eleven he entered the Republican office, and before he had finished his fourteenth year he was foreman of the office and local editor of the paper; not in name only, but the hard work of the mechanical management of the paper devolved upon him, and he was obliged to furnish the usual quota of local news every week. It was a stern school and proved the best of educators; it developed him into a man, and made a thoroughly independent tradesman. When the Civil War came on, Mr. Hatton, though only sixteen years of age, enlisted as a private in Co. "C," 98th Ohio Volunteers. He followed the fortunes of a common soldier, being in active service until 1864, when he was commissioned first lieutenant and was transferred to the 184th Ohio Regiment. He was with the Army of the Cumberland, in Sherman's campaign, at Chattanooga, through Tennessee and the Carolinas. When the War closed, he went to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, whither his father had gone to make his home. The senior Hatton purchased the Journal there, and father and son continued as its publishers until 1869, when the former died, and the son became sole owner. Mr. Hatton continued in that place until 1874, when he removed to Burlington, Iowa, and purchased a controlling interest in the Hawkeye. During his connection with that journal, Mr. Hatton became prominently known all over the country, and as a political writer he was among the leading Republican editors of the Nation. During the last year of his residence in Mt. Pleasant, he was postmaster of that place, and for a few years prior to October, 1881, he was postmaster at Burlington. In the month and year above mentioned, President Arthur appointed Mr. Hatton assistant postmaster-general, and disposing of newspaper and other interests in Iowa, he accepted the office and entered upon his duties. In October, 1884, Postmaster-General Gresham resigned the office he held, and Mr. Hatton was promoted thereto, in which official capacity he served until the close of President Arthur's term. In October, 1882, Mr. Hatton became interested in the National Republican newspaper at Washington, and remained identified therewith until the summer of 1884. In July of the latter year, he came to Chicago, and in company with Mr. Snowden, under the style of the Hatton-Snowden Company, re-organized the Evening Mail, and placed that paper on a solid financial basis, vastly improved the journal in every particular, and is now the editor-in-chief of the Mail, which is acknowledged to be the finest evening paper published in the West. The success of Mr. Hatton in his long newspaperial career may be attributed to perseverance and unceasing work; from boyhood he has been thoroughly devoted to his profession, and to-day he ranks among the best editors of the times. He was married, on November 19,

1867, to Miss Lizzie Snyder, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. They have one child,—Richard.

JAMES E. STUART, ex-chief inspector of the Post-office Department for the Northwest, was born in Forfar, Scotland, on July 8, 1841. His family resided there until 1851, when they emigrated to this country, locating in Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. Stuart was educated in the schools of Arbroath, Scotland, and finished his common studies at Oshkosh, graduating from the high school there. He then determined to study law and entered the office of Hon. Gabe. Bouck, one of the prominent lawyers of Wisconsin. When the War of the Rebellion came on, Mr. Stuart was still a law student, but he enlisted, and was mustered in as a private in August, 1862, with Co. "B" of the 21st Wisconsin Volunteers. When the regiment left Oshkosh he was first sergeant of his company, and at the close of their second engagement with the enemy at Stone River, he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the battle of Chickamauga, he was made first lieutenant. His regiment participated in the siege of Atlanta, and after the fall of the city he was commissioned captain and took command of his company. This was of brief duration, however, he being detailed as aide to General Harrison C. Hobart. He served as a staff officer until the general muster out at Washington in the summer of 1865. Captain Stuart then returned to Oshkosh, and, instead of resuming his law studies, accepted an appointment as postal clerk on the route between Chicago and Green Bay. He was continued there until 1868, when he was detailed to the work of establishing the railway mail service west of the Mississippi River, and in 1870 was promoted to the office of chief clerk of the railway mail service of Iowa, with headquarters at Iowa City. In 1873, he was appointed special agent of the Post-office Department, and in that capacity he served until November, 1876, when he was made chief inspector of the Post-office Department for the Northwest, by Postmaster-General Tyner. This position Captain Stuart retained until August 1, 1885, having resigned on the incoming of the democratic administration. During his career as chief inspector, Captain Stuart gained a reputation that made his name familiar in every State of the Union. All depredations, losses, irregularities, etc., of the Post-office Department in the Northwest were placed in his charge and it is said that he never undertook the prosecution of an individual who committed a crime or misdemeanor against the Department who was not convicted of the charges preferred. His skill as a detective ranks with the best professionals of America, and during his long service he was held in the highest esteem by the heads of the Post-office Department at Washington. He spent six months in securing information and taking testimony of witnesses in the West, which was used in the famous Star Route trials; and he has succeeded in running down many of the most gigantic frauds and swindles in the history of the Department. He is credited with ferreting out and causing the conviction of the brace of swindlers who victimized thousands of people with the famous "Fund W" scheme. Captain Stuart, upon severing his official relations with the Post-office Department, became connected with the Chicago Evening Mail. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd-Fellow and Pythian secret orders; the Royal Arcanum and Loyal Legion societies; Iowa City G.A.R. Post and the Union Veteran League of Chicago. In the summer of 1885, he was elected captain of Co. "C," Second Regiment, I.N.G. Captain Stuart was married, on October 3, 1870, to Miss Maria E., daughter of the late Hon. Peter Roberts, one of the oldest settlers of Iowa City, Iowa.

JOHN F. FINERTY, editor of The Citizen, was born at Galway City, Ireland, on September 10, 1846. His father was for many years editor and proprietor of one of the leading journals of Ireland, and the son was afforded most of the advantages of a thorough education, being instructed chiefly by private tutors. In 1864, Mr. Finerty, who had already made himself obnoxious to the British Government, was obliged to come to America. Shortly after his arrival he joined the 99th New York Militia Regiment, for the purpose of receiving military instruction, and subsequently volunteered with it for the United States service. During the first years of his residence he became active in the cause of his native country, and was one of the organizers of the American Fenian movement. He corresponded with the Irish press for some time, and about 1868 became connected with the Chicago Republican. His aptitude for the journalistic profession was natural, and he rapidly won the good opinion of his colleagues. In 1871, he was made city editor of the Republican, but shortly before the great fire he went on the Evening Post. He did not remain with that paper very long, transferring himself to the Tribune, with which he was identified until 1875. In that year he was a candidate for election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court, on the People's ticket, but was defeated. In the winter of 1875-76, he became one of the local staff of the Times, and, in the spring of 1876, he was detailed to accompany General Crook's expedition against the Sioux Indians. In 1877, he wrote up the Nichols-Packard troubles in

Louisiana, and, in July, reported the Pittsburgh riots for the Times, and during the winter of 1877-78 was that journal's representative in Texas and Old Mexico. He made a complete tour of the latter country in 1879. In July, 1879, he accompanied General Miles's expedition against the Sioux, and was with General Merritt in the Ute campaign, during the months of October and November of that year. In 1880, he made an extended tour of the Southern States, and during 1881 was the Times' editorial correspondent at Washington, D. C. In the summer of the same year he made the tour of the Canadian and North Pacific railroads, both then unfinished, and, in September, 1881, he was assigned to duty as correspondent with General Carr's expedition against the Apaches. In November, 1881, he withdrew from the Times, and organized the first Irish National Land League Convention, which was held in this city that winter. On January 14, 1882, he established *The Citizen*, a paper devoted to American and Irish interests, which since its inception has proved highly successful. Mr. Finerty has always been its editor-in-chief, and his articles in behalf of the oppressed people of Ireland give undoubted evidence of his ability, loyalty, and devotion to the cause. In November, 1882, Mr. Finerty became an independent candidate for Congress from the Second Illinois District, and was elected. During the fall of 1884, he supported Mr. Blaine in the Ohio campaign, and in November, 1884, he was again a candidate for Congress, running as a Blaine independent. In this contest Mr. Finerty was defeated. In April, 1885, he was made a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of city treasurer, but in this Mr. Finerty was defeated, chiefly, it is said, because of local prejudice among certain Anglo-republicans on the Irish question. Mr. Finerty has been twice married, the last marriage occurring in May, 1882, when Miss Sadie I. Hennessey, of Chicago, became his wife. They have one child living.

E. H. TALBOTT, editor and manager of the *Railway Age*, is a prominent and popular journalist. Mr. Talbott was born at McConnellsville, Ohio, on August 9, 1839. He completed his education at the Iowa State University, and began his career as legislative reporter for the *Davenport (Iowa) Gazette* and other papers, during the last session of the Legislature held at Iowa City. Some two years later he became editor of the *Madisonian* at Winterset, Iowa. In 1860, he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Senate, and subsequently examiner of pension claims in the Department of the Interior. He resigned the latter office in 1865 to establish the *Northwestern* at Belvidere, Ill., and while there represented his district in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1869, he removed to Chicago, having disposed of his interests at Belvidere; and on coming here, with H. R. Hobart, he established the *Evening Mail*, the first cheap daily in Chicago. He continued as its business manager until the consolidation of the *Mail* and *Post*. In 1876, Mr. Talbott established the *Railway Age*, which has been one of the foremost journals of the kind in the world. Mr. Talbott originated the National Exposition of Railway Appliances, held here in 1883, which was a wonderful success, and by his influence and efforts the Mexican Editorial Excursion was made through this country in the winter of 1885-86. In 1884, he published a biographical directory of the railway officials of America, which is regarded as a most valuable acquisition to railroad literature.

WILLARD A. SMITH, publisher of the *Railway Review* and *Railway Master Mechanic*, was born at Kenosha, Wis., on December 20, 1849. When he was eleven years of age his parents removed to Rockford, Ill., and there he made his home for some time. His education was attained at Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., graduating from there in 1869; and at the Law School of Washington University, St. Louis, where he graduated with highest honors, and as valedictorian of his class, in 1871. Mr. Smith then commenced the practice of law, his newspaperial career dating about the same time. In 1871, he established the *St. Louis Railway Register* which he continued till 1873, and which is still published. In 1873, he removed to Chicago and became connected with the *Railway Review*. This well known weekly journal was established in 1868, by Stanley G. Fowler and D. C. Brooks. The latter ultimately became sole owner, and, in the latter part of 1873, Mr. Smith purchased the paper entire. He has continued as its publisher up to the present time, and his success has been most gratifying. The *Review* is published weekly, and each of its twenty-eight pages is 9x14 inches in size. It is devoted exclusively to railway matters and is very popular with all its patrons. Mr. Smith is also publisher of the *Railway Master Mechanic*, known prior to January 1, 1886, as the *Railway Purchasing Agent*. This journal is a monthly publication, now in its ninth volume, established by Mr. Smith and is designed expressly as a journal for master mechanics and mechanical engineers. For the past five years he has annually issued *The Official Railway List*, a volume of 225 pages, which contain revisions, each year, of the official directory of each railway corporation doing business in the United States, Canada and Mexico. In all his various enterprises Mr. Smith has been very successful, and among railway officers he is highly esteemed and popular. He is

an associate member of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association and a member of the Union League Club of Chicago.

THE METALLURGIST PUBLISHING COMPANY was incorporated under the laws of Illinois in May, 1883, and are issuing regularly two monthly papers,—one *The Metallurgist* and *National Jeweler*, devoted to the interests of jewelers, refiners and smelters, and the other *The American Potter and Illuminator*, which is the only journal on pottery, glassware and lamp goods issued to the retail trade. The circulation of the former is about six thousand copies, and of the latter twenty thousand, being by far the largest circulation of any journal in that interest. The circulation of both journals extend all over the United States, and each has a representative in New York,—A. R. Elliott, at No. 2 College Place. The managing editor, Albert J. Fisher, of Chicago, through former experience is well fitted for his position, and the spirit of enterprise pervades the publications. The journals are replete with articles of interest calculated to make them valuable to the trade, and are a further exhibit of the importance of Chicago, which is the center in almost every branch of trade.

ALBERT J. FISHER, editor of the journals published by the Metallurgist Publishing Company, was born at Granville, Putnam Co., Ill., in 1851, and is the son of Otis and Harriet N. (Day) Fisher. He was educated in Chicago, graduating at the University of Chicago in 1876. After his graduation he commenced in journalism, publishing the *Western Clothier and Hatter*, of Chicago, and, after a few years, disposed of the paper, when he was given the business management of the *American Stockman*, with which he remained for about two years. He then accepted a position on the *Weekly Inter Ocean*, and later, returning to journalism, entered upon his present editorial duties in January, 1885. His characteristic energy is plainly noticeable in the columns of the journals under his charge.

CHARLES E. STRONG, manager of the *Chicago Newspaper Union*, was born in Union City, Branch Co., Mich., on March 28, 1841, being the son of George and Emily H. Strong. His parents were among the early pioneers of that State, his father, with several others, locating farming lands in the county named, in 1836, the only guide to their new homes being an Indian trail through the wilderness from Detroit. Charles E. Strong was the eldest of three boys, and remained at his native place until he was ten years of age. In 1851, his parents removed to Milwaukee, Wis. In that city the son received his early education, and, when fourteen years old, applied himself to mastering the details of the typographical art. He still preserves the original indenture papers representing an apprenticeship to S. M. Booth, with whom he remained for four years. He then went to work as a compositor, being engaged at various times on nearly all the daily newspapers of Milwaukee. In 1860, Mr. Strong entered the office of the *Evening Wisconsin* as a compositor, and two years later was made foreman of the establishment, a position he filled with signal ability and success until 1870. Previous to this time the proprietors of the paper, Cramer, Aikens & Cramer, had originated a system of supplying patent insides for country newspapers, Mr. Strong making up the first publication printed in the West on this improved method in 1864. Six years later the firm, recognizing his journalistic and mechanical attainments as being of a high order, sent him to Chicago with instructions to organize a newspaper union in this city. All the necessary arrangements for an extensive business were perfected, and the office was located at No. 13 North Jefferson Street. Preparations had been made to remove to the South Division the day previous to the great fire. On October 11, 1871, the *Chicago Newspaper Union* establishment was the largest existing in the city, and thither the burned-out publishers flocked. Additional shafting and presses were put in. Mr. Strong gave up his office proper to those in distress, and with a pile of paper for an editorial and cashier's desk, for several months operated five presses and two gangs of men night and day, publishing the *Republican*, *Post*, *Staats Zeitung*, *Union*, *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, and numerous other dailies and weeklies. The business of the Union was at once extended, branches established at Fort Wayne, Ind., Sioux City, Iowa, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Memphis, Tenn., the two latter offices being sold out eventually to other parties. At the present time, the Chicago offices and its branches operate seven hundred different daily and weekly newspapers, employing over one hundred men in the various departments of the business. The Union is the most extensive in the West, and in addition to its regular business has a large trade in paper, type and printing machinery. The Chicago office has become its important center of operations, and, under Mr. Stone's management, has done more to advance the ready-printing system, to introduce new features in the same, and to give variety and value in its publications, than any similar institution in the West. Personally, Mr. Strong has developed new and important lines in this field, and has contributed largely to the advancement of educational, temperance, religious and political literature. Among his solid successes is the *Chicago Ledger*, which was started in 1872, and as a first-class family story-paper is unrivalled in the field it occupies,

being the first venture of its kind in the West that has weathered the storms of more than a decade, and won its way to permanent popular approbation. Mr. Strong is a large stockholder in the Union. In his private life he is highly esteemed as a citizen and a friend. He was married, in 1862, in Milwaukee, to Miss Jane Nolden, of that city, where his father for twenty years has been connected with the municipal police department. They have two children,—Emily G. and George A., the latter of whom is the superintendent of the supply department of the Chicago Newspaper Union. Mr. Strong is quite active in political circles and is a member of several clubs of this nature, and belongs to Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M. After a successful business career of fifteen years, Mr. Strong enjoys the respect and confidence of his associates and friends, and ranks high for commercial integrity and as a valuable citizen in the community where he resides.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

That the Religious Press of Chicago has been, and now is, a most important factor in promoting the growth of the city, and a very powerful influence in moulding and directing public opinion, must be apparent to all who are conversant with the quality of management and extensive circulation of the various journals of this class. The journals representing the leading Christian denominations here do not suffer in the least by comparison with those of the same class published in New England and New York, while in point of circulation they have already equaled or outstripped their Eastern competitors. It is estimated that the various religious papers of Chicago reach at least three hundred thousand readers in the aggregate, each week, a considerable percentage of whom are in the East and the South, and by no means confined exclusively to the West.

THE ADVANCE.—After the demise of the Congregational Herald, in 1861, the Congregational churches of the West were without a representative journal until 1867, when, in response to a general demand, the Advance was established, and has since been published weekly in this city. In the year named a few Chicago gentlemen organized The Advance Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and, on September 5, 1867, commenced the publication of the paper, with Rev. W. W. Patton, D.D., as editor-in-chief, and J. B. T. Marsh, an experienced newspaper man from Ohio, as office editor. When the great fire of 1871 occurred, the Advance occupied the building on Monroe Street where the Montauk Block now stands, and lost everything excepting the subscription list. For a few weeks the paper was printed in Cincinnati, but was soon again issued regularly from Chicago. Soon after this, H. L. Turner and J. B. T. Marsh became the owners of the paper for a time; Mr. Marsh, however, retiring soon from the partnership and Mr. Turner becoming the sole owner. Mr. Marsh had been on the editorial staff from the beginning, and vacated that position in 1875. In November, 1873, Mr. Turner sold the paper to Charles H. Howard & Co., when Dr. Patton retired as editor-in-chief, and General Howard assumed that position, with Rev. Simeon Gilbert, who had been on the editorial staff since 1871, as chief assistant. No change took place in the business or editorial management of the Advance until July, 1882, when C. H. Howard & Co. sold out to a new company, in which Rev. Dr. Robert West was the principal stockholder. Dr. West has since been the controlling spirit of the paper, which has achieved a large circulation and commanding influence among the churches of the Congregational faith.

THE INTERIOR.—This paper, the representative of the Presbyterian denomination, was started in March,

1870, by a joint-stock company, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, of which Hon. R. B. Mason was president. Rev. Arthur Swazey, then pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, was chosen editor. The paper was issued as a large eight-page weekly, of attractive make-up. In the fire of 1871, the Interior went down in ashes, and found itself with an exhausted treasury and \$10,000 in debt. At this time the company secured the services of W. C. Gray, as publisher, who at once took the remains of the subscription list to Cincinnati, from which place the paper was issued, until January following. Mr. Gray was then selected editor, and has remained such ever since. In January, 1873, the publishing company sold the paper to C. H. McCormick, who put into it about \$50,000, and continued its management under Mr. Gray until January, 1883, when he sold a half-interest to the latter. The McCormick estate and Mr. Gray now own the paper. The Interior has grown to be a leading paper of the Presbyterian denomination and has a national circulation.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM GRAY, the editor of the Interior, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830. His youth was spent in farm work, school-teaching and attending college, as his time and means allowed, having to provide the latter by his own exertions. He succeeded, however, in working his way through college (Farmers' College, near Cincinnati), and graduated with credit. After leaving college he entered upon the study of the law under Chief-Justice Josiah Scott, and in 1852 was admitted to the Bar. He practiced his profession but a short time, however, relinquishing it in 1853 to found the Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune, which is still a flourishing paper. After several years of successful work at this place, Mr. Gray removed, in 1863, to Newark, Ohio, where he took editorial charge of the Newark American. In 1867, he removed to Cincinnati, and established the Elm-street Printing Company, in the management of which he was engaged when the great fire of 1871 occurred in Chicago, burning out the Interior, which had been running about a year under the management of a stock company. A good deal of money had been expended on the paper, it was badly in debt, and the outlook at this time was very discouraging. The company sent for Mr. Gray, and induced him to take charge of the paper. When Mr. Gray took hold of the Interior he brought to it, to a great extent, the methods of secular journalism, something new in the conduct of a religious paper. Pungent paragraphs, brief editorials, and wide-awake treatment of current events, from an every-day, practical standpoint, at once marked the new and better era in religious journalism. Mr. Gray was married in 1856, to Miss Anna Gurns, of Waynesboro', Penn., and has two children,—Frank S. Gray, publisher of the Interior; and a daughter, Mrs. Anna C. Purcell, wife of a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Mr. Gray received the honorary degree of Ph. D. from the University of Wooster (O.) in 1874.

THE NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.—The historic sketch of the early days of this paper, as given in the first volume of this History, comes down to 1857, at which time Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy was the editor. He was re-elected to the position by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860, and again in 1864. In July, 1864, Rev. Arthur Edwards of Michigan, became the associate editor, Dr. Eddy continuing as before until 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Reid, Dr. Edwards still acting as associate editor. In May, 1872, Mr. Reid withdrew, and the General Conference elected Dr. Edwards chief editor, a position to which he has been re-elected by each General Conference, and which he still holds. The Advocate is the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Northwest, and under the able management of Dr. Edwards has attained a commanding influence and reached a circulation of nearly twenty thousand. Previous to and during the War, the paper was outspoken in its anti-slavery sentiments, and during the civil strife wielded an unmistakable influence on the side of the Union. When the question of lay representation in the conferences of the Methodist Church began to be agitated, the Advocate took a decided stand in

favor of the movement, to which it adhered. It has long and persistently favored the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, as the best solution of the temperance question. For many years, until 1880, the business affairs of the Advocate were managed by Rev. Dr. Luke

tutions in Chicago and the Northwest, and is recognized as one of the first among American Baptist periodicals. Rev. Dr. J. A. Smith, the present editor, has had a continuous connection with the paper, in that capacity, since November, 1853.



Luke Hitchcock

Hitchcock, assisted by Mr. Walden, as publishing agent of the General Conference. In the latter year, that body appointed Walden & Stowe, as publishers, and in 1884 Cranston & Stowe were elected to the position, which they now hold.

THE STANDARD.—This paper, published in the interest of the Baptist Church, was first issued in 1853, in this city, as the *Christian Times*, which had absorbed the *Watchman of the Prairies*—a Baptist paper conducted by Rev. Luther Stone. For the first three months, the *Times* was conducted by Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, assisted by Edward Goodman, Drs. L. D. Boone, H. G. Weston, and A. J. Joslyn. In November of the same year, Rev. Leroy Church and Rev. Dr. Justin A. Smith became joint proprietors and editors of the paper. Soon after the latter, who still remained as editor, transferred his proprietary interest to Edward Goodman, and the paper was thereafter owned and published by Church & Goodman, until January, 1875. At this time, Mr. Church sold his interest to Dr. J. S. Dickerson, of Boston, the firm then becoming Goodman & Dickerson. Dr. Dickerson died in March, 1876, but his interest was perpetuated, under the old firm name, by his widow, Emma R., and his son, J. Spencer Dickerson. Since its establishment the *Standard* has absorbed, at various times, the *Illinois Baptist*, of Bloomington, the *Witness*, of Indiana, and the *Michigan Christian Herald*, of Detroit. The *Standard* has been a prominent factor in the building up of Baptist insti-

EDWARD GOODMAN, the senior proprietor of the *Standard*, was born at Clipstone, Northamptonshire, England, on May 10, 1830. He was educated as a druggist, and in early youth entered the establishment of Mr. Clark in Leicester. In 1852, he came to the United States, his objective point being Chicago, whither two elder brothers had preceded him. In August of the year following, he entered the service of the *Christian Times*, and travelled extensively in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, in which he met with gratifying success. He was engaged actively in this and other work in the business interests of the paper until January 1857, when, with Rev. Leroy Church, he became joint owner, and has remained such, a moving spirit in the enterprise, to the present time. It was largely through the enterprise and foresight of Mr. Goodman that several Baptist papers published at various points in the West were absorbed by the *Christian Times*, the name being changed to the *Standard* in 1867, when the *Michigan Christian Herald*, of Detroit, was taken in. Mr. Goodman was married at Milwaukee, on September 30, 1858, to Miss Mary E. Brande, and has one son and one daughter, —Herbert E. and Zula A. He has for many years been prominently connected with the various Baptist enterprises having their center in Chicago. He has been treasurer of the Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary, at Morgan Park, since its foundation in 1863, and during 1881–82 was president of the Chicago Baptist Social Union.

THE ALLIANCE.—The Alliance was started in January, 1874, by a syndicate of prominent gentlemen connected with the various denominations of Christians, as the exponent of that oneness of belief and fraternal spirit assumed to exist among a large number of the members of the different sects. The financial interests of the paper were in charge of the Alliance Publishing Company, of which H. L. Ensign was appointed manager. The editors of the paper were as follows: Rev. H. N. Powers, D.D., Episcopal; Rev. C. D. Helmer, D.D., Congregationalist; Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., Methodist; Rev. Professor David Swing, Presbyterian; Professor William Matthews, Baptist; and Rev. Robert Collyer, Unitarian. Rev. J. B. McClure, who was one of the moving spirits in the enterprise, became the managing editor of the new paper. The paper was conducted on the basis above named for a year or two, but, from various causes, editors chosen dropped out one by one, excepting Professor Swing, and after a time the Alliance became known as the special organ of the independent church movement, of which he was the leader, called the Central Church, and which held services in McVicker's Theater, Professor Swing's sermons being published weekly in its columns. From this time Professor Swing's name appeared as the chief editor, Mr. McClure, however, remaining as the managing editor and Mr. Ensign as business manager, until the beginning of 1877, when Mr. McClure disposed of his interest to Mr. Ensign, who, with Professor Swing, now owns the controlling interest. Mr. Ensign at once took steps to increase the resources of the paper and to enlarge its scope, especially in literature and politics. In accordance with this purpose, in the spring of 1877 the services of F. F. Browne, formerly the editor of the *Lakeside Monthly*, were secured as literary editor, and A. H. Huling, western editor of the *Morning Star*, of Boston, placed in charge of the new political department, while several general writers of eminence were engaged as regular contributors. Under this régime, during which the circulation largely increased, the Alliance continued until the following fall, when Mr. Ensign disposed of his interest to

Rev. Z. S. Holbrook, a Congregationalist minister, who took charge of its interests, financially and editorially, in conjunction with Professor Swing, Messrs. Browne and Huling soon after retiring. Mr. Holbrook retained the management but a few months, when his interest passed into the hands of Henry L. Shepherd, formerly of the Golden Rule, Boston. Soon afterward, Willard Smith, of the Railway Review, became a partner with Mr. Shepherd in the management, both disposing of their interests in a few months to T. S. E. Dickson, who in a short time sold out to J. S. Gregory, for some time the advertising solicitor of the paper. During this time, and until its demise, Professor Swing's name appeared as editor or editorial contributor. After a few months, Mr. Gregory and the parties in interest turned over the good-will and list of the Alliance to the Radical Review of this city, and its career closed.

THE UNITY.—This journal, published in the interest of the Unitarian Church, commenced its career in September, 1878, and was published monthly, being the successor of the Pamphlet Mission, started six months earlier. It was at first managed and edited by a committee of five, consisting of Revs. Robert Collyer, J. Lloyd Jones, W. C. Gannett, C. W. Wendte, and J. C. Learned. Miss Frances L. Roberts was business agent, in charge of the office. In March, 1879, the paper was enlarged to sixteen pages, quarto size, published semi-monthly, and substantially the same editorial and business management continued, with the addition of Rev. H. M. Simmons as managing editor in charge. In March, 1881, the publication of the Unity was assumed by the Colegrove Book Company, of this city, at which time eight more pages were added to its size, and Rev. J. L. Jones took principal editorial charge. He was assisted by the same editorial contributors, with one or two additions, who had been such from the first. The paper continued under this general management, without change, until May, 1885, when it became a weekly of sixteen pages, of the present size and form. On January 1, 1886, Charles H. Kerr & Co. became the publishers, Mr. Kerr being office editor, and Revs. J. L. Jones, David N. Utter and James V. Blake resident editors. A corps of associate editors, outside of Chicago, also lend their names and assistance to the columns of the paper.

THE UNIVERSALIST.—Under the old name of the New Covenant, the history of this journal is given in the first volume of this work down to 1857. In 1858, the paper passed into the hands of Rev. D. P. Livermore, who was largely assisted in its editorial management by his wife, Mrs. D. P. Livermore, since widely known in journalism. The paper continued under this management until May, 1869, when Rev. J. W. Hanson, D.D., and Rev. Selden Gilbert became the owners. In September of the same year, the Northwestern Universalist Publishing House assumed control of the paper, and Dr. Hanson was placed in charge as editor, Mr. Gilbert acting as business manager. In October, 1871, Mr. Gilbert retired, and Dr. Hanson became both editor and manager for the publishing house. This position he occupied until 1874, when Rev. W. A. Start became business manager; but he retiring a year later, Dr. Hanson again added to his editorial duties those of publishing agent. Under this arrangement, the paper continued until the fall of 1880, when the Star of the West, of Cincinnati, was consolidated with the New Covenant, and the name changed to the Star and Covenant, being still published in Chicago and managed as before. In December, 1883, the paper was sold to the Universalist Publishing House, of Boston, its pages en-

larged, and the name changed to The Universalist. In May, 1884, Rev. J. S. Cantwell, D.D., was appointed editor, and still occupies that position, the paper being under the same control.

THE LIVING CHURCH.—This periodical, published in the interest of the Episcopal Church in the West, was founded in 1878, by Rev. Samuel S. Harris, D.D., LL.D., second Bishop of Michigan, and published in connection with Rev. John Fulton, D.D., for the first few months. It then passed into the hands of Rev. C. W. Leffingwell, D.D., who has been its editor continuously since, and who has shared its management for a considerable time past with Rev. Arthur P. Seymour. The Living Church has enjoyed a very satisfactory history, and is growing steadily with the growth of its constituency.

THE FREE METHODIST.—This paper is the recognized and only organ of the Free Methodists of the United States, and was first started in the fall of 1867, at Rochester, N. Y., by authority of the General Conference of the Church, with Rev. Levi Wood, as editor. In October, 1870, the paper passed into the hands of Joseph Mackey, of New York, and was removed to that city, where it remained until 1872, when Lewis Bailey became its owner, and removed it to Aurora, Ill. In 1874, D. P. Baker and T. B. Arnold purchased the paper, and removed it to Sycamore, where it was published in connection with other general denominational works. In 1880, the paper and entire establishment were moved to Chicago, where it has since remained. In 1882, the General Conference of the Free Methodist Church appointed Rev. Joseph Travis as editor, who still occupies that position. At this time, Mr. Baker retired from the firm, and the ownership and financial management has since been vested in T. B. Arnold. The Free Methodist is a sixteen-page four-column journal, and is published weekly.

THE CHRISTIAN WORKER.—This sixteen-page weekly, issued by the Publishing Association of Friends of this city, is the Western organ of the religious order correctly known as the Society of Friends, erroneously called Quakers. The paper was first published at New Vienna, Ohio, in 1870, with Rev. Daniel Hill as editor and John W. Hussey as financial manager. It continued to be issued from that place, under this management, until the spring of 1883, when it was removed to Chicago, and the publication assumed by the association first above named. It was also enlarged at that time to its present size, and Rev. Calvin W. Pritchard placed in charge of its columns as editor, which position he still occupies.

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE.—This journal is devoted to the interests of the Jewish Church, and has long been the organ of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. For thirty-two years, it has been published from Cincinnati, but, in February, 1885, a Chicago office of the paper was established, and a distinct edition issued from this city, under the same name, devoted to the interests of Chicago and vicinity,—the two editions being almost entirely different. Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise is the editor, and the Bloch Publishing and Printing Company the publishers.

THE OCCIDENT, a weekly paper, and the leading radical reform Jewish journal, was the first of its kind published in the United States, and was founded by its present editor and proprietor, Julius Silversmith, in 1873. It is not only the first radical reform Jewish organ in this country, but in the world, and it is making itself a world-wide reputation by the able way it is conducted and the fearless position it has taken for reform.

The Occident has proved itself an able exponent of the advancement in the religion of the ancient Jewish people on the broad platform of reason. For thirteen years it has ably marked out its course, and never for a moment changed front, and its subscribers are located in nearly every country on the globe. Its subscription list has reached its thirtieth thousand, and its news is gathered from the whole world, making it a notable enterprise in this city.

JULIUS SILVERSMITH, M. A., the editor and proprietor of the Occident, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1837. He was educated in the gymnasium school, and at the age of thirteen left his native land for America. He landed in Philadelphia, and after a short stay, went to Baltimore, Md., and apprenticed himself to a jeweler. After he had served his time, he returned to Philadelphia and was employed at his trade, when a gentleman from Wheeling, Va., induced him to return home with him, and installed him as book-keeper in his establishment. At the end of a year, he went to Cincinnati and continued his trade with the firm of McKinzie & Son. He opened an establishment for himself, but finally disposed of it and went to St. Louis, Mo., entering the employ of Captain Andrews, in his jewelry business. From there he went to New Orleans, La., and was for a time engaged in commercial pursuits, when he joined the Lopez Expedition and went to Cuba. When the expedition failed and the commander was captured, he but narrowly escaped death through the kindness of the American consul and the German citizens. He then went to Panama, and acted as an amanuensis for the British consulate, and afterward sailed for the South American States, visiting Guatemala, Central America, Lower California, and finally arrived in San Francisco in 1852. He there turned his attention to metallurgy and chemistry, and from his superior knowledge was soon elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He began the publication of works on minerals that soon attracted attention, among which were "The Practical Handbook for Miners and Assayers," the "Miners' Companion and Guide," and in 1859 he commenced the publication of the Mining and Scientific Press. He issued many important pamphlets in the interest of minerals and the alluvial deposits. He published the Press for eight years, and issued a notable work on the "Origin of Metallic Deposits," and afterward completed the manuscript for a work entitled the "Metallic and Agricultural Wealth of the Pacific States," the result of twelve years' labor. The hard times of 1863 made it impossible to find a publisher that would take the chances of issue, and he abandoned it. He established in New York City, in 1873, the Mining Index, a journal devoted to mining interests, and published it for six years. On several occasions during his stay he addressed large audiences at Steinway Hall on the wealth of the Pacific Coast, and also on the Union Pacific Railway before it was constructed. He left New York and went to Denver, Colo., and published the Colorado Democrat; then went to Cheyenne, and published the Argus; from there to Omaha, and published and established the Northwestern Journal of Commerce; thence to Council Bluffs, where he established the first daily, the Times; and in 1871 he became a citizen of Chicago. He commenced the publication of the Cosmopolite and American Farmer, which the great fire reduced to ashes, and in 1873 he founded the Occident, of which he is still proprietor and editor. In 1885, so popular had this journal become, and such a demand was made on it for its especially prepared news, that it was found necessary to enlarge it to an eight-page paper. During the last campaign, Mr. Silversmith took an active part in behalf of the republican party. He is an enthusiastic worker, whether on the stump or in editorial work, and is an earnest, able and fearless journalist. He was married in New York City, in 1867, to Miss Kate Barlow, and has one son,—Kossman.

STENOGRAPHERS.

JAMES ABBOTT, stenographer (senior member of Abbott & Jaquish), was born at New York City, on December 12, 1852. Mr. Abbott, when quite young, became a nomad, and by the time he reached his majority had tarried in every State of the Union between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains. His earliest recollections are of a life with Spotted Tail and his tribe of Indians, and of the visits of old John Brown to Tabor, Iowa (where Mr. Abbott then lived), after a raid in "bleeding Kansas." He attended Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, leading his class in languages, of which he was an apt student. It was while at this institution, in 1868, that he began the study of shorthand as a pastime, and becoming fascinated with its novelty never stopped until he had mastered it. At the age of twenty-one he drifted to Chicago, arriving here in 1874, a total stranger and dead broke. His first day's search for employment was successful, and he has

never been idle a day since. He soon established a good clientage, and has since built up a splendid reputation and patronage as a law reporter, being regarded as among the most accomplished in the city. He has reported largely for the press, and in 1884 short-handed the proceedings of five different National Conventions, which shows how much his services have been in demand. From 1876 to 1880 Mr. Abbott was an official reporter in the Circuits of Wisconsin, taking in all the counties from Milwaukee to Oconto and Wausau. In hundreds of leading cases he has been employed at his calling, and has distinguished himself by the excellence of his work. Among his more noted recent cases are the Mayoralty contest (Carpenter vs. Harrison), the Moran vs. Wiehe breach of promise suit, the Lehman vs. Chicago Herald libel case, and Sam Jones's sermons. He has also conducted shorthand classes several seasons. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association, and vice-president of the International Association of the United States and Canada; he is a member of the Chicago Philosophical Society, and one of the Council of the Western Society for Psychical Research. He has contributed liberally to the different shorthand publications of the country, his articles being clear-cut, somewhat humorous, and always readable. He is a regular contributor to the Religio-Philosophical Journal, of Chicago.

L. C. JAQUISH, of the firm of Abbott & Jaquish, general stenographers, is one of the youngest members of the fraternity in the city, but has made rapid progress in the profession. Mr. Jaquish was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., on December 30, 1857. When the son was but four years of age, the family removed to a farm in Kankakee County, Ill. He assisted his father in farm work during the summer and attended the district school in winter, in this manner combining physical development with educational acquisition. After Mr. Jaquish finished his common-school studies he left the farm and entered into mercantile life. He soon became interested in the art of shorthand writing, and his interest culminated in his becoming thoroughly acquainted with the work. He entered the business of general reporting in 1881, at Indianapolis, where he remained one year. Then, on coming here, he engaged with Mr. Tucker; afterward he carried on business alone; and in December, 1884, formed partnership relations with James Abbott, under the firm name of Abbott & Jaquish. Mr. Jaquish reported the proceedings of the last two National Conventions held here, for the Chicago Herald, and has also done considerable work for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, reporting Sam Jones, in company with John Ritchie, an old and well-known reporter. His attention, however, has been chiefly devoted to law reporting, and in this field of work he has won an excellent reputation. Mr. Jaquish is a member of the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association.

M. H. DEMENT & Co.—This house was originally established in December, 1872, but was then known as Dement, Gray & Co., and this firm was among the first to carry on a business of general stenographic reporting. In 1876, Mr. Gray withdrew, and Mr. Dement carried on his work with other leading reporters until 1882, when he admitted to partnership J. Clayton Youker. In November, 1885, the firm was augmented by the advent of Isaac S. Dement, a brother of the senior partner, and an old stenographer, and the style of the firm was changed to M. H. Dement & Co. They do a very large business, requiring the assistance of several experienced shorthand writers, and a number of operators in their transcript printing department. For the last five or six years, in connection with his duties as a stenographer, the senior Dement has been engaged in inventing, perfecting and bringing before the public, the "Monotype," a machine which takes the place of type-setting, and which bids fair to cause a revolution in the work of printing transcripts, abstracts, etc. The machine is plain and simple in its construction, yet most effective in its work. It is stationed on a table, and has an appearance somewhat like the type-writing machine. The keys, in three rows, are of ivory, and each has a letter of the alphabet upon it. The keys connect with a cylinder, at the end of which the paper is pressed against the outer surface of a wheel immediately above, by a simple cam contrivance. A set of inking rollers, made upon the same principle as those of the power printing press, connect with the type. A narrow, continuous roll of paper feeds into the machine, upon which the printing is done. An expert operator can print on this machine, from dictation, with a rapidity excelling the best type-compositor's speed by at least five hundred per cent. When the continuous roll is printed, it is then cut into regular lengths, according to the width of the page for which it is desired, corrections are made, and the slips are then pasted, in rotation, on a sheet of paper the size of the page of the book. These sheets are then lithographed, and then as many number of pages of each are printed as are desired, the whole is bound, and the work is complete. The invention is an absolute success, and M. H. Dement & Co. are already preparing their transcripts of cases in this manner. The invention was patented in the United States on July 9, 1884, and patents have also been obtained in Europe. Messrs. M. H. Dement and J. Clayton

Youker passed the winter of 1885-86 in London, England, engaged in manufacturing and exhibiting the invention. They will soon commence the manufacture and sale of the machines here, and the new machines will be far more perfect in construction and finish than those already made. The "Monotype" will in time be of inestimable value in countless ways, and will fully demonstrate its usefulness to the particular profession of stenography.

Isaac S. Dement, of the firm of M. H. Dement & Co., was born in Benton County, Mo., on July 29, 1855. At the age of fifteen he came to Chicago and entered the office of his brother, Merritt H. Dement, the stenographer. He rapidly educated himself in English studies, and, at the same time, began the study of shorthand, under his brother's tuition. In a year or two he had accomplished the study, and soon became a rapid, accurate writer. He remained with his brother until 1881, when, on receiving the appointment of official stenographer to the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, he went thither and continued in the discharge of his duty as reporter until November, 1885, when, on the solicitation of his brother, he returned to Chicago and entered business with him.

BROWN & HOLLAND'S Institute of Shorthand and Type-writing was established in 1873, and was the first institution of the kind opened in Chicago or the West. The proprietors are Dan Brown and Mrs. F. A. Holland, and both are competent and accomplished in the science and art in which they instruct.

Dan Brown is a native of Huntingdon, Penn., and was born on June 14, 1841. His family removed to Iowa when he was quite young, and located at Fairfield, where he was reared and educated. He attended the common schools and graduated from the university in the same town. He then entered the law-office of Senator James F. Wilson, and prepared himself for admission to the Bar. The War came on, and he laid down his Blackstone, to become a private in Co. "E," Second Iowa Infantry. He was afterward promoted to sergeant, and served in all the engagements in which his regiment participated until May, 1863. Just after the battle of Corinth, Mr. Brown applied himself to the study of shorthand, and in May, 1863, his services were called into requisition at the military court at Corinth. He reported there until the following October, when he was transferred to the military court at Memphis, where he was engaged until May, 1864. He then returned home, but immediately became engaged as a reporter in this State. The winter of 1864-65 he passed in St. Louis, and, returning home in the following spring, he reported in county courts until 1870, when he went to Burlington as reporter to Judge Tracy, of the first judicial district. He was thus engaged for one and a half years, at the end of which time he entered the office of General Passenger Agent Touzalin, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Burlington. He remained there three years, and then came to Chicago as corresponding clerk to Mr. Starring, general baggage agent of twenty-four different lines of roads. At the same time he became instructor in the Chicago Athenæum, and in 1873 opened the Institute, to which he now devotes his whole attention. He served Mr. Starring until 1881, and was connected with the Athenæum until 1882. In 1875, Mrs. F. A. Holland became interested in the Institute as a partner, she having previously studied under Mr. Brown's instruction, and they have built up a very large and successful enterprise. In 1881, Mr. Brown was the prime factor in organizing the International Shorthand Association, and has been secretary thereof since its establishment.

PETTIT, BRIOT & CO.—This firm was established in 1877 by Frank W. Pettit and Charles H. Briot. Both members are old and well known shorthand writers, accomplished and accurate, and their field of work is only bounded by the limit of States and Territories, being prepared to handle work wherever they are called.

Frank W. Pettit was born at Hancock, Delaware Co., N. Y., on December 3, 1853. His parents removed to this State when he was but a lad, and located at Belvidere, where he was reared and educated. After completing a common-school course of study, Mr. Pettit engaged in the dry goods business for a period of about three years, at the end of which time he began teaching school, and while thus employed took up the study of shorthand. He soon accomplished the Graham system, and in the early part of 1877 came to Chicago and entered the law office of General George W. Smith, reading law and acting as a stenographer and corresponding clerk. He remained with General Smith about two years and a half, in the meantime forming a partnership with C. H. Briot, and employing a portion of his time in court reporting. In 1880, he withdrew from the office of General Smith and became associated with M. H. Dement & Co., stenographers, and later was identified with the shorthand firms of Pettit, Abbott & Co., and Pettit, Abbott, Scates & Briot, the latter firm succeeding to the business of Scates & Nute. In the spring of 1883 the firm was dissolved and the present firm of Pettit, Briot & Co. formed. Mr. Pettit has been engaged in many important legal cases, and was Associate Press reporter in the recent Republican and Democratic National Con-

tions held in this city. He is a member of the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association, and was for some time identified with the Chicago Yacht Club.

CHARLES L. DRIESSLEIN, one of the oldest stenographers in Chicago, has been engaged in shorthand writing for the past twenty years, and has been located in this city, engaged in the profession, for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born at Dinkelsbuehl, Bavaria, Germany, on May 7, 1832. His parents emigrated to America in 1839, and they located in New York City. Charles attended the German schools there till he was ten or eleven years old, and then entered the common schools, from which he was promoted to the New York Free Academy, an institution devoted to the free instruction of higher English studies. It was at the Free Academy he learned the art of stenography. He studied there in 1850 and 1851, under Professor Andrews, and that was the first school in America which introduced shorthand as a regular branch of study. After completing his education, Charles went sailing before the mast, and made several trips across the Atlantic as a sailor. In 1854, he went into the employ of the agent of the Northern Transportation Company, at New York. In 1855, he was transferred to the office of the company's agent at Oswego, where he became cashier and bookkeeper and remained one year. He was sent by the company in a similar capacity to Ogdensburg, where he was engaged for six years. In 1862, he came to Chicago and went into the employ of McCormick Brothers as general clerk, and remained with them for three years. In the fall of 1865, he was engaged by Homer E. Sargent, general agent for the Michigan Central Railroad. He was the first man in this city to be engaged in regular duty as shorthand amanuensis. After one and a half years' service with Mr. Sargent, he was made auditor of the Chicago and Wilmington Coal Company. He only remained there one year; after which he was engaged by General Anson Stager, general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as his private secretary. Mr. Driesslein was thus engaged until 1874, when he entered into the business of general stenography on his own account. During the years 1868-69, when German mass-meetings were being held here, he was engaged in reporting the meetings and speeches for the Chicago Times. Since 1874, he has been chiefly engaged in court reporting, and has perhaps reported the testimony taken in nineteen-twentieths of all probated cases in Cook County since that year. Mr. Driesslein has somewhat of an advantage over his fellow stenographers in that he is able to both interpret and report testimony given in the German language. He has adapted and published a manual of the Benn Pisan system of shorthand in the German language, and the volume has met with much success in this country and Germany. Mr. Driesslein has been a determined opponent of the official reporter system, and in 1873 succeeded, with the aid of his friends, in obtaining a repeal of the law of Illinois of 1867, authorizing the appointment and employment of regular court reporters. Mr. Driesslein is a genius in the art of invention, as well as being a most accomplished stenographer, he having perfected patents on several mechanical devices, prominent among which may be mentioned his "Electric Type-Writer" and "Coal Mining Machines." He is not only one of the oldest stenographers in the city, but was the first and the only person, for a period of five years to use a type-writer in transcribing testimony taken by him. Mr. Driesslein has been twice married,—first, to Miss Catharine M. Gunn, of Washington County, N. Y., on November 26, 1856, by whom he had eleven children. Her death occurred in 1878. He was again married on February 8, 1880, to Mrs. Priscilla B. Carey, of Freeport, Ill., and her demise occurred in July, 1884. He has five children now living,—Louisa M., Emma A., Charles W., George A. and Homer Sargent, the last named in honor of his old-time friend above mentioned. Mr. Driesslein has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1857, and belongs to the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association.

JOHN GRAY was born at Derby, England, on September 5, 1849, and was there reared, being educated at public schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen he entered the employment of the Midland Railway Company of Great Britain, as clerk, subsequently being promoted to the position of shorthand corresponding clerk. In 1867, he came to Omaha, Neb., and took a position as clerk in a mercantile house, and was also employed by the Omaha Herald for special service. He was likewise engaged by the State of Nebraska to report the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention held in 1871. In 1870, he was appointed deputy county clerk of Douglas County. In February, 1872, upon the resumption of general court business, he came to Chicago, and entered the employ of the official stenographers until December, and then formed the firm of Dement, Gray & Co. They continued their business relations until 1876, when the firm was dissolved, and the new firm of Gray, Hewitt & Co. was organized, of which he has been the senior member since. The firm devote their almost exclusive attention to reporting law work for corporations, and an idea of their business patronage may be well obtained when it is known that they are the official stenographers for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the

Chicago & North-Western Railway Company, the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, besides many other well known railroad and business corporations of equal commercial and financial standing. He is a member of the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association and of the Union Club.

ALONZO M. GRIFFEN was born in Erie County, N. Y., on December 1, 1847. He began his education in the common schools, and, after finishing his elementary course, attended a preparatory academy in Wayne County, N. Y. When nineteen years old he took up the study of shorthand, and after accomplishing the art so as to write quite rapidly, he went to New York, where he finished his stenographic education under the instruction of the well known Andrew J. Graham, author of Graham's shorthand system. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Griffen went to Little Rock, Ark., where he commenced active life as a court stenographer. He remained there eighteen months, being obliged to leave on account of the malaria affecting his health. He located in Michigan, and reported in the courts of the central counties of that State for about one year. In the latter part of 1871 he came to Chicago, and entered the employ of Ely, Burnham & Bartlett, official court stenographers. The great October fire caused a demoralization of their court business, and Mr. Griffen returned to Michigan, where he remained until the fall of 1872. He came back to Chicago, and took service with his old employers, and continued his identification with them till 1879, when, with his brother, he formed the firm of Griffen Brothers. Mr. Griffen is an experienced reporter, having performed shorthand work in the last four great National Conventions for the Associated Press and Chicago Tribune. He was engaged by the Citizens' Association to take the proceedings in the celebrated "Mackin trial," and he discharged that work in his usual creditable manner. In 1871, he assisted in reporting the Senate Investigation of Land-Commissioner Edwards, of Michigan, which work was long, tedious and difficult. Mr. Griffen is a rapid, accurate stenographer, and stands high in the estimation of his fellow stenographers, who, in 1886, honored him with election to the office of president of the Chicago Law Stenographers' Association.

J. L. BENNETT, one of the most expert stenographers in the country, and a resident of Chicago for nearly twenty years past, was born at Manchester, Vt., on November 1, 1846. His ancestors were natives of that State, and date back as far as the records show. His parents removed to Wisconsin in 1855, locating at

Waukesha. In February, 1862, however, after several ineffectual efforts before that date, he enlisted in Co. "H," 10th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the fall of 1864, having re-enlisted or "veteranized." While on a furlough in October, 1864, he received a commission as second lieutenant in Co. "B," 16th Wisconsin Infantry. In May, 1865, he received a commission as captain of the company, and in August was mustered out of service. He then returned home, but soon located at Janesville, and afterward at Beloit, Wis., where he studied law. In 1867, he was admitted to practice, and after continuing in the profession for a few months at Waukesha, came to Chicago. Finding the practice of law too slow work for him, he obtained a copy of Pitman's manual, and began the determined and diligent study of shorthand. In the course of a few months he so qualified himself that he was able to do work in the courts, and by practice soon became an expert stenographer. Most of his reporting work has been for the courts and for the many business conventions of all kinds which have met in this city for a number of years. He has done work for the Tribune, Times, and Inter Ocean in every presidential campaign since 1872. He reported the proceedings of the convention which nominated Horace Greeley for president in 1872, and the Republican and Democratic National Conventions of 1880 and 1884; the Irish National Convention, held here in 1881; and the G.A.R. National Encampment meetings at Denver in 1883 and at Minneapolis in 1884. He is one of the most accomplished stenographers in the United States, and his reputation as such is upheld by his many fellow-workers in this and other cities. He was, in 1882, president of the International Association of Shorthand Writers of the United States and Canada, and is now a member of the local association of stenographers. Captain Bennett has ever been one of the most active workers and energetic, as well as popular, members of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Illinois. He became identified with Post No. 28, G.A.R., in 1865; he was Adjutant of the Post for nearly two years, and subsequently filled the office of Junior Vice-Commander, Senior Vice-Commander, and, in 1882, was Commander of the Post. In January, 1881, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Illinois, and filled the office very efficiently until February, 1886, when he declined a re-appointment. He is a member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and other veteran organizations. Captain Bennett belongs to Wheaton Lodge, No. 274, A.F. & A.M.; Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.

Of the manufacturing interests of Chicago, it may be said, speaking generally, that they suffered far more severely through the panic than by reason of the great fire. The catastrophe of 1871 stimulated men to unwonted activity; that of 1873, following so close after the other, paralyzed their energies. Indeed, had it not been for the stimulation of the fire, which brought into the field a large number of new manufacturers, the panic of 1873 would have exerted even more disastrous effect upon the city's manufacturing interests. As it was, the product of 1873 nearly doubled that of 1870—a growth far more marked than that of the city's commerce. Nor was the effect of the panic as disastrous in Chicago as in many other manufacturing centers; while trade was slow, it was not stagnant. The very multiplication of industries, the fact that the city had no specialty to absorb the attention and command the energies of workers, prevented complete prostration, although the aggregate product (as well as wages), during 1874, showed a very material reduction. The iron industry, the great sufferer through the practical injunction served upon railroad building, showed a decided falling off, as may be seen by an examination of some of the preceding tables; other branches of manufacture suffered by sympathy.

The progress of manufactures of all kinds (including iron) in Chicago, between 1870 and 1874, is best shown by the following table:

	1870.	1873.	1874.
No. of establishments	1,250	1,500	1,629
Capital	\$35,200,000	\$65,000,000	\$66,400,000
Employes	32,000	60,000	52,000
Wages	\$17,300,000	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 26,446,000
Value of product....	\$89,000,000	\$176,000,000	\$163,634,000

The following year (1875), although a complete recovery from the effects of the panic had not been made, was one of more general prosperity among manufacturers. No general reduction of wages occurred, and the working classes, as a rule, were more generally employed. Continued improvements in labor-saving machinery affected mechanics in a few departments, but, on the whole, the increase in demand more than kept pace with the increase in facilities of manufacture.

The manufactures of the year 1876—if the industries of beef and pork packing be omitted—showed a slight falling off, although if these industries be included in the tabulation the net product shows an increase of between four and five per cent. Wages fell off about eleven per cent., and the number of employes was somewhat reduced. The history of the trade during 1876 presented no features of special interest. The subjoined table affords a comparative view of the business of the years 1875 and 1876:

	1875.	1876.
No. of establishments.....	1,849	1,820
Capital invested.....	\$ 68,469,000	\$ 60,037,100
No. of employes.....	56,060	55,160
Wages.....	\$28,043,263	\$24,859,434
Value of product.....	\$191,009,500	\$200,493,177

During 1877 a slight advance was noticeable in the volume of the city's manufactures. Prices of almost every description of manufactured goods declined, but a corresponding decrease in the cost of raw material and labor helped to swell the profits of manufacturers.

The year 1878, however, was the most prosperous known in the history of Chicago manufactures up to that time. Prices continued to fall, but the volume of business largely increased. The augment was largely the result of an improvement in the packing and iron industries. The labor market was in a notably healthful condition. While the number of workmen in the city was considerably increased, wages was not reduced, except in a few departments, while the greater purchasing power of the dollar resulted in an improved condition of the working classes.

	1877.	1878.
No. of establishments.....	2,344	2,617
Capital invested.....	\$ 77,682,000	\$85,782,000
No. of employes.....	58,230	67,504
Wages.....	\$25,537,000	\$31,007,000
Value of product.....	\$202,115,000	\$227,560,000

In general manufactures, no extraordinary improvement characterized the year 1879, although a comparison of the figures given below with those for 1878 (preceding) show a healthy though not spasmodic growth in the volume of business. An increase in the cost of production, resulting from a rise in the labor market (although the numbers of workers was increased in nearly all departments), reduced profits of manufacturers. That important branch of manufacturing—hog-packing—showed a marked falling off in consequence of a disastrous strike among the operatives at a period when the season is usually at its height.

The year 1880 witnessed an increase of prosperity, due not only to a revival of activity in the packing business, but also to the enhanced value of iron and an increased demand for those wares into whose manufacture it entered. The following table affords a comparative view of the years 1879 and 1880, the figures for the latter year having been taken from the U. S Census Report, and covering the twelve months ending with June 1 in that year:

	1879.	1880.
No. of establishments.....	2,884	3,779
Capital.....	\$85,928,000	\$84,725,000
No. of employes.....	62,948	80,075
Wages.....	\$34,787,000	\$37,752,000
Value of product.....	\$223,809,000	\$269,050,000

In 1881, another marked—though not abnormal—advance occurred, as is shown by the figures given below. A decline of nine per cent. took place in the amount of hog-packing, but this was more than compensated for by a rise in prices. Nearly all other branches of manufacture show a substantial gain in the aggregate of results, to the mutual profit (in most instances) of both employers and employes, although

the price of labor materially advanced. The only notable strike of the year was that of the boiler-makers, about six hundred of whom "went out" in March and refused to work for six weeks, at the expiration of which time the dissatisfied, but enterprising, employes had succeeded in carrying their point. The comparative table given below shows that, while a larger amount of capital was invested in manufactures, a greater number of hands were employed and more was paid out as wages in 1882 than in 1881, the value of the manufactured product slightly decreased. The causes are to be found, not only in a shrinkage in values and a conservative spirit on the part of buyers, but in a long-continued strike of iron workers, as is noted elsewhere.

	1881.	1882.
No. of establishments.....	2,018	2,182
Capital invested.....	\$73,400,000	\$82,000,000
No. of employes.....	87,900	96,654
Wages paid.....	\$49,400,000	\$53,000,000
Value of product.....	\$307,000,000	\$305,000,000

The financial depression and the lack of confidence which had characterized 1882 was even more marked in 1883. A decrease in consumption in many lines resulted in an over-stocked market, and a cutting of prices became the rule rather than the exception. The greatest depression was felt by the manufacturers of iron and steel, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, and furniture for the trade. The volume of business done by the packing houses was greater than in 1882, but lower prices prevailed and profits were proportionally diminished, and the cash value of the product was reduced. Despite the increase in competition, however, and the smaller volume of work done, the scale of wages was not materially reduced and the number of unemployed was not above the average. It may be noted that the general depression was not shared by the building trades, including stone-cutters, marble-workers, architectural iron works, etc. The history of the manufacture of iron and steel generally is given with more detail elsewhere. There was a partial failure of crops in 1883, and the country orders in 1884 were small. In addition, a general feeling of uncertainty, attendant upon the result of the presidential election, made all buyers reduce their purchases to the lowest possible point. The result of these circumstances was to stimulate competition to sell, and prices fell accordingly; the year proved a disastrous one, and was marked by many failures and retirements. The reduction of the working force was almost universal and the lowering of wages very general. Not a few establishments reduced expenses by adopting both these methods—i. e., discharging a considerable number of employes and lowering by ten per cent. the wages of those who were retained. This policy, however, was abandoned early in 1885, the depression not proving so long-continued as had been feared, and the belief becoming general that the reduction was not demanded by the exigencies of the situation. While there can not be said to have been much over-production, stocks were sufficiently large to stimulate competition among sellers, and thus reduce the margin of manufacturers' profits, which, in some cases, were, to say the least, at a minimum. Considered as a whole, however, the position of Chicago manufacturers at the close of 1885 exhibited a decided improvement over the opening of the year. The ability of Western buyers to purchase was greater, and this city received a full share

of the increase due to this fact. The following table affords a comparative view of the condition of Chicago manufacturers during the years 1883 to 1885, inclusive:

	1883.	1884.	1885.
No. of establishments	2,378	2,282	2,355
Capital	\$83,000,000	\$87,392,700	\$95,286,000
No. of employes	114,457	105,725	100,625
Wages paid	\$58,570,000	\$48,132,000	\$51,175,000
Value of product	\$307,000,000	\$292,236,912	\$316,900,000

The general classification of many of the more important manufactures of this city are given in various other portions of this volume.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The growth of the trade in dry goods in Chicago was at first gradual. From such a small beginning as might have been expected in a frontier settlement, its increase has been steady, but healthful. The wholesale trade was represented here in 1859, by twelve houses, all of which creditably withstood the panic of 1857-58. While Eastern journals were at that time fond of ridiculing the commercial interests and importance of Chicago, the dry goods interest in no city was better sustained. The aggregate sales by Chicago merchants in 1859 were nearly twenty-four per cent. greater than in 1858; short credits and prompt pay were the principles underlying the trade, while greater ease in making collections showed that country merchants had been taught a lesson in the school of experience. About this time, also, buyers from the smaller Western cities began to find it to their advantage to make purchases in Chicago in preference to Eastern cities. From this period until 1864, the progress was surprising, influenced, no doubt, to a certain extent by the inflation of the currency and prices during the War, and in part to the reaction from a slight temporary depression in 1860. Chicago had become, in 1864, the great dry goods market of the country outside of New York; the merchants from the entire interior of the Northwest, and even from Ohio and Missouri, had become customers here. A special article devoted to the "Dry Goods Market" appeared almost daily in the Tribune. The only record of the volume of the year's trade obtainable is that given by that paper; which, in summarizing the business of that year, confesses its inability to give complete figures, but furnishes the following estimate:

"The sales of four of the largest houses in the city during the year amount to \$24,550,000; and the sale of the entire trade can not fall short of \$35,000,000. This includes wholesale dry goods dealers, fancy dry goods jobbers, and wholesale dealers in Yankee notions, etc."

These figures appear very large, but probably closely approximate the truth. It must be borne in mind, however, that they represent sales made in a currency whose value, as compared with a gold standard, was depreciated.

Among the prominent firms engaged in the dry goods trade at the close of the War were the following: Field, Palmer & Leiter, J. V. Farwell & Co., Field, Benedict & Co., Keith & Faxon, A. S. Gage & Co., Carson & Pirie, and Gale & Van Wyck.

From 1865, until the date of resumption of specie payments, the purchasing power of greenbacks and National Bank notes continued to appreciate, and as a result the volume of business, as shown by the amount

of sales reported for several years following 1865, did not increase in as marked a ratio as during the War. To illustrate: The volume of trade in 1869 exceeded that of 1868 by from five to six per cent., yet, during the same year, prices on all lines of dry goods, and particularly on domestic goods, declined from seven to eight per cent. It may be readily seen that with such a fall in prices, it was necessary, in order to an increase in the amount of sales, that the quantity of goods sold should be largely in excess of that of the year preceding. It is worthy to note in this connection, that the loss resulting from the depreciation of prices fell most heavily upon the retailers, many of whom found themselves unable to displace their stocks with sufficient rapidity to pay the expenses of handling, in addition to the loss resulting from the shrinkage of quoted values.

In referring to the trade of 1869, it should be remarked that one of its most noteworthy features was the increased demand for western-made fabrics. This branch of manufacture was yearly growing in importance, and very satisfactory progress was achieved in the year named. The following are approximate statistics of the dry goods business in this city during 1869: Wholesale firms, 20; retailers, 165; hands employed in both, 3,500; capital employed in jobbing, \$6,000,000; in retailing, \$5,000,000; wholesale sales, \$35,000,000; retail, \$15,000,000.

The panic of 1873 found the dry goods trade of Chicago not unprepared. Among the wholesale dealers, only one firm was obliged to go into liquidation. No new firms embarked in the business during 1874, but the total capital invested in the business at the close of the year did not vary far from \$7,000,000. The sales for the year aggregated \$50,000,000, which was an increase of about five per cent. over the year preceding. The depreciation of prices still continued, and the inference pointed out above, from a comparison of the increase in business and the decrease in prices, held good also during that year, and the amount of goods sold was much in excess of that sold during the year of the panic. The year 1874 was a prosperous one for the jobbing trade, owing, chiefly, to the steady decline in the prices of cottons, which was from fifteen to twenty per cent.; a marked decrease also occurred in woollens; and both were largely attributed to over-production. Manufacturers at once began to curtail operations, and the downward tendency was checked. The main feature of the trade of that year was the surprising augmentation of the trade with the Southwest, and especially with Texas. The opening of new railroad lines, and the extension of those already in operation, enabled Chicago merchants to ship goods to new markets, resulting in the enlargement of established commerce and the opening of a trade which has since proved very prosperous. The trade with the West was also active, although prices ruled lower. The panic of 1873 ultimately proved a benefit to Chicago. Eastern dealers at once began to shorten credits, and Western buyers commenced to turn their attention to this city, since the main inducement which had attracted them to the seaboard was thus removed. New York dealers soon offered to extend credits, but buyers had found that they could purchase here at lower prices, besides saving the cost of travel and avoiding delay. The statement that prices were lower in Chicago appears at first to be paradoxical; the cause, however, is to be found in the fact that merchants in this city then, as now, bought goods directly from manufacturers—both European and domestic—while living and selling expenses fell much below those in New York.

Lack of space forbids tracing the history of the trade year by year; yet certain periods may be selected as showing the growth of what has become one of the city's vital commercial interests.

In 1876, the total sales reported aggregated \$54,000,000, which was about equal to the figures for the preceding year, and an increase of seven and one-half per cent. over 1874. The reduction in prices was more marked than for several years, averaging fifteen per cent. on staple and from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. on fancy dry goods. Large lines of stocks were carried as a rule, and few, if any, jobbers did more than pay expenses. The amount of capital invested in the dry goods business at that time was not far from \$8,000,000, having been increased about \$1,000,000 during the year by the opening of a branch house of A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York. In speaking of the business of 1876, however, it should not be forgotten that the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was not without influence on Chicago dealers, many Western buyers availing themselves of low railroad fares to visit the Exposition and to replenish their stocks in Eastern markets while near the sea-board. One noticeable feature of the year's trade was the decline in the sale of foreign fabrics. American manufacturers had "carried the war into Africa," and being able to compete with foreign manufacturers in European markets, found no difficulty in holding their own at home.

The year 1879 saw the resumption of specie payments, but this exerted no disturbing influence on the business of the country. The aggregate sales of dry goods in this market during that year were estimated at \$52,000,000 as against \$46,000,000 in 1878,—an increase of about fifteen per cent. The capital invested in the trade was about \$9,000,000. The current of business may be said to have been steady as compared with the fluctuation in prices in other lines of business, although profits were smaller than in 1878.

Between the years 1879 and 1886, the general features of the trade have been the same as those already outlined. A succinct review of the year 1885, and the condition of the business at the opening of 1886, will be of interest. As compared with 1884 and 1883, 1885 was a fairly prosperous year. The average shrinkage in values on all classes of goods was about five per cent., while sales increased in about the same proportion, leaving the value of the goods sold about the same as for the two years preceding,—viz., \$57,000,000. The capital invested at the close of the year was about \$8,000,000, a trifle less than at the end of 1884. The near-by trade proving to be of a rather unsatisfactory character, merchants pushed for new fields. The result was a material increase in the trade with the extreme Northwest (especially Oregon and Washington Territory), and a less noteworthy advance in the trade with California and Arizona. The trade with the South is growing apace, and would be much more rapidly developed were Chicago merchants willing to grant longer credits. This, however, has always militated against the vast extension of business in the Southern States, not alone in the dry goods but in every branch of trade. The long credits that obtained in ante-bellum days, the Southern merchants have still nurtured in their commercial transactions, to the virtual exclusion of Northern competition, and this custom has worked detrimentally to Southern interests. Financially, the dry goods trade at the opening of 1886, was believed to be in a sounder condition than for many years past, and the outlook for the future was hopeful in the extreme.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF DRY GOODS IMPORTED AT CHICAGO, WITH DUTIES COLLECTED THEREON, FROM 1872 TO 1884, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Value.	Duties.
1872-----	-----	\$861,490 44
1873-----	\$1,811,982	862,381 43
1874-----	1,780,915	824,310 74
1875-----	2,074,906	1,033,126 32
1876-----	1,834,778	949,684 48
1877-----	1,681,939	902,928 42
1878-----	1,410,285	914,957 95
1879-----	2,033,863	1,038,839 82
1880-----	2,935,412	1,457,003 45
1881-----	4,088,690	1,635,476 38
1882-----	4,072,148	2,115,829 49
1883-----	4,796,564	2,361,474 93
1884-----	4,517,821	2,246,069 84

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.—This firm of wholesale dealers in woollens is among the very oldest of the wholesale houses in Chicago in any branch of trade, having been established here in 1849 by Benjamin M. Field and Amzi Benedict, under the firm name of Field & Benedict. Their first place of business was on South Water Street, between Wells and LaSalle streets, where they remained until 1856, when they removed to the corner of South Water and State streets. Two years prior to this removal, however, a change in the firm had taken place; Peter W. Field being admitted as a partner, and the style at the same time changing to its present form, Field, Benedict & Co. In 1861, another removal was made to the corner of Wabash Avenue and Lake Street, where they remained until burned out in the fire of October, 1871. In 1864, Benjamin M. Field retired from the firm and active business life, and returned to the East to live; his successors in the house were Richard I. Field and Frederick L. Snyder, young men who had been connected with it since 1856, and who were received into partnership. Within a month after the fire, in which the firm sustained losses aggregating \$140,000, business was resumed at the house of Mr. Snyder, on Wabash Avenue, near Eighteenth Street. They remained there until the following spring, when they removed to a building which had been erected on the corner of Market and Washington streets. Two years later another change of location was made to the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, and in 1879 they moved to Nos. 244-46 Monroe Street; and in the fall of 1884 to No. 222 Franklin Street, their present location. As evidencing the remarkable growth of the wholesale trade in Chicago, the house of Field, Benedict & Co. has, from the first, enjoyed a steadily increasing trade; its sales, which, in 1849, were \$25,000, an excellent showing indeed for that time, now amount to over \$500,000 annually. The present members of the firm are Amzi Benedict, Frederick L. Snyder, Richard I. Field and Peter W. Field.

Benjamin M. Field was born in New Jersey, in 1820. He was early connected with a leading woolen house in New York City. In the spring of 1849, he came to Chicago, where his first business venture was with Mr. Benedict, in establishing the house whose history has been given. In 1864, he retired from business, and is now living in retirement on his farm at Bound Brook, in New Jersey.

Amzi Benedict was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1826, passing his boyhood largely on his father's farm. When eighteen years of age, however, he was placed in a store in Utica, N. Y., where he remained until in 1849, when he came to Chicago. Here, in company with Mr. Field, he formed the house of which he is now the senior member. Mr. Benedict was married, in 1856, to Catharine C. Walrath, daughter of Major John I. Walrath, of Madison County, N. Y. Six children have been born to them, three of whom have deceased. The three living are Enella K., Caroline F. and Sidney A.

OSBORNE RENSSLAER KEITH, the eldest of the brothers whose names have always been conspicuous in the commercial history of Chicago, was born at Barre, Washington Co., Vt., on September 24, 1831. He is the son of Martin and Betsy (French) Keith. His branch of the Keith family were of Scotch descent, who settled in Massachusetts. His father, when very young, emigrated to Vermont, and followed the occupation of farming during the most of his life. The New England ideas and religious convictions of right were early impressed upon the character of Martin Keith, and his wife being a most exemplary Christian woman, they exercised a great influence upon their family and a large circle of acquaintances. In his early youth, Osborne Keith attended the district school, and afterward went to Bakersville, Vt., where he studied one year. He then engaged as a clerk in one of the mercantile stores at Montpelier, where he continued, until starting

West, in 1854, with his brother Edson. Upon arriving here, Osborne went into the employment of a millinery store, and for one year he was with D. B. Fisk & Co., which concern had been established but a few years. In the spring of 1858, in company with Albert E. Faxon, he opened a wholesale millinery house, and from that date he has been closely identified with the career of the firm of which he is now special partner. The history of the house of Edson Keith & Co. is given in Volume II. of this work, and it incorporates the history of Mr. Keith's connection therewith. On January 1, 1884, Mr. Keith became a special partner of the concern, and has since been occupied principally in attending to his real-estate and other private interests. Mr. Keith was married in May, 1871, to Miss Mary Woodruff, of Ottawa, Ill. They have two children,—Alice and Osborne Roy Keith. He is a member of the Union League and Calumet clubs, and has always taken a hearty and active interest in furthering any project that might inure to the benefit of the city in which he has attained wealth and reputation.

MANDEL BROTHERS.—This firm was organized in 1855, and is composed of three brothers, Simon, Leon and Emanuel. Their first place of business was on the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, but the great fire of 1871 consumed their building and forced them to take up quarters on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-second Street. This property they purchased, fitted up, and have since conducted as a branch store. In 1872, they erected a building on the corner of State and Harrison streets, and again opened a down-town store, occupying it until driven out again by the fire of 1874, after which they opened again on Washington Street, between State and Dearborn. Here their trade steadily increased until 1875, when they removed again to what their keen foresight told them was to be the very center of the retail trade, this time occupying Nos. 121-23 State Street, where they soon secured the best trade of the city. They continued in this double room until 1884, when they purchased the building they now occupy, and added to it Nos. 117-19, throwing four large store-rooms into one, extending to the alley in the rear and making one of the finest dry goods establishments in Chicago. In addition to the many improvements, consisting of elevators, and handsomely finished furniture and fixtures, they added a plant for one thousand of the Edison electric lights. To-day they employ in their general business in Chicago about eight hundred people. Since 1884, they have opened their New York office at Nos. 86-88 Franklin Street, New York City, and No. 6 Conservatoire, Paris, France. The firm of Mandel Bros. is a representative Chicago business house, and a fair example of the success that awaits those who combine energy, perseverance and business tact, and attach themselves to a business they are capable of mastering. Composed as it is of three brothers, coming to this country at an early age, having nothing to assist them, except willing hands and ambitious impulse, they commenced at the lower round of the ladder, and against the severest trials and afflictions—twice their establishments were destroyed by fire, in 1871 and 1874,—and the general discouragements incidental to the building up of a large business, they are, notwithstanding these calamities, one of the great and important business firms of the City of Chicago. It is of the lives of such men that the history of this city is composed.

Simon Mandel, the eldest member of the firm, was born in Germany, on the Rhine, educated at an institution at Kertzenheim, and did not come to Chicago until he was about twenty-one years of age. He at once commenced to learn the trade of upholstering, on his arrival, with the firm of J. & H. Leibenstein, and continued with them for about five years, becoming very proficient in his business. He closed his engagement with this firm, and thought best to unite his efforts with his two brothers, and they at once commenced negotiations that resulted in the organization of the firm of which he still remains a member. He has the management of the carpet and upholstering departments in the great State Street store, having qualified himself by years of patient toil for the position. He was married in Chicago, in 1866, to Miss Pauline Schwab, and has nine children,—Frank, the eldest, attending college at Grey Lock Institute, N. Y.; Milton, attending college at Racine, Wis.; Ada, Sarah, Leonard, Aaron, Maude, Eugene and Belle.

Leon Mandel was born in Germany, on the Rhine, in 1853. He attended the public schools in this city, and after closing his studies entered the employ of Ross & Foster, dry goods dealers, as a cash boy, and soon became a favorite, nearly always accompanying Mr. Ross to his stock-farm in hunting excursions. After considerable experience as clerk in this establishment, he formed a co-partnership with Simon Mandel and Simon Klein, under the name of Klein & Mandel, located on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets. After a time, both he and his brother Simon withdrew, and with Emanuel they associated together, forming the firm which is still known as Mandel Bros. He is at present the resident partner in New York City, and has control of their branch establishment there. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1869, to Miss Belle Foreman and has seven children,—Frederick, the eldest, now in

college at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; Robert, Fannie, Ida, Blanche, Lulu and Florence.

Emanuel Mandel was born in 1843, on the Rhine, in Germany, and came direct to Chicago with his mother and brother, arriving here when about seven years of age. He attended the public schools until he was thirteen years old, when he began his business career as errand boy with John Smith, at that time a prominent hatter. He left this position and accepted one as bundle boy in a dry goods store owned by Ross & Foster; was in a little while promoted to a clerkship, and after faithful service was taken in as partner in the establishment located on Clark Street, owned by Simon Klein, commenced in the dry goods business for himself, and by close attention to business and persistent effort to get to the top, effected a partnership with his brothers, and purchased the interest of Mr. Klein, commencing then the organization of Mandel Brothers. His position in the establishment is the important one of general manager, and he can be found during business hours carefully looking over the vast establishment from his elevated office, and noting everything going on underneath him. He is the captain of the craft, directs its movements with a certainty and confidence that is only acquired by long service and experience, and is beyond question the man for the place. Cool, collected and kind to those around him, he exerts an influence that is unmistakable even to the visitor. He was married in Chicago, in 1871, to Miss Babbette Frank, and has three children,—Frank E., Edwin E. and Rosa.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.—In February, 1872, Leopold Schlesinger and David Mayer formed a partnership and established their dry goods store at No. 136 Madison Street, west of Desplaines Street. Their business developed steadily, and in a few years they secured larger quarters at the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets. Their patronage continued to increase, and it was not long before they opened a branch store at the corner of Peoria and Madison streets—one of the best locations in the western retail district. On April 7, 1881, they secured a lease of one-half of the structure on the southeast corner of Madison and State streets, and they consolidated their entire interests, desiring and intending to confine themselves to building up a mammoth business in one spot. In a short time after opening there they secured the entire building, and now occupy one of the largest, most convenient and handsome retail stores in the West. They have branch offices in New York, Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

Leopold Schlesinger, senior member of the firm of Schlesinger & Mayer, is of German extraction, and was born in Germany in 1846. He was, during his youth, permitted the advantage of taking a thorough collegiate education, after which he entered into mercantile life as a clerk. He was careful and saving of his earnings, and in a brief time was enabled to embark in business on his own account. This he continued until shortly after the great fire of October, 1871, with moderate success. Chicago's great catastrophe presented an opportunity of which he quickly availed himself. The great retail dry goods district was gone, and, in company with Mr. Mayer, he opened the dry goods store of Schlesinger & Mayer. The people patronized them, and the firm treated its patrons fairly and honorably—in such a manner as insured to the new house a constant, staunch trade. The development of the business of this well-known concern is told above, but to Mr. Schlesinger is due the credit of working incessantly to supply the wants and demands of the public. His efforts were successful, and the gratification in knowing his work was well done is now exemplified in the immense trade which Schlesinger & Mayer now enjoy.

David Mayer was born in Germany in 1851, and came, with his parents, when but an infant, to America. He commenced early in life to maintain himself, and while but a lad held a clerkship in different large dry goods concerns in this city. When only eighteen years of age he became a partner with Leopold Schlesinger, and engaged in business on his own account. The success to which he attributes the wonderful development of the firm has been through the means of hard work and truthful advertising. Their advertising account each month amounts to many thousands of dollars, and they spare no pains or expense to inform the public of the many advantages they have to offer. Mr. Mayer is a shrewd, keen and enterprising business man, thoroughly alive to the demands of the public and always ambitious to serve those who patronize his house. He is a member of the Union League Club and is popularly known in social as well as commercial circles.

JAMES W. TUOHY.—Prominent among the successful business men of Chicago is James W. Tuohy, who was born at the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland, in the year 1852. At the early age of ten he immigrated to the United States, sojourning briefly at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and then journeying to LaSalle County, Ill. Having here availed himself of such meagre educational facilities as were presented to him, and seeking an honorable employment, he entered the store of D. Heenan & Co., Ottawa, Ill., as a clerk. In this position he soon manifested a natural talent for mercantile pursuits, which, under the encouragement and advantages offered to him by his employers, was

rapidly developed. In 1873, he established a store of his own at the mining town of Braidwood, Ill., and, later, another at Wilmington, Ill., both of which, even at that early period of his life, he managed so capably as to win from Marshall Field the title of the "boy merchant." At the expiration of about seven years, Mr. Tuohy decided to dispose of his property in the rural districts and transfer his future transactions to Chicago, which, to a young man of his experience, capacity and enterprise presented a prosperous field for operations. In this city he first embarked in the dry goods trade at the corner of West Madison and Peoria streets, continuing there until 1883. In September of that year he purchased the dry goods house in the North Division which he now controls. This establishment was originally owned and operated by Carson, Pirie & Co., who opened it in May, 1876, and was succeeded by the present firm of J. W. Tuohy & Co., of which Mr. Tuohy is the principal partner, the "Company" being made up of heads of departments to whom a conditional interest is given. Their store occupies the building Nos. 166-70 North Clark Street, and has become, under the splendid administration of the "boy merchant," a first-class dry goods house of exceeding popularity, ranking among citizens of the North Side, in this respect, with that of Marshall Field & Co. on the South Side. The store is one of the largest and grandest in the city, well stocked with seasonable merchandise, employs about sixty persons in its various departments, and in its marvellous success fully realizes the expectations of its proprietors. In his career as a dry goods merchant, Mr. Tuohy has justly achieved the reputation of a careful business man by his close attention to the details of his establishment, by his talent as a purchaser of popular fabrics, and by otherwise securing for his store the excellent advantages which it possesses. On April 26, 1886, this firm opened the West Chicago Dry Goods House, at the corner of Madison and Wood streets, in an elegant new building especially erected and designed for its use. In 1874, Mr. (among his acquaintance familiarly called "Jim") Tuohy was married to Miss Nellie Cavanaugh, at Ottawa, Ill.; they have three children,—Mettie, Josie and Walter Grant, an infant. Mrs. Tuohy is an accomplished lady, and with her bright mind and singularly keen notions of business, she lent incalculable aid to the then "boy merchant" who now stands with the leading business men of the Northwest.

BENJAMIN F. DARE, manager of the cloak department of Charles A. Gossage & Co., has been identified with the dry goods business for the past twenty years. He was born at Bridgetown, N. J., on June 21, 1834, and is a graduate of the Classical Institute at Phoenixville, Penn. At the conclusion of his studies, he was associated with the Phoenix Iron Company, of which his father was manager, and remained with them four years. Following that, he engaged in the dry goods trade in Chicago, and spent some years in the same business at St. Louis, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Harrisburg, Penn. He entered the house of Carson, Pirie & Co., here, in 1883, and when they purchased the establishment of Charles A. Gossage & Co., was transferred to the position of manager. He enlisted in the 3d New Jersey Infantry, at Trenton, in July, 1861, and was one of the participants in the battle of Manassas. Mr. Dare is Past Chancellor of St. Louis Excelsior Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias, at St. Louis. He was married at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1872, to Miss Ella Jones, daughter of Abel Jones, of Chicago.

MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO.—The Bee Hive, the well-known dry goods and notion establishment, was opened to the public in 1883, and the organizers were the Morgenthau Brothers and Bauland Brothers, comprising an association of merchants who, by the combination of their energies and capital, have made their enterprise what its name indicates—a hive where the inhabitants manufacture commercial honey for the customers who attend there. This establishment is located in the business center of the city, at Nos. 172-78 State Street, opposite the Palmer House, and occupies the two double stores from basement to roof, and contains nearly everything pertaining to their hive of business that could be expected to be found in such an establishment, and they have also demonstrated the fact that an institution such as they have built up can be successful.

Maximilian Morgenthau, the senior member of Morgenthau, Bauland & Co., was born at Mannheim, Germany, in 1847. He commenced his studies in his native land, but when about eighteen years of age his parents, together with the family, came to America. He landed in New York City in 1865, and at once commenced his studies, graduating at the New York University in 1875. For some time after leaving the University he was variously employed in banks and in merchandising, and in 1878 he obtained an interest in the wholesale and retail dry goods establishment of Ehrich Brothers, a large house, and remained with them until he came to Chicago in 1881. In the spring of 1883 the company was formed that has since so successfully operated the Bee Hive. He is an active business man, giving close attention to business, and at the head of an institution that has become a household word. Mr. Morgenthau, the father of the two brothers by that name compos-

ing one-half the members of this firm, though retired from business, is an active dispenser of charity, and is known as a public benefactor, being prominently identified with the foundation of several charitable Hebrew institutions, and was an invited guest and attendant at the dedication of the Michael Reese Hospital of our city, being specially requested to do so by the trustees. He is the father of fourteen children, eleven of whom are living, being quite a contrast to the majority of families in our land in point of numbers. He and his aged wife still live in New York City, and enjoy the pleasant reflection of a well-spent life. Maximilian was married, in 1872, to Miss Fannie Ehrich, of New York City, and has six children living,—Adele M., Alice R., Maximilian, Jr., Minna J., William W. and Beatrice F. Mr. Morgenthau is one of the organizers, and in fact the father, of the Society for Ethical Culture in Chicago, having been connected with the same society in New York City, for many years, with Professor Felix Adler, the leader thereof.

Gustav L. Morgenthau, one of the firm of Morgenthau, Bauland & Co., and brother of the senior member of the firm, was born at Mannheim, Germany, and was partially educated in his native place. He came to New York City with his parents, and attended school there for a short time. After school he was employed as clerk in New York, but came to Chicago in 1871, and engaged with Mandel Brothers, where he remained until the formation of the partnership wherewith he is now associated. While with the Mandels he was manager of several of the departments of the store on State Street. He was the active organizer of the firm of Morgenthau Bros. & Co., when they first opened a dry goods store in the Pike Building, No. 163 State Street, which was afterward re-organized and known as the Bee Hive. He was married, in Chicago, in 1882, to Miss Julia Mayer, daughter of Nathan Mayer, of the firm of Mayer, Engel & Co.; they have one daughter.

Jacob H. Bauland is a son of Henry Bauland, deceased, who was one of the old settlers of the city in 1848, and is a member of Morgenthau, Bauland & Co. Jacob was born in Chicago in 1854, and graduated in 1868 at the public schools. He then took a course of about six months at the Bryant & Stratton Institute. He was offered, and accepted, a position with H. A. Kohn & Bros. of this city, and was entry clerk and finally cashier and bookkeeper for that firm, remaining with them for about thirteen years. After the fire of 1871, Kohn & Co. opened an establishment in New York City, and he was transferred to that department, but after running that branch for about ten months, their building here being completed, it was determined to move it to Chicago, and the entire stock was brought here. He remained with this firm until he was associated with the house wherein he is now an active partner.

Joséph H. Bauland, also a son of Henry Bauland, deceased, was born in Chicago in 1856, and is the junior member of the firm of Morgenthau, Bauland & Co. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and commenced business as cash boy in Mandel Brothers' house, from which subordinate position he was promoted to salesman, then was soon given charge of stock, and was then advanced to be manager of the stock of that firm, situated on Twenty-second Street. After twelve years' service with this firm he moved to Bellfonte, Penn., and opened a retail dry goods store for himself, and styled it the "Bee Hive," and afterward took in M. J. Newman, his brother-in-law, as partner, and they operated the store for about three years very successfully. He then sold out the establishment, when he and Mr. Newman came to Chicago and started a manufactory of pantaloons and overalls. After operating this business for two years, he disposed of his interest and was associated in the present firm. He was married in Bellefonte, Penn., to Miss Rosina Grauer.

DRY GOODS COMMISSION.

KINSMAN & HOLMAN have inaugurated a new enterprise that is the pioneer of its peculiar line in the West. On May 1, 1885, they opened, at Nos. 75-77 Randolph Street, a vast sample room, in which they carry samples, and samples only, of over forty different manufacturing houses and importers in the East. It is the largest sample room in the country—40 by 160 feet in size, and they carry at all times samples valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000, representing a stock in the East valued at about \$2,000,000, consisting of fancy goods, art goods, toys, frames, brackets, stands, china, glassware, cutlery, show cases, musical instruments, holiday goods, lamps, leather goods, baby carriages, folding chairs and tables, stationery, blank books, jewelry, soaps, perfumery, etc. They are representatives of Eastern importers and manufacturers, and, from its inception, this new enterprise has been wonderfully successful. Representing in their warerooms full lines of goods from over forty large concerns who do the leading business, in their respective lines, in America, they have the greatest opportunity for saving to the retail buyer a large cost, for the reason that the country merchant is not obliged to go to New York to secure his bargains, but by coming to Chi-

icago he can purchase his goods from samples, and also save a large percentage in freight, as the goods sold by Kinsman & Holman are shipped direct to the buyer. Their arrangements are such that they are in a position to give the very lowest prices, and save the buyer a trip to Eastern markets, save a large cost in freight, and fill orders quicker than sending to the East or buying of the road representatives. They have a branch office in New York City, where buyers attend to their orders and make prompt shipments to their customers. The firm employs ten assistants in their large wareroom, and the business has already made for itself a solid foundation for future success.

Charles Kinsman was born in Concord, Mass., on October 17, 1854. In 1859, his family removed to Chelsea, and it was there that Mr. Kinsman was reared and educated, attending the public schools until fifteen years of age. He then went to Boston, and secured a position in the fancy goods house of Horace Partridge & Co. From an errand boy, Mr. Kinsman, by earnest and faithful work, rapidly arose to a high position in that concern, and took charge of their entire Western business until 1882, when he withdrew and formed a copartnership with E. J. Lehman, under the firm name of Lehman & Kinsman. "The Fair" is one of the institutions of Chicago, and its great success and popularity was due in a great measure to the untiring energy of Mr. Kinsman, who was the active manager of the inside business. In May, 1885, he conceived the idea of establishing a house in this city that should be the representative of large Eastern concerns, and in company with Mr. Holman opened up the present business.

Strange I. Holman, of the commission house of Kinsman & Holman, is an Indian by birth, and was born in 1852. He was reared in the West and educated in the common schools, finishing his studies by taking a course in college for one year. In 1871, he came to Chicago and secured a position with the old house of Culver, Page & Hoyne. After two years connection with them, he was offered a more advantageous position with a New York blank-book house, and he accepted, serving them for three or four years. When the firm of Horace Partridge & Co. decided to open store in this city, Mr. Holman was secured to take charge of affairs and establish their branch. He opened the "Boston Store," and remained in charge of that well-known emporium until he formed a partnership with his friend, Mr. Kinsman, and opened the present house of Kinsman & Holman. Mr. Holman was married, on December 14, 1882, at Newark, Ohio, to Miss Mabel Dean.

LAURIN HILLIARD TURNER, member of the firm of Turner Bros., commission dry goods, son of John M. and Hannah M. Turner, was born in Chicago on September 26, 1845. His parents came from Philadelphia and settled in this city in 1835; his father engaged in the lake marine for about sixteen years, afterward entering the lumber business, and subsequently retiring to agricultural pursuits in Kane County. Captain John M. Turner was widely known for his active interest in municipal affairs and earnest efforts for the city's welfare. He was the first marshal of the fire department, and to him is credited the laying of the first water-pipe used in this city. Young Laurin attended the public schools, and, after being fitted for business life, assisted his father until 1869, when he entered the employ of Thomas Foster, with whom he remained one year. In 1870, he was engaged in the lumber business at Omaha, Neb. Disposing of his business in Omaha, he returned to this city and associated himself with his brother, Edward H. Turner, in 1882, in the lumber business, and entered the commission dry goods trade at No. 242 Monroe Street, under the firm name of Turner Bros. & Co. In 1883, they moved to No. 245 of the same street, and, on November 1, 1885, removed to the McCormick building, corner of Market and Jackson streets, their present commodious quarters. Mr. Turner was married, on October 14, 1873, to Miss Mary Duffield, of Chicago. They have two children, Laurin H. and Marie Adelle.

JAFFRAY & CO.—This house was organized in 1806, in New York City, the firm being at the time R. J. Jaffray & Sons, and continued for some time under that name, and was then changed to J. R. Jaffray & Co., and later to E. S. Jaffray & Co. This firm is one of the most important in the dry goods interests in the United States, and the house proper is located at No. 350 Broadway, New York City, and has branches at No. 7 St. Mildred's Court, London; No. 54 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland; Broadway, Nottingham, England; No. 116 Portland Street, Manchester, England; No. 5 Rue Martel, Paris; No. 12 Bedford Street, Boston; No. 1002 Market Street, Philadelphia; No. 257 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore; No. 719 Market Space, Washington; No. 604 Washington Avenue, St. Louis; Nos. 144 and 146 Madison Street, Chicago. The trade of this house is scattered all over the world, and their Chicago establishment, under the management of M. P. Forster, has an extensive reputation throughout the West as a thoroughly reliable institution, having for years been prominently before the merchants as a leading house in the dry goods line.

Marcus P. Forster, manager of E. S. Jaffray & Sons' branch house in this city, is a native of Durham, England, where he was

born on September 9, 1842. He came to America in 1854 and located in Chicago, where he engaged in the dry goods business. When the War broke out he became a member of the Sturges' Rifles, and later on was transferred to the 10th Regular Infantry. He was through the seven-day fight, under McClellan, the siege of Yorktown, and participated in all the battles with his regiment. He entered the army as a private, and was mustered out at the close of the Rebellion as a colonel. He then entered the employ of E. S. Jaffray & Co., with whom he has since remained. He was married, in Chicago, in 1868, and has two children,—Jennie and Minnie.

THOMAS S. CRUTTENDEN was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in January, 1847. He attended the New York schools and graduated from the College of New York. At the age of twenty, he was employed by the house of Garner & Co., of New York City, as a clerk, working his way up to a position of importance enough to the house that he was selected as their Chicago agent, coming here in 1874 and opening an office at No. 148 Fifth Avenue. In 1878, the immense increase of business obliged his removal to the present location, No. 252 Monroe Street. Gardner & Co. are the largest manufacturers of cotton goods and prints in the country. Their largest trade West is in this city, St. Louis, and the Northwest, and from St. Paul to New Orleans. The business of the house has become enormous, their sales for the past year amounting to \$1,500,000, with prices of goods averaging only five cents a yard. Mr. Cruttenden married Miss Susie R. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1871, and resides at Kenwood.

JAMES W. FAY was born at Auburn, N. Y., on July 30, 1823, where he lived and attended the various schools, and graduated at the age of eighteen. At this early age he commenced his business life as a clerk in the dry goods stores of Auburn, and in 1851 formed a co-partnership with David C. Stewart, the firm being known as Stewart & Fay, and engaged in the dry goods and grocery trade. Mr. Fay bought out the interest of his partner in 1853, and continued the business alone until 1858, when he closed out his interest at Auburn and moved to Ottawa, Ill., opening a banking and real-estate and insurance house, in company with his brother, E. R. Fay. Like thousands of others, Mr. Fay thought Chicago offered great inducements, and came to this city, accepting the city agency of the Security Fire Insurance Company of New York. He subsequently became interested in a stove and furnace manufacturing enterprise, forming a new connection in the same business with Mr. Maclean, and to this gentleman sold his interest in the spring of 1871. For several years Mr. Fay conducted a commission and brokerage house in produce and fruits in this city, and in the past five years has been engaged in dry goods commission and manufacturers' agency. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth R. Cottle, of Auburn, N. Y. They have two children living,—William C. and Walter S.

WHOLESALE CLOTHING.

Prior to 1851, only a small retail trade in clothing was done in this city. The pioneer among the wholesale clothing merchants was probably Henry A. Huntington (afterwards of the firm of Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks), who opened a store on Water Street in November, 1851, with what he considered an immense stock, but which speedily disappeared, and the firm's sales for the first year reached nearly \$150,000. The opening of railroads, whose construction created a demand for all kinds of supplies, soon induced other enterprising capitalists to invest money in this line of trade, and within eight years the volume of trade exceeded \$2,000,000 annually. In 1864, the number of firms had been very largely increased, and the sales for the year were estimated at \$12,000,000, three wholesale houses alone reporting sales aggregating more than \$4,000,000.

Among the leading houses in the trade at the close of the year were King, Kellogg & Co., Tuttle, Thompson & Co., A. Pierce, Foreman Brothers, B. L. Ferguson & Co., Kohn & Brothers, P. Wadsworth & Co., W. B. Lovejoy & Co., S. F. White, Webster, Marsh & Co., Young Bros. & Co., and Kuh & Leopold.

For many years after the War the trade remained almost in statu quo. It is worthy of note, however, that several new firms embarked in business during 1873, despite financial depression. The sales for 1874, did not exceed \$12,000,000, and this was an advance

of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. over those of the year of the panic (1873), the increase being chiefly confined to the country trade. The capital invested in the business at that time was probably about \$5,000,000, including that employed in manufacturing. Nearly all the clothing then sold here was of Chicago make, about eight times as many goods being manufactured here in 1874 as in 1870. The largest manufactory of ready-made clothing then existing in the United States was located in this city. The special feature of the year's business was the extension of trade with the South and West. A manifest preference for Chicago-made clothing was noticeable among buyers; this may be, perhaps, attributable to the fact that the manufacturers of this city kept in view two fundamental considerations—the climate and the wants and needs of the prospective wearer, while Eastern factories, as a rule, adopted one style for both North and South, giving satisfaction to neither. At the beginning of the year 1875, Chicago stood at the head of the list of cities supplying ready-made clothing to the trade; not even New York being excepted.

The year 1876 was not a prosperous one for Chicago clothing merchants. While the volume of business for the first six months exceeded that for the corresponding period of 1875, the total sales for the year fell short of \$11,000,000 as against \$12,000,000 in 1875, —a falling off of about one-twelfth. This may probably be traced to the influence of the Centennial Exposition, which attracted to the sea-board Western buyers, who embraced the opportunity to replenish their stock from Eastern dealers, who offered extraordinary inducements both as to prices and credits. No failures were reported, however, during the year, and the general condition of the trade was sound. It should be remarked further, that, at that time, Chicago dealers, with but one exception, sold only Chicago-made goods, which appeared to suit the Southern and Western trade better than those of Eastern make; it was claimed, at the same time, that goods of this description could be manufactured here cheaper than in the East. The capital invested (including that of manufacturers) did not greatly vary from \$5,000,000. At the end of three years, it had increased to \$6,000,000. No failures occurred in 1879, nor were any new firms of prominence added to the list of those engaged in business. Wages had increased, however, as well as the cost of material, and profits were proportionately diminished. The trade, on the whole, however, was fairly prosperous.

To follow its advance, step by step, would consume more space than, in a work of this character, can be devoted to the subject. It is interesting, however, to note the condition of the trade at the close of the year 1885. Chicago had then become the recognized center of the American clothing interest as regards both manufactures and their distribution. The amount of capital had increased to \$7,000,000; the number of firms at the close of the year was about the same as at the beginning, some having dropped out and their places having been filled by others. The total sales reported during 1885 aggregated about \$20,000,000, an advance of nearly ten per cent over those of the previous year. The only specially noteworthy feature of the year's business was the contrast between its first and last portions. During the first six months, prices fell off nearly ten per cent. while for the same period there was a marked diminution in the volume of business transacted; the latter half of the year, however, saw a largely increased demand and a

correspondingly large advance in prices, and the period closed with every promising prospect for the future.

The following table, compiled from the U. S. Census Reports for 1860–70–80, shows the growth of the clothing manufacturing interest in Chicago during twenty years:

Year.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Wages.	Cost of raw material.	Value of product.
1860	26	\$ 113,900	397	\$ 115,944	\$ 328,846	\$ 540,709
1870	76	1,883,380	4,796	1,331,217	3,578,367	5,639,930
1880	102	6,439,650	8,476	3,530,169	11,631,764	17,342,207

HENRY W. KING & Co.—This house was established in 1854, under the firm name of Barrett, King & Co., at No. 189 South Water Street. In 1857, a removal was made to Nos. 205–207 South Water, and three years later to Nos. 25–27 Lake Street. In 1863, Mr. Barrett retired from the firm, which then became King, Kellogg & Co., composed of Henry W. King, Charles P. and Palmer V. Kellogg. In 1868, this firm dissolved, the Kelloggs continuing in business at the old location, while Mr. King, in company with W. C. Browning and Edward W. Dewey of New York, organized a new firm under the name and style of Henry W. King & Co., and started in business at the corner of Michigan Avenue and Lake Street. This was the last change in the personnel of the present house, its members being to-day the same as in 1868, when the dissolution took place. At the time of the great fire, the house of Henry W. King & Co. was, of course, burned out, sustaining a total loss of \$550,000. Mr. King tells, and with evident pleasure, that they succeeded in saving \$100,000 worth of their stock, through the thoughtful courtesy of Wirt Dexter, the attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Dexter placed a train of freight cars at their disposal, into which the goods were loaded as fast as they could be conveyed from the store to the depot. More might have been saved, had not the depot building taken fire, compelling the engineer in charge of the train to hastily pull out for safer quarters. The goods were taken to Michigan City, and there stored for two weeks, at the end of which time, the firm having secured quarters, temporarily, at the corner of Canal and West Washington streets, they were re-shipped to this city. Owing to their good fortune in saving this portion of their stock, and to the fact that they then, as now, had a large manufactory in the East, the firm, within two weeks after the fire, were again doing business as though no fire had occurred. In 1872, a removal was made to the Farwell Block, on Market Street, and three years later to their present quarters, at the corner of Franklin and Madison streets. Within the past few years this house has established, in addition to its wholesale business, retail stores in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee, as well as Chicago; these, in connection with the sales of the wholesale house in this city, do an annual business of over \$4,000,000. In 1854, their total sales did not exceed \$150,000. Comment on the growth of their trade is scarcely necessary.

Henry William King was born on December 18, 1828, at Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., and was educated in the public schools of his native place. After completing his studies he was employed in several stores in Martinsburg until 1854, when he came to Chicago and began business. In addition to the labor of his extensive business, Mr. King has led a very active life in working for the good of Chicago's distressed inhabitants. In the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, he was president of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and during that period the Society disbursed the \$5,000,000, given as the world's bounty for the relief of the sufferers from the great fire of 1871. His dealing with this large amount was conducted with so much fidelity and ability, that the Society became a model for similar organizations in all parts of the world. Since 1873, Mr. King has been treasurer of the same Society. He is vice-president of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum and director of the Old People's Home. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and gives much time and attention to the local work of that society as well as to its interests in other channels. Mr. King was married, in 1858, to Miss Aurelia Case, of Chicago. They have four children, two sons and two daughters.

CLEMENT, BANE & Co.—In February, 1867, H. C. Clement, Charles H. Morton, James C. Clement, Edward P. Phelps, Oscar F. Bane, and Samuel A. Squier associated themselves under the firm name of Clement, Morton & Co., and began the wholesale clothing trade at Nos. 27–29 Randolph Street. They remained at that location, enjoying a constantly increasing trade, until October, 1871, when the fire burned them out, destroyed their stock valued

at over \$200,000, and left them, with hundreds of other Chicago merchants, to begin in business again from the bottom. They resumed shortly after the fire, and, in December, 1871, established themselves on the Lake Front, where they remained until the fall of 1872, when they removed to the southeast corner of State and Madison streets. There they continued for three years, when a change was again effected to the northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, in the Rutter Building. In January, 1878, the house was reorganized under its present firm name of Clement, Bane & Co., the members of which are H. C. Clement, O. F. and L. B. Bane, and Clement & Sons, of Rutland, Vt. At the same time they removed to their present location, at the northwest corner of Adams and Franklin streets. In 1868, when Clement, Morton & Co., now Clement, Bane & Co., began manufacturing clothing, they at first employed only one cutter; now they employ fifty men in this department of their factory, besides four large cutting machines, each of which can do the work of ten men. They also furnish employment, the year through, to an average of two thousand persons.

H. C. Clement was born at Bridgewater, Vt., on March 6, 1835. His early life was spent in the store of his father, Ebenezer Clement, at Hydeville, Vt. In 1858, he went to Charleston, Ill., where he engaged in the general merchandise business. In 1861, he organized the First National Bank of that place, and served as cashier, at the same time carrying on his other business. In 1865, he sold out his business interests at Charleston and came to Chicago. He married Miss Mina Bliss, daughter of Ephraim Bliss, of Hydeville. She died in Chicago in 1871, leaving one daughter, Mary. His second wife was Miss Fannie Crocker, daughter of Elisha Crocker, of Boston, Mass.

Oscar F. Bane was born in Washington County, Penn., on September 11, 1842. His parents were William C. Bane and Martha McFarland Bane, who removed to the West in 1855 and located in Charleston, Ill. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, Mr. Bane, then only nineteen years of age, enlisted in the 8th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1862, he was transferred to the 123d Infantry, when he was made second lieutenant of Co. "A," being shortly afterward promoted to the rank of captain. In the spring of 1864, he was detailed as assistant adjutant-general of Wilder's Mounted Infantry Brigade, in which capacity he served until the close of the War. Returning home, he remained for one year in Charleston, and in the fall of 1866 came to Chicago, forming, in February, 1867, his connection with the old house of Clement, Morton & Co. Upon the reorganization of the house in 1878, he became a member of the new firm, and has so continued to the present time. Mr. Bane was married, in October, 1866, to Miss Ella M. Clement, daughter of James C. Clement, of Charleston, Ill. She died in Chicago, on February 26, 1873. In May, 1874, Mr. Bane was again married to Mary A. Crocker, daughter of Elisha Crocker, of Boston, Mass.

CHARLES P. KELLOGG & Co. are among the oldest houses in Chicago in their line, as manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in clothing. This house was originally established here in 1852, by Palmer & Kellogg and H. H. Huntington, under the style of Huntington & Co., at No. 189 South Water Street. In 1857, the firm, by changes, became Barrett, King & Co., and removed to Nos. 205-207 South Water Street, where they remained until 1859; they then removed to Nos. 25-27 Lake Street, where they remained until 1864. In 1864, the firm name became King, Kellogg & Co. This firm moved to Nos. 24-26 Lake Street, directly opposite their old location. In 1868, the name of the firm once again changed, and became C. P. Kellogg & Co. In 1871, at the time of the fire, they were burned out on Lake Street, but resumed business again in December of that year in a two-story frame building, which they had erected within the walls of the Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Washington Street and Wabash Avenue. In the spring of 1873, a removal was made to Nos. 243-49 Madison Street, and two years later to their present location, at the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets. In 1883, the house sustained a heavy loss in the joint deaths of the father who founded it, and the son, Charles P. Kellogg, who for many years had been practically at its head. The present members of the house of C. P. Kellogg & Co. are William H. Kellogg, John H. Prentiss, George Eckart, George Sharp, William B. Main, William G. Warren, Dwight C. Herrick and James H. Miller, the four gentlemen last named having been long connected with the house as travelling salesmen, and having been taken into partnership in 1883. The senior members are all so well known as to render extended mention unnecessary. Their business enterprise and experience well qualify them to maintain the standing and reputation of their house. William H. Kellogg has been a resident of Chicago since 1872, excepting the four years he had charge of the St. Louis branch of the house. John H. Prentiss became a partner in the firm of P. V. Kellogg & Co., Utica, N. Y., and Barrett, King & Co., Chicago, in 1855. In 1865, he sold out, and retired from business, but three years later again resumed and has since maintained his connection with the

house. Mr. Prentiss is a native of Cooperstown, N. Y., and has resided permanently in Chicago since 1870. George Eckart, also a New Yorker, came to Chicago in 1854, and engaged as a clerk with the firm, and in 1865 became a partner. George Sharp arrived in Chicago in 1856, and was first employed as bookkeeper for the house of Purington & Scranton, ship chandlers. A short time later he entered the employ of Barrett, King & Co.; three years subsequently he became a partner in the firm of King, Kellogg & Co., the successors of Barrett, King & Co.

COLLINS, DOWNING & Co.—This firm was formed in New York City, in 1841, by the late Henry Collins, and during its experience of forty-five years has never been known to ask an extension of time though it has passed through panics that have caused competitors to go to the wall.

Simon Flesh, manager of the Chicago branch, was born at Ellingen, Bavaria, in 1840, where his father, Joel W. Flesh, was a dry goods merchant. He received his preliminary education there, and afterward completed his studies at the academies of Munich, the capital of Bavaria. He came to America in 1866, and located at Piqua, Ohio, where he engaged in the clothing business with his brother. Three years later he removed to New York City and engaged in the woolen business, and in 1874 entered the employ of Collins, Downing & Co. A year later he introduced their goods in the West, when he located in Chicago. He has exclusive control of their business for the City of Chicago and some of the Western States and Territories. He was married, in 1875, at LaCrosse, Wis., to Miss Bertha Wachenheimer, and has two sons,—Joel W. and Leon M. He is an enterprising business man and stands high in commercial circles, controlling, as he does, the business of one of the heaviest wholesale woolen dealers in the West.

B. KUPPENHEIMER & Co.—This firm of wholesale clothiers is an outgrowth of the house which was founded in 1863 by Julius Kohn, Martin Clayburgh and Morris Einstein, under the firm name of Kohn, Clayburgh & Einstein. This firm first opened at No. 27 Lake Street. Two years later, Mr. Kohn retired and B. Kuppenheimer and David Lindauer became members, and, without any change in the name of the firm, remained at that location until the fire of October, 1871, when they were burned out, suffering losses amounting to \$200,000. On the first of December following, they resumed business on the Lake Front, and in July, 1872, removed to the corner of Randolph Street and Wabash Avenue. The firm remained there until the fall of 1876, when it was dissolved, Mr. Kuppenheimer forming the firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., composed of himself, his son Jonas, and Samuel Nathan. The other members of the old house also reorganized, forming the firm to-day known as Einstein, Longini & Co. The firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Co. started in business at Nos. 79-81 Wabash Avenue, and stayed there until, in January, 1880, it removed to Nos. 204-206 Madison Street. At that time Louis B. Kuppenheimer, a second son of the senior member of the firm, was admitted as a partner. The house of B. Kuppenheimer & Co. has from its founding enjoyed a steadily increasing trade, its sales amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 annually.

B. Kuppenheimer was born in Baden, Germany, in 1829. At the age of eighteen he went into the employ of Leopold Kahn, in Lichtenau, Germany, as a clerk for three and one-half years. In 1850, he came to America, and first engaged in peddling dry goods and notions. In the fall of 1852, he went to Terre Haute, Ind., and opened a retail clothing house, remaining there until January, 1866, when he came to Chicago, and became a member of the firm of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co. Mr. Kuppenheimer married Augusta Rosenfeld, daughter of F. Rosenfeld, of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have five children,—Jonas, a member of the above firm; Emma, now wife of Aaron Stern, of New York; Louis, also in business with his father; and Philip and Albert.

GROSSE & Co. are clothiers at the northwest corner of Chicago Avenue and Wells Street. The firm is composed of Henry Grosse and Henry Wieland, who formed a co-partnership in May, 1883, at Nos. 143-47 Chicago Avenue, and in April, 1885, moved into their present quarters. Their establishment is one of the largest in the city, and is fitted up with every modern improvement to facilitate the handling of stock and for the convenience of their immense trade. They occupy a room 80 by 60 feet, and use the same area of basement for manufacturing purposes. Through their characteristic energy and ability the firm have been successful in monopolizing the trade of the North Side, and their business is annually increasing.

Henry Grosse, a member of the firm of Grosse & Co., a son of Henry and Mary E. Grosse, was born in Uder, Saxony, on March 29, 1863. When he was two years of age his parents emigrated to this country, and located at Chebanse, Ill., where they remained until 1872. After attending the public schools he took a special course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Upon finishing his studies he began commercial life in the clothing house of his father, Nos. 143-47 Chicago Avenue, where he gained a thorough knowledge of the business by serving in each department. At the death of Mr. Grosse, senior, on February 26, 1880, the business was con-

tinued by Mr. Grosse and his brother John Grosse until May, 1881, his brother then retiring. Henry Wieland succeeded to a partnership in May, 1883, the firm since then being styled Grosse & Co. Mr. Grosse is well and favorably known to the public, and he is recognized by the trade as a thorough business man.

HENRY L. HATCH, manager of the Golden Eagle Clothing Company, is a veteran in the business, having had an experience of about thirty-three years. He is a son of Albert G. Hatch and Harriet (Lemmex) Hatch, the latter a native of Demerara, South America, and grandson of Major Reuben Hatch and Eunice (Denison) Hatch, who were well known throughout the East. He was born at Windsor, Vt., on September 29, 1830, and educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. At the age of seventeen he engaged in the dry goods business in Boston, where he remained four years, and then entered the employ of an importing house in New York City, where he remained three years. In 1854, he came to Chicago, and became associated with the firm of H. H. Husted & Co., with which he was identified until the great fire. He then started in the clothing business alone, under the firm name of Hatch & Co., which he continued until 1874, when he closed his business to accept the position he now occupies. He was married at Penn Yan, N. Y., on October 13, 1859, to Miss Helen Kate Durry, daughter of John I. Durry, a former merchant of New York City, and has had six children,—Margaret, Hattie, Daisy, Kittie, Henry L., Jr., and Helen, of whom the latter three are living. Mr. Hatch has been a member of the Cleveland Lodge of Masons for thirty years, and is also a charter member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A.F. & A.M.; and was one of the moving spirits of the old Chicago Light Guards. He has been prominently identified with Christ Reformed Episcopal Church for many years, and is a public spirited gentleman who has done much toward the advancement of the city.

REMICK & NEWELL.—This firm is composed of W. C. Remick and L. C. Newell, and is the successor of the old and well-known house of E. W. Holbrook & Co., known in the trade as carrying in this city the first stock of clothiers' linings, which are now so extensively used in vest-linings and coat-sleeves. The firm do a large business with jobbers and manufacturers in Chicago and Milwaukee. The house was organized in 1883, and has been very fortunate in obtaining the agency for the Gilbert Manufacturing Company of New York, cotton goods, and for the house of Hall, Newell & Co., of Boston, converters of cotton goods and fancy sleeve-linings.

L. C. Newell, member of the firm of Remick & Newell, at No. 152 Fifth Avenue, was born in Framingham, Mass., on August, 1856. After attending various schools, he was graduated in 1872 at St. Mark's School in Southborough, Mass. Soon after, he came to Chicago, where for several years he was engaged in a subordinate capacity in the old established house of E. W. Holbrook & Co. He remained in the employment of the firm as salesman until 1883, when the company of Holbrook & Co. was dissolved, being succeeded by the present house of Remick & Newell, with the subject of this sketch as the junior partner.

J. W. GRISWOLD & Co.—This house was established as early as 1852, in Hartford, Conn., by Joseph W. Griswold; four years later he removed to Milwaukee, where for five years he enjoyed a steadily increasing trade. In 1863, he decided to remove to this city, and in that year he located his business at No. 50 Lake Street. At the same time his brother, Edward P. Griswold, who had previously been in his employ as a clerk, was admitted as a partner, the firm then changing to its present form. A few years later they removed to No. 54 Wabash Avenue, where they were located at the time of the fire, in which their losses aggregated \$30,000. Immediately following that catastrophe, they resumed business on the Lake Front, where they stayed until the premises at No. 254 Madison Street were re-built, and into which they removed early in 1872. In 1879, a change was again made to their present quarters, at Nos. 244-46 Monroe Street. Through a long career, the house of J. W. Griswold & Co. has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and to-day is doing a larger business than it has at any other time before in its history. In 1863, their sales did not exceed \$100,000, while now they amount to over \$500,000, per annum, and are still increasing.

J. W. Griswold, the founder of this house and its senior member, was born near Wethersfield, Conn., on August 24, 1831, his parents being Thomas Griswold and Jerusha (Wells) Griswold. In his earlier days the elder Griswold followed the calling of a farmer, but later became a wholesale dealer in seeds in the town of Wethersfield. The son was reared mainly on the farm, but as he grew older received a business training as a clerk in his father's store. In 1852, he started in business on his own account and founded the house of which he has since been the head. Mr. Griswold was married, on August 21, 1857, to Miss Mary Chapman, daughter of Charles Chapman, of Hartford. They have three children,—Charles Chapman, a young man now connected with his father's firm as a salesman; Jessie Wells, now the wife of Frank Bissel, of this city; and Anna Maud.

Edward P. Griswold was also born near Wethersfield, Conn.,

on August 6, 1838, and passed his boyhood's days on the farm and in school. In 1856, he came West and entered the employ of his brother at Milwaukee. On his removing to this city he was admitted as a partner, and has since retained his connection with the house. Mr. Griswold was married, on June 9, 1865, to Miss Mary Browning, daughter of Thomas Browning, of Kalamazoo, Mich. They have four children,—Edward Browning, Mary Maud, Gracie G. and Harold G.

LOUIS STEIN & Co. are wholesale dealers in hats, caps, gloves and umbrellas at Nos. 200 and 202 Madison Street. The firm was organized in the latter part of 1879, and, while comparatively a new firm, is already rated among the largest of its class in the city. Mr. Stein is the happy possessor of the three essentials requisite to crown any business man with success—industry, integrity and enterprise. In 1865, his brother, Marcus Stein, established a house dealing in the same line of merchandise at Milwaukee, where, in 1871, L. Stein joined him. In 1875, the senior of the Milwaukee house, M. Stein, met his death on the ill-fated steamer "Schiller," and his place in the firm was taken by Charles Stein, the style then being changed to Charles Stein & Co., and so continued until December, 1879, when Louis Stein came to Chicago.

Louis Stein was born in Steele, near the city of Essen, Rhenish Prussia, Germany, on October 24, 1841. He received a portion of his education at his native place, until his father died. His mother came to this country with her children in 1855, settling on a farm adjacent to the town of Waukesha, Wis. There Mr. Stein went to school in a log school-house until 1858; he then began his business career as clerk and student of chemistry, in the retail drug-store of C. Jackson, in Waukesha, where he remained three years. In 1861, he joined his two brothers, and started a general store there, under the name of Stein Bros. There he continued until 1871, when he sold out his interest, and went to Milwaukee, where he remained until December, 1879, when he sold out and came to Chicago, and established himself at Nos. 200 and 202 Madison Street. Mr. Stein married, in January, 1875, Miss Gertrude L. Moss, of New York City. They have two children,—Lawrence D. and Rosetta.

O. H. WARD was born in South Carolina, in 1842, and is the son of William W. and Maria (Phillips) Ward. His father was an eminent dentist and practitioner of New York for many years. Mr. Ward was educated in New York, and after finishing his school studies engaged as clerk in a large hat, cap and fur establishment in that city for some time. At the breaking out of the War, he enlisted in the 71st New York Volunteer Infantry and served for three years, being mustered out as a non-commissioned officer. After returning from the Army, Mr. Ward went to Burlington, Iowa, to accept a position as head clerk in an extensive hat, cap and fur establishment, which he retained for four years. In the meantime he married Miss Juliett G. Wightman, daughter of J. P. Wightman, a most respectable and esteemed citizen of that place and at one time mayor of the city. They have one son and one daughter. The son, William Henry, now nineteen years old, has been a clerk in the Montreal Bank of Chicago for the past two years; the daughter is a graduate of the High School of Chicago. Mr. Ward is engaged at present as travelling salesman for the firm of King Bros. & Co., hat, cap and fur manufacturers of this city.

HART BROTHERS.—Abraham and Henry N. Hart came to this city in 1854, when they were young men. One of them, Henry, sought and obtained employment as a clerk in the store of Joseph J. Schnaltz, a brother-in-law, while Abraham, meeting with nothing better, began driving a peddler's wagon. A few months later, however, the brothers established themselves in the retail clothing trade at No. 5 South Clark Street, where they remained until, in 1859, they removed to Nos. 21-25 on the same thoroughfare. At that time they added to their business a merchant-tailoring department. In 1862, they started in the wholesale furnishing goods business, conducting also a retail store until 1869, when they removed to No. 28 Lake Street, remaining there until burned out in the fire of October, 1871. In that fire their losses aggregated nearly two hundred thousand dollars. Notwithstanding this, five days later saw them re-established in business at the private residences of Hart Bros., at Nos. 28 and 30 Sixteenth Street. At the same time they began the erection, on the Lake Front, of a temporary brick building, two stories in height, which was completed and occupied within six weeks from that date. In 1872, this building was vacated for quarters at Nos. 79-81 Wabash Avenue, where they remained until July, 1874, when they removed to their present location, Nos. 153-59 Franklin Street. In addition to their wholesale furnishing goods business, in which line the Hart Brothers, as a firm, rank among the largest in the West, they are also members of the firm of H. F. Hahn & Co., wholesale jewelers, doing business on the second floor of the building at Nos. 157-59 Franklin Street.

Abraham Hart was born at Eppelsheim, Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, in 1831. His early life was spent with his father, assisting him in his milling and stock business and in procuring a solid

education. He remained at home until 1854, when he came to this city. Mr. Hart married Hannah Rosenheim, daughter of Isaac Rosenheim, of Wurtemberg, Germany; they have three children,—Bertha, wife of Jacob Levi, of Chicago; Harry R. and Milton R.

LINDAUER BROS. & CO.—This firm was founded in 1867, by Ulrich Rohrbach, Benjamin Lindauer and Lipman Levi, under the name of Rohrbach, Lindauer & Co., commencing business at No. 25 Lake Street. Two years later, Mr. Rohrbach disposed of his interest in the firm to Messrs. Benjamin Lindauer, Elias M. Rosenblatt and Lipman Levi, and the firm name was changed to Lindauer, Levi & Co., and M. E. Lindauer was admitted as a partner. In 1870, a removal was made to No. 21 Lake Street, where business was carried on until October, 1871, when the entire stock was consumed in the great fire. The total loss of the firm through this disaster amounted to \$152,000, of which amount they recovered \$30,000 through policies of insurance. After the fire, business was resumed at the residence of M. E. Lindauer, at No. 1570 Wabash Avenue, where a cutting table was improvised from the door of a coal shed, supported on trestles, in order that employment might be at once furnished to their work-people. After a few weeks, they secured temporary quarters on the Lake Front, and in July, 1872, removed to the premises Nos. 55-57 Wabash Avenue. Ten years later (1882) they established themselves at their present location, Nos. 183-187 Monroe Street. In 1872, the Lindauer Brothers bought the interest of Mr. Levi, when the firm name was once more changed to Lindauer Bros. & Co. In 1874, Seligman Lindauer, another brother, became a partner, and in 1881 E. M. Rosenblatt retired, his son, Aaron, succeeding to his interest in the house. The present members of the firm are Benjamin, M. E. and Seligman Lindauer, and Aaron Rosenblatt. In their manufacturing department, which was begun in a small way in 1867, Lindauer Bros. & Co. now employ about four hundred people, and rank as one of the largest establishments in the West.

Benjamin Lindauer was born at Jebenhausen, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839, his parents, Judas and Miriam (Einstein) Lindauer, having also been natives of the same place. When about sixteen years old he learned the trade of a weaver, and subsequently attended the Academy of Weaving at Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, for one year, when he assumed charge of the cotton and woolen factory of his uncles, L. and S. Einstein, at Jebenhausen. He came to Chicago in 1859, and for three months engaged in peddling goods between this city and Joliet. He next entered the employ of O. L. Anderson, then in the retail dry goods and notion business on West Randolph Street. From Mr. Anderson's store, he went into that of Martin Clayburgh, and remained with that gentleman until 1861, when he went to Mount Carmel, Ill. There he engaged in business for himself as a dealer in general merchandise. In 1866, he returned to Chicago, and in the following year, as has been already said, assisted in founding the house of which he is to-day the head. Mr. Lindauer married Henrietta Rosenblatt, daughter of E. M. Rosenblatt of Stadt Geisa, in Saxe-Weimar. They have six children,—Rosa, Lotta, B., Julius B., Lillie, Miriam and Arthur.

KASTLER BROTHERS, hatters and men's furnisiers, have their stores situated at No. 237 Blue Island Avenue, No. 330 Division and No. 1001 West Madison streets. This firm is composed of Philip and Adam Paul Kastler. They established their business in the spring of 1871, at No. 62½ North Clark Street, which the fire of that fall swept away, involving a loss of \$8,000. The business was resumed at No. 258 South Halsted Street, under the style of Kastler & Jones, Adam P. Kastler being unable to engage in active business at the time on account of poor health. The Halsted-street house continued business under the above name until 1874, when Philip Kastler withdrew, and formed a co-partnership with John Liginger, under the firm name of Kastler & Liginger, and engaged in the manufacture of caps, their business house being located on Fifth Avenue. After a successful business of about one year the firm was dissolved. In August, 1875, the brothers again formed a co-partnership, and resumed their former business at the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Twelfth Street. By honorable business methods and commendable enterprise their business since that time has steadily increased, until they are considered one of the prominent firms of the city engaged in this particular branch of trade. In the three stores which they now operate, they carry a stock of goods valued at \$30,000, and their annual business is over \$65,000. Philip and Adam Paul Kastler are natives of this city, sons of Nicholas and Helen (Kinzer) Kastler. Their parents are among the pioneer residents of the city, having settled here early in 1840.

Philip Kastler was born in 1847. His education was received at the public schools prior to his thirteenth year. At that age he entered Potter Palmer's retail dry goods establishment as cash boy, and there continued nine years, gradually working himself up to positions of confidence and trust. In 1869, he identified himself with the hat, cap and furnishing goods trade as a salesman, and in 1871, in partnership with his brother, embarked in the same busi-

ness. He is a member of Herder Lodge, No. 669, A.F. & A.M.; Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, R.A.M.; and Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K.T. He was married to Miss Catharine Pfeiffer in 1870. They have had five children, three of whom are living.

Adam P. Kastler was born on May 5, 1849, and in most respects followed in the footsteps of his brother Philip. At the age of thirteen he entered Potter Palmer's dry goods establishment as a cash boy and, after having become conversant with the business and reached a more mature age, he was engaged by different concerns in the same line as a salesman. In 1867, he entered his present line of trade, and in 1871 engaged in business with his brother. In 1873, he had for the most part regained his health, and, in connection with Mr. Kline, went into the grocery business under the style of Kline & Co. This partnership lasted about a year, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Kastler went to Sycamore, Ill., where he opened a hat, cap and furnishing goods house. There he remained until the summer of 1875, when he closed out his business, returned to Chicago, and the firm of Kastler Brothers was re-established. He was married in this city in March, 1880, to Miss Johanna Randolph. They have two children.

SCHRADER & NEUZEIT.—This firm are the successors to a house established shortly prior to the great fire of 1871. In November, 1870, Messrs. Kister & Schrader opened a wholesale and manufacturing establishment at No. 68 Randolph Street. In the following October they were burned out of everything, but within ten days after the conflagration the firm had opened for business, carrying a new stock of their own manufactured goods. They were located then at No. 177 Fry Street, on the West Side, but subsequently moved down town, being located at two different points prior to securing their present quarters, Nos. 128-30 Fifth Avenue, which they have occupied for the past eight years. In 1878, Mr. Kister died, but the business was carried on in the name of Kister & Schrader until 1880, Mrs. Kister retaining the interest of her husband. In 1880, she disposed of her share in the business to Mr. Schrader, H. D. Woodrich, who was with Marshall Field & Co. for many years, becoming a partner, and the firm became Schrader & Woodrich. They then opened a retail clothing house on the North Side, under the name of M. A. Sholbe & Co., the latter being represented by Messrs. Schrader & Woodrich. This they continued for two years, when the business was sold to Mr. Woodrich, and he withdrew from the wholesale house, Henry L. Neuzeit purchasing his interest therein. The firm of Schrader & Neuzeit rank among the prosperous and representative houses in their line, their business embracing the manufacturing and wholesaling of shirts, pants, vests, overalls, flannel and knitted underwear, suspenders, linen collars, etc. They give employment to a force of from fifty to sixty skilled operatives, both members having an extensive and valuable knowledge of the business, and their executive ability has been clearly evidenced in the successful conduct of their enterprise.

Frederick Schrader was born in Hanover, Germany, on March 5, 1841. He passed the first twenty-six years of his life in his native land, where he was educated in the common schools, and entered business life as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. In 1867, he left Germany and came direct to Chicago, where he has since permanently resided. He secured a position with American & Smith, wholesale dry goods dealers, and remained in their employ until the fall of 1870, when he, in company with Mr. Kister, established the business of which he is now at the head. Mr. Schrader is a sharp, shrewd, energetic business man, and has driven his enterprise to the success which it has attained. He was married in August, 1873, to Miss Bernhardine Elfring, of Chicago. They now have four children,—Frida, William, Frederick, Jr., and Herbert. Mr. Schrader belongs to Apollo Lodge, No. 159, A.O.U.W.

JAMES M. HARKIN was born in the City of New York in 1840, and spent his boyhood days and received his education and business training in that city. He was engaged then as a clerk in a large furnishing goods house up to 1869, in which year he came to Chicago. He commenced business for himself in 1870 at No. 72 Madison Street. The great fire of 1871 swept every thing he had away, involving a loss of over \$10,000. Within a few days he resumed business on the North Side, and at present carries on his trade in men's fine furnishing goods at No. 144 North Clark Street, corner of Ontario. His annual sales amount to over \$15,000. He is a member of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 303, A.F. & A.M.

RUBBER GOODS.

E. B. PRESTON & Co.—This house was established by E. B. Preston, who came to Chicago in 1869, and opened a store, dealing in leather belting and leather goods. This house was a branch of an eastern concern, Mr. Preston being located here as its western manager. His first place of business was on LaSalle Street, opposite the tunnel, where he remained until the October fire, in which his individual losses were nearly \$20,000. After the fire he again established himself in business at Nos. 35-39 South Canal Street.

Here he continued for a short time when he removed to No. 138 Lake Street, where he remained until January, 1876. His next removal was to No. 160 State Street, at which location he continued until February, 1884, when he removed to No. 151 Lake Street where he has since been. In 1872, Mr. Preston established, as an enterprise of his own, a belting factory, first located at No. 138 Lake Street, and employing then but three or four workmen. The business, however, grew so rapidly that he was soon compelled to remove to more commodious quarters and largely increase his working force to meet the demands of his trade. His factory is now situated at Nos. 413-17 Fifth Avenue, where he occupies four large floors and furnishes employment to seventy-five men the year through. This factory, which but a few years ago was started in a small way, and consuming then less than fifty "butts" or skins per week, now requires three hundred to furnish its output for the same length of time. In 1875, Mr. Preston also started in the business of manufacturing and dealing largely in fire department supplies, including brass castings, hose-nozzles, couplings, trucks, ladders, etc. Shortly after embarking in this last mentioned venture, Mr. Preston bought out the business of George Hannis, who had for years been engaged in the manufacture of fire department supplies. In January, 1882, George E. Preston, a brother, and who had been associated with E. B. Preston since 1870, was admitted as a partner in the house, as were also, at the same time, W. D. Allen and R. G. Wallace; from that date the style of the firm has been E. B. Preston & Co. In 1872, the business of this house did not exceed \$150,000 yearly, but such has been its growth that it now amounts to \$1,000,000 per annum, and is still increasing.

E. B. Preston was born at Stafford Springs, Conn., on September 12, 1843. When ten years old he entered the employ of Weatherby & Co., dry goods dealers, at Hartford, Conn., and remained with them until he was fourteen. He then engaged himself to James L. Howard & Co., manufacturers of car supplies, as a clerk, and continued in their service until the War of the Rebellion. He assisted in raising Co. "E," 22d Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was made second lieutenant, promoted to first lieutenant, and finally commanded the company. In 1864, he was appointed Inspector-General of Connecticut, a position he held until the close of the War. In 1866, he followed a planter's life in Louisiana, raising cotton and sugar-cane on a plantation about fifty miles north of New Orleans. After a residence there of a year he returned to Connecticut, when he connected himself with P. Jewell & Sons, of Hartford, manufacturers of leather belting, and there remained until he came to Chicago in 1869. Mr. Preston married Ellen H. Allen, daughter of William H. Allen, of Hartford, Conn. They have had three children,—two deceased, May and Ellen; and one living, Marguerite.

G. E. Preston was born at Willington, Conn., on December 12, 1851. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Hartford, Conn., where he received his early education. At the age of fifteen he went to Pawtucket, R. I., and entered the employ of H. L. Farebrother & Co., manufacturers of leather belting, his brother, E. B. Preston, being at that time the travelling salesman for the firm. He remained with them until the firm was changed to Bacon Bros. & Co., his brother, E. B., being then a partner. The firm having dissolved in 1870, Mr. Preston came to Chicago and entered the employ of his brother, with whom he has since remained, being admitted as a partner in January, 1882, from which time he has had charge of the fire apparatus business and leather-belting factory of the firm. Mr. Preston married Miss Minnie E. Parrish, daughter of Hon. I. H. Parrish, of Grand Rapids, Mich. They have two children,—Bessie E. and Howard E.

MILLINERY.

"Mrs. Daniels, Milliner and Dressmaker, Dearborn Street, opposite Tremont House," is the form of the announcement found on one of the pages of the Chicago Directory for 1845, and, so far as can be ascertained, this was the first millinery establishment in Chicago, where that trade is now represented by nearly two hundred and fifty retail establishments and seventeen wholesale houses—the latter alone having a trade amounting to about six millions of dollars annually. In 1847-48, we find that Mrs. Daniels was reinforced by four others, supposed to be proficient in the mysteries of head-gear, and in 1850 the number had not increased. Three years later, however, seven millinery signs appeared, that business of course being then associated with dressmaking, after the manner of small towns, with the exception of one establishment, D. B. Fisk's,

which commenced a wholesale business in a small way. In 1855, the business was represented by twenty-eight establishments—one wholesale; and three years later by fifty milliners and ten dealers in millinery and straw goods, three of whom were wholesale. By 1860, the latter had increased to fifteen, the ordinary establishments remaining about the same. Five years later we find ninety of the latter and seventeen doing a wholesale business, the bulk of which was, however, done by four or five houses. In 1870, the latter had increased to twenty-four, while one hundred and thirty-two retailers competed for the trade of the fair sex. Two years later the wholesale trade had been reduced to twelve houses, while the ordinary establishments numbered one hundred and sixty-two. In 1875, these had increased to two hundred and thirty and the wholesale business was represented by twenty firms, whose aggregate trade amounted to the handsome sum of \$5,250,000 as against nearly \$5,000,000 in 1874. There seems to have been a considerable falling off in the volume of business done by the wholesale dealers during the three following years, owing to the financial depression of the country doubtless, in 1879 the business getting back to a little more than that of 1875. In 1880, the eighteen wholesale houses show a largely increased trade, the aggregate then being \$6,300,000; the retail establishments had also increased to two hundred and forty. The trade of the former shows a handsome increase for 1881—\$6,500,000; and reached its highest point in 1882, when it footed up \$8,000,000 in round numbers, dropping down to \$6,500,000 in 1883, and to \$5,800,000 in 1884. In 1885, the aggregate business of the seventeen wholesale houses was about the same as that of the preceding year. This decrease is easily accounted for by the decline in values since 1882, each year marking a lower price for all classes of goods, making it apparent that though an increased volume of business may have been transacted annually, yet the cash totals would show a falling off. In 1885, the total number of retail establishments in Chicago doing a millinery business, not associated with dressmaking, was two hundred and thirty-five, which business, if added to that of the wholesale trade, would increase the aggregate to something like \$7,000,000.

O. B. TENNIS & COMPANY.—This house is composed of O. B. Tennis, G. Wittmeyer, and J. C. Tennis, and was organized in January, 1884, as a specialty store, for the purpose of jobbing in artificial flowers, feathers, laces, ornaments, velvets, crêpes and millinery novelties. By thorough business experience, each partner is especially fitted for the work, and their large store at Nos. 114-16 Wabash Avenue is filled with artificial products rivaling natural flowers. They largely import their goods, and the flowers are purchased in an unfinished state, the process of branching being done by experienced hands at their establishment. They also purchase a great many flowers made in the United States, which are fast approaching the goods of foreign countries in excellence. This firm, composed as it is of young men having the experience of thorough training in the largest houses of Chicago, is destined to become one of the foremost in this branch in the city.

Orestes B. Tennis was born at Thompsonstown, Juniata Co., Penn., in 1853, and received a common school education. In 1872, he came to Chicago, and entered the establishment of D. B. Fisk & Co., and began the study of the business, with the expectation of adopting it as a permanent trade. He remained with them until 1883, when he associated with him Mr. Wittmeyer and a younger brother, and opened the present establishment.

John C. Tennis was born at Thompsonstown, Juniata Co., Penn., and was educated in his native place. He came to Chicago in 1864, and engaged in business as salesman in various establishments until 1868, when he entered the millinery house of D. B. Fisk & Co., and for sixteen years was continuously engaged with that firm, giving the closest attention to the trade.

Gustav Wittmeyer was born in Germany, near Hamburg, in 1848, and received a thorough education in the institutions of his country. In 1871, when the Franco-Prussian War broke out, he

entered the Army, and remained in the service of his country until the close, entering as a private soldier and becoming a non-commissioned officer, being made a Knight of the Iron Cross, an honor conferred upon him for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. He left Germany in 1871, and came to Chicago, where he remained for a year, looking about and having in view the selection of some permanent business. He finally entered the service of D. B. Fisk & Co. in 1872, and remained in their employ until he formed the present partnership. Mr. Wittmeyer was married in Chicago, in 1876, to Miss Lilly Born, daughter of Rudolph Born. They have two children living.—Gustav and Ella.

JULES BALLEMBERG, importer of millinery, was born in 1850, at Wheeling, W. Va. At an early age he removed to New York City, where he was educated at the Rindskopf Academy. His mother being a widow with small means, he determined not to be a burden upon her, so, when young, he went to Philadelphia to seek means of support. He sold newspapers on routes of his own working up, and in time found employment in a dry goods store in that city, where he remained until 1871, when he came to Chicago. Upon his arrival here he began work as a traveller for Walsh & Hutchins, wholesale milliners, with whom he stayed until 1874, when he entered the service of D. Webster & Co., and opened and managed their retail millinery establishment at No. 109 State Street. In 1878, having saved some capital, he opened a store at No. 147 State Street, and his business succeeded so well that he was compelled to move to larger premises at No. 135 State Street, where he remained till March, 1885, when he took possession of his present elegant and handsome store. Mr. Ballenberg employs about forty-two people and pays in salaries about \$1,000 a month. During the last four years he has visited, once each year, the best markets of Europe, notably Paris and London, to select goods suitable for the refined tastes of his numerous customers. Many of his original models are being reproduced and cuts of same appeared in Fashion Magazines, and Mr. Ballenberg is now quoted as the correct authority and leader in American fashions.

MRS. A. M. PFEIFER, dealer in fashionable millinery and hair goods, was born at Würtemberg, Germany, in 1840, and is the daughter of John Chris and B. M. (Miller) Salzer. She was educated at Stuttgart, and left Germany in 1856, and came to Galena, Ill., residing there with her parents until 1862, when she came to Chicago to learn the millinery business. After receiving two years' training she began business on her own account, in 1864, at No. 77 North Clark Street, and was very successful. In the great fire of 1871 she lost all her possessions, but, undaunted by misfortunes, she soon after opened a store at the corner of West Madison Street and Milwaukee Avenue, where she also was successful, but again lost heavily through some injudicious speculations. In 1881, she located at her present store, where she is doing a large business. She married, in 1872, C. H. Pfeifer, and has one daughter, Cecelia Maria Pfeifer. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

TAILORS.

In the early days of Chicago, custom tailors were unknown. With the growth of the town, "store-clothes" succeeded homespun "linsey-woolsey," but even after the city had commenced to assume metropolitan dimensions, by far the greater proportion of the clothing worn by its citizens were of Eastern manufacture, and purchased ready-made. With the growth of luxurious tastes, however, came a love for display and a corresponding desire for garments of better pattern and manufacture. The first custom tailor in Chicago probably was Solomon Lincoln, whose soubriquet was "the prairie tailor." Since his days, the growth of the trade has been enormous. It is not too much to say that the work turned out by Chicago tailors may be compared, without disadvantage, with that produced by any branch of the trade in any city in the United States. Not a few leading Eastern firms have established agencies in this city, conducted by managers chosen from Chicago citizens, the demand having fully justified such establishment. Between the years 1871 and 1886, the number of custom tailors has been more than quadrupled, nor has the increased competition militated against the profits of first-class houses. The direct importation of woollens by Chicago merchants has done not a little toward advancing the interests of tailors, while, on the

other hand, the tailors themselves have constituted one of the most numerous classes of importers' customers.

ALEXANDER DUNLOP, merchant tailor, son of Hugh and Elizabeth M. Dunlop, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, was born on October 15, 1844. His father was a tailor before him, and was widely known in Scotland as one of the most reliable and artistic tradesmen in his line. At an early age he began to learn the trade in his father's establishment. Upon mastering his business he left home and engaged as cutter for John Hutton, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and subsequently was with John Gillies, of Sunderland. In 1868, he came to the United States and chose this city as his future home. He engaged as cutter with John Stevenson, then at No. 5 Washington Street, for two years, and afterward was employed by J. H. Perry & Co., southeast corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, as cutter. In 1878, he succeeded the firm, and has since been conducting business at his present location, No. 129 Dearborn Street. Thorough and first-class work has met with the patronage of the best society people, and Mr. Dunlop's trade has become correspondingly exclusive. He was married on September 22, 1870, to Miss Janet G. Murchland, of Scotland. They have five children,—Jennie, Sydney, Bertha, Charles and Grace. He is a member of the Douglas Club.

COLLINS & NEWLAND.—The members of this firm are M. J. Collins and W. D. Newland, who associated themselves in their present business in February, 1879, at No. 209 West Madison Street. For a short time they occupied quarters at No. 205 West Madison Street, but then removed to their old place, whence they changed to their present location in 1882.

William James Collins, a son of Thomas P. and Mary Collins, was born at Bristol, England, on May 14, 1848. He attended school until he was twelve years of age, when he was thrown upon his own resources. Naturally self-reliant, he accepted the situation as a matter of course, and set about making his own way through the world. His good judgment induced him to cross the ocean, and in 1859 he landed at New York. Entering the employ of Marshall Ellis, New York, he remained with him four years; afterward went to St. Louis and was engaged by Frank Davenport of that city, as cutter, for two years. In 1867, he came to this city, and was employed by Mathews and other establishments two years, when he engaged with Hitchcock & Smith, as salesman, for three years. After the fire of 1871, he was with John H. Brown as salesman and cutter for nearly two years, and afterward was connected with the firm of Lindsay Bros. In 1879, he associated himself with W. D. Newland. Mr. Collins was married, on May 14, 1872, to Miss Anna McCullough, of Chicago, formerly of Rochester, N. Y. They have five children,—Sydney E., William J., Anna L., Mildred I. and Olive G.

William Darius Newland, a son of Darius and Emily Newland, was born in Oneida County, N. Y., on October 16, 1842. Until he was fifteen years of age he remained at home and attended the public schools, proving himself a bright and diligent pupil. At that age he went to Fitchburg, Mass., and was employed in a chair factory two years. Subsequently he began mercantile life in a general store, where he remained four years. He then entered the wholesale woolen house of Rockwell & Co., Utica, N. Y., and continued in their employ during the next six years. Immediately after the fire of 1871 he came to this city, and engaged in merchant tailoring at No. 209 West Madison Street, where he conducted a successful business until 1879, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Collins. After a stay of several years on West Madison Street the firm removed to No. 116 Monroe Street, where they have been doing business since 1882. Mr. Newland was married, on December 25, 1865, to Miss Julia M. Skinner, of Lowell, Oneida Co., N. Y. They have two children,—Julia M. and Alice M. Mrs. Julia Newland died on December 27, 1868. His present wife was Miss Ida B. Smith, of Chicago, whom he married on May 20, 1878. They have one child,—Ida Pauline.

CHARLES EDWIN HYDE, merchant tailor, son of Edwin N. and Julia Hyde, of New York City, was born on September 29, 1841. His parents were old residents of New York and were descended from the pioneers of Western Massachusetts. His boyhood was spent in New York City, attending public schools until his thirteenth year, when he went to Newark N. J., and there began to learn the trade of manufacturing jewelry with Field & Keep, Newark, with whom he remained until 1861. At the first call for troops in the late War, he enlisted in the 2d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and participated with his command in the battles of First Bull Run, West Point, Manassas, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, etc., and received an honorable discharge in 1864. Shortly after his return home he came West, and while visiting relatives again enlisted, and was detailed for service as post adjutant at Indianapolis, in which capacity he served until the close of the War. Coming to this city in 1865, he identified himself with Scott, Keen & Co., in the manufacturing tailoring trade, and in 1867 began business for himself

at No. 115 Madison Street. He was one of the sufferers by the great fire of 1871, but re-opened business on Halsted Street before the flames had ceased, and in May, 1872, removed to No. 255 West Madison Street, where he occupied a residence which he fitted up as a business place. In February, 1873, he removed to his present location. Mr. Hyde has held the position of president of the Drapers' and Tailors' Exchange for the past two years. He has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and has received all the degrees, taking the 32^d twenty years ago. He was one of the principal founders of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, of this city, being the first senior warden and second master of this prosperous lodge, now the largest lodge in the State of Illinois. He is a member of Apollo Commandery, being an honorary member of of twenty years; also an honorary member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, a member of Corinthian Chapter and of Oriental Consistory; and belongs to the Illinois Club and other organizations. He was married on August 10, 1869, to Miss Medora A. Sammons, of Chicago. They have three children,—Charles A., Walter W. and Grace M.

WILLIAM GEORGE JERREMS, successor to Alexander Nicoll, better known as "Nicoll the Tailor," was born on January 3, 1843, being the only one of that name in America. Both of his parents were from old English families, one of his mother's uncles was the founder of the town of Lemonton, not far from Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare. He was a diligent pupil in the public schools until his twelfth year, when he began learning the trade with George Markham, of Gainesborough, with whom he remained three years. Going to Australia he engaged in journalism at Sidney, printing and publishing "The Illustrated Sidney News," the first pictorial sheet printed in New South Wales. At the expiration of sixteen years he came to America, via San Francisco, in 1875, and engaged with Mr. Nicoll as general manager of his Philadelphia and San Francisco branch establishments. At the end of three years his services were secured as buyer, with headquarters in England. Two years later he was made superintendent of the branch houses at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Indianapolis, which position he filled until 1883, when he succeeded Mr. Nicoll at Chicago and Milwaukee. During the past year he has also succeeded to the proprietorship of the branches in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and has extended operations by establishing two stores in Kansas City and one in St. Paul. The Chicago house is the receiving and distributing point for all of the Western branches. The stock of goods displayed here is the largest and most varied to be seen west of New York. Mr. Jerrems was married on December 25, 1867, to Miss Mary, daughter of Alexander Nicoll of London, England, and has six children,—William G., Ellen E., Arthur W., Alexander N., Mary N. and Annie L.

WILLIAM SMITH DOWNS, merchant tailor, only son of William and Sophia E. Downs, of Honeoye Falls, Monroe Co., N. Y., was born on July 16, 1834. His lineage is Irish-American, his father's family coming from the North of Ireland, and that of his mother being of old New Jersey settlers. His maternal grandfather, Jacob Smith, was an extensive land owner, and was at one time proprietor of Smithtown, N. Y. He spent his boyhood, until fifteen years of age, at home during which time he was a diligent pupil of the schools of his birthplace. At that age he began to learn his trade with his uncle, Edward Downs, the leading tailor of Honeoye with whom he remained five years. In 1853, he came to this city, and was employed by Messrs. Eames & Thomas, then on Lake Street, two years; afterward by A. D. Tittsworth & Co., until the fire of 1871, at which time he had succeeded to a general partnership in the firm. After the fire he began business at 109 West Madison Street, removing in 1873 to the Lakeside building where he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he removed to No. 39 Clark Street, and in 1884 changed to his present location, No. 78 Dearborn Street. Mr. Downs was married on January 22, 1861, to Miss Margaret T. Reeves, daughter of Abraham Reeves, of Bridgeton, N. J.; they have two children,—William M. and Clarence M.

HARRY BERGER, merchant tailor, a son of Jacob and Sophie Landenberger, of Bamberg, Bavaria, was born on October 28, 1856. His father was a cattle dealer and his maternal relatives were in the same business. His early years were spent in the public schools of his birthplace, and at the age of fifteen he engaged in the woolen business with S. L. Oppenheimer, Wurtzburg, Bavaria, with whom he remained three years. The following three years he was travelling salesman for Dreyfuss Bros., wholesale woolen goods, of Stuttgart. Being averse to entering the army, he came to this country in 1877. Upon his arrival in Chicago, for the sake of euphony and convenience, he dropped the Landen from his name, and was employed by Alexander Bros., No. 77 West Madison Street, clothiers, and continued with them for six years. He then began business as a merchant tailor at No. 243 West Madison Street, and has since conducted a prosperous and growing trade. Carrying a fine line of goods and performing first-class work has secured him an exten-

sive and fastidious patronage. By successfully fulfilling their requirements he has achieved the reputation of being one of the leading tailors of the West Side. Mr. Berger was married, on November 30, 1881, to Miss Fannie H. Goodkind, of this city.

JOSEPH LEVERETT DAY, merchant tailor, is a son of Henry B. and Mary F. Day, of New Haven, Conn., and was born on March 20, 1839. Until fifteen years of age he remained at home, during which time he attended school. After a further course of study in Ohio, he returned to New Haven, and began business in the drug house of Riley & Malby, where he remained several years. He then went to Detroit, Mich., and was connected with the firm of Roe, Kirkland & Co. for some time. After a short stay in the East, he came to this city in the interest of insurance companies, among which were the Charter Oak and the Hartford, of Connecticut, in which business he remained until 1861. At the outbreak of the War, he enlisted in the Chicago Mercantile Battery, and followed his command in General Grant's Mississippi campaign, participating in the siege of Vicksburg, and the engagements of Arkansas Post, Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Jackson, Miss., and was with General Banks during the Red River Expedition. He was taken prisoner, and for fourteen months was confined at the prison of Fort Tyler, Texas. In 1865, he was honorably discharged at New Orleans, and returned to this city. He then embarked in his present line of business, with J. W. Lyon & Co., on Clark Street, near Adams, and was connected with that firm until 1871. After the fire, he located at No. 259 West Madison Street, continuing there until 1873, when he removed to his present quarters. Mr. Day was married on October 26, 1868, to Miss Ida F. Browne, of Chicago, daughter of M. M. Browne, formerly of Westfield, Mass. He is a member of the Washington Park Club.

CHARLES CODY, merchant tailor, is a son of John and Judith (Carroll) Cody, of Tullamore, Ireland, and was born on April 19, 1838. His father was steward and forester to the Earl of Charleville, of Kings County, as was his father before him. His boyhood was spent in the schools of Tullamore until his eleventh year, when he went to Manchester, England, and entered a Swedenborgian school of excellent standard. After a course of study in that institution he began the tailoring trade with Matthew Richardson, a prominent merchant tailor of Manchester, with whom he remained six years. After various engagements with other establishments he came to this country in 1857, and until 1863 was employed in New York City, when he went back to Manchester, England, for a visit of several months. Upon his return, after staying in New York two years, he took a position as cutter with Samuel Perry, Davenport, Iowa, and continued with him until 1874. In June of that year he came to this city, and was employed by Harry Hart as cutter for two years. During the following three years he was connected in the same capacity with the firm of H. F. Wachsmuth, and afterward with Thompson & Wetmore. In September, 1881, he began business for himself at his present location, and has met with an extensive patronage. Mr. Cody was married, on September 23, 1863, to Miss Catharine Duffy, of Manchester, England, and has four children,—Catharine, John, Thomas and Mary.

MICHAEL G. HAGGERTY, merchant tailor, is a son of John and Mary Haggerty, of County Waterford, Ireland. His early years were spent in his native county, and when opportunity offered he attended the public schools of Lismore, where he obtained a good English education. On January 22, 1866, he came to this country, and began the tailoring trade with John O'Mahoney, of New York, with whom he remained two years. At the expiration of that time he engaged with Michael Murphy, a leading merchant tailor of the same city, and continued in his employ three years. In 1871, he came to this city, a short time before the great fire, and was employed by Louis Gilbert, near the corner of Adams and Clark streets, also by several other tradesmen, until 1874. Having accumulated sufficient means, he established himself in business at No. 422 State Street, and in the following year moved to No. 1275 State Street. Three years later he removed to his present location, No. 2975 State Street, where he has since conducted a thriving business. Mr. Haggerty was married, on November 13, 1869, to Miss Bridget Ryan, of Lacon, Ill., and has three children,—Mary A., William H., and John T. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This branch of trade in Chicago suffered more than any other in the fire of 1871, every factory and wholesale house being, without one exception, destroyed. Owing to the character of the weather, the retail trade, up to October 9, was but moderately supplied with fall stock. The season was, therefore, a quiet one, and

when the fire came, jobbers and manufacturers were overburdened with goods. No department of business activity, however, showed more energy and enterprise than this; and it is worthy of note that, with new locations, manufacture, and stocks, a one-third larger business was transacted in November and December, 1871, than during the same months of the preceding year, while the average of the entire twelve months was considerably in advance of that of 1870.

It has been impossible to obtain anything like an accurate statement for 1872, but a brief and concise review is presented of each year subsequent to that.

The boot and shoe trade in Chicago was not materially affected by the panic of 1873. A good share of prosperity was enjoyed, while the panic left it on a healthier basis than it had previously occupied.

In 1874, leading merchants unanimously agreed that their business had never been more satisfactory, the yearly sales aggregating \$11,500,000, which was an increase of ten per cent. The capital employed that year, including that engaged in manufacturing, was about \$4,500,000. No failures occurred during the year, but prices shrunk four per cent. One-fourth of the stock sold was manufactured in the city, and from thirty to forty per cent. more goods were turned out by operatives here than in the preceding year. Chicago had now become the great hide and leather center of the West. The manufacturer enjoyed the facility of selecting for himself from stock of the first rank in wearing quality where it is used. Having also the best machinery, manufacturers here could successfully compete with Eastern makers, and a fifteen per cent. reduction of wages enabled them to offer better goods at prices comparing favorably with those of the East, especially of Massachusetts.

The year 1875, was also a prosperous one, with a ten per cent. increase in sales, but at the same time a corresponding shrinking in prices. Five new firms appeared, adding considerably more capital to the business. It was estimated that \$6,000,000, including that used in manufacturing, was employed in the trade, and there were about twenty jobbers. The financial stress, from which other interests suffered so much, was said to largely extend the wholesale boot and shoe trade and encouraged the buying of ready-made stock by thousands who had formerly worn only that made to order. The year was marked also by a special activity in rubber goods. The sales were brought up to more than five times that of the year previous, by a decline of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. in their selling value.

In 1876, there was an advance of nearly thirty per cent. in the volume of sales, with a reduction of nearly ten per cent. in the selling prices. The aggregate sales were estimated at \$18,000,000 against \$15,000,000 in 1875, and the capital basis was about \$6,300,000, or an increase of five per cent. No failures occurred in 1876, while business was conducted on smaller margins of profit.

In 1877, the cost of material and labor was less than in 1876, giving slight decrease in selling values, profits, however, remaining about the same. There was an increase in trade of fifteen per cent.; the aggregate of transactions was \$15,000,000 and the capital employed \$5,000,000. In January, 1878, twenty-five firms were engaged in manufacturing and jobbing, and several of them were doing a larger business than any house in the United States outside of this city. The greatest increase was in the line of rubber goods, it being nearly double that of the previous year. Nearly

all the heavy goods were manufactured from Chicago leather by the firms selling them.

A still further growth is exhibited by the year 1878, or about fifteen per cent. over the sales of 1877, but at the same time a decline in prices of nearly the same extent. The estimate of sales was \$15,000,000 and the working capital \$5,000,000. The decline in prices was owing to the lessened cost of material and that of live-stock which, that year, ruled very low; but losses from bad debts were fewer and collections more prompt than at any time since the panic of 1873. Chicago slaughter-houses, supplying large quantities of hides, which were tanned here and available to the manufacturer without cost of transportation, gave an advantage over the Eastern manufacturer, and established the Chicago trade on the firm basis of home manufacture.

The sales of 1879 were estimated at \$17,000,000 and the working capital at about \$5,500,000, an increase of ten per cent. So large was the aggregation of business in the latter half of this year, that stocks were worked down to a low point. It was with difficulty that manufacturers supplied themselves, and local tanners could not meet the orders which poured in upon them; consequently the manufacture of boots and shoes was greatly checked and may have acted as a preventive to any material advance in the price of labor. More goods were sold from Chicago this year than ever before to Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, the South and Mexico, and large demands came from Colorado, Arizona and the Far West. Rubber goods advanced from forty-five to fifty per cent.

The aggregate of sales for 1880 was about \$20,000,000, including all departments, and the estimated capital basis about \$6,000,000. During the year there were no important additions to the number of firms, and there were no failures. Selling prices ranged higher throughout the year, owing to a slight advance in labor and the prices of leather.

The reports for 1881 show a gain of fifteen per cent. in the amount of business transacted, and the trade as the largest ever known here to date. New opening territories created large demands. Dakota, Colorado, towns in Arizona and New Mexico, rich mining districts—an attraction for railroads and settlers—became more and more the operating fields of Chicago salesmen. The business of the year was marked by a keen competition, which narrowed the margin of its profits. There were twenty-four principal business concerns in the trade, four of which reported a business of over \$2,000,000 each, while seven others reported \$1,000,000 and upward. The larger houses reported an increase of trade over 1880 of from fifteen to twenty per cent., while some smaller houses held only their own.

The year 1882 marked an increase in the capital of \$500,000 and in the sales of \$1,000,000. Some of the older firms found it necessary to secure more commodious quarters, while additions were made to the manufacturing capacity of the larger houses in consequence of the great growth in the trade. A slight decline occurred in rubber goods, the prices ranging higher than in 1881, in consequence of a corner in the raw articles. On October 18, a meeting of rubber manufacturers was called, representing sixty firms aggregating a capital of \$30,000,000. The meeting resulted in a resolution on their part to close their manufactories on December 23, and to keep them closed until the price of rubber was reduced. This action was followed by a decline of twenty cents a pound. It was claimed by the manufacturers that eighty-four cents a pound for raw rubber left a fair margin of profit for the importer,

and they would not resume active operations at such a price.

The year 1883 showed a steady and persistent growth. The aggregate of sales was about the same as for 1882. Prices ruled steady, reductions were submitted on some surplus styles, and the trade was comparatively free from the general loss by shrinkage in the value of stocks on hand. The capital employed was about the same as in 1882. More than ninety per cent. of the capital and business was confined in the area of four blocks bounded by Madison, Adams and Market streets and Fifth Avenue.

In 1884, there was a slight falling off in the quantity of goods handled, with a decline of ten per cent. in the prices of foot-wear, making an aggregate of \$17,000,000 and \$6,000,000 capital employed; no new firms appeared and no failures were reported, but the trade was dull in all departments.

The year 1885, however, showed a slight improvement, an increase of five per cent. being reported. Prices were more stable and there was less difficulty in making collections and few bad debts. Still, during ten months of the year business was dull, and was done at smaller profits than ever before. The year witnessed a fierce rivalry between Western and Eastern manufacturers, leading to a reduction of profits on the part of the former and the substitution of a poor quality of goods on the part of the latter.

The close of the year 1885 * found Chicago with a larger boot and shoe business than any other city in the United States, a fact which is owing to the peculiar advantages and facilities of home manufacture, the large amount of capital invested, the geographical position of the city, and its means of ready communication with all portions of the great Northwest and West, and last, but not least, the ability, energy and enterprise of the men who manage this important branch of the city's industries.

PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER.—In February, 1864, Erskine M. Phelps and George E. P. Dodge, who had previously been associated in business in Boston, came to Chicago, and, under the firm name of Phelps & Dodge, established themselves in the wholesale boot and shoe trade at the northwest corner of Lake and State streets. They remained at this location for a year, when they removed to No. 50 Lake Street, and at the same time N. B. Palmer became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Phelps, Dodge & Co. In 1867, owing to there being in New York a firm of the same name, Phelps, Dodge & Co. changed the name of their house to its present style. In 1869, having purchased the property at Nos. 48 and 50 Wabash Avenue, they removed to that place, where they remained until burned out in the fire of October, 1871. In that fire their losses were very large, but two days later saw them re-established in business at the residence of Mr. Phelps on Indiana Avenue, where they remained for a brief period, when a removal was effected to the temporary buildings which had in the meantime been erected on the Lake Front. At the same time, too, they had, as soon as practicable, begun the erection of a new building on the site of their former quarters on Wabash Avenue. This building, which was the first brick structure re-built in that locality, was two stories in height, with stone front; it was completed and ready for occupancy by March, 1872, and two years later, three more stories were added. In 1876, owing to the remarkable increase of their trade, they were compelled to enlarge their facilities, and accordingly they rented the premises Nos. 52 and 54 adjoining. A year later, the house sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Palmer, who for years, in fact since the fire, had been in rapidly declining health. From 1871 to 1876 he had spent much of his time abroad, in the hope of recuperating his fast failing energies, but without avail. In 1876 he returned from Paris to Chicago, and shortly afterward went to San Francisco, from which point he took a sailing vessel for Shanghai, where he arrived after a voyage of twelve weeks. He stayed at Shanghai but two weeks, when finding himself no better, and being fully aware of his precarious condition, he at once took steamer for home; but died when only two days out

* In the preparation of this sketch, the Census Reports were consulted in order to show comparative statistics; but owing to their unreliability in the matter of capital (for which good reasons are assigned on page xxxix of the Tenth Census) the above plan has been followed instead.

from that port, on May 15, 1877. In November of that year Messrs. Phelps and Dodge purchased from Mr. Palmer's estate his interest in the firm, but stipulating, in accordance with the expressed wish of the deceased, that the firm name should remain unchanged. They remained on Wabash Avenue until January, 1882, when they removed to their present location at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Adams Street. The house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer is to-day, without doubt, the largest of its kind, not only in Chicago, but anywhere in the West. They employ in their manufacturing department about nine hundred hands, turning out over two thousand pairs of shoes a day. As evidencing the growth of the business, it may be stated that in 1864, the total sales did not exceed \$90,000, while now the annual volume of trade foots up over \$3,000,000, and is still increasing. The territory covered by their trade extends from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Rio Grande.

C. M. HENDERSON & Co.—The boot and shoe house of this firm was established by Charles M. Henderson in 1859, the firm at present being comprised of Charles M. and Wilbur S. Henderson and Francis D. Everett. From a small business of about \$250,000 per annum, their operations have increased to the yearly handling of about \$3,000,000 worth of stock. They occupy a fine six-story block, at the corner of Adams and Market streets, 170 x 120 feet of which is used as a general office and distributing depot. Besides their manufactory here, they also operate two other extensive factories, which produce two thousand pairs of shoes a week, one of which is devoted to the production of ladies' misses' and children's shoes and the other of heavier goods. These factories afford employment for five hundred persons. All of the machinery in their establishments is of the latest patents, and every invention designed for the saving of time and stock finds place on their floors. Their trade is mainly east of the Rocky Mountains, yet heavy shipments are made to California and Oregon, and extends from Lake Superior to New Orleans. This concern is the largest combined manufacturing and jobbing house in the United States, and their facilities place them beyond the competition of Eastern establishments.

Charles Mather Henderson, senior member of the firm of C. M. Henderson & Co., son of James F. and Sabrina Henderson, was born at New Hartford, Conn., on March 21, 1834. He received his education in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and came to Chicago in 1853. He began commercial life in the wholesale boot and shoe establishment of his uncle, C. N. Henderson, of the firm of C. N. Henderson & Co., No. 169 South Water Street, as clerk, and continued in their employ for two years, when he organized the firm which has since been known as C. M. Henderson & Co. In 1862, Wilbur S. Henderson was taken into the firm as partner. They were located at No. 32 Lake Street when burned out in 1868, and at Nos. 58-60 Wabash Avenue at the time of the fire of 1871. In 1873, they moved to Madison and Franklin streets, where they remained five years, and then removed to the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, and went into their present quarters in January, 1885. Mr. Henderson was an active participator in the reform movement undertaken by several prominent citizens of Chicago in 1874, to purify its municipal government, and contributed large sums to that end. They caused the removal of Mayor Colvin, and their action was instrumental in causing the present city charter to be adopted, also the re-organization and improvement of the fire department. Mr. Henderson was married on March 4, 1858, to Miss Emily Hollingsworth, of Chicago. They have three children—Florence H., Grace and Bessie.

Wilbur Solon Henderson, son of James F. and Sabrina Henderson, was born at New Hartford, Conn., on March 10, 1839. In his seventeenth year, after having obtained a thorough business education in the public schools of his birthplace, he came to this city, and entered the boot and shoe establishment of C. N. Henderson & Co., who were then located at No. 169 South Water Street. Mr. Henderson was married on October 16, 1866, to Miss Josephine Hollingsworth, of Chicago. They have two children—Wilbur F. and Madeleine.

Francis Denison Everett is a son of Jacob W. and Hannah B. Everett, and was born at Halifax, Vt., on December 6, 1839. When he was seven years of age, his parents removed to Springfield, Mass., where he received his education. In his sixteenth year he came to Chicago, and entered the employ of C. N. Henderson & Co., in the capacity of stock boy. He was advanced, as he became competent, to a clerk's position, and for many years was one of the firm's most valuable salesmen. In 1878, he succeeded to a partnership interest in the business of the house of C. M. Henderson & Co. and for the past seven years has looked after the manufacturing department of the establishment. Mr. Everett was married on June 13, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Campbell, of Chicago. They have five children,—Adelle M., Charles F., Frank W., James C. and Fannie D.

GEORGE W. LUDLOW & Co.'s shoe manufactory is owned by George W. Ludlow, of Chicago, and George R. Keep, of Lockport, N. Y., and was instituted in 1880. It was first located at Nos. 152-54 Monroe Street, where it was operated until Septem-

ber, 1883, when it was moved to its present location, on Michigan Avenue, corner of Randolph Street. There are manufactured exclusively ladies', misses' and children's shoes for the best retail trade, and the sales extend over the entire country. The factory commenced in a small way, operating only about fifty hands, but it has extended until it now operates over three hundred and has a weekly pay-roll of over \$2,500. The sales of the first year aggregated \$100,000, while last year's business showed sales of about \$400,000, the manufacture only being increased to correspond with the orders. This is the only factory in the West exclusively en-

ing two sons nearly grown, he thus sought for them an opportunity of benefiting by his experience and under his personal supervision. When he had fully determined to change, George R. Keep, of Lockport, N. Y., united his capital with him, and they were enabled to start on a good financial basis, and in 1880 commenced the manufacture of a superior grade of shoes for ladies, misses and children, heretofore unknown to the city. Mr. Ludlow's experience is that of all men who are real pioneers in any advance business—that of severe strain and tremendous competition to overcome, of having had to contend against old established

Eastern firms with heavy capital, and of having to educate the unskilled hands of the West, all of which he has accomplished. He has found in his two sons, Andrew W. and George N., able assistants, who have really become experts in several important features pertaining to shoe manufacture. Mr. Ludlow was married, at Elizabeth, N. J., in 1861, to Miss Mary Arrison, who died in 1875, leaving four children,—Andrew W., George M., Minnie E. and Willie E. In 1876, he was again married, at Lockport, N. Y., to Miss Anna Roberts.

ALMON D. ELLIS is one of the largest boot and shoe commission dealers in the West, and has been actively identified with the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Chicago for the past twenty years. Mr. Ellis was born in Putnam County, N. Y., on March 8, 1823, and is a son of Townsend and Maria (Ladue) Ellis. The father was a tanner and currier by trade, but in his later life devoted his attention to farming. Almon Ellis was reared on his parents' farm; he assisted his father in the summer months, and during the winter attended the district schools, in that way obtaining much practical knowledge with his common school education. He thus imbibed those habits of industry and integrity which have since characterized his business career. When twenty-one years old, he took a position in a dry goods store at Sylvania, Ohio, and at the close of his engagement he removed to Toledo. In 1851, he engaged as travelling salesman for C. Bronson, a tobacco manufacturer. He was thus connected in business, until the latter part of 1861, when he enlisted in Co. "B," 10th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Within sixty days, he became first lieutenant of his company. He was afterward promoted to the captaincy, and retained his command till the early part of 1864, when, by reason of ill health, he tendered his resignation. While on the field of battle, Captain Ellis made a most honorable record, and rendered valiant service in the engagements at Corinth, Stone River, siege of Nashville, and other battle of the Western campaign. In 1865, after recovering from his protracted illness, he resumed his old position as salesman for Mr. Bronson, of Toledo. He remained there until 1867, when he removed to Chicago. In the early part of 1870, he formed a partnership with Charles W. Allen of this city, and engaged in the manufacture of fine-cut tobacco. Their entire business was swept away by the fire of 1871, and although they suffered heavily, they met their fate bravely. They re-established the business on their old ground, and not only succeeded in retaining their immense trade, but in three years thereafter had increased their business till it yielded an annual product of one million dollars. Mr. Ellis was identified with the tobacco trade until 1879, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Allen and retired from

active business life. This retirement proved monotonous to his energetic nature, and in January, 1881, he re-embarked in business, establishing his present house, in company with A. A. Putnam, under the name and style of Ellis & Putnam. The partnership was dissolved in January, 1884, Mr. Putnam withdrew, and Mr. Ellis has since carried on the business alone. The premises occupied by him are at No. 164 Market Street. He is a member of the Washington Park Club and of Home Lodge, No. 508, A.F. & A.M.

SELZ, SCHWAB & CO.—In September, 1871, Morris Selz, Max A. Meyer, John W. Bunn and Joseph O. Rutter established themselves in the wholesale boot and shoe trade, on Wabash Avenue near Randolph Street. At that time the style of the firm was M. Selz & Co. In January, 1873, a removal was effected to the northeast corner of Madison and Franklin streets, where they remained until in January, 1878. In this year a change in the firm occurred, Mr. Rutter retiring and Charles H. Schwab coming in; since which the style of the firm has been Selz, Schwab & Co. About the same time, a removal was made to their present location at the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets.

Morris Selz was born at Würtemberg, Germany, on October 2, 1826. He came to America in 1844, and settled at Hartford, Conn., where he was employed for three years as a clerk in the dry goods business. In 1848, he went to Talbotton, Ga., and opened a general merchandise store, which he carried on until 1851, when



gaged in manufacturing fine shoes, and the firm owes its success to the persistent and untiring efforts of Mr. Ludlow, who is a practical man in every part of the work.

George W. Ludlow, son of Ezra Ludlow, of Elizabeth, N. J., was born at that place in 1838. He was educated at private schools, and at an early age manifested a desire to continue in the footsteps of his father and his grandfather, who were engaged in the shoe trade before him. After his school days he at once opened a retail shoe store in Elizabeth, which he retained until 1861, when he changed his residence to Rochester, N. Y., entering the service of Churchill & Co., and afterward went to Utica, and was with Reynolds & Co. as their designer for six years, finally going into the manufacture of shoes, associating himself with Mr. Holbrook, under the style of Holbrook & Ludlow, he being the practical man of the establishment. He remained in the firm for about seven years. While with Mr. Holbrook he took occasional trips West, visiting the larger cities and thoroughly acquainting himself with the merchants. He discovered that the trade suffered quite a disadvantage, on account of the distance from manufacturing, and also in the lapse of time between the visits of travelling salesmen, and he saw that Chicago was the coming market. After consulting with experienced men in the boot and shoe business already in Chicago, he determined to engage in manufacturing; and to establish himself while there was an opening. Hav-

he went to California. While in that State he was engaged in mining and carrying on a clothing business, at Jamestown and Sonora. Three years later he came to Chicago, and for some years was a member of the firm of Selz & Cohn, wholesale dealers in clothing. Mr. Selz married Rosa Frank, of Wurtemberg, on May 10, 1863, who died on June 11, 1869, leaving two children,—Harry and Manie. On May 5, 1874, he married Hannah Kohn, daughter of Abraham Kohn, of Chicago, who has borne him two children,—Lillie G. and Abraham K.

Charles H. Schwab was born at Mulhouse, Alsace, Germany, on November 13, 1835. In his nineteenth year he emigrated to America, and came directly to Chicago. He first engaged in the liquor business at No. 360 South Clark Street, which he continued until 1876, and in 1878 became a partner in the firm of which he is now a member. Mr. Schwab was married, in June, 1862, to Rachel Monheimer, daughter of Isaac Monheimer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has five children,—Charlotte, Henry C., Alfred, Clara and Jerome.

H. F. C. DOVENMUEHLE & SON, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, have occupied their present premises, at Nos. 186–88 Fifth Avenue, for the past two years. When the firm was organized, in 1875, they were located on Wabash Avenue, where they remained until they moved to their present location. H. F. C. Dovenmuehle came to Chicago in 1855, since which period he has been a resident and has been enabled to rise from the workshop to his present position among the leading houses in his line in this city. This house carries a complete line of boots and shoes, and have a large constituency through the Northwest, and employ several travellers.

H. F. C. Dovenmuehle was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1834. After he had received a common school education, he learned the trade of boot and shoe making, which he followed up to the time he came to this country. After locating in this city, he was employed in a boot and shoe workshop up to 1865. His energy and ambition soon elevated him to a better position, and he started a retail store, and success followed him from that time. Subsequently he was employed as city salesman by Wiswall & Thompson, wholesale dealers, which position he resigned to start in business for himself. In 1861, he was married, in Chicago, to Miss Maggie Brandt. They have two children,—H. C. and Annie.

H. C. Dovenmuehle was born in Chicago on August 29, 1862. He received a common school education, after which he entered the Northwestern University. There he fitted himself for a business career, and entered his father's employ as a clerk, and, after rendering the firm valuable assistance as a travelling salesman, was admitted as a partner.

W. H. BROWN & BRO.—This firm was established in the spring of 1869, at No. 77 Lake Street, by William H. Brown. Trade having considerably increased during the ensuing four months, Nathan H. Brown, a younger brother, was admitted as a partner, and business continued steadily to progress until in 1871, when the great fire destroyed the establishment and stock, resulting in a loss of about \$17,000 over insurance. Immediately after the fire, the firm re-established itself at No. 325 West Madison Street, and remained there until the spring of 1874, when it was moved to its present location, No. 92 State Street. In the spring of 1878, Nathan H. Brown died in Italy, and he, by will, left his entire interest in the business to William H. Brown. In the spring of 1880, Arthur K. Brown of Boston, Mass., came West, and entered the firm in that year. This well known and popular establishment is situated in one of the best business localities in the city, in the Stewart Block, opposite Marshall Field & Co.'s dry goods emporium. Herein trade the best classes of the people of the city and throughout the Northwest. Goods from this firm are sent from Maine to California.

William H. Brown was born at Boston, Mass., on March 5, 1838, within a stone's throw of the historic "Common," and is the son of Nathan and Ann (Haggett) Brown, of Lyndboro', N. H. He was educated at the Latin and High Schools of Roxbury, since incorporated in the City of Boston. After finishing his studies, he entered the wholesale boot and shoe manufacturing establishment of Joseph Whitney & Co., then the principal house in its line in Boston, and served in the capacity of wholesale clerk for seven years. At the breaking out of the War, Mr. Brown went to Milwaukee, and entered the employment of the new house of Page & Clarke as salesman, with whom he continued for nearly two years, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Page withdrawing. Mr. Brown then joined A. F. Clarke (who had been in the drug business on Lake Street, Chicago, in 1836), and the firm was known as A. F. Clarke & Co. The advantages, brilliant prospects and rapid growth of Chicago presenting an attractive field for future business operations, Mr. Brown was induced to migrate here in 1869. He was married, in New York, in 1865, to Miss Fanny L., daughter of Rev. Sumner Clark, of Wolfboro', N. H., and has three children,—Grace Sumner, Allen A. and Arthur Lane.

Arthur K. Brown, the other member of the firm, was born at

Boston, Mass., in 1840, and was educated at his native place. He was married, in 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, a daughter of Warren Jacobs, the celebrated morocco leather manufacturer of Danvers, Mass. They have one child, a daughter,—Elizabeth P.

NEELY BROS.—This firm was organized in 1879, by M. C. and J. C. Neely. From 1872 to 1879, M. C. Neely and Mr. Smith conducted the business under the style of the Rochester Shoe House. At the retirement of Mr. Smith, through the purchase of his interest in the business by J. C. Neely, the style was changed to Neely Bros.' Rochester Shoe House, and which has since remained unchanged. R. Neely, the father of M. C. and J. C. Neely, is a silent partner in the business.

M. C. Neely was born at Philadelphia on October 31, 1841, where he received his education, being a graduate of both the common and high schools. He then went to Davenport, Iowa, to the home of his parents, and there began his business career, as a boy in a retail boot and shoe store. At the breaking out of the War, he enlisted in Co. "D," 20th Iowa Infantry, as corporal. He was present at many of the principal battles, Vicksburg, Prairie Grove, Arkansas, etc. At the latter he was taken prisoner, and after three months was exchanged. During his Army career, owing to his being an expert bookkeeper, he was ordered to act as clerk for his commander, General Frank J. Herron. At the close of the War, being honorably discharged from the service, he returned to Davenport, where he remained up to 1872, when he came to Chicago. He is a member of Post No. 40, G.A.R.

Joseph C. Neely was born at Philadelphia on February 5, 1852. He entered the public school at Davenport, Iowa, and graduated in due course from the high school. He began his business career as bookkeeper in a wholesale boot and shoe store at Davenport, and subsequently became a travelling salesman for the wholesale boot and shoe house of M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, which position he retained twelve years, eventually resigning to attend to his business affairs in the firm with which he is now connected. He is a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, A.F. & A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K.T.

R. Neely was born in the North of Ireland, where he received a common-school education, coming to this country in 1836. After living a short time in Philadelphia, he moved to Davenport, Iowa, where for twenty-one years he was engaged on the Davenport Gazette, in charge of the circulating department. In 1877, he came to Chicago, since which period he has been interested in the retail boot and shoe business. In 1838, he was married in Philadelphia, to Miss Anna Frazier. They have had nine children, two of whom deceased. Mr. Neely is a member of the People's Church, over which Rev. Dr. Thomas presides.

NELSON B. HOLDEN, manufacturer of boots and shoes at Nos. 234 and 3036 State Street, opened his doors to the public, in 1868, near the corner of State and Van Buren streets, and remained at that location until the fire of 1871, when the establishment was destroyed with almost a total loss. Immediately after the fire, the business was re-opened at the corner of State and Twenty-first streets. In 1879, he removed to No. 234 State Street, which is now his principal store. Mr. Holden was born at Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., in 1841. He came to Chicago in 1868, and went at once into business. Previous to coming to this city, he was engaged in the tannery business with his father. Mr. Holden is a courteous gentleman, gifted with a high degree of ability, energy and industry. He is a member of the Illinois Club, and enjoys the amenities of social life with the same zest with which he pursues his business.

FORMAN M. MARTIN was born at Rahway, N. J., in 1846. His education was commenced in the common schools, but his parents emigrating to Illinois during his boyhood, he subsequently prosecuted his education at Dixon College, this State. His father, upon coming West, settled near Dixon, Ill., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, afterward removing to Bloomington, Ill., where he pursued the same vocation. In 1860, the family, accompanied by Forman, who had by this time completed his education, moved to Potosi, Mo., where the father, William W. Martin, was identified with the lead-mining business until 1863, when he and his family, on account of expressing their Union sentiments, were driven from their home by the rebels, losing all their property, the father dying from the effects of exposure in the mountains. Escaping to the North with his mother and the rest of the family, Forman located in Northern Indiana, where he engaged in farming in the summer and teaching district school in the winter. Four years later he moved to Bloomington, Ill., where he became identified with the boot and shoe business. In 1872, he came to Chicago and engaged in the same line of trade, and is now manager of a representative establishment at No. 146 South Clark Street. He is a member of Apollo Lodge, No. 139, A.O.U.W., Chicago Legion, No. 4, Select Knights, and is grand vice-commander of the Grand Legion of Select Knights for the Jurisdiction of Illinois. He is also a member of Lakeside Council, No. 620, Royal Arca-

num, and Court Energy, No. 19, I.O.F. Mr. Martin was married at Bloomington, Ill., on November 11, 1873, to Miss Esther McClun. They have one child,—Alice.

JOSEPH LORANGER, wholesale and retail dealer in fine boots and shoes, No. 168 West Madison Street, was born in Monroe County, Mich., on February 6, 1842, and is the son of Leph and Esther (Bucher) Loranger, who were of French extraction. His grand ancestors served in the War of the Revolution (1777), under the celebrated French general, Marquis de Lafayette. Mr. Loranger was brought up on a farm, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits until he was fourteen years old, at which time he went to school at Detroit, Mich., for three years. There he received at the public schools the advantages of a good and practical education. After leaving school, he returned to Monroe County, and entered the printing establishment of Hon. Edward G. Morton, then publishing the Monroe Monitor, and who was also a member of the Michigan Legislature, wherein he displayed diplomatic skill and unrivalled oratory. Mr. Loranger having served two years in this establishment, an accident occurred to his hand, from a crush in a printing press, which unfitted him for that business, and he therefore abandoned it. The War then being in progress, in 1863 he enlisted in Co. "D," 9th Michigan Cavalry, as a private. He took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Dalton, Resaca and Marietta, Ga., and was at the siege of Atlanta. After the capture of that city, he participated in General Sherman's march to the sea. At Waynesboro', just before reaching Savannah, Ga., the enemy was encountered, and in a brilliant cavalry charge he was wounded in the left foot. In all the engagements in which he took part, he was under the immediate command of General Kilpatrick. At the end of the War, Mr. Loranger was honorably discharged, having been promoted in several grades. He is now a member of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G.A.R. Immediately after leaving the Army, he went to Detroit, and served as clerk in a large boot and shoe house for six years, and in 1871 came to Chicago. Here he resumed the boot and shoe business until the spring of 1879, when he embarked in that business for himself at No. 174 West Madison Street. In 1881, Mr. Loranger moved to the spacious store at No. 168 West Madison Street, which he now occupies. Mr. Loranger was married at Detroit, on May 16, 1866, to Miss Rose Sage, daughter of M. Sage. He has seven children, four boys and three girls.

WILLIAM GOODYEAR, dealer in fine boots and shoes, No. 655 West Lake Street, commenced business in 1864, at No. 614 West Lake Street, where a prosperous trade was carried on for five years. As the business increased, the proprietor was obliged to seek larger accommodations at No. 610 on the same street. Mr. Goodyear was born in Germany, on May 14, 1837, and was educated at his native place, there serving an apprenticeship to the boot and shoe trade for four years. His parents died when he was a mere boy. In 1856, Mr. Goodyear came to this country, landing in New York, and coming direct to Chicago, where he worked at his trade as journeyman shoemaker until 1858. He then went West, located in Mercer County, Ill., and worked at his trade until the breaking out of War in 1861. He enlisted in the 17th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served under Colonel L. F. Ross, but through disability was honorably discharged after one year's service. Returning to Chicago in 1862, after a long and painful illness, he commenced the boot and shoe business. Mr. Goodyear is a good business man, and his store is large and commodious, with every facility for the immense trade he receives from his numerous friends and patrons.

M. JACKSON, retail dealer in boots and shoes at 490 State Street, established himself in business in November, 1855, on Fifth Avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets. After two years, a removal to Clark, near Harrison Street, took place, where business was transacted for two years. Owing to the increased sales, it was then found necessary to remove to No. 196 South Clark Street. There business prospered until the fire of 1871, which destroyed both building and stock. This store was the first of its kind burned out at that time. After the fire, the house was re-established at No. 653 State Street. Owing to a scarcity of stores, Mr. Jackson was obliged to pay a large bonus for a place at which to carry on his business. He remained at that location nearly two years, afterward removing to No. 633 on the same street. In 1877, the business began to increase rapidly, and larger accommodations were found necessary. Mr. Jackson removed to No. 616 on the same thoroughfare, where he remained until May 1, 1882, when he established himself at his present location. Mr. Jackson was born on February 25, 1819, at Posen, Germany, where he received a common school education and served an apprenticeship to the boot and shoe trade. In 1850, he emigrated to this country, and settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he started in business on his own account, remaining in that city one year. He next went to New York, where he carried on business for four years, and in 1855 came to Chicago. His son, Harris Jackson, assists him in his business.

CHARLES H. HALL was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1848. His early life was spent at home, where he received the advantages

of the common schools, and in 1869 he came to Chicago, starting in business in a small way with a factory for making women's and children's shoes in 1870, at the corner of what was then known as Wells and Madison streets, but he moved to LaSalle Street before the fire of 1871, which entirely swept away his business effects. After the fire he commenced anew, and located on Fifth Avenue, between Madison and Washington streets and from there he moved to the corner of Lake and State streets, remaining seven years, after which he moved to his present quarters on Franklin Street. When Mr. Hall commenced the manufacture of ladies' and children's shoes he was almost the pioneer in this business, and he manufactures more now of this class in one year than the aggregate of all manufacturers in this city at that time. He was married in Chicago, in 1873, to Miss Emma Foster and has five children,—Agnes M., Mary E., Catharine, Charles H., and Emma.

JOSEPH DOSTAL, dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Moravia, Austria, on February 13, 1842, and received a partial education in the schools of his native place. In 1864, he came to this country and settled in New Orleans, where he remained for ten years. During a portion of that time, he served an apprenticeship to the boot and shoe trade, and afterward worked in various shops as a journeyman. In the spring of 1869, he came to Chicago, and embarked in business for himself, at No. 433 Canal Street, remaining there until 1872, when he removed to Milwaukee Avenue, where he carried on business until 1875. In that year he took possession of his present quarters, No. 743 South Halsted Street. Mr. Dostal was married at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1868, to Miss Veronica Frana.

J. C. BRUHNKE, manager of the North Avenue boot and shoe store, was born in Germany, on June 17, 1849, where he received his education. He served an apprenticeship at the boot and shoe trade in the old country, and afterward worked at the same for several years. In 1872, he came to this country, landing in New York, and from there went to Memphis, Tenn., thence to New Orleans, and afterward to Alabama and St. Louis, following various occupations in these places. In 1875, Mr. Bruhnke came to Chicago, following his trade until 1876, when he commenced business on his own account on Sedgwick Street. In six months he moved to No. 202 Clybourn Avenue. In the meantime he opened another store at No. 121 Dearborn Street, and continued to run these two stores for two years. In 1879, the business was moved to its present location, No. 282 North Avenue, and the interest in the other stores was disposed of. Mr. Bruhnke was married in Chicago, in 1876, to Caroline Frehse. He is a member of the North Chicago Haen, No. 23, Order of Druids.

EDWARD E. BRABAND was born in Germany, on March 25, 1846, and when only six years old came to this country, his terminal point being the Garden City. After remaining in Chicago a few weeks, his parents moved to Sheboygan, Wis., taking their son with them, where they resided for some time. He there acquired an education and after school hours learned his trade. He enlisted in February, 1865, in the 3d Wisconsin Veteran Infantry Volunteers, and served for six months, under General Sherman. His term of enlistment was for three years, but the War terminating he was mustered out. In 1865, Mr. Braband returned to Chicago, and obtained employment in custom shoe-shops. In 1872, he embarked in business for himself, at No. 359 Larrabee Street, and remained there for three years, subsequently moving to larger premises at No. 221 North Avenue. Mr. Braband is a practical and skillful workman and understands the boot and shoe business in all its details. He was married in Chicago, in 1868, to Miss Anna Ketter. They have six children,—George, Maggie, Henry, Frank, Mary and Eddie. Mr. Braband is a member of New Chicago Lodge, No. 506, I.O.O.F., and also of Lyon Post, No. 9, G.A.R.

CHARLES TREIN, manufacturer of boots and shoes, was born in Germany, on October 2, 1831, and is the son of Jacob and Caroline (Weber) Trein. He received a common school education at his native place for eight years, afterward serving an apprenticeship to his father at the boot and shoe trade, and came to this country in April, 1857, landing in New York, and coming at once to Chicago. After reaching this city, he worked at his trade in different custom shops for eight years, and was also connected with a brass-band corps. In 1865, Mr. Trein commenced the boot and shoe business for himself, at No. 46 Blue Island Avenue, where he remained four years. Sales began to increase and the store being inadequate to his necessities, Mr. Trein sought larger accommodations, and removed his stock and business, in 1874, to No. 52 Blue Island Avenue, which property he ultimately purchased. He is the oldest settler in his line of business now on Blue Island Avenue, and has numerous friends. Mr. Trein married, in Chicago, Miss Mena Mell, who died in 1867, leaving one son, Charles. In 1868, he married Miss Mary Swartz of Chicago, who died in 1874, leaving two children,—Herman and Mary. In 1875, he married Miss Mary Stade. They have had four children,—Frank, Carrie, Edward and Louisa.

J. M. JOHNSON has an extensive boot and shoe establishment at Nos. 276 and 389 West Indiana Street. Mr. Johnson is a col-

ored gentleman, and was born at Quire Creek, Va., near the Potomac River, in 1847. He was educated at Warren, Mass., after serving a term to the carpenter's trade in Virginia. When his school studies were finished, he went to Albany, N. Y., and engaged in the wall papering business for some time, and in 1866, came to Chicago. In 1868, he went into the boot and shoe business for himself at Nos. 276 and 897 Lake Street, and conducted these stores until 1882. In that year he sold the interest of his business at No. 897 Lake Street, and continued to run the store at No. 276 on the same thoroughfare. After a lapse of ten months, he opened another store at No. 660 West Indiana Street, and carried it on for about two years, and on December 20, of the same year, he opened another spacious store at No. 389 West Indiana Street, where at present he is doing a flourishing trade. He has worked himself upward through life, and has the reputation of being honest in all his business transactions, thus securing a large amount of custom from the general public. Mr. Johnson was married in Albany, N. Y., in 1872, to Miss Lovina Pettiford, of Raleigh, N. C., and has two children,—James M., Jr., and Lovina.

J. LEE, boot and shoe dealer, No. 370 West Indiana Street, was established in 1870 at the present location. Mr. Lee was born in St. Sylvestre, near Quebec, Canada, in 1824. When only fifteen years old, he went to Vermont, and was educated in the district schools there. On leaving school he was employed at farming for some time, and afterward removed to Massachusetts, where he learned the boot and shoe trade. He then went South and engaged in the lumber trade for a short time, and subsequently returned to Canada. In 1865, he came to Chicago, and worked in the establishment of M. D. Wells and Farnham's wholesale boot and shoe houses for several years, and in 1870 started in business for himself. He is a man of sterling integrity, and is largely patronized by the public in general. Mr. Lee was married in Canada in 1848, to Miss Mary A. Stewart, and has five children,—Alice, Albert A., John W., James A. and Edmund E. Mr. Lee is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 3, K. of P.

PETER HAMMERSCHMITT, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Germany, on July 27, 1841, and is the son of Frank and Mary (Wirtz) Hammerschmitt. His father was a farmer, and died when Peter was only eleven years old. His mother is now eighty-five years of age. She with her son emigrated to this country in 1862, landing in New York and coming direct to Chicago. Mr. Hammerschmitt attended the village schools of his native place and received a common school education. After coming to Chicago he served an apprenticeship of five years to his brother Michael, now deceased, who kept a large boot and shoe store at No. 180 Blue Island Avenue. In 1867, he embarked in business for himself, on Twelfth Street near Union, and remained there nearly one year. In the meantime, Mr. Hammerschmitt purchased a lot, and built thereon a large store and residence, at No. 790 South Halsted Street, and as soon as it was completed moved his business thereto, now his present location. Mr. Hammerschmitt is one of the oldest boot and shoe merchants on South Halsted Street, and has a very extensive store. Mr. Hammerschmitt, by industry and perseverance, has built up a flourishing business, and made many friends and patrons. He was married in 1866, in Chicago, to Miss Maggie Mangold, and has five children,—Rosie, Anna, Mary, Matilda and Laura. He is a member of St. Francis' Society of the Twelfth-street Catholic Church.

R. B. HAAKER.—The favorably and well-known boot and shoe store of R. B. Haaker, Nos. 307-309 North Wells Street, came into existence in 1878. Mr. Haaker was born in Germany, on April 15, 1854, where he received his education and resided until 1872, when he came to this country, his objective point being Chicago. After arriving in this city, he was engaged in various pursuits. After three years' labor he rose from an apprentice to the position of master. In 1878, he started in business for himself, at his present location, where he has since built up a large and prosperous business. Mr. Haaker was married, in Chicago, to Miss Kittie Geller of this city, in 1884. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann Lodge, No. 4.

FURNITURE.

The first cabinet-makers in Chicago, like those of other small towns in the State, were those skilled mechanics who worked at the bench, and did their turning with a foot lathe. The directory of 1839 records the names of seven persons who were the owners of shops with the signs of "cabinet-maker" and "chair and furniture maker." The census of 1840 places the amount of capital invested in this business at \$2,500, and the number of hands employed four. The published census returns of 1850 fails to throw any light on the

subject, but it is known that there were firms or individuals in Chicago at that time engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Among these were two or three firms who employed as many as fifteen or twenty hands each, but the amount of capital invested, or the annual product, there is no means of ascertaining. The business at that time was confined to the making of chairs, bedsteads, and bureaus, all of them of a very common grade.

The revolution in the manufacture of cabinet ware is, perhaps, more than that of any other industry, the result of remarkable improvements in machinery. The adaptation of the rotary-cutting principle to the working of wood, the invention of the hand saw and the automatic lathe, gave an impetus to the business which alone accounts for its extraordinary increase and the important position which that industry occupies in the manufacturing interests of this country. In 1853-54, there had been introduced by several establishments in Chicago some of this improved machinery. The increased railroad facilities opened up new avenues of trade, and the shipments of those years show that among them were two hundred and sixty-four packages and forty-one tons of furniture. One establishment employed forty hands, with an annual product of \$40,000, and another fifty men with sales amounting to \$50,000. But even up to 1860, when the entire product amounted to \$247,863, the principal demand for this class of goods which the shops were then operated to supply came from the local trade.

It was not until 1868 that this industry began to assume its present stupendous proportions. The advantages of Chicago at that time as a manufacturing point presented themselves to capitalists in a striking manner. Its multiplied distributing facilities, its vastly increasing population as a home market, the great supply and cheapness of labor, the immense lumber trade, were inviting and controlling facts in its favor. The enterprise and skill which these considerations enlisted made it no longer necessary to look to the East for any kind of plain and serviceable, or ornamental and expensive, furniture that the demands at home or of the growing country around might require.

The figures of 1870 show that a growth was made in the preceding decade of nearly one thousand per cent. But in 1871 came the fire, and amid its smouldering ruins were numbered fully one-half of the furniture manufactories of the city. This catastrophe, followed by a period of stringent times, checked for a while the natural increase of this industry. With the revival of business in 1877, however, it again came to the front, where it has held a leading place ever since.

The following table is compiled in periods of ten years from the United States Census, excepting for 1860 and 1885, which are the results of local reports :

Year.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	No. of employes.	Amount paid in wages.	Value of material.	Value of product.
1840	---	\$ 2,500	4	---	---	---
1850	23	---	31	---	---	---
1860	18	83,750	212	\$ 59,454	\$ 68,311	\$ 247,863
1870	59	943,546	1,126	584,347	599,931	1,757,319
1880	198	2,920,525	5,431	2,332,240	3,591,119	7,477,289
1885	190	3,900,000	8,700	---	---	13,700,000

The following carefully prepared table shows, in detail, the status and progress of this industry for the years 1878 and 1882, and is taken from the American Furniture Gazette :

	NUMBER OF FIRMS.		OPERATIVES		ANNUAL PRODUCT.	
	1878.	1882.	1878.	1882.	1878.	1882.
Cabinet furniture and desks.....	24	50	1,380	3,330	\$1,523,000	\$4,702,500
Tables.....	7	13	199	331	479,000	465,214
Parlor frames.....	9	16	368	900	353,000	1,117,884
Fancy cabinet ware.....	4	6	158	356	124,000	285,141
Chairs.....	4	5	231	1,045	235,000	815,000
Parlor furniture.....	10	25	511	902	915,000	
Spring beds and mattresses.....	10	14	205	451	490,000	2,433,800
Miscellaneous.....	4		110		123,000	992,500
Total.....	72	129	3,171	7,330	\$3,922,000	\$10,812,039

A statement, giving still further details for 1884, is as follows:

	No. of firms.	Operatives.	Product.
Cabinet ware, including chamber furniture, sideboards and tables.....	47	2,392	\$3,362,000
Office, library and school furniture.....	10	705	1,057,500
Fancy cabinet ware, picture frames, etc.....	30	806	705,250
Mirror frames, mantels, etc.....	4	146	179,580
Chairs.....	4	939	732,420
Rattan and other goods.....	5	153	220,500
Parlor frames.....	18	927	1,140,210
Parlor furniture.....	25	971	2,621,700
Folding beds.....	9	282	396,200
Spring beds, etc.....	6	290	550,460
Mattresses.....	8	266	682,285
Contract work.....	11	456	640,680
Retail manufactures.....	10	262	611,300
Total.....	190	8,604	\$12,909,085

By way of comparison, Chicago in 1870 manufactured about one-half as much furniture in value as Cincinnati, one-third as much as Boston and Philadelphia and one-sixth as much only as New York. In 1880 the census returns show that Chicago was in advance of all other places excepting New York; but in 1885 the footings show that Chicago marches to the front both in the number of employes, and in the amount of the annual product. In parlor furniture especially, Chicago leads the world, the annual sales of upholstered goods and frames equalling those of New York, Boston and Cincinnati combined. It is the fourth largest industry in Chicago, being exceeded in the amount of its annual product only by the meat-packing business, the manufacture of clothing, and that of iron and steel.

The prominence of Chicago in this industry is owing not alone to its superior shipping advantages, but also to the immense variety of goods made, the different classes, and the large range of patterns to select from. Thus it is that customers are attracted from every point of the compass, and furniture is daily shipped, not only to the large cities of the East, but to the South and West, even to Oregon, California and Manitoba.

CHARLES TOBEY, president of the Tobey Furniture Company, came to Chicago in 1855, and is one of the practical pioneers in the second greatest mechanical industry of this city. He was born at Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass., on September 10, 1831, on veritable ancestral acres, the farm his father then owned having descended through the family for over two centuries. Until he was eighteen years of age, he divided his time between going to school in the winter and fishing in the summer and then entered a furniture establishment in Boston, beginning his experience in the trade he was destined to follow at a salary of five dollars a week. There he

remained for three years. His quick mind took in all of the details of the business readily, and he resolved to try his fortunes in the West. On the train to Chicago he met the agent of a furniture house of Boston, and made arrangements to represent that establishment in this city. In 1855, Mr. Tobey opened his first store on Lake Street, and conducted it as a branch house for one year, when the Eastern firm failed, leaving their agent unpaid for his services. He holds to this day a note, yellow with the memories of a quarter of a century, the evidence of unrecompensed enterprise in its initial stage. In 1856, Mr. Tobey secured five hundred dollars from a relative, and began operations on his own account at No. 294 State Street, in a store twenty by sixty feet. His trade was primitive, his methods safe, and his stock so small at the start, that when he made a sidewalk display the store proper was empty. He had one assistant, who shared with him a couch made of piled mattresses nightly, until business began to prosper, and by borrowing a second five hundred dollars from his former creditor, he was enabled to do better than to buy his stock at sunrise and sell before night. The year of the panic, a brother, Frank B. Tobey, came West, and began working on salary in the State Street establishment. The two brothers combined their abilities, under the style of Charles Tobey & Brother, and the ensuing year a loan of one thousand dollars to Frank enabled them to take in the adjoining store and enlarge their business. In 1859, they removed to No. 72 State Street, occupying also the hall overhead, and materially increasing their stock and trade. During the period of financial stringency, from 1857 to 1860, the Tobey brothers contracted no debts and did not manufacture, but bought the stock of those who had succumbed to the storm they more fortunately weathered. In 1862, they removed to No. 82 Lake Street. In 1870, the Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company was organized; F. Porter Thayer being president, Charles Tobey vice-president, and F. B. Tobey treasurer, occupying the premises Nos. 77-81 State Street. By the consolidation, the old Thayer factory, at the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets, came under the company's control. During these years, the companies, separate or combined, did a large business in hotel furniture, fitting up the entire Grand Pacific Hotel, the old Sherman House, the Tremont House, and partially the Gardner and the Palmer Houses. The fire of 1871 entailed a loss of \$85,000, more than the amount of insurance. After the fire, the company continued business at their factory, taking an order to furnish the Sherman House (now the Gault House) the day after the fire, the order to be complete in one week; which was successfully accomplished. In 1873, they moved to the handsome structure, at the corner of State and Adams streets, which they now occupy. In 1875, the brothers bought out Mr. Thayer's interest, and re-organized as The Tobey Furniture Company, with Charles Tobey as president, and his brother as vice-president. Mr. Tobey was married, in 1868, to Miss Van Arman, the daughter of John M. Van Arman, who died in 1872. At the present time he is a director of several large corporations. He is a member of the Union League Club, and on the building committee of that organization.

FRANK B. TOBEY, vice-president and manager of the Tobey Furniture Company, became associated with the business from which that corporation grew, in 1857, two years after it was founded by his brother, Charles Tobey. He was born at Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass., on September 15, 1833, his father, Jonathan H. Tobey, being a farmer and a descendant of one of the oldest New England families. His mother, Rachel Bassett, claimed a like honorable ancestry. Mr. Tobey was born on the Tobey farm, which came into the family in 1650. During his early years, Frank remained on the farm. After leaving the home-roof, his first experience was as clerk in a general store in his native town of Dennis, of which village he was assistant postmaster for a term of five years. His partnership with his brother consisted of active practical interest in the firm until 1866, when he retired from the same. In 1868, he formed a copartnership with F. Porter Thayer, under the style of F. Porter Thayer & Co., at Nos. 110-12 State Street. In 1870, that establishment consolidated with Charles Tobey. In June, 1875, Mr. Thayer retired, and, as the chief executive officer of the company, Mr. Tobey has seen its business exceed that of any like institution, the magnificent warehouses at the corner of State and Adams streets being unequaled in the West. His cultured taste has been evidenced in the high-art improvements in furniture made by the company since. In all lines of artistic furniture, the firm takes precedence and controls the Trent tile and other house decorations, being the first to introduce model apartments ready furnished, for inspection and selections of furniture. Mr. Tobey is quite well known in the higher grade of charitable and progressive associations, as in social and business circles. Like his brother, who has been stockholder and director of the First and Fourth National Banks, he has been identified with prominent banking interests. Both have attended St. Paul's Church for twenty years, Mr. Tobey being its treasurer for several terms. He is also local member and vice-president of the relief work, under the aus-

pices of the Society for Ethical Culture, an organization composed of many of our best citizens. His usefulness in this benevolent line, and his interest in all movements looking to the advancement of the welfare of the general community, are on a par with his business integrity and his high standing as a citizen of the great commonwealth he has aided in crowning with happiness, wealth and prosperity.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.—This house is among the representative and leading furniture manufacturing firms of Chicago. Their manufacture is divided into seven departments. These include office furniture, bank and library fittings, fine brass work, school and church furniture, opera chairs and folding-beds, the latter being a new feature. This company was incorporated on March 17, 1884, with a capital of \$1,000,000, all of which stock was immediately taken. The board of directors was elected March 31, 1884, and, subsequently, officers were chosen as follows: A. H. Andrews, president; H. L. Andrews, vice-president; Z. S. Holbrook, treasurer; and C. Frank Weber, secretary. They have retained their respective positions to the present time. On January 1, 1885, they became the successors of Baker, Pratt & Co., of New York.

Alfred Hinsdale Andrews, the president of this company, came from Hartford County, Conn., in 1857, and engaged with George Sherwood, then in the school furniture manufacturing business. In 1865, Mr. Andrews went into business for himself in the old Crosby Opera House, his factory being located at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets. The buildings were too far west to be included in the list of property destroyed by the great fire of 1871, though the warehouses, at No. 211 State Street, were burned down. A dozen fires have, however, caused losses, smaller or greater, to the company at various times, but the hopeful disposition, energy and perseverance of the principal member of the firm has surmounted every obstacle and carried the business to success. The house, at the present time, is approached by few and surpassed by no establishment of a similar character in this or any other country. The volume of business in 1884 exceeded one and a half million dollars. The company now has five factories, in which are employed over five hundred hands, many of them skilled in their various departments, as draughtsmen, carvers, cabinet-makers, etc. The lumber which they handle is mainly chestnut and mahogany. The latter description of wood (of which they have sold a large amount to the Pullman Palace Car Company), is obtained from St. Domingo. A considerable proportion of the school furniture manufactured by the company is shipped to Great Britain, Germany, Holland, Australia, Japan and India. On the 13th of March, 1884, the three Hayden Brothers sold the interests they had in the business to A. H. and H. L. Andrews, since which time the company has been incorporated.

THE ANDREWS LUMBER COMPANY was incorporated on May 26, 1884, under the laws of Illinois, with \$100,000 stock capital, for the purpose of dealing in lumber of all kinds. The incorporators were A. H. Andrews, who was made vice-president; C. F. Weber, who was elected secretary; and Z. S. Holbrook, who was chosen treasurer. The company purchased large tracts of timber land and considerable quantities of timber in Northern Arkansas.

J. S. FORD, JOHNSON & CO., manufacturers of chairs, have been in existence as a firm under that title since 1873. The enterprise they represent has numerous branches. The Chicago firm, known by the above name, comprises John S. Ford, Henry W. Johnson, R. A. Hitchcock, and Philander Derby—John S. Ford and R. A. Hitchcock being residents of Chicago, and Mr. Derby of Gardner, Mass. The house was first established in 1861, by Mr. Ford, who began manufacturing chairs alone at Columbus, Ohio. In 1865, the firm of Ford & Johnson was organized, removing to Michigan City, where Reuben A. Hitchcock joined the enterprise, the firm becoming Ford, Johnson & Co. in 1868. In 1873, they removed to Chicago, their location being on Monroe, near Franklin Street, until 1876, when they removed to the corner of Van Buren and Jackson streets, and in 1885 to Nos. 300-306 Wabash Avenue. When the firm came to Chicago, they bought out Stoll & Barnes, and Mr. Derby became a partner, being one of the chief projectors of this great enterprise. Mr. Derby is an extensive manufacturer at Gardner, Massachusetts, and Mr. Johnson operates the factories at Michigan City, Ind., but all the goods of the latter establishments are sold by the Chicago house, while the Eastern and Western houses exchange and sell mutually. The firm sells its goods all over the country, and employs seven regular travelling salesmen and numerous local agents. They manufacture everything in the line of chairs, embracing some three thousand varieties. They do a large business in seating railroad depots, churches, billiard halls and summer resorts. The Chicago establishment employs some eighty men, considerable finishing work on their goods being done in this city. Their factories are located at Michigan City, Ind., where some six hundred workmen are employed.

John Sherlock Ford, member of the firm of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., chair manufacturers, son of Stephen and Eunice Ford, was

born at Burton, Geauga Co., Ohio, on September 16, 1831. He graduated from the Academy of his birthplace, having studied with the view of taking a collegiate course, but on the removal of his parents to Columbus, Ohio, his plans were changed, and at the age of sixteen he began business life as a clerk in the employ of D. T. Woodbury & Co., wholesale dealers in general merchandise. His engagement was for three years at a stipulated salary of \$60, \$65 and \$100 for the respective years during his stay with the firm, in addition to his board and clothing. He remained with that firm until 1856, and became a valuable business man to his employers, who were fully remunerated by his services. Upon leaving Woodbury & Co., he connected himself with Brotherlin, Halm & Co., furniture manufacturers, as a member of the firm, and continued in that business until 1863, when the firm dissolved. Shortly afterward he resumed the same business with a Mr. Stage, under the firm name of Ford, Stage & Co., and upon the death of Mr. Stage, in 1865, purchased the entire control of the establishment, which he afterward conducted under his own name, on Town Street. Forming a stock company he extended his business, and subsequently sold out to the stockholders, retaining the chair department. He then formed a co-partnership with H. W. Johnson, the firm being Ford & Johnson, and, after disposing of an interest in the business, the firm moved to Michigan City, Ind., in 1868, where they established an extensive factory. In 1872, the firm came to this city and began business, the house here being known as J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., as distinct from the firm of Ford & Johnson, at Michigan City. Mr. Ford was married, on September 16, 1856, to Miss Sarah M. Starrett, of Columbus, Ohio. They have two children,—Alice M. and Reuben A.

Henry W. Johnson was born at Philadelphia, Penn., in 1834, and his business history is contemporary with that of his partner, John S. Ford, since 1866. Previous to that date Mr. Johnson resided at Burton, O., having left Philadelphia when six years old, and received his education at Hiram College, Portage Co., Ohio, of which institution of learning James A. Garfield was president. At the first call to arms when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he was teaching school in Missouri, and, returning to Burton, O., enlisted as a private in the Union Army, serving through the War under General W. B. Hazen, in the 41st Ohio Volunteers, and coming home a major of U. S. Volunteers, and when he was mustered out of the service he was brevetted major for gallantry. In 1867, he joined Mr. Ford in the chair business, and has since had charge of the factories at Michigan City, Ind. Mr. Johnson was married to the sister of his partner, Miss Ellen A. Ford, at Columbus, on January 1, 1867. They have six children,—Emma F., William F., Edward F., Helen F., Margerite F. and Alice F.

Reuben A. Hitchcock has been a member of the firm of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co. since 1868, and a resident of Chicago for twelve years. Mr. Hitchcock, who is the son of Hon. Peter Hitchcock, and the grandson of Judge Hitchcock of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was born at Burton in that State, in 1847. His first connection with the firm of which he is now a member was in 1867, when he was barely of age, and he was employed as travelling salesman for a year, and, upon the removal of the enterprise to Michigan City, became a partner in the same, and has since continued to occupy a prominent position in the operations of the firm.

Philander Derby, member of the firm of J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co., is a resident of Gardner, Mass., and an extensive furniture manufacturer of that village, but his connection with one of the largest enterprises in that line in this city entitles him to a place in the history of the industry. Mr. Derby is a native of Vermont, and was born at Somerset in 1816. Until he was twenty-five years of age he was employed on a farm, and then began an apprenticeship to the chair-making trade, in the employ of Windsor White, of Templeton, Mass. In 1843, Mr. Derby engaged in the manufacture of Grecian chairs at Jamaica, in 1845 working as journeyman, and later forming a partnership with S. K. Pierce, at which time Mr. Derby visited our city, selling goods when Chicago had no railroads, and he sold them all over this western country. When this firm dissolved, he engaged in the grain business, which he abandoned for chair-making. After a varied experience, he finally founded the extensive firm of P. Derby & Co. In 1873 Mr. Derby became a member of the Chicago firm. He was married in 1840, to Miss Viola Dunn, of Westminster, Mass. They have three children,—Mary A., now wife of George Hogman, of Lowell, Mass.; Ella V., now wife of George W. Cann, of Frederick, Md.; and Arthur P.

F. MAYER & CO., furniture manufacturers, Nos. 313-29 South Canal Street, comprises two partners, Frank Mayer, a veteran in the business, and Joseph Turk, who has been connected with the enterprise since 1882. The present business, which is one of the most extensive in the West, was first established May 20, 1862, at No. 11 South Canal Street, by Mr. Mayer, in the shape of a small retail store, which, a few months later, was changed to a factory. In February, 1863, Mr. Mayer took in George Sugg as a partner, whom he bought out April 1, 1864. In 1865, John A. Kirchner

secured an interest in the business, and the firm of F. Mayer & Co. was founded, remaining so until 1881, for many years being located at the "old red mill," at No. 331 South Canal Street. In 1871, the great fire destroyed their establishment at a loss of \$72,000, the insurance indemnity being one-sixth of that amount. In 1872, the firm built a large factory at Nos. 300-314 South Clinton Street. In 1882, Joseph Turk assumed Mr. Kirchner's retiring interest. The firm occupies 88 x 170 feet on Canal Street, and 200 x 170 feet on Clinton Street, and rent a large lumber yard on Lumber Street, buying and carrying two years' stock, and having a dry-house capacity of some 60,000 feet of lumber. They manufacture all kinds of chamber suites, sideboards and bookcases. They employ some three hundred workmen, and sell their goods all over the United States.

Frank Mayer, a pioneer in the furniture industry of this city, and founder of the firm of F. Mayer & Co., has been a resident of Chicago since 1862, and identified with the progressive commercial interests of the metropolis for nearly a quarter of a century. There are few men in this line whose business careers have been marked by so full a measure of prosperity. He has seen the city develop and enlarge, and his own business increase, since the comparative infancy of manufactures in Chicago. Mr. Mayer was born in Bavaria, May 14, 1833. When twenty-one years of age he came to America, and first settled in New York. He was educated in his native country, and learned his trade, that of a cabinet-maker, in Germany. From 1854 until 1862, Mr. Mayer worked at his trade in Ulster County, N. Y., and in New York City, and on May 20, 1862, took up a permanent residence in Chicago, and established himself in the retail furniture trade at No. 11 South Canal Street. Mr. Mayer had no friends and a bare capital of \$200 when he started.

JOHN SIMMEN, founder of the firm of Simmen & Sebastian, first started in business in the desk manufacturing line, in 1883, although he for many years held responsible positions in this city in his peculiar line of expert proficiency, that of a designer and carver. Mr. Simmen was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, in 1847, and learned his trade in his native country. He first located at New York, after his arrival in America, and in 1867 removed to Chicago. For five years he was connected with the Sugg & Beiersdorf Furniture Company as a designer, and twice started in business for himself, his ventures finally culminating in the present prosperous enterprise of which he manages the mechanical details. In 1882, Larsen & Jorgenson, who occupied the factory now connected with the firm's establishment, made an assignment to John Homan; the latter was inexperienced in the furniture trade, and sought Mr. Simmen's co-operation. On September 10, 1883, the two formed a partnership, under the firm name of Simmen & Homan, the former assuming almost the entire operation of the business. Shortly afterward Mr. Sebastian purchased Mr. Homan's interest, and the firm was re-organized in 1884. They have offices and warerooms at No. 1827 South Clark Street, and a factory employing some thirty men at the corner of Nineteenth and Blackwell streets. Mr. Simmen was married in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1867, to Miss Louisa Paul. They have four children, the eldest of whom, Frank Simmen, is apprenticed to his father in the business.

MICHAEL SEBASTIAN, secretary of the Sugg & Beiersdorf Company, at No. 400 Canal Street, and member of the office-desk manufacturing firm of Simmen & Sebastian, has been a resident of Illinois for nearly forty years, and of this city for nearly half that period of time. Mr. Sebastian was born in Bavaria, in 1826, and when twenty-two years of age sailed for America, first locating at Philadelphia and there engaging at his trade, that of a cabinet-maker. This practical line he followed until 1851, when he removed to Joliet, Ill. Here he started in business, manufacturing and selling furniture, his enterprise becoming a well known addition to the commercial interests of Joliet. In 1868, Mr. Sebastian removed to Chicago, and shortly thereafter became associated with the Beiersdorf establishment, following its fortune for seventeen years. His mechanical proficiency and business ability gave him an important position in the company of which he is now a stockholder and secretary. In January, 1884, he joined Mr. Simmen in the business they have operated since that date. His son, Joseph Sebastian, aged twenty-six years, is bookkeeper of the firm. He married, in September, 1849, Miss Sabina Zipf, of Germany. They have one son,—Joseph.

WILLIAM NIEMANN has been a resident of Chicago for forty years, and during all that time has been prominently identified with the development of the furniture industry. His long term of citizenship entitles him to an honorable place on the old settler's list, and his busy and useful career is deserving of extended mention as showing the material of which Chicago pioneers were made. Mr. Niemann was born in Brunswick, Germany, on June 6, 1821, the son of Henry and Dora Niemann. The former was a preceptor in the schools of Fechelder, where the son received his early education, and then learned the cabinet-making trade. At this and designing he served a five years' apprenticeship, during which time

of service he received not one dollar of remuneration, but graduated as a thorough artisan in his line. He then travelled over Europe for five years, and in 1845 sailed for America. After a two months' sojourn in New York City, Mr. Niemann came to Chicago and settled permanently here, engaging at once at his trade, and working for two years and a half for David and Augustus Jacobus, at their factory on West Randolph Street. He then started on the same thoroughfare and Peoria Street in a small way, conducting a limited business, having one boy to aid him in turning the wheel of the single machine he employed, which, primitive as it was, through his ingenuity was quite an improvement on the machinery of the time. Later, Mr. Niemann removed to LaSalle near Division Street to a larger shop, and afterward, for two years, ran a horse-power establishment on Elm Street, which he sold out finally, and, with Jacob Lauer, operated a six horse-power engine factory at No. 279 Wells Street, where his brother is now located. With Mr. Lauer he formed a partnership under the name of Lauer & Niemann. At the end of five years this firm dissolved, Mr. Niemann keeping the wareroom department, and his partner moving the factory to Halsted Street, the former operating the business for two years. In 1861, Mr. Niemann removed to his farm at Norwood Park, and worked there at the manufacture of furniture until 1866, when he returned to the city and became foreman for Louis Schultz, on Milwaukee Avenue. Here he remained three years, then took charge of the factory as partner of Uber & Co., and the Saturday before the great fire, built his first factory of the present enterprise on Wood Street. The fire caused a great demand for factory room, and Mr. Niemann sold out to Gerts, Lumbard & Co., for \$5,000, and returned to Louis Schultz, with whom he remained for three years, and then joined the firm of Herold, Lenz & Co., on Erie Street, with whom he was associated till fire destroyed their factory in 1880. Mr. Niemann then built the present extensive establishment at Nos. 392-402 North Wood Street, taking into partnership his sons William Henry (who manages the shipping department) and Albert (who is a turner in machine shop), and his son-in-law, Hermann Weinhardt (a partner). The firm has done a large business in the manufacture of all kinds of furniture. Mr. Niemann has been married twice, and is the ancestor of a large and interesting progeny. His first wife was Miss Dora Krickberg, of Hanover, to whom he was married the last week in 1847, and by whom he has four children living,—Mrs. Louisa Theodore Schultze, Mrs. Dora Fischer, Mrs. Albina Weinhardt, wife of his partner in business, and William Niemann. By his second wife, Miss Mary Hopf, Mr. Niemann has also four children, named Matilda, Henry, Albert and Emilia. He has eighteen grand-children, who, with their parents, all live in this city. Up to 1857, Mr. Niemann had purchased a large amount of property in and about Chicago. When the reverses of the panic overtook him, he divided all his real-estate among his creditors, paying every dollar he owed, and working day and night to sustain an unblemished business reputation. In his later years, surrounded by an affectionate family and possessed of sufficient fortune, Mr. Niemann enjoys the esteem of the community as a man of the strictest commercial integrity, and as a useful and representative citizen, whose forty years' residence has done much to augment the development and prosperity of Chicago, and is the oldest furniture manufacturer in business in this city.

HERMANN WEINHARDT, junior member of the firm of Niemann, Weinhardt & Co., manufacturers of furniture at Nos. 392-402 North Wood Street, became a member of the same in 1880, when the present extensive establishment at that place was built. The enterprise, which is under his business management, was founded by his father-in-law, who came to this city in the year 1845. While Mr. Niemann, who is an expert designer and cabinet-maker, and who made some of the first mahogany chairs in the city, attends to the mechanical details of the factory, Mr. Weinhardt has charge of the offices, at No. 243 State Street, whence orders are filled from Texas to Canada, all over the United States, and even from Mexico. The factory employs from fifty to seventy-five men, and has an equipment suitable for the production of any class of furniture work. Mr. Weinhardt, whose practical business experience is of a high character, was born, in 1853, in Hamburg, Germany. Until he was eighteen years of age he remained in his native town, where he received his early education, sailing for America and settling in Chicago in 1871. Immediately after the fire he entered the employ of Juergens & Andersen, and had general charge, as bookkeeper, of their jewelry establishment. Here he remained for nine years, and then joined his father-in-law in the furniture business. Mr. Weinhardt was married, in 1873, to Miss Albina Niemann. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Adèle and Martha, and one, Hermann, Jr. is deceased.

JACOB BEIERSDORF, one of the veterans in the furniture interest in this city, and a representative of that industry whose practical development of the same has kept pace with local prosperity and conducted materially to benefit the commerce of the great metropolis, has been a familiar figure in Chicago's manufacturing operations

for over a quarter of a century. He is the son of Jacob and Johanna (Keim) Beiersdorf, and was born at Pirmasens, in the Palatine of Pfalz, Bavaria, on April 27, 1832. Jacob received his early education in his native town, and attended the Latin school for a term of four years. About to enter the Gymnasium, the National prejudices against his race and unjust persecution drove him to a trade, and, in 1846, he began to serve an apprenticeship as a house carpenter and cabinet-maker. He followed this for over three years, and then went to France and Switzerland, and finally returned home. Finding, however, that liberty was still denied to men of his race and creed, on June 15, 1853, Mr. Beiersdorf left the country in which rigid adherence to principle disqualified him for citizenship. On August 20, he reached New York, and on September 8, 1854, took up his residence permanently in Chicago. His first employment here was as a journeyman in house carpentry and cabinet-making in the sash and door factory of Laubmeyer & Co., on Canal Street. This establishment he served for only a few weeks, when he entered the employ of Stendeig & Isador, at No. 195 Randolph Street. Here he remained until December, 1855, when he started in business in a very small way with Henry Buschmayer as a partner, taking orders for counters, desks and the like, and manufacturing the same at a factory leased from Dr. Foster on the lot now occupied by the wholesale establishment of Marshall Field & Co. Here Mr. Beiersdorf did the first fine mahogany work in Chicago, at a date when even common furniture was imported from New York, making desks for Mr. Thompson, the architect, among others, and a bookcase for George S. Bowen, which the latter now treasures as a valuable antiquity that also has the merit of artistic construction. Mr. Buschmayer retired from the firm in 1858, and soon thereafter Mr. Beiersdorf removed to South Clark Street, where, two years later, his establishment was destroyed by fire, with no insurance. He then secured a factory near Quincy Street, on the same thoroughfare; later removed to No. 217 Lake Street; thence to a larger store, at No. 203, and finally to No. 172 Lake Street, where he remained until the ill-fated evening of October 8, 1871. In 1865, Messrs. Beiersdorf, Sugg and Lozier secured a frame factory at Nos. 400-408 Canal Street, where a branch business, although entirely independent of the Lake Street establishment, was operated. Both this place and the main store were utterly swept out by the great fire, Mr. Beiersdorf losing personally over \$100,000. The blow was a terrible one, for the insurance secured aggregated less than \$3,000. Mr. Beiersdorf refused to take advantage of a reduced settlement offered by his creditors, and determined to pay dollar for dollar. To this end he resumed business in a stable and basement at No. 1509 Wabash Avenue a few months after the fire, and soon after moved to Van Buren Street. In 1873, he secured quarters at Nos. 207-209 Randolph Street, the very day before his recently vacated establishment was swept out by the fire of 1873. In 1879 he removed to No. 186 Wabash Avenue, and in 1883 to the commodious structure at Nos. 412-16 Canal Street, where he carried on an extensive upholstering establishment until his final retirement from business. Meantime, the Sugg & Beiersdorf Furniture Company was carried on as a stock company, with Mr. Beiersdorf as president, a new building being erected at the original location of the company. In September, 1884, failing health compelled an abandonment of business, and Mr. Beiersdorf having paid the obligations of ante-fire days as agreed, gave up the business he had followed for three decades. Among his old employes was Caleb Morgan, the veteran furniture manufacturer of Chicago. In the spring of 1881, his employes tendered Mr. Beiersdorf a complimentary celebration of the anniversary of his quarter-century business career, at which local and national interest in his welfare was expressed. At the close of a useful and honorable career Mr. Beiersdorf's record for integrity remains unspotted, and his benefits to manufacture and commerce have conduced much to local prosperity. He was married, in 1863, to Miss Eliza Berg, of this city, and is the father of seven children, all of whom are still living. His eldest daughter, Hattie Johanna, is the wife of Charles L. Miller, a Chicago lumber merchant. The other children are Frances Louisa, Arthur Jacob, Irena J., Selma and Myron J. Mr. Beiersdorf is highly esteemed by the community of which for so many years he has been a useful and honorable member. He was on the festival board and member of the financial executive committee of the N. A. Sengerfest at Chicago. He was also president of the Young Men's Fraternity; was elected to represent the same to form the present "United Hebrew Relief Association"; has been a member of the Academy of Design, and a delegate to several republican conventions; was one of the committee appointed in 1878 to collect funds for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, and, in 1881, collector for the sufferers by the great fire in the State of Michigan.

TOMLINSON & CARSELEY, manufacturers of fine furniture and interior finish for residences, and office and bank fittings from special designs, have been established in that line of business, at Nos. 2242-56 LaSalle Street, since 1883. The firm was first organized the year previous, with factory and offices at the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets, the members of the same being Isaac

Tomlinson and Francis M. Carseley. The advance in artistic interior decoration, so progressive and marked during the past few years, owes much to this firm, who are specialists in ordered work, constructing a house from beginning to end so far as the wood-work is concerned, and even providing all the furniture and decorations. They employ about two hundred men, some of whom are experts in the cabinet-making line. They have a down-town office in Central Music Hall. They are representative and progressive men in their line of business, and their extensive establishment is one of the most complete in the city.

Francis M. Carseley, of the firm of Tomlinson & Carseley, was born at Otisfield, Maine, on July 17, 1832. His father and mother, Mark and Abigail Carseley, removed to Springfield, Penobscot County, when he was two years of age, and until 1846 Mr. Carseley experienced all the rigors of frontier life. His father took up a farm that was located among the primeval forests of Maine, where he carried his first seedling potatoes twenty miles, from Lincoln, by a blazed line through the forest. In 1847, the family moved to Westbrook, six miles from Portland; and two years later Mr. Carseley, after a brief experience in carpentering and farming, learned piano-forte making. For twelve years he worked as a journeyman in this line, serving his apprenticeship in Boston and Brighton. At one time he was connected with Calvin Edwards & Co., one of the oldest piano manufacturing firms in Maine. In 1863, Mr. Carseley went to New York, where he remained until 1864, doing a small business in cabinet-making. He then entered the service of Carhart & Needham, the pioneers in organ manufacture, and was their superintendent for eight years. In April, 1872, he came to Chicago, and until 1882 was superintendent and foreman in the furniture establishment of A. H. Andrews & Co. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Tomlinson, and has sustained a practical co-operation in the business of that firm until the present time. Mr. Carseley was married, in 1853, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Brown. They have three children,—Frank Edney, Lizzie Adelaide and Alice Gertrude. The former is foreman in the factory of the firm.

JOHN PHILLIPS, the pioneer furniture manufacturer of Chicago, conceded to be the father of that industry in this city by the oldest living representatives of the same, was born in 1796, in Forfarshire, Scotland. His name is a familiar one in the community, and as the proprietor of "Phillips' Chair Factory," a historic structure of the late "forties," was closely identified with local commercial interests up to the year of his death, 1870. The early history of his family is an interesting and romantic one. Shortly after his birth, his father, John Phillips, a weaver of Forfar, was waylaid by the press-gang and compelled to serve in the government navy. For forty years he was banished from his family on the coast of South America, in naval service, they never hearing of him until, after the lapse of nearly half a century, he re-appeared to find his wife married. The sequel of the strange complication was the wife's return to the lost husband, the case creating much interest in Scotland. Meanwhile, the son John had become a workman in his native town, and, being an expert in wood turning, devoted his energies to the manufacture and repairing of shuttles for the local weaving mills. He had married Miss Jane Spence, who died in 1839, and in 1843 sailed from Dundee with a large family to try his fortunes in the New World. On this point there is still some uncertainty, it being claimed by some that he came to Chicago as early as 1837. Be this as it may, in July of the former year, Mr. Phillips started a small shop on Canal near Lake Street, running a single lathe by foot power and operating a primitive establishment for jobbing work. Here he remained a year, and then removed to Lake near Franklin Street, adding horse power to his equipment. His sons recall the blind old racehorse that used to turn the wheel they often rode on, and two of them, John and William, began at that time to learn the rudiments of the business. The shop was moved the following year a block further west, and thence to a lot near Kinzie-street bridge, where a large frame factory was erected, capable of giving employment to some thirty men. This was in 1847, the site of the factory being the property later occupied as the North-Western Railway passenger depot. It was burned out once, and some years later a new establishment was built on the corner of Phillips and Green streets, Mr. Phillips purchasing an entire block of ground for his new factory, where he employed as high as a hundred and fifteen men. Here, until and after his death, the establishment was conducted with the founder of the enterprise as sole proprietor, though his sons were associated with him in various capacities,—William as machinist, Alexander as assistant bookkeeper, and James in charge of the paint shop. The business was almost exclusively chair-making, in which line Mr. Phillips had a very wide national reputation. In 1870, Mr. Phillips died at the advanced age of seventy-five years, and was buried at Graceland Cemetery. He left a fortune aggregating nearly two hundred thousand dollars and a will most peculiar in its apportionment of legacies: Three-sevenths of his estate he left to the town of Forfar, Scotland, one-seventieth to the Rush Medical College, and the remaining interest

to his sons. Dr. J. P. Ross, Henry Fieblecorn, David Russell and John Marr, his former bookkeeper, were appointed trustees. The factory was operated especially under their direction by Henry Fieblecorn, Alexander Blair and John Marr as managers. In 1884, the estate was closed up, and the establishment, which had suffered two extensive fires but no failures since its commencement thirty-three years previously, was sold out. Mr. Phillips was the father of seven children, all but three of whom are now dead. These latter were Mary, the wife of Thomas Winters; William S., who died in 1877, aged fifty-five; David, who died in 1852, aged seventeen; and John, who died in 1881, aged fifty-six. The surviving children are Agnes, wife of George Oliver, of Michigan, aged fifty-two; Alexander C., aged fifty-four, now a farmer in Nebraska; and James M., aged fifty, still a resident of this city. Mr. Phillips was a man of strict commercial integrity, and his record for business has been one of marked adherence to justice and system. His endowments were peculiar ones, and caused some litigation, but were in harmony with erratic views he entertained. As the western furniture manufacturer of Chicago, his name has become a household word among members of the craft, and his long career, from the primitive stage of the industry to the time of his death, has not been equalled or shared by any living manufacturer, certainly not by any whose birthday reaches back into the past century.

JAMES M. PHILLIPS, the only son of the western furniture manufacturer, John Phillips, now resident in Chicago, is one of the few survivors of a large family of children who came to America over forty years since. James was next to the youngest of the family, and was born in Forfar, Forfarshire, Scotland, on June 5, 1835, the son of John and Jane Phillips. When he was eight years of age, he accompanied his father to Chicago, and before attaining his majority helped about the establishment the latter founded, learning the details of the business as an experience solely and not as a trade, although he became most proficient in the finishing department. After the factory was located on Green Street, Mr. Phillips looked after the painting department of the establishment, and continued with the same until its final abandonment in 1884, meanwhile visiting Scotland, his native country, on two different occasions. More recently he has been interested in the sale of furniture for the firm of Phillips & Liebenstein, of which his brother John, was the founder. The latter was manager of several large city factories, and started in business in 1862. Mr. Phillips enjoys a competency, but his long connection with the trade has given him a business acquaintance he utilizes by occasional brokerage in furniture. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Ellen Stewart, at the home of his brother-in-law, at Allegan, Mich. They have two children, named James D. and William O., the former of whom is engaged in an architect's office in this city. As a member of an old and remembered family, and himself a long resident of Chicago, Mr. Phillips enjoys a large knowledge of the city's early days, and is a recognized criterion in the industry his father founded nearly half a century since.

FRANKLIN S. HANSON has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of Chicago for over a quarter of a century, having been one of the first furniture manufacturers of the city, a member of the Board of Trade, and founder and present proprietor of the New England Mills, which latter institution has been a familiar landmark in the West Division since 1852. A biographical sketch of his life furnishes many points of general interest, his close association with local business progress constituting him a representative citizen, whose personal methods and prosperity form part of a general system of enterprise that has made Chicago the great metropolis it is to-day. Mr. Hanson was born on August 5, 1832, near the Glen House, Mount Washington, N. H., and is the son of Joseph Hanson who, with his own hands, made the first opening in the forests where the hotel mentioned now stands. His grandfather Pinckham, was one of the earliest settlers in that region. It was he who built the road through the notch in the White Mountains, now known as Pinckham's Notch, for which work he received a large tract of land in that section. After several years' residence in this picturesque district, these pioneers of New Hampshire, for a mere nominal sum, sold out their interest in that famous spot, and bought farms at Lancaster, Coos County, in the same State. There Franklin, with his brothers, worked on the father's farm in the summer and attended the village school in the winter. This, with a few terms at the academy of his uncle, Daniel C. Pinckham, comprised all his educational advantages. At Lancaster, where Mr. Hanson spent his boyhood, his father, mother and grandparents were buried in the village churchyard. In 1848, the family (consisting of his father, brothers and sisters, their mother having died) removed to Salem, Mass., in the vicinity of which place they resided for four years, when, with an older brother, Daniel, Franklin came to Chicago, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture. Their first store was at the northwest corner of Randolph and Wells streets, and, later, at No. 74 State Street. The factory of the firm was out on the prairie, where now stands the New England Mills, at Nos. 145-47 West Lake Street. For a number of years the business was

a prosperous one, requiring the services of some sixty workmen. By the use of steam power, large quantities of furniture were turned out, and sold all over the West, chiefly on credit. The years 1857-59 were exceedingly hard years in every line of trade; failures all through the West were numerous, and the firm of D. P. & F. S. Hanson went down in the general crash, not being able to collect five cents on the dollar of what was due them in the city and country. In 1860, the furniture factory was changed into a mill, and called the New England Mills. It was in this year that Mr. Hanson became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. Separating from his brother, D. P. Hanson, he began running the mill in a very small way, and by the practice of the utmost economy, joined to diligent attention to business and strictest integrity, he soon increased the trade, until the establishment is now one of the largest feed and corn mills in the West. It is here the famous New England kiln-dried corn-meal is manufactured. This brand of corn-meal has been sent into nearly all the hot climates of the world, and never has been known to sour or heat, as meal is sure to do that does not go through this process of kiln-drying. Mr. Hanson was one of the early members of the Plymouth Congregational Church, having joined it soon after its organization. He has also been a member of the First Congregational Church of this city, and was also one of forty members of that body who organized the Tabernacle Congregational Church, at the corner of Morgan and Indiana streets, and was connected with their Sabbath-schools as scholar, teacher, chorister and superintendent for over twenty-seven years. He is now again a member of the Plymouth Church, and has had charge of the Sabbath-school for two years. Mr. Hanson was married, on September 12, 1859, by the Rev. Dr. William W. Patton, to Miss Marie Geary, daughter of Matthew Geary, of the Island of Mackinac, Mich. Three children have been born to them, two of whom died in infancy; the surviving child is named Daisy. Possessed of a prosperous business, and bearing a justly earned reputation for high commercial integrity and benevolence, Mr. Hanson is regarded as a progressive citizen of the great community which his enterprise and ability, in so eminent a degree, have served to benefit.

JOSEPH SPIEGEL, the founder of the firm of Spiegel & Co., who operate one of the most extensive furniture establishments in the city, started in that business in 1863. Mr. Spiegel was born in Armenheim, Germany, in 1840, and up to 1860 was engaged in various mercantile pursuits. When the War of the Rebellion began, his brother, Colonel Spiegel, joined General Banks's division, and leading the 45th Ohio Infantry Volunteers in the Red River Expedition, was killed. Mr. Spiegel being wounded at the same time, and captured with the Chicago Battery, lay a prisoner of war at Fort Camp, Texas, for fourteen months. In 1863, he he returned to Chicago and formed a partnership with Henry Liebenstein, engaging in the furniture business at Nos. 165-67 Randolph Street. After the fire he resumed business on the Lake Front, and a year later removed to Peck Court. In 1873, with Joseph Cahn, he started an establishment at Nos. 220-22 Wabash Avenue. In 1877, Mr. Cahn retired, and the present firm was established, Joseph Liebenstein becoming a partner. In 1885, Albert Liebenstein entered the firm, which is one of the most prosperous in its line in the city.

JOHN H. THAYER, successor to the W. W. Strong Furniture Company, became associated with the latter corporation in 1868. The history of the enterprise referred to is familiar to the community, as Mr. Strong was well known in comparatively early days of the furniture industry in this city, and controlled a fine line of specialties in the trade. The house was formerly a branch of the firm of Shearer & Paine, of Boston, from which city Mr. Thayer came when twenty-one years of age, and entered the agency of the Eastern house under Mr. Strong, first as bookkeeper and then as member of the Chicago firm. In April, 1879, the Strong enterprise failed, and Mr. Thayer engaged in business for himself, locating at No. 193 Wabash Avenue. Here he has done a large business as agent, likewise representing the interests of Stotz, Woltz & Soloman. The store carries a fine grade of furniture, and the business has been a progressive one, making ordered work a specialty. Mr. Thayer was born at Boston, Mass., in 1845, and received his early education in that place. He was one of the first members of the Calumet Club, and is still connected with that organization. He is considered a critical and progressive man in his business, having been one of the first to realize that with the re-building of Chicago, interior house adornment must keep pace with outside architectural advancement, and his warehouses have always been stocked so as to meet the demands of the time.

CHARLES C. HOLTON, founder of the firm of Holton & Hil-dreth, and more latterly engaged alone in the wholesale furniture business at No. 224 Wabash Avenue, first came to Chicago in 1868, and has been a resident of this city since that date. A representative and progressive business man, he has contributed largely to the commercial interests of the community. He was born in 1832, at White Creek, Washington Co., N. Y., a village thirty

miles east of Troy, and is the son of Henry and Susan (Webster) Holton, of Northfield, Mass. Both his father and mother were descendants of two of the oldest families in New England, especially the former, whose ancestry leads back in a direct line to Deacon William Holton, who came to America in 1634. A lineal branch of this family also includes the noted evangelist, D. L. Moody. Mr. Holton's father was a captain in the War of 1812. Until he was four years of age, the son remained in his native village, when the family removed to Akron, Ohio. He was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy. In 1847, Mr. Holton began a wandering, adventurous career that has but few parallels in modern biographies. He went to sea and rounded Cape Horn, en route for California, where he remained in the mining and banking business for seventeen years. Previous to his far Western experience, he almost circumnavigated the globe, having sailed from the Arctic Ocean to the Straits of Fundy, to nearly every point on the Chinese sea-coast, and having lived with many natives and in many climes. He was one of the first Americans to land in Japan, previous to Perry's visit to that country. He was a pioneer miner in the Golden State, and accumulated there a large fortune. Mr. Holton was assistant adjutant-general of the third brigade in California, and during the War his connection with the National Guard entitled him to an appointment as staff officer with General Dent, which circumstances, however, prevented his receiving. In 1868, Mr. Holton, in coming from California to Chicago, met Charles H. Hildreth, and they engaged in business at No. 194 Lake Street, manufacturing furniture for the wholesale trade, and for fifteen years did an extensive business in that line. In 1882, Mr. Holton entered business alone at his present establishment, with a factory on Van Buren Street, which was destroyed by fire in 1885. Mr. Holton was married in 1867, at Carson City, Nev., to Miss Clara A. Lieb, a descendant of Ethan Allen on her mother's side. They have four children,—Charles H., Ethan A., Clarence W. and Stella Clara. Mr. Holton is a member of Lincoln Park Masonic Lodge. His long career of usefulness has satisfied a business ambition in the possession of one of the finest establishments in his line west of New York. As a citizen he is universally esteemed, and his integrity and enterprise, the watchwords of his success, have made him a representative man in every respect.

LEVI C. BOYINGTON, an old and respected citizen of Chicago, has been a useful and progressive member of the community since 1853, and has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of the city since that date. Mr. Boyington, who is a brother of W. W. Boyington, the well known architect, is a native of Southwick, a town located near Springfield, Mass., where he was born in 1822. It was in the latter city that he received his early education and learned his trade, that of a carpenter and builder, finally operating a sash and blind factory at that place. In 1853, Mr. Boyington became connected with the American Bridge Company, of Chicago, in the capacity of superintendent of construction, a position he filled acceptably for nearly twenty years. In 1872, he purchased a spring-bed business in this city, and with superior mechanical and business ability developed it into one of the most prosperous enterprises in its line in the West. It gradually grew into the folding-bed line, in which Mr. Boyington is a pioneer, controlling several important patents, and operating the factory, at Nos. 1453-71 State Street, on a scale that furnishes employment for some sixty men, and comprises the largest establishment of its kind in the United States. In addition to the local enterprise, he has a warehouse in New York City, where fully fifty per cent. of the product of the home factory is sold. He manufactures two styles of beds, the upright and cabinet, and sells to the trade all over the country. Mr. Boyington was married, in 1847, to Miss Sarah A. Bosworth, of Westfield, Mass., and has one child, Carrie A., now wife of W. G. Gilbert, of Chicago.

FREDERICK KELLER, of the firm of Keller, Sturm & Ehman, manufacturers of pier and mantel frames at Nos. 42-46 North Elizabeth Street, has been identified prominently with the commercial progress of Chicago for seven years, and has been a resident of the city since 1878. Mr. Keller is a native of Germany, and was born in 1851. He came to this country when nineteen years of age, after receiving his education in his native town, and settled permanently in Chicago. In 1869, he became connected with the banking business, and for several years was teller of the International Bank. In 1878, the firm of Keller, Sturm & Co., was organized, and began the manufacture of pier and mantel frames on South Canal Street, near Polk. On January 1, 1880, the firm erected their present building and removed to it in 1884, changing the firm name to Keller, Sturm & Ehman. Mr. Keller has the entire management of the office details, his financial ability being of a high order. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Louisa Rodemeyer, of this city. She died in 1876, leaving one child, Louisa. He married, in 1880, Miss Mary Miller, of this city; they have one child, Clara. Mr. Keller's father, Jacques, came to Chicago about the year 1837, and five years afterward returned to Europe.

ADOLPH STURM, member of the firm of Keller, Sturm & Ehman, became associated with that house when it was first organized, in 1878. He has never taken an active part in the business, except so far as financial direction and business counsel were concerned, as, in addition to this line of trade, he operates a fancy wood and veneer business at No. 69 West Washington Street. Mr. Sturm is a native of Austria, and was born in 1848, and worked in a large silk manufactory as well as in a large tannery in Vienna. He came to this country in 1868, since which date he has been a resident of Chicago, and a representative and progressive member of the business community. In 1870, he commenced to work in the veneer business with T. S. Constantine, on Lake Street, and remained with him up to 1872, when he engaged in the veneer business on his own account on West Washington Street, near Union Street, and made several removals in that neighborhood until 1876, when he came to his present location. He is also connected with the firm of John D. Zernitz Co., wholesale importers of toys and druggists' supplies, at No. 43 Lake Street. He married, in 1873, Miss Johanna Schoth, of Germany; they have seven children living,—Arthur, Amanda, Gisela, Irma, Litta, Ernst and Charlotte.

CHARLES EHMAN, founder of the present firm of Keller, Sturm & Ehman, came to Chicago in 1866, and has been identified with the furniture business ever since. Mr. Ehman was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1844, and received his early education and learned his trade, that of a cabinet-maker, in Oppenheim on the Rhine, in that country. In 1866, he came to Chicago, and for many years operated a furniture factory on Division Street, in the North Division of the city, as Charles Ehman & Brother. In 1878, he became a member of the firm of Keller, Sturm & Ehman. He has entire management of the mechanical details of the enterprise, and superintends the operations of the factory. Mr. Ehman was married on June 5, 1873, to Bertha Mohr, of this city. Her parents were natives of Switzerland, came to Chicago in 1843, and both died in Chicago. They have five children,—Frederick, Ida, Amanda, Carl and Adolph. This firm was the first in the West to make special business in the manufacture of pier and mantel frames.

THE BETSCHE & RICKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, manufacturers of parlor furniture, bed lounges and rockers, was founded in January, 1880, by Charles W. Betsche and Henry Ricke, at No. 22 South Canal Street. In its inception the firm was operated on a limited scale, the mechanical skill and business enterprise of C. W. Betsche comprising its main capital. In 1882, the firm was merged into the present company, the incorporation being followed, in May, 1885, by a removal to Nos. 266-68 South Clinton Street. The manufactory engages some forty skilled workmen and sells its goods by travelling agents all over the United States. The officers of the company are A. J. Copp, president; Charles W. Betsche, secretary and manager; and Henry Ricke.

Charles W. Betsche, founder of the firm of Betsche & Ricke, and secretary and manager of the Betsche & Ricke Manufacturing Company, into which the former enterprise was merged, has been identified with the furniture interest in this city for over fifteen years. Mr. Betsche is a native of Germany, and was born in Baden, in 1848. When seventeen years old he came to America, and since 1865 he has been a resident of Chicago. Immediately after his arrival here, he apprenticed himself to a mechanical trade and became an upholsterer, mastering all the details of that branch of the furniture interest. In 1879, he associated himself with his first partner, Henry Ricke, and organized the firm of C. W. Betsche, and soon secured a large business patronage in parlor furniture, which has become a representative enterprise in its line. Mr. Betsche was married, in 1872, to Miss Kate Fischer, of this city. They have six children,—Emma, Lydia, Oscar, William, Arthur and Clara.

A. J. Copp, president of the Betsche & Ricke Manufacturing Co., was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1847. When nine years old he went to Erie County, N. Y., where, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted in Battery "G," 1st New York Artillery. He served in the same company until the close of the War, when he was mustered out with the rank of sergeant. Returning to New York, he entered the employ of the American Photo-Lithographic Company, with whom he remained until 1867, when he came to Chicago. Here he engaged in the manufacture and sale of mattresses, as a member of the firm of Hannum & Copp, at No. 42 Wells Street (now Fifth Avenue). Here the fire of 1871 destroyed their entire stock. A month later, however, the firm resumed business at No. 242 Lake Street. In 1872, Mr. Copp withdrew from the firm and went to Burlington, Iowa, where he entered the employ of Todd, Pollack & Granger, furniture dealers, as travelling salesman. One year later he accepted a position with the Bloomington Furniture Company of Bloomington, Ill. In 1882, he returned to this city, and became the president of the above company. Mr. Copp was married, in 1871, to Miss Martha J. Kindred, of Sabula, Iowa.

ANSEL LELAND CROCKER was born at Clarendon, Vt., on October 22, 1817, being the tenth child of a family of eleven children, and comes of the best Vermont stock, as the Crockers and Lelands have ever proved to be. His father was a builder and furni-

ture manufacturer, from whom he acquired an early knowledge of the business to which he has clung all his life. He removed with his parents to Schroon, N. Y., when about the age of eight years, remaining till the fall of 1832. At this time a married brother, residing at Meriden, Conn., wrote to his parents to send any one of his brothers who was unemployed, and he would give him a chance in his business. Ansel pleaded for the opportunity, for he already begun to plan for his future, although but fourteen years of age; so he went, and remained three years. He then returned to his father's home, joining with him in the furniture business, which was continued two years, or until he concluded to assume life's obligations alone, locating in Crown Point, N. Y., where he remained for more than two years. Being desirous of advancing his education he entered an academy at Moriah, where he took a thorough course. Previous to this his educational advantages had been limited, attending school only during winter months. Thus the most of his early earnings went toward completing his education. In 1841, he married Miss Laura V. Havens, of Moriah, and removed to Hartland, N. Y., where he engaged in business, remaining till 1845, when he removed to Sheboygan, Wis., residing and continuing business for sixteen years. During these years he held positions of trust and honor both in city and county. The result of this marriage was six children, four of whom are now living,—Orsamus W., Marlow H., Frank E. and Isabel. O. W. and Frank E. have followed the furniture business. Marlow H. is an attorney of note at Ishpeming, Mich. Isabel married John Smith, a furniture dealer in this city. In the spring of 1861, Mr. Crocker removed his family and business to Fond du Lac, remaining four years, leaving the same good record that had always followed him. Coming to Chicago on April 5, 1865, where his great perseverance and ambition were to be more rapidly repaid in accumulating a fortune, he located at No. 208 Lake Street, where the great fire of October, 1871, devoured the results of all his years' hard work. This brings him to the age of fifty-five, that time in life when he was planning to retire. Nothing daunted, inside of three months he had a store ready for his occupancy at No. 521 State Street. Finding this not a desirable location, a store was built for him by S. B. Mitchell at No. 176 East Madison Street, where he baffled the hard times which followed the trail of the fire for four years, when he was obliged to succumb. Again must he begin anew, which was not an easy undertaking, and it was not until the year 1880 that he gained a permanent foothold, resuming business at Nos. 130-32 Wabash Avenue, where, although sixty-eight years of age, he is determinedly, if not as rapidly, regaining much of his lost fortune. He is the oldest furniture man in the city excepting Charles Tobey. If he does not head the list in his line of business, it is not because he stands second to any one in sterling business qualities, integrity, or uprightness, and personally he is by nature an agreeable and affable gentleman. In the spring of 1881, he married Mrs. Alice A. Duell, of Iowa, a lady of considerable literary talent, culture and refinement. She has two daughters, Ivy and Myrtle, to whom he has proved a devoted father and made them legally his own.

JACOB C. WIRTS, founder of the firm of Wirts & Scholle, No. 222 Wabash Avenue, has been a resident of Chicago for over twenty years. For twelve years he was a partner in the furniture firm of Colby & Wirts. Mr. Wirts is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1840. About the year 1865 he came to Chicago, and was engaged in the grocery business as one of the firm of Wirts & Pearson, for three years, and until he started in the furniture business in 1868. After retiring from the firm of Colby & Wirts, February 1, 1879, he organized the present firm, which controls a superior trade and carries a fine line of the best furniture in the market. Mr. Wirts was married, in 1866, to Miss Marie Cady, of Vermont; they have one child,—S. M. Wirts, Jr.

HENRY E. SCHOLLE, member of the firm of Wirts & Scholle, came to Chicago in 1879, when he became a member of that enterprise. Mr. Scholle was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1843, and coming to this country at the age of thirteen years entered the furniture factory of the Robert Mitchell Furniture Company, at Cincinnati, the largest of its kind in the United States. There he learned the trade of finisher, and has been identified with the furniture interest since that date. In 1879, he became a member of the present firm, and acts in an important managerial capacity in the business of the establishment. The firm manufacture all their parlor furniture, and make the Williams's patent folding-bed a specialty. They also control a combination desk and washstand, manufactured for them, under contract, at Indianapolis. Mr. Scholle was married, in 1877, to Miss M. E. Wirts, of Chicago. They have one child—Henry E. Scholle, Jr.

VALENTINE GRAMER, manufacturer of church furniture at No. 423 South May Street, has been identified with that interest since 1875, and for seven years a resident of Chicago. Mr. Gramer is a native of Germany, and was born at Wittenberg, in 1833. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the trade of cabinet-making and altar building, and served at the same for four years. In 1853, he came to America, and for two years was located at

Newark, N. J. Coming West for his health, and after visiting Chicago, he went to Rock Island, where he remained two years, and, later, for eighteen years, followed his trade and farming in Bureau County. He then went to LaSalle, and for four years was a resident of that city, being engaged in altar building. In 1879, he came to Chicago, and, with Sebastian Buschert, purchased the pioneer establishment of Anton Buschert. In 1881, the firm of Buschert & Gramer dissolved, and Mr. Gramer carried on the enterprise at the original location, fitting up Catholic churches throughout the United States. He is one of the two manufacturers in this line in the city and of the few in the country, there being establishments of this kind only at St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Columbus and Chicago. He employs some fifteen workmen and makes his own designs. Mr. Gramer was married, in Bureau County, Ill., in 1864, to Miss Caroline C. Loder. They have had seven children, named William, Joseph, Valentine, Eva, Rosie, Annie and Lizzie.

J. MARTIN KECK, member of the furniture manufacturing firm of Keck, Buhmann & Hansen, has been a resident of Chicago for four years, and identified with the interest he now represents since 1875. Mr. Keck was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1859. There he received his early education, and, when quite young, entered the extensive furniture factory of J. Keck & Co., which has been in existence for a quarter of a century, and employs one hundred and twenty-five men. It is one of the best known enterprises of its kind in the State, his father and uncle being members of the firm. A general apprenticeship to the details of the establishment gave Mr. Keck a thorough knowledge of the business, and in 1877 he went into the employ of the firm, and for four years was its travelling agent and representative in this city. In 1881, he became a permanent resident of Chicago, and was engaged in the same line as at Ann Arbor, by C. C. Holton. In 1884, he abandoned this position, to become a member of the present firm, with offices and factory at Nos. 90-94 Franklin Street. Mr. Keck manages the buying and selling department of the business, his experience in this line making him a valued and important element in the operations of the firm.

THEODORE W. BUHMANN became a member of the firm mentioned above at the date of its organization, in 1884. Previous to that time he was, for years, connected with many historic enterprises in the furniture interest, and, although a young man, has had a busy and progressive career. He was born in 1858, in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and came with his parents to this country when ten years of age, locating in Chicago in 1868. When a boy he began a thorough apprenticeship to the furniture business, by engaging in an unimportant position in the establishment of Holton & Co. He was also in the employ of Liebenstein & Co. and the Tobey Furniture Company. He rose from the start, at one time having charge of the shipping department of the first-named establishment. Mr. Buhmann attends to the office details of the enterprise with which he is now associated, and which makes a specialty of upholstered parlor furniture. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Isabel Lutz, of this city. They have one daughter,—Marie Buhmann.

HENRY C. HANSEN, the junior member of the firm of Keck, Buhmann & Hansen, has been identified with the furniture interests of this city since 1872. Mr. Hansen was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in September, 1858, but came to Chicago with his parents when three years of age. In 1872, he entered the employ of Ansel L. Crocker, then doing business on Madison Street, and remained with him for about two years. In 1874, he entered the employ of Holton & Co., and, mastering the details of the upholstering trade, in 1880 took the management of the upholstering shop. In 1884, he became a partner in the enterprise now operated at Nos. 90-94 Franklin Street. He has the management of the mechanical department of the business, employing some thirty men, and manufactures a fine to medium grade of parlor furniture, special orders in artistic furniture, and, as a specialty, the pillow and patent bed-lounge, the patents of which are controlled by the firm. Mr. Hansen was married, in 1881, to Miss Emma Stevens, of this city. They have one daughter, Theresa Stevens. His father, Henry Hansen, started the first picture-frame factory north of Chicago Avenue, which was located at No. 371 Division Street.

FREDERICK LEHMANN, deceased, at one time closely identified with the most important brewing interests of the West, was for over a quarter of a century a resident of Chicago, and his name will be remembered by nearly every old citizen. Mr. Lehmann was a native of Germany, and was born at Colmar, in 1819. He received his schooling at various educational institutions in Germany and France besides learning the trade of millwright. In 1847, he came to Chicago, and two years later was one of the early pioneers who went to California during the gold excitement in that State. There he remained several years, and, returning to Chicago, in 1855, formed a partnership with Conrad Seipp, and organized the well known firm of Seipp & Lehmann. The brewery they operated at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Johnson streets, was one of the earliest

and most extensive establishments of its kind in Chicago, and year by year increased its business, particularly after the great fire of 1871, when it was one of the few breweries that escaped the conflagration. Mr. Lehmann died in 1872, his death being lamented by a loving family and a large circle of sympathizing friends. His business interests were carried on by the estate for a year, when the brewery business was abandoned to his partner, Mr. Seipp. Later, his son, Alfred A. Lehmann, managed his large estate, and with the widow still resides in the city. Mr. Lehmann left a family of four children. The eldest, Alfred A. Lehmann is a member of the firm of Cudell & Lehmann, and the youngest child, Emma, is attending school in Germany. Two other sons, Oscar and Edmund Lehmann, are now in Europe, where they have completed their education. They are now examining the processes of beer manufacture there, with a view of engaging in the brewing business upon their return to Chicago.

ALFRED A. LEHMANN, member of the firm of Cudell & Lehmann, has been a life-long resident of Chicago and connected with the most progressive interests of high-art furniture and interior finishing since 1885. Mr. Lehmann is the son of Frederick and Marie Lehmann. The son was born in this city on August 1, 1858, and until he was fourteen years of age made his early studies in the schools of Chicago. In 1873, he was sent to Germany to complete his education, and devoted five years to the acquirement of a practical training. In 1878, Mr. Lehmann returned to Chicago, and here continued his studies, making a specialty of a legal course with a view to entering the practice of the law. Ill-health, however, compelled an abandonment of this project, and in 1880 he assumed the management of his father's extensive estate in conjunction with his mother, who is still a resident of Chicago. On December 12, 1885, Mr. Lehmann succeeded R. F. Meissner in a retiring interest in the firm of Cudell & Meissner and became the partner of Adolph A. Cudell in the manufacture of fine cabinet work and art fittings for banks, residences offices and public buildings, the firm name being changed to that of Cudell & Lehmann. His business ability and Mr. Cudell's architectural and inventive talents comprise a most advantageous combination, and the work of the firm on some of the principal public buildings and residences of the city and State has gained it a high reputation for exceptional work and marked its members as representative men in the interest with which they are so prominently identified.

ABRAHAM J. NEUBERGER has been connected with the furniture interests of Chicago since the early days of the city, and has been directly identified with the practical growth of that industry as a manufacturer and dealer since 1865. In 1853, Mr. Neuberger, who was then only sixteen years of age, entered the employ of the veteran furniture firm of Liebenstein & Co., at No. 173 Randolph Street. He first acted in the capacity of clerk, and his long and faithful service won the esteem of his employers and the good-will of the community at large. In February, 1859, after six years close attention to all the details of the business, Mr. Neuberger went to California and engaged in the furniture business on his own account at Jackson, Amador Co. In March, 1865, he returned to Chicago, and started a furniture store, the following year, at No. 50 Wells Street, where he remained three years, then returning to No. 177 Lake Street. In 1870, he engaged a larger establishment at Nos. 193-95 Randolph Street, where the great fire of 1871 swept away his entire fortune. He started up at once at No. 150 West Indiana Street, remained there two years, and then removed to Nos. 78-80 Randolph street, and, in 1877, to No. 167 on the same thoroughfare, whence, in 1882, he again removed to his present extensive establishment, at No. 220 Wabash Avenue. During these years, at one time Mr. Neuberger had two brothers, Joseph and Frederick, as partners, both of whom have now retired from the firm. He was born at Ruchheim, Germany, on January 8, 1837, and came to New York when not sixteen years of age, removing to Chicago in 1853. Mr. Neuberger was married in 1865, and has three children, named Martha, Howard and Ruth. He has a thoroughly practical knowledge of his business, and in commercial as well as social circles, is known as a progressive and valuable member of the community.

JOSEPH SHAW, the oldest living representative of the local furniture trade in active business at the present time, came from England to Chicago in 1843, and was born in Yorkshire, England. Mr. Shaw had just attained his majority when he settled in Chicago, which was then a veritable village, with the furniture interest in its most remote infancy. Immediately after his arrival, he went to work for James McWilliams, who then had a shop on Franklin, between Washington and Randolph streets, and who had been in business barely three years, doing a primitive trade in chairs and general household furniture. He remained with Mr. McWilliams until 1847, when he transferred his services to E. M. Jones, continued with him a year, and finally terminated his apprenticeship in a subordinate capacity with George Brown, who had a factory on Canal Street near Randolph Street. In all these establishments, at that time, methods of manufacturing, slow and laborious and

now almost obsolete, were employed, and the age of improvements in wood-turning machinery was just beginning to dawn when Mr. Shaw entered business on his own account. With the limited capital of seventy dollars, he began the manufacture of chairs in a frame structure, which he erected on a lot he bought at No. 315 West Randolph Street, the site of his present warerooms. From that year until this time he has continued the business uninterruptedly, his name and address uniformly appearing in the same place in every city directory issued since the year he started in trade. Up to that date, all chair work was done by hand, only split and buzz saws being used by Mr. Jones, and but a few planing mills were here, these being operated by horse-power. In 1870, Mr. Shaw tore down the old building and erected his present establishment, confining his operations to manufacturing and jobbing. He has a marvelous memory of settlers and business transactions, and tells of the dull period between 1845 and 1857, when Chicago, owing to its youth and the hard times, was a mere trading-post. At that time a man was fortunate if he received two dollars in money and the balance in trade, or store-pay, on a transaction, and the rule and limit of credit was one hundred dollars, payable in small and long deferred installments. Mr. Shaw was married in 1848, and has five children. He has been most conservative yet prosperous in his business, and the little factory he started in the "forties," on a street ungraded and without sidewalks, has formed the nucleus of extensive real-estate acquisitions, and has become a landmark of his thrift and enterprise, which have won for him a high reputation for integrity as a citizen and a useful member of the business community.

SOREN D. THORSON, the founder and president of the Central Manufacturing Company, now one of the most prominent furniture-making associations in Chicago, came to this city in 1870, and has been connected with that line of business since that year. The company is the outgrowth of the firm of Thorson & Tollakson, which was established in June, 1875, the members being Mr. Thorson and Thore Tollakson. The business was first carried on at No. 27 North Jefferson Street, where the firm remained for three years, doing a large trade in the manufacture of desks and other office furniture. In 1878, they removed to the corner of Lincoln and Kinzie streets, where they were located for a period of three years. In October, 1882, the present extensive buildings, at Armour Street, were erected, and the business so enlarged and increased that the company now employs some ninety men and send their goods from San Francisco to New York. Mr. Thorson was born in February, 1847, at Stavanger, Norway, and is the son of Soren and Dorothea Thorson. His father was a farmer, and on the estate near Stavanger, Mr. Thorson spent his boyhood, devoting his time until he attained his majority in helping on the farm and learning a trade. Having acquired all the details of the cabinet-making art, he sailed for America, and reached Chicago in 1870, immediately before the great fire, being then twenty-three years of age. For a time he worked in the city shops as a journeyman, but his enterprise soon led to his establishing a business for himself, from which start has grown the large company of which he is a principal member. He manages the shipping and finishing departments, and has a general superintendency of the office details. In 1879, Mr. Thorson was married in this city to Miss Maggie Olsen. He is a comparatively young man, but his ability and integrity have won for him an enviable position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

CHARLES TARNOW, ex-alderman of the seventh ward, and for fifteen years a representative furniture manufacturer of Chicago, has been a resident of the city for over thirty years, and became identified with the active commercial interests of the city a quarter of a century since. Mr. Tarnow was born in Germany, in 1831, and came to Chicago when he was twenty-three years of age. He learned the trade, that of cabinet-making, in his native town. There, after receiving a preliminary education, he served an apprenticeship of four years, at the same time learning the elements of drawing and designing, after which, for three years, he travelled as a journeyman over Europe. In 1855, he secured employment as a carpenter in this city, and, in 1860, with Christopher Buschack, established the firm of Tarnow & Buschack at No. 474 West Fourteenth Street. Here they began the manufacture of chairs, making a specialty of walnut goods. Their early struggles were severe, Michigan factories and local auction sales tending to lower prices. In 1863, Mr. Tarnow purchased seven lots opposite the original establishment, and, transferring the latter to his partner, built a factory at Nos. 473-77 West Fourteenth Street, and engaged in the manufacture of bedsteads, with Yuers Brothers as special partners in the enterprise. He was the first to introduce French walnut bedsteads and suites of local manufacture, and the establishment improved and prospered until, in 1875, he retired from business a wealthy man. In 1876, Mr. Tarnow was elected alderman of the Seventh Ward, on the republican ticket,—the first representative of his party elected from that ward. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Barbara Pitman, who died in 1882, leaving one child, Esther.

RUDOLPH E. POHLE, representative furniture manufacturer at No. 313 Clinton Street, has been identified with the commercial interests of the metropolis for nearly ten years, although his connection with the furniture trade dates back to the "sixties." Mr. Pohle was born in this city on March 26, 1854, and is the son of Rudolph and Johanna Pohle, who came from Weimer, Saxony, in 1852, and settled in Chicago. The son received a thorough common school education up to his thirteenth year, when he was apprenticed to Lohn & Koenig, one of the oldest furniture firms in the city. He acquired a detailed knowledge of the wood-carving trade, and in 1869 entered the employ of Butzow Brothers, and learned the cabinet-making trade. Here he remained until 1871, devoting his evenings to study at the commercial college of Bryant & Stratton, from which he graduated as bookkeeper, and in addition acquired a knowledge of practical drawing and designing. The year of the great fire, Mr. Pohle entered the employ of Stadtfeld & Wolf as a cabinet-maker, but his ability soon was recognized, and he was made foreman of the factory and superintendent of the shipping room. This position he filled creditably for five years, in 1876 associating with H. F. Klopp in a business enterprise, under the firm title of Pohle & Klopp. His business and mechanical accomplishments were his main capital, and for some time the outside working force of their small establishment consisted of one man. In 1879, the enterprise had a force of some twenty men, and Mr. Pohle, purchasing his partner's interest, assumed entire control of a prosperous and steadily increasing business. The factory was first located at No. 316 Clinton Street, but in April, 1883, Mr. Pohle removed to the commodious edifice he now occupies. The business that was originally in a room twenty by sixty feet, has so grown that the factory now operated embraces some fifteen thousand square feet, and gives employment to fifty workmen in the largest table factory in Chicago. In addition to center tables, Mr. Pohle manufactures pillar extension tables, hall trees and what-nots, and does a business aggregating \$75,000, per annum. Commercially his integrity is high, and socially Mr. Pohle is a representative and popular citizen. He is a member of Union Park Lodge, No. 610, A. F. & A. M.; of York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M.; of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T.; and of Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of LaSalle and Ohio streets.

JAMES E. MOORE, senior member and founder of the firm of Moore Bros., dealers in furniture, is a native of New York, where he was born in 1853, shortly previous to his father establishing a business in this city. At the age of twelve years he entered the jewelry establishment of Wendell & Hyman, where for nine years he filled responsible positions, becoming a practical jeweler. In 1874, he transferred his services to the firm of Kearney & Swartchild. In February, 1881, in conjunction with his brother, Isaac A. Moore, Jr., he founded the firm of Moore Bros., engaging in the furniture business at No. 455 West Madison Street, and a year later removing to Nos. 281-83, on the same thoroughfare. Mr. Moore was married, in July, 1872, to Miss Cornelia Chalrerton, of this city. They have six children,—Mabel, Edwin, Helen, William, Henry and Armadale.

ISAAC A. MOORE, JR., member of the firm of Moore Bros., dealers in furniture, at Nos. 281-83 West Madison Street, is a native born resident of Chicago, and is the natural inheritor of the industry of which he has been an intelligent and progressive representative for many years, his father, Isaac A. Moore, being one of the pioneer furniture manufacturers of Chicago. The history of the family connection with this interest is an important link in the commercial advancement of the city. In 1850, David Moore, his uncle, came to Chicago and a few years later was joined by his brother, the father of Isaac A. Moore, Jr. The two started in the manufacture of bedsteads in the old red mill on the corner of Canal and Sebor streets, where Messrs. Meyer, Sugg, Beiersdorf and other veterans in the same industry, were establishing business. The firm was known as J. A. Moore & Bro., and operated at the location named, and at Beech and Mather streets, until the time of the great fire. Isaac A. Moore, Jr., was born in this city, on March 10, 1859, and here received his early education. In 1874, when fifteen years of age, he entered the employ of F. Meyer & Co., as a shipping clerk, remaining with that firm until 1879, shortly after which he started in the present enterprise with his brother. The establishment is a model one, and Mr. Moore's management thereof has been of a character that has rendered it solid and prosperous as the venture of an experienced and enterprising Chicagoan.

HERMANN Z. MALLEN, founder of the firm of H. Z. Mallen & Co., manufacturers of furniture, at Nos. 249-51 South Canal Street, organized the enterprise which is now one of the largest in the city in 1875. In that year the establishment was located at Thirty-fifth Street and Wentworth Avenue, whence, in 1878, it was removed to Twelfth and Clark streets. Four years later the present establishment was secured, and Hermann W. Mallen, son of the founder of the firm, became a member of the same. The factory employs fifty-six expert workmen, and sells parlor suites and

rockers, from Maine to California. The work done is of a high grade in originality and beauty of design, although the cheaper grades are also manufactured. Mr. Mallen is a native of Germany, born in Hanover on July 24, 1831. Up to 1873, he was a resident and business man in Boston, where he mastered the details of the cabinet-making art, a trade at which the son, aged twenty-eight years, is also proficient. The firm is one of the most solid and prosperous engaged in the furniture business in this city. He married Miss Gertrude Dillhoff, of Germany; they have three children,—Hermann W., a member of the firm; Philip H.; and Emily, now wife of W. M. Tatche, of Chicago.

LILLES MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized and incorporated in June, 1883, with a capital stock of \$5,000 and the following officers: William Harper, of Kalamazoo, president; and Thomas G. Lilles, secretary and treasurer. The object of the organization was the manufacture of water-proofed clothing, awnings, tents, horse and wagon covers, and other articles of a kindred character. Since the incorporation of this company it has widely extended its business throughout the West and Northwest, and is largely represented in the stores of the large cities in those regions.

Thomas G. Lilles was born in Stavanger, Norway, in 1849, and received his education at the public schools of that locality. When he was sixteen he determined on following a maritime life, and left his home and became a sailor, shipping on a vessel bound for Quebec, Canada. After his arrival there he again sailed on a Canadian ship for London, England, going from thence to the West Indies, and from there returning to Glasgow, Scotland. From that port he went to the East Indies, to Madras, and then to Java, from whence he returned to London. He then went to Australia, and at Sidney, New South Wales, the crew of the vessel mutinied, and to avoid being implicated he fled; the crew subsequently forsook the ship. He afterward shipped from Sidney to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and from that point made another tour to Shanghai, China, from whence he came to America. It is a matter of pride with Mr. Lilles that, during all his years of service as a sailor, he invariably sailed under the American flag. He is a qualified navigator and has been master of a vessel. In May, 1873, he came to Chicago and in a small way instituted the business in which he is at present engaged, by manufacturing awnings, etc., in the spring and winter, and sailing on the lakes in the summer and fall. His business becoming sufficiently remunerative, in 1876 he left the lakes and attended exclusively to his commercial enterprise, in which, by close attention and perseverance, he has built up a most satisfactory connection. In 1883, the enterprise was incorporated, as before stated. Mr. Lilles was married, in 1874, to Miss Anne Klingenberg, of Chicago.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

The sign of the "wagon maker" was conspicuous when Chicago was a village, but the principal work done in the shops of those early days was the repairing of wagons which had been made somewhere else. In 1839, however, such progress had been made that there appeared also signs of "carriage and wagon maker." According to the census of 1840, there were eight establishments of this kind, working thirteen hands, with a capital of \$5,000 and a yearly product of \$9,250. As farms multiplied, and the country around increased its settlements, the demand for wagons, especially, soon became greater than the hand-labor of the country shops could supply. Then, as the country still more rapidly improved, and the rich soil brought its rewards of prosperity and wealth, came a desire for something better than a lumber wagon to ride in, and the demand for carriages sprang up. The attention of capitalists being directed to this demand, the question arose why these articles were not manufactured in Chicago instead of being brought from the East. The answer is found in the successful establishment in this city of over a hundred factories, which turn out annually nearly \$3,000,000 worth of the finest work in the world.

But it required time to accomplish these splendid results. The first shop devoted exclusively to the manufacture of wagons was established in 1843, but, up to 1853, there were a great many more vehicles brought into the city than were shipped out. In 1854, one firm had a capital of \$32,000, and employed seventy opera-

tives. It sold that year one hundred and eighty-five carriages, including five which brought from \$500 to \$800 each, the entire product amounting to \$45,000. Another establishment turned out over four hundred wagons and one hundred and eighty-nine buggies and carts. In 1860, as will be seen by the subjoined table, the annual product amounted to \$224,170. Between 1860 and 1870, the remarkable increase of seven hundred and fifty per cent. was made in the annual product and in the amount paid for wages.

The disastrous effects of the great fire of 1871 were felt for some years, the product of 1872 being much less than that of 1870. Then came the "hard times," which affect this industry more seriously than any other. It is only when people are prosperous that they buy new and expensive carriages; when they feel the pressure of hard times, they make the old ones answer. In 1875, however, while the number of establishments did not equal those previous to the fire, the amount invested as capital had been increased to \$1,400,000, and the annual product amounted to \$2,197,000.

The returns for 1880 show a steady growth, especially in the number of establishments, which had more than doubled within the past ten years.

The period ending with 1885 was also noticeable for the great augmentation in the trade achieved, and in the number of houses engaged in its transaction; and this semi-decade was likewise noteworthy, in the great advance in the beauty and style of the equipages manufactured.

The following table gives the periodic growth of this industry since 1840. The even years, except 1850, are compiled from the United States Census Reports; the others from the local annual revenues.

Year.	No. of establishments.	Capital.	Employés.	Amount paid in wages.	Value of materials.	Value of annual product.
1840.....	8	\$ 5,000	13	-----	-----	\$ 9,500
1850.....	31	-----	40	-----	-----	47,000
1860.....	26	250,000	192	\$ 75,228	\$ 57,075	224,170
1870.....	65	807,000	941	509,024	580,085	1,517,368
1875.....	55	1,400,000	1,413	-----	-----	2,197,000
1880.....	159	1,545,285	1,757	803,666	702,532	2,342,493
1885.....	114	-----	1,800	-----	-----	2,600,000

The report for 1885 does not evidently include many of the smaller establishments, the fact being that there was never before so much money invested in the business, nor so many show houses as in 1885. The dullness in manufacturing generally the past few years has left its impression on this industry as well as others, yet the decreased cost of almost every kind of material has enabled the manufacturers of carriages, buggies and wagons to maintain their former volume of business.

The work done by the manufacturers of Chicago will compare favorably with that of any other city in this country or in Europe. For smoothness of finish indeed, the best work of London is not equal to that of Chicago. As a result of this superiority of workmanship the foreign demand for vehicles of every kind is increasing yearly. Carriages, landaus and buggies are shipped from Chicago, not only to the States adjacent, but to New York City, Philadelphia, California, Oregon, and also to Canada, London, Paris and Australia. First-class work of the kind done here will always be in demand, and the higher grade of carriages, such as will



Permission of Inland Architect and Builder.

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS' BUILDING.

bring from \$1,000 to \$1,500, are always finding customers. The sales of one Chicago firm alone have increased from \$50,000 in 1877, to \$500,000 in 1885.

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS.—The Chicago Carriage Repository of this manufacturing company is one of the finest houses of the kind in the city. The general offices and factories are located at South Bend, Ind. In a humble blacksmith shop in that town, in 1850, the father of the Studebaker Brothers pursued his toilsome vocation, earning his daily bread and bringing up his boys to a knowledge of the anvil and the forge. Thirty-four years have wrought a great change. The carriage and wagon works of the brothers and the buildings immediately adjacent, cover over thirty acres of land (including lumber-yards, etc., eighty acres); and their wagons and carriages have now, in the broad field of competition, a world-wide renown and have achieved great triumphs wherever they have entered the lists of the World's industries. At hundreds of local and State expositions many verdicts have been adjudged in their favor. At the National Fair at Chicago, in 1867, they were awarded the first prize for excellence. At the United States Exposition in 1876, they led all the Centennial awards. At the World's Great Fair, at Paris, in 1878, they were awarded the silver medal, and the same by the Mexican Republic in 1879. Thirty-five years ago they were humble blacksmiths; to-day, beyond doubt, they are the largest carriage and wagon manufacturers in the world. They have five repositories in the United States, the one in Chicago being made a leading feature. The members of the company are all residents of South Bend, Ind. Their repository was established here in 1874. Wilbur F. Studebaker, son of P. E. Studebaker, treasurer of the company, is the resident manager, and has been one of Chicago's citizens for about six years. The building now in course of erection on Michigan Avenue, is one of the finest buildings on the American continent, and is a tribute as well to the enterprise of the firm as to our city.

C. P. KIMBALL & Co., at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Harrison Street, is about the oldest carriage-building house in this country. The business was founded by Peter and Porter Kimball in Maine in 1815, and they attained a good reputation in those early times as skillful builders of carriages and sleighs. In 1838, the business was conducted by J. M. Kimball, and in 1848

Charles P. and George F. Kimball entered the business, and the name of Kimball Brothers has been well known for more than a quarter of a century as one of the leading carriage houses of the United States. There were six sons of Peter Kimball, all of whom entered the carriage trade, and they, with their fifteen children in the business, constitute a family of carriage builders. On January 1, 1877, C. P. Kimball and his son, C. F., started the Chicago house, which at once sprung into favor, and their sales increased so rapidly that five years later they were obliged to seek more commodious quarters. In 1879, when they opened their building, it seemed at that time a large industry to establish in Chicago,—a carriage house occupying the whole of a building forty by one hundred and sixty feet, and five floors. Now, they occupy a building at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Harrison Street which is in all respects one of the most complete carriage factories on the continent. It is eighty by one hundred and eighty feet in dimensions, six floors in extent, and contains over two acres of floor surface, and is always filled with the choicest and largest assortment of the finest carriages shown in the West. The business of the house has constantly increased, until, in 1884, it amounted to nearly half a million dollars, which places the firm second in the United States in sale of fine carriages. They employ about one hundred and fifty skilled workmen in the mechanical department, some of whom have been with the house for twenty-five years and many for fifteen. A few years ago they also added harness to their other business, and they are now one of the leading firms in that branch of trade in the West.

Charles P. Kimball was born in Oxford County, Me., in 1826. His father was a farmer and a carriage builder, from whom Charles learned his trade. He was an ambitious youth, but at the age of eighteen had enjoyed very limited school advantages, his time being chiefly employed at the bench and in the field. Desiring a better education than he knew could ever be afforded him at home, he entered into a contract with his father for his freedom, stipulating to pay for the same at the rate of \$150 a year and board and clothe himself. By virtue of this contract he was his own man at eighteen. He went immediately to Bridgton, Cumberland County, where he had an elder brother (James M. Kimball, now a prominent and wealthy citizen of Portland, Me.) who had already established a carriage manufactory. There he secured employment, working early and late at moderate wages upon mechanical work. He managed, by dint of extraordinary perseverance, to pursue his studies at school from six to eight months in the year, while he finished his trade, paid his father the stipulated sum before the expiration of his minority, and saved money besides. In 1854, Mr. Kimball went to Portland, Me., and engaged in business for himself, which steadily grew to be one of great magnitude and the leading business of the kind in New England. Mr. Kimball is a master mechanic in his department of mechanical skill. His carriages are always built under his own supervision and from plans and drawings made by himself, and have a sort of personality about them, and their fame does not only extend throughout our country but is world wide. In every nation under the sun where carriages are used, vehicles from C. P. Kimball's works will be found. In 1876, he paid Chicago a visit, was fascinated with the push and enterprise of her people, and resolved to remove his interests here and make it his future home. In November of that year he moved to this city, and started his great manufactory on New Year's day of 1877. His extensive business has been conducted with great executive and financial ability and has proved remunerative, whereby he has amassed a handsome fortune. During all these years of business activity he has found time to take part in many of the philanthropic movements of the day, especially devoting himself to the laboring classes. For several years he was the president of the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Association, whose prosperity and usefulness for the mechanic's behalf are largely due to his untiring efforts. In politics he has also been quite prominent, having thoughts and opinions of his own; with an easy flow of speech, he has always been able to hold his own in debate, and is never content to remain silent on any of the great issues of the day. His ability in this way, along with his commanding presence, pleasing address and courteous bearing, have pointed him out as the natural presiding officer of many of the political conventions of his (democratic) party. Usually declining political preferment, and being of the party not much in power since he became prominent, he has nevertheless been at one time, without his solicitation and against his wishes, surveyor of the port of Portland and Falmouth, Me., and twice alderman of his own city. While an alderman in 1861, although his party was in minority in the city government, he was especially active, energetic and persevering in securing liberal aid from the city to help the families of volunteers in the service for their country. The Gubernatorial Convention of his party, held in Bangor in 1869, over which he presided, unanimously nominated him as their candidate for Governor, but he promptly and positively declined the honor; and when the same party met in Convention at Augusta, in

June, 1871, to put in nomination a candidate upon the "New Departure" platform, Mr. Kimball was so eminently the man for the position that, upon the first ballot, he received 445 votes, the whole number cast, and all parties complimenting him. The leading republican journal of the State had previously said: "Mr. Kimball stands better with the business people of the State than any other candidate the party can present, for the reason that he is better known as an energetic manufacturer and a prompt and honorable business man than as a democratic politician." In 1872, Mr. Kimball again received a unanimous nomination for Governor by the democrats of Maine. The labor-reform party and the Greeley liberal republicans also nominated him as their candidate. He organized the State more thoroughly than it had ever been before, and spoke in nearly all the large places in the State. He received the largest vote ever given any democrat in Maine, and retired from politics, honored and respected by all parties. Governor Perham, his successful opponent, appointed him United States Centennial Commissioner from Maine, and he was elected a member of the executive committee. In November, 1872, the most prominent carriage builders from seventeen States met in New York, to form a Carriage Builders' National Association, and from among all the great builders from all the large carriage marts but one name was mentioned for president of the association, and Mr. Kimball received every vote. He held the office by subsequent elections until 1876, when he declined re-election. He has taken no active part in politics since his residence in Chicago, but while attending and superintending his great business interests he has quietly used his abilities in the democratic favor so effectively that he was urged to accept the nomination for Congress for the Fourth District, as the proper man to represent it. This honor, however, he positively declined. He was selected by the Citizens' Committee to prepare the hall and to raise the money necessary (some \$30,000) for the great Democratic Convention in this city in July, 1884, and did so in an able and impartial manner. In December, 1884, Mr. Kimball was taken sick with muscular rheumatism, and was confined to his house for some time. In January, 1885, he went to Lakewood, N. J., and subsequently to Old Point, Va., returning in March much improved in health. His old rheumatism soon returned, and he decided, upon the advice of friends to seek, in Europe, change of scene and climate for one or two years, and, at the expressed wish of his wife, he resolved on fixing his domicile at Frankfort-on-the-Main, or Stuttgart, in Germany. Mr. Kimball communicated his intentions to President Cleveland, and through the papers on April 20, 1885, he learned that he had been appointed to the important position of Consul-General at Stuttgart, Germany, for the U.S.A.; and with his known business ability and tact, the people of this Great Republic can be assured that their commercial interests in the German Empire will be well represented.

I. N. W. SHERMAN, of Nos. 228-42 Franklin Street, is a manufacturer of omnibuses, spring trucks, Concord wagons, light buggies, etc. This business was established in 1870, by Gerber & Jarrett. Mr. Gerber died in 1870, and Mr. Lewis became a partner with Mr. Jarrett; and, in 1874, Mr. Sherman purchased the interest of Mr. Lewis, the firm then being known as Jarrett & Sherman. In 1878, they succeeded to the business of the old and well-known firm of Coan & TenBroeke, all the dimension and record books, patterns, etc., of the concern coming into their possession, and since that time they have been manufacturing the same class of work. In 1881, Mr. Sherman bought out his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business himself. His works consist of a large three-story building, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty-six feet on Franklin Street, running from Jackson to Quincy Street, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-five feet on the former and thirty-two feet on the latter thoroughfare. He gives regular employment to about sixty men, carries a stock of about \$25,000, and does a business amounting to about \$60,000 annually.

I. N. Walter Sherman was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1833, and during his youth assisted his father, who was an extensive farmer and stock dealer, receiving at the same time a common-school education. When sixteen years old, he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he learned the carriage maker's trade, remaining in that city until his twenty-first year. In 1855, he came to Chicago and engaged in the stock business with his brother, John B. Sherman, now vice-president and manager of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company. At that time J. B. Sherman was operating the cattle-yards at what was then known as Bull's Head, at the junction of Madison Street and the South-Western Plank Road (Ogden Avenue), where I. N. W. remained three years. Then, in connection with his brother, he leased and opened the Myrick Yards on Cottage Grove Avenue, which were capable of holding five thousand cattle and thirty thousand hogs. There Mr. Sherman remained until the consolidation of the different yards in 1865, and the formation of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit Company. He then purchased a large stock farm near Desplaines, Cook Co., Ill., which he operated in the most

successful manner until 1874, when he disposed of the same and embarked in the carriage business. Mr. Sherman was married, in 1858, to Miss Martha E. Hopkins, of this city. They have four children,—Frederick P., Walter B., Frank B. and Charles K.

THE HITCHCOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Nos. 209-11 East Kinzie Street, are manufacturers of spring express and road wagons, also extension tops, park phaetons and cutters of the very latest designs. The manufactory of this company is located at Cortland, N. Y. C. B. Hitchcock moved to Cortland, about six years ago, and commenced business in a small way. A thoroughly skilled mechanic and of an inventive turn of mind, originating new patterns and styles, the products of his shops became wonderfully popular, and the concern has steadily grown under his management, until to-day their factories cover over five acres of ground, their buildings all being four stories high, giving them over twenty-five acres of floor surface, which is all used in the prosecution of their extensive business. They give employment to over seven hundred men, all thoroughly skilled. They produce annually about five thousand wagons and buggies and twenty thousand cutters, it being without a doubt the largest cutter establishment in the world. Their annual sales are fully commensurate with the superiority of their work and the liberal inducements they are able to offer. Their immense trade in the West has necessitated the establishment of a repository in Chicago, which has full control of the Western trade. The company own their own cars and run special trains in large shipments. The repository was first established in Chicago in the spring of 1884, and placed under the management of R. D. Buckingham, through whose efforts the trade has been greatly increased in the West. In May, 1885, Mr. Buckingham associated with himself in partnership N. D. Preston, of Bradford, Penn., and the repository is now under the management of Buckingham & Preston. They occupy a building fifty by one hundred in dimensions, four stories high, giving them two hundred thousand square feet of floor surface, which is all utilized. They carry a stock varying from \$20,000 to \$40,000, and do a business amounting to \$200,000 annually. The firm are also general western agents and carry a large stock of the products of the well-known establishment of Peters, Calhoun & Co., of Newark, N. J., manufacturers of all descriptions of light and heavy harness and turf goods. In this department their trade is quite heavy and is steadily growing.

REUBEN D. BUCKINGHAM was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1856, and received his education in the De Ruyter (N. Y.) Seminary, from which he graduated at the age of twenty. He then was a telegraph operator four years, and in 1880 came to Chicago and assumed charge of the Cortland House, on East Adams Street, which he operated until he took charge of the present repository. In business, as in other relations of life, he is honorable and upright, and treats all with courtesy, winning good opinions and esteem from all.

NOBLE D. PRESTON was born at Madison, Madison Co., N. Y., on February 1, 1842, and received his education in the public schools of that village. In 1853, he went to Fulton, N. Y., and entered the Patriot and Gazette office, and commenced to learn the trade of a printer. There he remained until the breaking out of the War, when he went to Syracuse and enlisted as a private in Co. "A," 10th New York Cavalry, and served until November 30, 1864, passing through hard service, and being wounded three times—one wound was of quite a serious nature. He was promoted captain of his own company, on General Sheridan's recommendation, in June, 1864, and on leaving the service was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. After leaving the army, he returned to Fulton, N. Y., and entered the milling business, and afterward, at Syracuse, N. Y., was in the furniture manufacturing business. In 1874, he went into the oil country, making his headquarters at Bradford, and for three years was an oil broker. He was a member of the Titusville, Oil City, Parker City and Bradford oil exchanges, and is at the present time a member of the New York Stock and Petroleum Exchange. In March, 1885, he left Bradford with his family, and came to this city, his business connections here commencing on April 1. He was married, in 1864, in Fulton, N. Y., to Miss Annie H. Sanford. They have two children,—Charles E. and Helen G.

E. W. DRYDEN & Co., of Nos. 71-73 Twenty-second Street, are manufacturers and dealers in carriages, hansom cabs, phaetons, buggies, light road and delivery wagons; also harness, horse clothing and turf goods. This factory began business in the spring of 1877, when it was conducted under the name of Smith & Dryden for five years. In April 1882, Mr. Dryden commenced his factory at its present location, and the firm name was changed to E. W. Dryden & Co. The firm carries a stock of about \$15,000, and the annual business amounts to over \$50,000. Thirty-eight to forty expert mechanics are employed in their shops constantly. The harness department, up to 1883, was owned and operated by William Dahncke & Son, but during that year was purchased by E. W.

Dryden & Co., and the two establishments are now operated under one management.

Edward W. Dryden was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, on September 29, 1843, and came to this country in 1847 with his parents, settling in Canada. At the age of nine years he left home, travelling into New York State, where he commenced the life of a farmer boy, working on the farm in the summer and going to school in the winter. In 1857, he went to Detroit, Mich., and commenced the carriage maker's trade, serving an apprenticeship of about five years. After completing his trade, in 1863, he came to Chicago, and four years afterward commenced to work in different cities throughout the Union, returning to Chicago in June, 1868, and one year subsequently again left, returning in 1876. He then entered permanently into business on his own account in the spring of 1877 in this city, wherein he has been highly successful and through which he has accumulated a handsome property. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Emma Brewer, of Ohio.

THE WESTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY of Henry J. Edwards & Sons is located at Nos. 291-93 Wabash Avenue. They are manufacturers and dealers in all the latest styles of light carriages, pony phaetons, road wagons, jump-seat buggies, and light harness. The establishment is under the personal supervision of the firm; their eastern repository and manufactory is located at Salisbury, Mass. The works were first established in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1856, and the Western repository in Chicago in 1869. An extensive business is done in this city, amounting to over \$100,000 annually.

HENRY J. EDWARDS, the senior member of the firm was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on April 28, 1832. He received a business education and spent his early life in his native village. At the age of twenty, he engaged in the grocery business, and continued the same for three years. He then formed a partnership with B. C. Dunbar, under the firm name of Dunbar & Edwards, and engaged in the carriage business. The partnership continued for nine years, when Mr. Dunbar retired, and J. R. Gillman entered the firm, which was known as Edwards & Gillman. At the end of two years, Mr. Edwards bought out Mr. Gillman's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1869, when he sold it to A. K. Randall and came to this city. His first location in this city was at No. 72 Adams Street, which was destroyed by the fire of 1871. He was on Michigan Avenue for one year afterward, and since that time has located on Wabash Avenue. In 1881, he associated with himself in business, his sons, George D. and Henry B. Mr. Edwards has been twice married, first to Miss Jennie Dunbar (deceased), at Syracuse, N. Y., by whom he had two sons, his present partners,—George D. and Henry B. He was again married to Miss Metta A. Barnes of the same place; she bore him four children,—Metta B., Lizzie B., Frank H. and Howard J. He is a member of Evans Lodge, No. 524, A.F. & A.M., and Evans Chapter, No. 144, R.A.M.

GEORGE D. EDWARDS was born at Syracuse, N. Y., on February 5, 1858, where he received his early education and spent his youthful days. Passing through the public schools, he entered Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, and afterward the Homeopathic Medical College in this city. He finally abandoned his profession, however, and prior to his entry into business in this city, spent some three years in Colorado; one year as clerk at Trinidad, and two years at Apesipa, where he had a ranche, a store, a tie contract and was also a dealer in cattle. He returned to Chicago in 1881, and went into business with his father. He was married the same year to Miss Viora Pearson, of Irving Park. They have one daughter,—Mina.

HENRY B. EDWARDS was born on January 24, 1861, at Syracuse, N. Y. He received a common school education in that city and graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago. For five years he was a member of Co. "E," 1st Regiment, I. N. G., during three of which he was second lieutenant. He has recently resigned from this organization. His life has always been spent at the home of his father, except one year, when he made a tour of the South and West spending most of the time in Texas. He was taken into the firm at the same time as his brother.

KEAN & LINES.—The western salesroom and repository of Kean & Lines, of New Haven, Conn., is situated at Nos. 267-69 Wabash Avenue. This well-known firm, whose vehicles have been the praise of the country for the past thirty years, make a specialty of fine heavy work, such as landaus, Berlin coaches, landaulets, broughams, four and six-seat rockaways, victorias, carts and hearses. All these goods were handled in this city for fifteen years prior to the establishment of the repository nine years ago, by the well-known firm of Coan & TenBroeke. In 1876, the firm established a repository in the city, and placed it in charge of David J. Lines, a brother of Henry Lines, the junior member of the firm.

David J. Lines was born at the village of Wallingford, Conn., twelve miles from the city of New Haven, in 1831. When he was

one year old, his parents moved to near Cazenovia, N. Y., then to Delphi, and thence to Manlius Square, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he received his education and learned the carriage-blacksmith's trade. He then established and ran a business for himself for several years at Fayetteville, N. Y., in which he met with more than ordinary success. In the fall of 1867, he came to this city and engaged in the clothing trade; first on Randolph Street prior to the fire, and on Clark Street afterward. In 1876, he disposed of his clothing business, and took charge of the Kean & Lines Repository, with which he has been associated ever since. He is a member of Garfield Lodge, No. 586, A.F. & A.M. He was married, while a resident of Fayetteville, N. Y., to Miss Philena P. Goodrich; they have three sons living,—Charles, Frank and Edward.

SMITH & KOPLIEN, southwest corner of Wells and Michigan streets, are manufacturers of carriages, buggies, etc. This widely-known house was founded in 1862, by Messrs. Smith & Vonderhaar, and they were succeeded by the present firm in 1877. Their records of sales amount to about \$35,000 annually, with an increase at once surprising and pleasing to the management each year. They constantly keep in their employ about twenty-five skilled mechanics. The carriage works fill a large building, three stories high, with a basement, which is fully equipped with the latest improved machinery. The members of the firm each have a practical experience in the business of over forty years, a great part of which has been spent in this city, during which time they have achieved notable popularity among the trade, not only in Chicago but throughout the Northwest.

Peter Smith was born in Germany, in 1837, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1842. He passed through the public schools and graduated from a private academy in the city. In 1853, he commenced his trade in a carriage shop on the corner of State and Harrison streets, where he spent five years as an apprentice and seven years as foreman. In 1859, he went to Pike's Peak with a party. Having nothing but an ox-team, they walked almost the entire way there and back. He returned in the fall of the same year, arriving in the city on the evening of September 4, especially remembered from the fact that it was the night of the great Lake Street fire. He commenced work again for the man from whom he learned his trade, with whom he continued until 1862. He then engaged in business for himself with A. Vonderhaar, the firm being known by the name of Peter Smith & Co., which continued until 1873, when his partner died. The business continued under the same name, however, until 1877, when his present partner, Frederick Koplien, bought the widow's interest. He was married in this city, in 1862, to Miss Margaret Cowan, of Glasgow, Scotland. They have had six children, three of whom are living,—George A., Mabel and Jean. He is a member of Gauntlet Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., and has been a member of the Fireman's Benevolent Association since 1863, and chairman of the finance committee for the last eight years.

Frederick Koplien was born in Prussia on January 11, 1831. His parents were Frederick and Katharina (Trundelburg) Koplien. Young Koplien received his education in the religious schools of the old country, and learned his trade of carriage-blacksmith in New Stettin, Germany, with his father, who, as well as his grandfather, was engaged in that business. He came to America in 1855, and directly to Chicago, where he has been ever since. From 1860 to 1863, he carried on the manufacture of wagons at No. 188 Van Buren Street, the firm name being Urbanus & Koplien. He then worked in various carriage works in the city as a journeyman until 1877, when the present partnership was formed with Mr. Smith. Mr. Koplien has been twice married; first, to Miss Augusta Voss, who died in 1873, by whom he had two children,—Mary and Charles; the second time, in 1875, to Mrs. Julia Polenski. They have also three children,—Emma (who is the daughter of Mrs. Polenski), Julia and Frederick.

JOHNSON & METZLER, of Nos. 260-62 Michigan Street, are manufacturers of buggies, carriages, wagons and trucks, the firm being composed of Mats Johnson and Jacob Metzler. The works were first established in 1872 by Soip & Johnson and were located at No. 226 Michigan Street. This firm existed for two years, when it was changed to Johnson & Thornquest. The business was conducted under this style for about two and one-half years, when it was again changed, and became Johnson & Jackson. This partnership continued for four years, when Mr. Jackson bought his partner's interest, and up to May, 1883,—when the present co-partnership was formed,—conducted the business alone. The works have been moved several times from their original location, but are now permanently located in a substantial brick building, fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, with two stories and basement. They give employment to twelve men, do a business that amounts to over \$16,000 annually, and will always be found in the advance striving to increase their patronage by best serving the interests of their customers.

Mats Johnson is a native of Denmark, born in March, 1839. He received his education in his native place and also learned his

trade there, which he commenced at the age of sixteen years, serving an apprenticeship of four years. After completing his trade, he worked as a journeyman until 1862, when he came to America. He spent several months in viewing the country, but in June, 1863, settled in Chicago, and has since that time made this city his home. From 1863 to 1872, the time of his first advent into business, he worked at his trade in different establishments in the city. Mr. Johnson was married in this city, on April 20, 1866, to Miss Dora Thea. They have had five children, two of whom are living,—John and Frederick.

Jacob M. Metzler was born at Naperville, DuPage Co., Ill., on November 19, 1861, and is the son of Dr. Samuel Metzler, one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Chicago and the Northwest. Jacob Metzler received his education in the grammar and high schools of this city, and at the age of eighteen commenced to learn the carriage and wagon maker's trade in the works of which he is now a partner. He was married in this city, on November 19, 1880, to Miss Lucy Netzley; they have two children,—Clyde and Robert.

GEORGE KUHNEN, of Nos. 214-16 Superior Street and Nos. 211-13 Huron Street, is the proprietor of the North Side Carriage Works. He manufactures carriages and light running vehicles of all descriptions, in which business there is no establishment in the city that enjoys a higher reputation for first-class work. He gives regular employment to about twenty-five men. His works include two buildings, one 40x100 feet, two stories high, and one 40x110 feet of the same height. He carries an average stock of about \$20,000, and his business reaches \$50,000 annually. His is the leading manufactory on the North Side and one of the oldest and largest in Chicago, and his trade not only reflects credit upon himself but also upon the business of the city. Mr. Kuhnén was born in Germany, in 1835, where he received his education and learned his trade, which he commenced in his seventeenth year, serving an apprenticeship of three years. In 1854, he came to America, settling in this city, where he worked at his trade for five years. He then formed a partnership with his brother Nicklaus Kuhnén, which continued until 1872, when it was dissolved, each continuing the business on his own account. He was married in this city, in 1853, to Miss Katherine Statten, by whom he had three children,—Amelia, Alexander J. F. and Clara, all of whom are still living, though Mrs. Kuhnén died in 1877.

NICHOLAS KUHNEN, of Nos. 215, 217 and 220 Superior Street, is one of the oldest and most prominent carriage dealers and manufacturers in Chicago. He is a native of Germany, born on September 27, 1824. He learned his trade from his father before leaving home, which he did in his sixteenth year. He then travelled three years in Germany, working as a journeyman in different cities. In his twentieth year he was compelled to enter the Army, and for three years served his country as a soldier. On leaving the Army, he came directly to America, landing in New York City in the spring of 1848. He worked in different towns in New York State and Pennsylvania for about a year, and in June, 1849, went to New York City, but having the Western fever, he soon set out for Chicago. He made the entire trip by boat, occupying the space of sixteen days in the transit. At that time there were but three or four small wagon repair-shops here, one on the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, where the Sherman House now stands. There he found his first employment, working eight days for the proprietor for \$3, and receiving in payment for the same an order on a grocery store. He next was given employment by Peter Schuttler, who was at that time running a small repair-shop on the corner of Randolph and Franklin streets, and worked for him three years, or until the shop burned out in July, 1852. After that Mr. Kuhnén worked for different men until 1858, when he commenced business for himself, on the corner of Chicago Avenue and Clark Street, which he continued successfully until 1865. He then disposed of his interest, and was out of business two years. At the end of that time he opened an establishment at his present location, where he continued until the great fire of 1871, which swept everything away. He did not resume business for several years after the fire; in the spring of 1876, however, he re-built his works at Nos. 215 to 219 Superior Street, and immediately opposite, at No. 220, erected a large three-story warehouse. He is now doing an extensive business, amounting to about \$50,000 annually, employing on an average about thirty men. He claims to have built the first spring wagon ever made in Chicago. Mr. Kuhnén was married in this city, on January 27, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Fritz, of Germany. They have three children,—Nicholas, Jr., George and Louis.

JOHN J. HICKS—The wagon and truck works of John J. Hicks, at Nos. 1-5 Illinois Street, are among the pioneer enterprises of the city. This business was established in 1850, by Philip Hicks, upon a moderate capital. With the growth of the city, the business of this house expanded, and assumed important proportions. Later, Philip Hicks was succeeded by John J. Hicks, the present proprietor, and a gentleman of unbounded ability and

broad practical experience. The works are large and suitably arranged for the successful and convenient execution of all work in his line. All requisite machinery of the best patterns is provided, and the equipment of the factory is complete, a large number of expert artisans being kept constantly employed. This is one of the oldest and most reliable factories in the city, and its proprietor is universally known and respected.

JACOB PRESS, of Nos. 62-64 North Halsted Street, is a manufacturer of wagons, buggies, trucks, etc. Mr. Press has been identified with the carriage and wagon trade in this city since 1855, commencing work on February of that year for Henry Webber, who is now conducting one of the largest factories in the city. He worked in the Webber factory and other shops of the kind, as a journeyman, until 1859, when, in partnership with John Kuhl, he went into business at No. 23 Milwaukee Avenue, the firm being known by the name of Kuhl & Press, under which style it was successfully conducted for eight years. Mr. Press was then out of the wagon business for two years, during which time, in connection with his brother, John, he conducted a malt-liquor restaurant at No. 61 West Kinzie Street. In June, 1869, he commenced business at his present location. The premises occupied have a frontage of forty feet on Halsted Street and one hundred and forty on Fulton Street. The front or main building is forty by fifty feet in dimensions, and two stories high. He gives regular employment to ten men, and does a business that amounts to from \$15,000 to \$20,000 annually. This is now among the oldest establishments of the kind in the city. Mr. Press has met with success, and has built up a trade that is a credit at once to himself and Chicago. Mr. Press was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, on September 10, 1835. He received an excellent education in the regular schools of that country, and enjoyed the unusual advantage of a thorough mechanical instruction from his father, who was a wagon and carriage builder of the best repute in Germany. In the fall of 1854, his father and mother decided to emigrate to America, and at once started with their family, consisting of seven children, for this country. The father and one son were taken sick and died during the voyage. On December 24, 1854, the surviving members of the family reached this city, which they have since made their home. In the following February, Jacob Press went to work at his trade, and by years of untiring industry has accumulated a handsome property. He is a member of Germania Lodge, No. 182, A.F. & A.M. He was married on June 7, 1862, to Miss Lizzie Plass, who came from his native town. They have had nine children, — Louis (deceased), Ida, Lizzie, William, Jacob (deceased), Elvina, Jacob, Mary and John.

ROSSOW BROTHERS, of Nos. 128-34 Chicago Avenue, corner of Market Street, are wholesale manufacturers of farm wagons. Twenty-six years ago their business was started in a very circumscribed way. But in a country like this, energy, enterprise and integrity never fail to achieve success, as the prosperous trade built up by this house exemplifies. It must be a just cause of pride when they compare their small beginning with their establishments of to-day, consisting of two large two-story buildings, with basements, one eighty by forty feet, fronting on Market Street, the other twenty-five by seventy feet, fronting on Chicago Avenue. Attached to rear of latter building is the blacksmith shop, twenty-five by sixty feet, and also to the north of the Market Street building is the engine house, fifteen by forty feet, the lower story being occupied by the engine and the upper as a dry kiln. These various structures afford them eighteen thousand square feet of floor surface, which they utilize in the prosecution of their extensive business. The factory is neatly arranged, and has a complete equipment of modern machinery and appliances, and an engine of eight horsepower supplies the motive power; from thirty to forty hands are constantly employed, many of them being of long experience and of exceptional skill. The stock carried to fill the requirements of the business varies in value from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and their business transactions amount to over thirty thousand dollars annually, which, in prosperous years, is sometimes trebled. They manufacture from five hundred to over one thousand wagons per annum, and their trade extends all over the Southwest and Northwest. Wherever their wagons have been introduced they have built up a reputation on their own merits. The great fire of 1871 destroyed their works, involving a loss of forty thousand dollars. The firm was composed of Charles and Frederick Rossow, but since April 1, 1884, Charles Rossow has not given it his personal attention, and is now engaged in the livery stable business on South Halsted Street. Frederick Rossow now has full charge of the same, and the business is prospering under his management.

Frederick Rossow was born in Germany, on June 29, 1827. There he received his education and learned his trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years, and after completing the same worked as a journeyman for nine years. He came to America in 1854, settling in this city, where he was employed at his trade until 1859, when the present works were established. He was married, in 1854, in Germany, to Miss Minnie Consor, and started immediately

to America with his young bride, who died on February 26, 1870. They have nine children, — Louis and Matilda (deceased), Louise, Charles, Hattie, Paul and Emil (twins), Herman and Alfred. He was married the second time, in this city, to Miss Mary Richards, on October 29, 1877. By this marriage there are three children, — Frederic, Annie and Ida.

THOMAS VIVIAN, member of the firm of Vivian & Henry, carriage and wagon manufacturers, son of Peter and Grace Vivian, was born in County Cornwall, England, on December 26, 1828. When four years of age his parents came to this country and finally settled at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. At the age of eighteen, after having acquired an excellent education, he began the trade of carriage and wagon maker in the establishment of David O. De Wolf, in May, 1846, with whom he remained three years and a half. At the expiration of that time he began business for himself, and two years later, in 1855, he came West, and entered the employ of Joseph Kettlewell, of Iowa City, Iowa, where he continued two years. He then went to Ypsilanti, Mich., and worked at his trade until 1870, when he removed to Bay City, and was engaged by John McGraw in the lumber trade, erecting mills, etc., nearly five years. In 1874 he came to this city, and formed his present association with Charles Henry in the carriage and wagon manufacturing. The firm was first located at No. 56 Curtis Street, subsequently removing to No. 373 West Randolph Street, which is the main office, with a branch establishment at No. 175 West Adams Street. Mr. Vivian was married, on May 19, 1850, to Miss Rebecca Cad-doe, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., who gave him, before her death in August, 1868, four children, — John, Grace, Charles and Jennie. His present wife, formerly Miss Mary Lanxon, of Rochester, N. Y., he married November 17, 1870. They have two children, — Maud and May.

CHARLES HENRY, member of the firm of Vivian & Henry, carriage and wagon manufacturers, son of William and Mary Henry, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on January 14, 1846. After obtaining a business education, he began to learn his trade, at the age of fourteen years, with William Johnson, near Marietta, Ohio, with whom he remained until 1861. He enlisted at the first call for troops in the 7th New York Light Artillery, and served until September 1, 1864, participating in the operations throughout the Shenandoah Valley, and before Richmond, Fair Oaks, etc. In the fall of 1864, he was appointed wagon master of the headquarters train of the Sixth Corps, and so continued until the disbandment of the armies. He then located at Raleigh, N. C., and continued his trade nearly two years, when he went to Washington, D. C., and was connected with the city pumping works until 1876. Coming West in that year, he located in Chicago, and resumed his trade at the corner of Center Avenue and Madison Street, under the firm name of Henry & Co., with Guy Cunningham as a partner. Mr. Cunningham retired soon afterward, and Mr. Henry formed his present connection with Thomas Vivian. The firm remained at No. 56 Curtis Street a short time, then removed to their present location, where they have since remained.

THE KING WHIFFLE-TREE was originally patented by Abram King, of Canton, Ohio, in 1877, and never came into use until after the death of the patentee, when it became the property of a party of gentlemen, who organized a stock company under the laws of New York, with a capital of \$100,000. In 1884, there were twenty-four States licensed to manufacture and sell this article. The manufacture is largely done in Chicago for the West, and the business is under the supervision of Frank Scales. The firm have manufactured about three thousand in the West, and at least one thousand of the double-trees are in use in Chicago alone. This whiffle-tree is a great comfort to the horse, as it lightens the draft and any jar to the loaded wagon, as it gives way before the final pull is made, and also gives when the wheel strikes any obstacle. It is not only a humane device but also an economical one.

FRANK SCALES was born in LaFayette County, near Shullsburg, Wisconsin, on February 19, 1848, and was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the district schools of his native place, afterward in Chicago, completing his studies at the Georgetown College, Georgetown, D. C. He returned to Chicago in 1868, and commenced the study of law, was admitted to the Bar in 1870, and practiced until 1878, since which time he has been engaged in manufacturing. He became owner of a zinc mine in Tennessee, and operated it for four years, when he came back to this city and went into the King whiffle-tree business, which has prospered under his management. He married Miss Carrie Bartlett, daughter of Luther Bartlett, who settled in DuPage County in 1836. They have one daughter, — Ettie.

STEEN BROTHERS. — This firm, at No. 963 West Madison Street, manufactures and deals in carriages, buggies and wagons, and is composed of Julius W. and Mathias H. Steen. The brothers were born in Hamburg, Germany; Julius W., on March 9, 1861, and Mathias H., on March 3, 1863. In 1871, the brothers, while but mere lads, one ten and the other seven years old, came to America, and directly to Chicago, each one finding employment

here. About a year after their advent into this country they entered the carriage works of Jerrett & Sherman, on the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets. In the spring of 1881, they opened a shop for themselves at No. 221 East Jackson Street, where they were engaged on private work and prospered finely. In 1883, they erected the large three-story (one hundred and twenty-four by twenty-four feet) brick building that they now occupy at No. 963 West Madison Street. They employ, on the average, about twenty men, and are doing a successful and rapidly increasing business.

CALVIN DAVID TOWER, member of the firm of I. S. Tower & Co., carriage manufacturers, is a son of Calvin and Ann B. Tower, and was born at Providence, R. I., on July 16, 1832. The family is of English origin, the members of his immediate family having settled in New England in an early day, and finally locating at Providence. When he had reached the age of twelve years his parents removed to Boston, where he proved himself a bright and intelligent pupil in the public schools. Three years later he began business life as an apprentice in the trimming department of Joseph Pray's carriage manufactory, Fourth Street, South Boston, where he remained for four years. At the expiration of his time he travelled through the Eastern States until 1850, when he returned to Boston and worked at his trade six years. He then went to Nashua, N. H., and established himself in business, which he continued until the latter part of 1858, when he disposed of his interests and came to Chicago. In connection with his brother Isaac S., who had preceded him several years, he established their present business at No. 105 South Clinton Street, where he has since remained. Mr. Tower was married, on December 27, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Richardson, of Coaticook, Canada East. They have one child,—Grace E.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Within the forty-five years which cover the period during which most of the branches of trade in Chicago have recorded their beginning and growth, the jewelry trade, no less than other branches, has made wonderful progress. The first record of the jewelry trade appears in 1839, when Smith Jones Sherwood, at No. 144 Lake Street, was a watchmaker and jeweler. In 1845, the number had been increased to three, in 1848 to four, and in 1850 to five, by which time the population had augmented to a fraction less than thirty thousand. In 1855, the number of persons engaged in the trade in Chicago had increased to twenty-four, all retailers; and in 1860, when the population was a little over 109,000, to fifty-four, of whom five were classified as manufacturing jewelers and one silversmith, the six turning out an aggregate product of \$60,000.

The beginning of the wholesale trade seems to have been in 1863-64, at which time three firms were advertised as wholesale and retail. Two years later the wholesale trade was represented by nine firms out of the sixty-nine dealers in the business; about twenty were also manufacturing jewelers and silversmiths, their estimated product being upward of \$100,000. In 1870, there were thirteen wholesale dealers and one hundred and ten retailers, and the volume of trade had become about \$2,500,000. The great fire of 1871 prostrated the jewelry business, as it did everything else for a time, but courage and enterprise soon gave to this branch of trade an impetus which carried it steadily forward, until, in 1875, there were about twenty-five wholesale firms—a few of them exclusively so—and one hundred and forty-five retail dealers. Four watch companies—including the National, of Elgin, and the American, of Waltham—had in the meantime established branch houses here, and the manufacturing jewelers had increased their business materially. The aggregate trade of the Chicago jewelers for 1875 may be set down at about \$4,250,000, as against \$3,700,000 for the previous year, while the aggregate capital involved in the business was not much short of \$1,000,000.

The increase of the business during the next five years kept pace with the wonderful growth of the city

and the development of the great Northwest, so that by 1880 quite an addition had been made to the firms doing an exclusively jobbing business, and the half dozen or so older wholesale houses had begun to rank with those of New York and Philadelphia. The manufacturers of watch-cases, as well as of watches, had also established branch houses, and light manufacturing in jewelry and jewelers' supplies had made rapid progress. At this time the trade was represented by about thirty-five wholesale and one hundred and sixty retail dealers, and eighteen light manufacturers. The volume of trade belonging to the former was about \$6,500,000 and that of the retailers about \$700,000; this was an increase of about \$900,000 for the wholesale and \$150,000 for the retail trade over that of 1879.

It was during 1879 that The Jewelers' Journal of Chicago was established by S. M. & W. W. Wilcox in the interest of the growing trade of the city and the Northwest. It has ever since, under the editorship of the latter gentleman, most ably represented its constituency.

During the five years last past the jewelry business has shown fluctuations from year to year, but, on the whole, has made substantial progress. The jobbing trade in watches has become enormous, all the American manufacturers being represented by the trade, and all of the product of the National Watch Factory of Elgin passing through the hands of Chicago houses. The trade in silver-plated ware has also grown to large dimensions, that item alone being now estimated at \$1,000,000 annually. A brief summary of the jewelry business for each of the five past years will best show its condition and progress.

For 1881, we find that the number of dealers reported was—wholesale, 42; retail, 155. Amount of trade, wholesale, \$6,250,000; retail, \$750,000; watch cases, \$300,000; watch movements, \$1,000,000; manufactured jewelry, \$500,000; aggregate for the year, \$9,700,000.

In 1882, there were of dealers, wholesale, 43; retail, 170. Amount of trade, wholesale, \$6,850,000; retail, \$1,000,000; watch movements (including all of Elgin watches), \$3,300,000; watch cases, \$1,200,000; sales by clock companies' agents, \$750,000; aggregate for the year, \$13,100,000.

In 1883, the number of dealers was, wholesale, 53; retail, 178. Amount of trade, wholesale, \$5,750,000; retail, \$950,000; watch movements, \$4,000,000; watch cases, \$1,250,000; clock cases, by agents, \$1,200,000; plated-ware, \$900,000; aggregate for the year, \$14,050,000.

For 1884, we find 52 wholesale and 182 retail dealers. The amount of trade was, wholesale, \$4,600,000; retail, \$800,000; watch movements, \$3,200,000; watch cases, \$1,000,000; clocks, \$900,000; plated ware, \$850,000; aggregate for year, \$11,300,000.

In 1885, there were in business 60 wholesale dealers and 205 retailers. The amount of trade was, wholesale, \$5,500,000; retail, \$900,000; watch movements, \$3,750,000; watch cases, \$1,100,000; clocks, \$1,000,000; plated ware, \$900,000. Aggregate transactions for the year, \$13,250,000.

The above estimates will be found to fall short of, rather than to exceed, the aggregate volume of the jewelry trade, inasmuch as jewelers' cases, jewelers' tools and general supplies and optical goods are not included, only so far as these have passed through the retailers' hands or formed a part of the trade reported by the regular wholesale jewelers. There must also obviously be a considerable item of manufactured jewelry, not included either in the sales of the retailers or wholesalers, and not here reported. It is probable that a round half million of dollars might justly be added to the annual aggregates for each of the past three or four years for the above items.

The wholesale business in this city is on a firm basis, thoroughly systematized, and so organized as to protect its interests. As a means of doing this, as well as for the cultivation of a social and friendly feeling

among the members, the "Chicago Jewelers' Association" was formed in 1876, and includes all the regular houses connected with the wholesale trade. The Association has succeeded in fixing and registering on its books the standing of some thirteen thousand six hundred jewelry dealers in various parts of this country, and is gradually extending its operations into Mexico, Canada, and other countries.

GILES BRO. & CO.—This extensive jewelry house was established by Charles K. and William A. Giles, in 1860, at No. 142 Lake Street, where they remained until 1871, when they moved to No. 79 State Street. After the great fire they resumed business at No. 122 Twenty-second Street, and while the business portion of the city was being re-built, they opened in the Hutchinson residence, No. 384 Wabash Avenue, between Hubbard Court and Congress Street, retaining the store on Twenty-second Street as a branch establishment. In the summer of 1873, they built their elegant store, at Nos. 266-68 Wabash Avenue, and occupied it until the following year, when they moved to the building which formerly stood where the dry goods house of Mandel Bros. is located. Fire again caused a change, but business was resumed at No. 266-68 Wabash Avenue. During 1879, they removed to the building at the corner of State and Washington streets, which has since been occupied by the firm and Charles K. Giles, present proprietor. This establishment has grown with the population of the city, and from its modest beginning, in 1860, has developed into the largest wholesale, retail and manufacturing jewelry house west of New York. Their business extends throughout the United States and Canada, and reaches to the Sandwich Islands and other distant parts of the globe.

Charles K. Giles, proprietor of the jewelry house of Giles Bro. & Co., is the fourth son of Prescott and Elmira Giles, of Athol, Worcester Co., Mass., and was born on August 2, 1839. His father was among the hardy pioneers who first settled Worcester County, and was recognized as one of its most worthy and respected citizens. Mr. Giles spent his boyhood days at home, assisting his father in farming until he was eighteen years old, during which time he received a thorough schooling, and was fitted for a business life. He then went to New York, and entered the jewelry establishment of his brother, Frederick Giles, Maiden Lane, where he remained one year. In connection with his brother, William A., he opened a retail and wholesale jewelry store at Prairie du Chien, which was successfully conducted until 1860, when the superior advantages of this city, as a distributing point, became apparent, and he came to this city. Forming a partnership with his brother, William A., he laid the foundation of his present business. In 1882, he purchased the control of the house, and is now sole proprietor. Mr. Giles was married, on March 25, 1873, to Miss Mary Ferry, daughter of William H. Ferry, of this city.

Elias Morris, vice-president of Giles Bro. & Co., is a native of Wales, Great Britain, and was born in 1838. When he was thirteen years of age, the Morris family emigrated to America and settled in Chicago. Thus it is that Mr. Morris is a Chicagoan in all that the term implies, as he has made his home in this city for about thirty-five years. In his youth he attended the primitive schools, and at the age of nineteen he entered the jewelry store of J. T. & E. M. Edwards to learn the jeweler's trade. He served his apprenticeship, and then took a salesman's position with the firm, with which he remained until their retirement from business some years before the great fire. He afterward took a position with W. M. & John B. Mayo, jewelers, with whom he was connected until 1869. In that year he became connected with Giles Bro. & Co., and has since that time been identified with that well known house. In 1883, upon the withdrawal of E. A. Giles, Mr. Morris was elected vice-president of the company and still retains that office, as well as holding an interest in the business which was obtained upon the formation of the incorporated company in 1882. Mr. Morris is one of the oldest jewelers in the city. He is a member of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Morris has been married three times; first in May, 1860, to Miss Jennie L. Reynolds, of Chicago, who died on March 17, 1863, leaving two children,—Edward J., now with John V. Farwell & Co.; and Annie B., now Mrs. E. E. Carr, of Wisconsin. On June 15, 1867, Mr. Morris was wedded to Miss Jennie E. Manahan, of Chicago, and they had one son, Harry E., now living. This lady died on July 17, 1870, and in June, 1872, Mr. Morris married Miss Harriet Safford; they have two daughters,—Hattie and Edna.

James V. Ridgway, secretary and treasurer of Giles Bro. & Co., was born at New York City, on October 2, 1854. He was reared there, and during his boyhood studied at the public schools, but finished his education at an academy at Nazareth, Penn. In 1872, he came to Chicago and took a position in the office of Norton, Cole & Co., millers, with whom he remained for five years.

He was then tendered a responsible position with Giles Bro. & Co., which he accepted, taking entire charge of their office. In 1882, when the firm became a stock company, Mr. Ridgway secured an interest in the business and was elected secretary and treasurer, which office he holds up to the present time. Mr. Ridgway was married, on July 24, 1876, to Miss Gertrude M. Stanton, of Chicago. They have two children,—Helen and Philip. Mr. Ridgway is a member of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A.F. & A.M.

JUERGENS & ANDERSEN.—This firm of manufacturing jewelers was established in 1857 by Paul Juergens and Sebastian D. Andersen. During the early part of that year Mr. Juergens was engaged in the jewelry business, in connection with his father, at No. 117 Lake Street, in the rear of Hord & Hoes's business house. Upon taking Mr. Andersen into the business, their quarters were enlarged and occupied until the great fire of 1871. In a few days after that event, a large barn was rented on Eldridge Court, and their entire corps of workmen resumed work. They remained in their improvised shop for nearly a year, when they removed to Jackson Street and Wabash Avenue. In 1876, they removed to their present location, at the corner of State and Madison streets. They are the largest manufacturers and wholesale dealers of jewelry in the city, and are widely known throughout the West.

Paul Juergens was born at Oldenburg, Holstein, Germany, on September 19, 1834. His father was a member of a jewelry firm in Oldenburg which had been doing business over three hundred years, and the occupation of the family for generations had been that of jeweler and watchmaker. Until thirteen years of age Paul Juergens attended the schools of his native city, when he entered the Polytechnicum, graduating in 1848. At that time the revolution of his province against the Danish Government took place, and he joined the popular army of General Bonein, whom he served until the close of the revolution. In 1850, the family came to this country, landing at New York on October 28, and he shortly afterward entered the employ of Meyer, the jeweler, at No. 11 Spruce Street, with whom he remained one year, when he engaged with Cooper & Fisher, of Amity Place, until 1854. During that year the family came to this city. After a prospecting tour throughout the West, he returned to Chicago, and opened a shop at No. 77 Lake Street, in connection with the establishment of Isaac Spear, then the largest jewelry house in the city, where he continued two years. In 1857, he formed a partnership with Sebastian Andersen, and removed to No. 117 Lake Street, where they stayed until the fire of 1871. Three days after the great fire they rented a barn on Eldridge Court, and resumed business with twenty-eight employes. The next year the firm moved to the corner of Jackson Street and Wabash Avenue, where they remained nearly five years, when they removed to their present location at the corner of State and Madison streets. Mr. Juergens was married to Miss Augusta Kruger, of Chicago, on October 23, 1861, and has five children,—Mary, Emma, Frederick W., Anna and Hans.

Sebastian Drake Andersen, of the firm of Juergens & Andersen, was born at Tondern, Schleswig, Germany, on August 2, 1827. He attended the public schools of his birthplace until sixteen years of age, when he entered the employ of Joseph Hansen, a manufacturing jeweler of that city. After remaining with him four years, he went to Hamburg, and while there the revolution of 1848, of his province against the Danish government, awoke his sympathies. He enlisted on the popular side, and participated in seven battles, escaping all injury. At the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Hamburg and resumed work at his trade. In 1854, he came to this country, and remained in New York until 1857, when he went to Chicago and formed a partnership with Paul Juergens, his present associate, and with him began the wholesale jewelry business. He married the sister of his associate, Miss Carolina Juergens, in 1854, and has two children,—Julius and William.

CALEB CLAPP, a member of the firm of Clapp & Davies, wholesale jewelers, was born at Montgomery, Vt., on March 28, 1844. His ancestors were among the English families who first settled the New England States, his father's brother, Joel Clapp, being the first white child born in Montgomery, over ninety years ago. He spent his boyhood days, until sixteen years old, at home, and attended the district schools. Having secured an excellent common school education, he went to Cincinnati and entered the employ of his brother, William B. Clapp, jeweler, then located on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets. His industry and business ability, in three years, were rewarded by a half-interest in the business and the management of the store. In 1868, Mr. Clapp and his brother came to this city, and started in business, under the old Sherman House, and shortly afterward moved to No. 108 Lake Street, where they remained until burned out in 1871. After the fire, they re-opened at No. 57 West Washington Street, moving to Nos. 149-51 on State Street during the following year. He sold his interest in the business to his brother, William B., and Otto Young in 1876, and the next year resumed business at No. 161 State Street. Two years later he formed a partnership with Mr.

Davies, his present associate, and moved to No. 63 Washington Street, where they have since remained. He was married to Miss Lina Robbins, of Cincinnati, on April 26, 1865.

J. H. PURDY & Co.—John H. Purdy, founder and present head of this house, was born at Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., on April 4, 1835. His father was a painter, and with him John partially learned the painter's trade. At the age of nineteen, he began to learn the trade of repairing watches and jewelry, under an indenture of three years, at \$35 a year, with board and washing. From these earnings, in two and a half years Mr. Purdy saved twenty dollars, with which he purchased his first entire new suit of clothes. In this same suit he was married, four years later (1859), at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, to Mary E. Gregg, of Bath, N. Y. In 1856, Mr. Purdy engaged as a journeyman watchmaker at Addison, and afterward at Penn Yan, N. Y. In 1859, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and in connection with S. C. Goodwin engaged in the jewelry business. In 1864, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Purdy carried on the business alone, under the name of J. H. Purdy & Co. In 1865, having sold out to Plumb Bros., he came to Chicago, and for ten years was engaged as a commercial traveller for Chicago and New York houses. On January 1, 1875, Mr. Purdy formed an arrangement with Charles Wendell, at No. 170 State Street, whereby he was enabled to travel in a few of the Northwestern States, and sell on his own account, as the firm of J. H. Purdy & Co., dealing in a complete line of tools and materials for watchmakers and jewelers. In 1880, a partnership was formed with Leopold Stein, under the firm name of J. H. Purdy & Stein, who commenced business at the present location, Nos. 125-27 State Street. On February 21, 1883, Mr. Stein withdrew, leaving Mr. Purdy sole owner of the business. It is now conducted under the name of J. H. Purdy & Co. In order to show the increase in the business of this house, it is but justice to state that in 1884 their ledger shows sales to nearly fifteen hundred customers, located in thirty-four States and Canada. Mr. Purdy has two sons,—Fred, who is engaged with his father in business; and Charles S.

J. P. JOHNSTON.—With the growth of population, wealth and culture, naturally follows an increased demand for ornament, and every demand calls into being its corresponding source of supply. The house of J. P. Johnston holds a prominent place among the foremost commercial institutions of this city, and was established in 1881. Through vigorous and judicious management, it has acquired a trade much larger even than that possessed by some of its older competitors, and which has added materially to its financial strength and influence. Mr. Johnston carries an average stock of \$20,000, which, for its completeness and beauty of design and execution is unsurpassed in the West. An extensive trade has already been established in the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, and is rapidly being extended to all the Western States. Mr. Johnston was born in January, 1852, at Freeland, Ill. When quite young his parents removed to Clyde, O., where he was educated and remained until he was seventeen years of age. In 1880, he came to this city. By persistent industry and the closest economy he has won for himself a start in life, and by his perseverance and capacity has created and built up a business and a commercial standing of which he can justly be proud. With a trade already established, and possessing extensive facilities, his success is already assured; viewed from this standpoint, his future prospects are indeed of the most promising character.

ISAAC WATTS NICHOLS, wholesale dealer in diamonds, watches and jewelry, was born at Randolph, Vt., on April 16, 1843. His father, who was a shoemaker, was born at Randolph in 1793, was one of the earliest settlers of that place, and recently died at the age of ninety years. He attended the public schools until twelve years of age, when he became a student at the Barre (Vt.) Academy, in the meanwhile devoting much of his time to learning his trade as jeweler. After leaving school, he continued his trade in Barre until 1865, when he came to Chicago and entered the employ of W. H. C. Miller, No. 108 Clark Street, with whom he continued three years. He then began a retail jewelry business on his own account at No. 124 State Street, where he was burned out by the conflagration of 1871. Subsequent to the fire he resumed business at No. 304 West Madison Street one year, and then moved to No. 70 State Street. Two years later he removed to No. 89 Madison Street, and relinquished the retail business for that of diamonds, watches and wholesale jewelry, and in 1883 he moved into his present quarters, No. 70 Madison Street. Mr. Nichols is well known to the trade as a reliable and energetic business man, and has succeeded in building up an extensive business since the great fire, by which he was a heavy loser. His commercial standing is first-class. Mr. Nichols was married, on February 10, 1874, to Miss Mary M. Swords, of Chicago.

THE SHURLY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, makers of all kinds of jewelry, was organized and incorporated under the State laws in 1882, and is one of the leading establishments in Chicago. The business is controlled and conducted by Edmund R. P. Shurly, president, and Edwin A. Giles, secretary and treasurer.

Both of these gentlemen are well and favorably known to the trade, and it is to their reputation and judgment that the company owes its success.

Edmund R. P. Shurly, president of the Shurly Manufacturing Company, was born in Cambridge, England, on January 27, 1829. When he was eight years old, his parents came to this country, and after a year's stay in New York City, moved to Albany, and then went to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where they remained one year, afterward settling in Buffalo, N. Y. He attended school for a few years, when he entered the employ of H. O. Hood, jeweler of that city, with whom he staid one year. Upon returning from St. Catherine's, Canada, where he made a short stay, he engaged with C. H. Goodrich, and remained with him seven years. In 1851 he started in the jewelry business with P. C. Staubaugh, having purchased the store of his late employer. Two years later he secured his partner's interest and continued the business with his brother, C. J. Shurly, until 1861. He enlisted in the 21st New York Infantry Volunteers at the first call for troops to suppress the Rebellion, and was shortly thereafter commissioned captain in the 26th New York Infantry Volunteers, in which he served two years, participating in the engagements of Bull Run, Slaughter Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and others. In the last-named battle he was severely wounded. He became captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was then transferred to the 18th United States Infantry Volunteers. In 1864, he was stationed at Camp Douglas, and all of the papers, documents and other matter concerning the conspiracy to liberate the Confederate prisoners passed through his hands and he was instrumental in frustrating the design. He was the last commanding officer at that point. Mr. Shurly was honorably discharged at the close of the War, but enlisted again to serve in subduing the hostility of the Sioux Indians. In 1868, he was placed on the retired list, having seen nearly seven years of active military service. He returned to Chicago in 1869, and resumed business at No. 6½ Clark Street. After the fire of 1871, he opened a jewelry store in the Sherman House, upon its being rebuilt, where he remained nearly six years. In 1882, he sold out his interest to A. M. Church, and organized the Shurly Manufacturing Company, of which he is now president. Mr. Shurly was married, on November 25, 1856, to Miss V. A. Goodwin, of Rochester, N. Y., and has one son,—Burt R.

Edwin A. Giles, secretary and treasurer of the Shurly Manufacturing Company, was born in New Salem, Mass., on August 18, 1843. Until he was eighteen years of age, he attended the public schools of his birthplace and graduated from the New Salem Academy in 1861. He was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops at the beginning of the War, and enlisted in the 27th Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers. He saw active service for three years, and participated in the engagements of Roanoke, Newburn, Little Washington, and others of the same campaign. Upon his discharge, he returned to New York City, and went into the jewelry business with Giles, Wales & Co., at No. 13 Maiden Lane, where he remained until 1868, when he located at Dubuque, Iowa, and organized the firm of E. A. Giles & Co., wholesale and retail jewelers. His health failing, he sold out his interests and travelled two years. He then came to this city and became a member of the company which he now represents as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Giles was married, on January 20, 1869, to Miss Lucy Mayor, of Pawtucket, R. I., and has two sons,—Frederick M., and Edwin T.

J. B. STOREY, of the firm of J. W. & J. B. Storey, was born in Philadelphia, on February 18, 1838. When he was three years of age, the family removed to Hartford, Conn., and there he resided until he was twenty-one years old. His education was obtained at the Easton Academy, and when he was eighteen years old he apprenticed himself to the jeweler's trade and became a first-class watchmaker and jeweler. In 1859, he located in Chicago. On January 1, 1890, he opened a jewelry store on Clark Street, opposite the Sherman House, remaining there for three years. Mr. Storey can well establish his claim of being about the oldest jeweler in Chicago, as there were few stores of that kind here twenty-five years ago. In 1863, he made a business of fitting and furnishing military equipments, such as swords, pistols, sashes, belts and regimental goods generally. This he continued through the War, and was also transacting business on the Board of Trade. In 1867, he opened a private bank for the purchase and sale of securities, loans, financial negotiations, etc., and this business he continues at the present time at No. 84 LaSalle Street. In 1874, Mr. Storey formed a co-partnership with C. B. Shourds, and the firm opened an elegant jewelry house at the corner of State and Randolph streets. This is now one of the leading and best-known houses in the city. In 1883, Mr. Storey took into partnership E. A. Clarke, under the title of "The Reliable Furniture Company." They erected a fine three-story building at No. 1349 State Street, placed in it a large stock of furniture, and commenced a business which has gradually grown to considerable

proportions. The business to which Mr. Storey devotes the greater part of his time is in the wholesale and retail furniture house, owned by J. W. & J. B. Storey, the senior of the firm being the father of the subject of this sketch. This was established on October 20, 1879, and owing to the infirmity of the father, the management of the affairs of this house devolves upon J. B. Storey. In the great fire of 1871, Mr. Storey lost everything but his credit, and with this as his backing he re-opened his private bank on Clinton Street. Securities of all kinds were greatly depreciated but he handled insurance claims and did a general brokerage business, which proved very remunerative and soon placed him on a sound financial basis again. Mr. Storey has made two fortunes in his lifetime, and it is owing to his energy, pluck and enterprise that he has been so successful. He was married, on April 30, 1864, to Miss Sarah E. Shippermon, of Chicago.

AUGUSTUS EDWARD SHADER, member of the firm of Chandler & Shader, wholesale jewelers, son of Antony and Mary Shader, was born in Brandis, Bohemia, on August 28, 1851. When he was three years of age his parents emigrated to this country and located at Racine, Wis., where he remained until twelve years old, during which time he attended school. He came to this city in 1863, and spent two years with various parties, chiefly with the Chicago Tobacco Works. In 1866, he engaged with Charles Wendell, No. 87 Lake Street, wholesale jeweler, with whom he continued until 1873, and at the end of that time began business for himself, in the retail trade, at No. 246 West Madison Street. At the expiration of a year and a half he closed out and engaged with Kearney & Swartzchild, wholesale jewelers, No. 172 State Street, and remained in the employ of that firm until 1881. He then formed a co-partnership with D. D. Chandler, and under the firm name of Chandler & Shader has since been in the wholesale and manufacturing trade, with office and rooms at No. 57 Washington Street. The firm of Chandler & Shader is widely known throughout the West, and both members of the firm are held in high esteem by the trade as reliable and thorough going business men, who opened the first establishment in the city devoted exclusively to wholesaling jewelry. Mr. Shader was married, on July 9, 1878, to Miss A. Marie Kitt, of Chicago. They have three children,—Olive G., Ethel M. and Eugene A.

J. B. CHAMBERS, the senior member of the firm of J. B. Chambers & Co., jewelers, was born on March 14, 1819, in Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., the son of George and Currence (Johnson) Chambers, of Yorkshire, England. His early education fitted him for the occupation of school-teacher. As a "Yankee School-master," and as a student of law and music, he passed the years of his early manhood. In 1843, having moved west, to Tompkins County, N. Y., he was married to Alice F. Reynolds, of Groton, and was engaged for about thirteen years in mercantile pursuits at Ithaca, N. Y. In 1857, he arrived with his family in Chicago, and engaged in the auction and commission business at No. 116 Randolph Street. This business was gradually merged into the jewelry trade, although the auction sales were continued for many years. In 1868, the firm secured the location they now occupy, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets. They were obliterated by the fire of 1871, and temporarily did business for a year or more at No. 61 West Madison Street, but in 1873 moved back to their old store, where, for over twenty years, they have done a jewelry business second to no house in Chicago. Beverly R. Chambers, son of J. B. Chambers, born in 1846, was a member of the firm; and Ava W. Farwell, born in 1847, wife of ex-Comptroller John A. Farwell, is his daughter. J. B. Chambers died on January 15, 1886, and B. R. Chambers died in April, 1886.

THEODORE KEARNEY.—Theodore Kearney and Samuel Swartzchild entered the firm of Wendell & Hyman, jewelers, as junior partners in 1865. The place of business was then at No. 99 Lake Street. In May, 1870, these two gentlemen purchased the watch material and tool department of the firm of Wendell & Hyman, and opened a store on their own account on the second floor of No. 115 Lake Street. In 1870, they added a machinery manufacturing department, in which they were among the first in the West. At this place they successfully carried on business until overtaken by the conflagration of October, 1871, in which they suffered total loss. They re-opened at No. 429 State Street on October 20, 1871, and continued until the following fall. Upon the completion of the Pike Building, corner State and Monroe streets, they occupied rooms there, moving in November, 1872. After five years' increasing trade at No. 172 State Street, they moved to Nos. 113-15 State Street. After two years at this location another change was made to the present store, Nos. 133-35 State Street. The firm remained the same during all these years, up to January, 1882, when Theodore Kearney purchased the entire business. In 1881, a complete line of watches and jewelry was added to the business.

Theodore Kearney was born in County Sligo, Ireland, on November 2, 1840. His father, who was a farmer, moved to Oswego, N. Y., the following winter, and began operations as a salt dealer.

In those days (1840-41), British emigration to America was generally made by way of Quebec and Montreal. When but ten years of age Theodore Kearney was for seven months a scholar under A. G. Wilder, at the Kinzie School. He left school, and began work at the ship carpenter's trade for Miller & Doolittle. Three months later he tried a short season of boiler-making for Mason & McArthur, and after four months' experience, which taught him that he was out of his element, he found employment with Louis Nolan, a jeweler at No. 57 Clark Street, known as the "Evans Block." This was in 1853. He remained with Mr. Nolan for three and a half years, when receiving a good offer from William A. Hendrie he engaged with him for a year. Before the expiration of the time a big business opening promised itself at Belvidere, Ill. A year's experience with James Wilson, in Belvidere, induced Mr. Kearney to undertake business for himself. In 1857, Aurora, Ill., held out such attractions that he and George Bement opened a store. This was the year of the panic, and business proved unprofitable. The next year Mr. Kearney was in Chicago again, and was salesman for George W. Stevenson & Co. for the following eight years, until 1865, when he took up business for himself as herein before stated. Mr. Kearney was married, in 1860, to Bridget E. Melody, daughter of John Melody, of Waukegan, Ill. They have had four children, —Devin, Charles E., Theodore and Frank.

H. MUHR'S SONS.—The house of H. Muhr's Sons, of Philadelphia, Penn., was established in 1853. They manufacture the crown-filled watch-cases, rings and lockets, for which they have become celebrated over the entire United States, and are doing a very heavy business in their specialties yearly. They employ an army of travelling men, and have in all the large cities branch offices, presided over by their agents. The partners of the establishment remain at home. In charge of their Chicago branch, at room 12, Nos. 100-104 State Street, is that very genial and popular gentleman, S. Kaiser, who has been connected with the wholesale jewelry business for the past seventeen years.

S. KAISER was born at New York City, on May 29, 1853, where he attended the public schools. At the age of fifteen he graduated from the high school, corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. He then began his business career as clerk in the employ of the jewelry house of Bloch Bros., No. 4 Maiden Lane, with whom he remained nine years. From that employ he went to H. Muhr's Sons, where he has since remained. On March 15, 1881, he was married, in Chicago, to Miss Jennie Kohn. They have one girl,—Florine. Mr. Kaiser is a member of the Merchants' and Standard clubs of this city.

FRANK LEWALD, of F. Lewald & Co., wholesale jewelry merchants, was born in New York, on September 29, 1854. During his infancy his parents removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained until he was fourteen years of age, during which time he attended the public schools. In 1868, he came to this city and entered the employ of E. Devide, who was carrying on painting, with whom he stayed nearly three years. He then engaged with C. E. Webber & Co., on South Water Street, and for ten years continued in their employ. In 1881, he went to St. Louis and began the jewelry business on his own account, at No. 211 Fourth Street. At the expiration of two years he returned to this city and resumed business at No. 119 Madison Street, under the firm name of F. Lewald & Co. His success may be attributed to characteristic energy and persevering effort which have won for him a position high in the estimation of the trade. He was married, on March 7, 1883, to Miss Bertha Kohn, of Rock Island, and has one son—Clarence. Mr. Lewald is a member of the Ideal Club and of several charitable institutions.

SETH THOMAS CLOCK CO.—Machines for measuring time date back to the early part of the 6th century. Since then, invention has worked great changes. The first American clocks are said to have been made by Seth Thomas, who manufactured them for the trade in 1813, at Plymouth, Conn. The American Clock Company was organized on January 1, 1865, in New York, by E. C. Hine and Seth E. Thomas, for the purpose of putting on the market, in even competition, the clocks of the different companies included in the organization. The names of the companies interested were: Seth Thomas Clock Co., New Haven Clock Co., E. N. Welch Clock Co., Welch, Spring & Co., Gilbert Clock Co., and Seth Thomas' Sons & Co. Up to this time these companies had been manufacturers only of different styles of clocks. In October, 1865, at No. 115 Lake Street, the American Clock Company established their Chicago house, with W. F. Tompkins as agent. They continued at No. 103 Lake Street up to the fire of October, 1871. After the fire, in which their combined loss was \$170,000, they re-opened at No. 170 State Street, remaining there until January 1, 1879. In the spring of the previous year, the firms composing the American Clock Company decided to go into liquidation on January 1, 1879, and use the year 1879 to settle up their business. After 1879, the different companies carried on their own interests respectively under their own managers. Mr. Tompkins, as manager,

represented the Seth Thomas Clock Company at No. 170 State Street. This company is a corporation organized under a special act of the Connecticut Legislature.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN TOMPKINS, manager of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, was born at Bristol, Conn., on August 24, 1829. His education was begun in the public schools of his native town, where he applied himself assiduously to his studies until he was seventeen years of age. He then entered the wholesale and retail merchandising establishment of Mr. Welch, of Bristol, with whom he remained three years. The following year was spent in the employ of Smith & Son, of Chapel Street. In 1860, he was engaged by the American Clock Company in their New York department, until October, 1865. He then came to this city in the interest of that company, where he remained until 1879, since which time he has had charge of the Seth Thomas Clock Company's Western branch. The latter concern was established at Thomaston, Conn., in 1813. It is one of the oldest companies in this country, and is probably the most widely known clock company in the world. Mr. Tompkins was married on May 2, 1852, to Miss Julia M. Cook, of Cheshire, Conn.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, western manager of the Terry Clock Company, was born at Adams, Mass., on April 25, 1858. His education was begun and finished at Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained until twenty years of age. He first entered commercial life in a retail store in Pittsfield, where he staid two years, then coming to this city, where he entered the employ of the Terry Clock Company. Through close attention to business and energetic industry, he attained his present position, and is recognized as a business man of unusual ability. The company he represents is the oldest in the country, Eli Terry having made his first clock in 1792. It had a brass dial, silver washed, with his name engraved upon it, and still keeps accurate time, being now in possession of the estate of his late grandson, James Terry, of Terryville, Conn. In the clock factory of Eli Terry, about the year 1807, Seth Thomas learned his trade as clock-maker. During the next five years, clocks were manufactured by others at Waterbury, Winsted, Litchfield and Bristol, Conn.

GLASSWARE, ETC.

FRENCH, POTTER & WILSON, importers and dealers in crockery, china, glassware, etc., is an off-shoot of the original Boston house, established there in 1822, by Abram French, who continued at the head of its affairs until his death, which occurred in February, 1884, at an advanced age. In May, 1872, the branch house was established in this city, under the name of A. French & Co., with William O. Chapman as resident partner. Their first place of business was at No. 337 Wabash Avenue, where they remained two years, when they removed to Nos. 101-103 on the same thoroughfare; from there, went to the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Washington Street. At this location, their business assumed proportions necessitating their seeking larger quarters. In January, 1883, they removed to their present location, in the Taylor Building, northeast corner of Wabash Avenue and Washington Street. In 1879, Mr. Chapman having retired from the house, the present firm of French, Potter & Wilson was formed by W. A. French, Edwin A. Potter and W. Herbert Wilson.

Mr. French is a son of the original founder of the house, and resides in Boston on his father's homestead, an historic spot, having once been the property of that famous writer, Peter Parley.

Edwin A. Potter was born at Bath, Maine, in 1842 and is the son of William Potter and Parnelia (Gilmore) Potter. His grandfather, William Potter, was a native of Georgetown, Maine, born July 16, 1765, and died May 30, 1831, and was a son of John Potter, who was born in Rhode Island in 1738, his death occurred February 11, 1792, at Georgetown, Maine. William, the father of E. A., was twice married; first to Jane Mary Morse, of Phippsburgh, Maine, in March, 1833, and by whom he had one child. His second marriage was to Parnelia Gilmore, daughter of John Gilmore, of Woolrich, Maine; from this union six children were born, all of whom are yet living. Edwin A. the second child of this marriage, was early given a business training, in connection with his father's business of lumber and ship-building. In 1872, when the branch house was established here, he came to Chicago. Mr. Potter now has a charming home and family, at the suburb of Kenwood. In October, 1873, he married Harriett A. Berry, daughter of Colonel Alfred Berry, of Georgetown, Maine. They have three children, — William Chapman, Edwin and Gertrude.

OVINGTON BROS. & OVINGTON. — This firm is composed of Theodore T., Edward J., Edward J., Jr., and Charles K. Ovington. The business was commenced in Brooklyn, New York, by Theodore T. and Edward J. who are parents of the other two members of the firm. About thirty-eight years ago, the father of these two gentlemen was obliged to take a stock of china and glassware on a debt, and in order to amuse his sons and occupy their time, he allowed

them to open a store and dispose of the goods. At this period the great Brooklyn fire swept away nearly everything in the crockery line except their establishment, and this resulted in a demand upon them right away, that forced them into the trade which has been regularly kept up. In 1872, they concluded to open a branch firm in Chicago, and each interested a son to commence business here in a small way, while the seniors conducted the large house in Brooklyn. First opening on West Madison Street, they then moved to the South Side in 1875, and in 1885 took possession of their newly fitted up quarters at No. 145 State Street, occupying the entire building. They now have one of the finest establishments in their line of trade, and are doing an immense wholesale and retail business.

Theodore T. Ovington, father of Charles K. Ovington, was born and reared in New York City, and is the senior member of the house of Ovington Brothers, crockery merchants of Brooklyn, New York, and also occupies the same relation to the firm in Chicago. This house is one of the oldest in Brooklyn.

Charles K. Ovington was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1856, and educated in that city. He left school at the age of fourteen, and entered the crockery business with his father, in which he has since been continuously engaged. He is connected with the house of Ovington Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is also interested in the Chicago house.

Edward J. Ovington, Sr., member of the firm of Ovington Brothers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was born in New York City, and since the opening of this house has held his position as partner. He is the father of Edward J., Jr., who has grown up in the same line of business. The importance of Chicago led the New York firm to establish the sons in a manner far superior to that in which they began their career, besides giving them the benefit of their experience.

Edward J. Ovington, Jr., was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1855. He was educated in that city and entered the store of his father at an early age. He remained in Brooklyn until 1876, when he came to Chicago, and has since that time superintended the business of the firm. He has seen the enterprise grow from a small establishment to a mammoth concern, having a selection of goods creditable to any city, and occupying one of the finest stores in Chicago, with every appliance for convenience adopted in modern buildings, and located in the very center of the business portion of this great metropolis. He was married in 1880, to Miss Mary Barnes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and has three children, — Earle, Raymond and Edward.

GEORGE BOHNER & Co. are manufacturers and jobbers of lamps, glassware and chandeliers. The pioneer wholesale house in the above line of business in this city was that which was established in 1863 by N. F. Merrill, now retired from active business life, though still a resident of Chicago. When Mr. Merrill opened his house, which was located at No. 71 Randolph Street, the trade was very limited — a few barrels of oil and a few dozen lamp chimneys and burners being considered a good day's business. Since the time of common glass and tin lamps, genius has invented the elegant art lamps and chandeliers which combine luxurious ornamentation with usefulness; and this splendid improvement has all occurred during the last few years. In a great measure this progress has been due to the ingenuity and skill of George Bohner.* Prior to 1871 there were no hanging extension lamps, such as are now to be found in nearly every home, and none were put on the market until Mr. Bohner brought out his invention — "Bohner's Patent Library Lamp." From his device has developed the great variety of library lamps now to be found all over America. Prior to the fire of 1871, Mr. Merrill sold out to Eaton, Maguire & Co., and they were succeeded by Eaton & Brown. On January 1, 1871, the firm became Brown & Bohner, the members being H. S. Brown and George Bohner. The firm of George Bohner & Co. succeeded them in 1875, since which time Mr. Bohner has had exclusive management. In the great fire of 1871, Brown & Bohner were completely burned out at No. 71 Randolph Street. They immediately resumed business in one of the lake-front shanties at the foot of Van Buren Street, the rear end of their store projecting out over the "basin" of the lake. Later on, the store was removed to the business district, and the premises are now located at Nos. 55-57 Wabash Avenue. The house employs forty persons, and does a business aggregating \$300,000 per annum. The goods manufactured by Bohner & Co. are unsurpassed in variety, beauty, and originality of design, and the reputation of the firm is of the highest.

PATENT MEDICINES.

H. E. BUCKLEN, manufacturer and dealer in patent medicines, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., on July 19, 1848. His education was completed at the New York State Academy and at Bryant

* For personal sketch of Mr. Bohner, see "Iroquois Club."

& Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago. In 1860, he moved to Elkhart, Ind., where he lived and worked for sixteen years, as a druggist's clerk and a druggist. He came to Chicago in 1877, and was married in the same year to Miss Bertha E. Redfield, daughter of Hon. George Redfield, who was State Senator, and State Treasurer for Michigan. They have two children. Mr. Bucklen is the proprietor of four patent medicines in which he does a very large and successful business,—Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Bucklen's Arnica Salve, Electric Bitters, and Dr. King's New Life Pills. He also prints a newspaper called the "Druggist," devoted to "Health, Business and Science," to advertise his medicines, and also expends, annually, about one hundred thousand dollars with the leading newspapers all over the United States and Territories, setting forth the excellent qualities of his wonderful remedies.

THEODORE NOEL, proprietor of the celebrated natural remedy, "Elixir Vitæ," is a native of Niles, Michigan, and was born on July 3, 1840. His father, Dr. William T. Noel was a Virginian by birth and was lineally descended from the Huguenot stock; his mother, who is still living at ninety-two years of age, is from one of the oldest and most respected families of Virginia, and is related to the descendants of the pioneer settlers of Jamestown. In 1853, the family removed to San Antonio, Texas, where young Theodore continued in school until his fifteenth year, when he left home to seek his fortune. After having been engaged in several vocations he became an agent for "Audubon's American Fowls," "Appleton's American Encyclopedia," and other works of similar character, and in a twelve month received \$22,000 in commission. With these proceeds he established himself at Galveston, Texas, in the publishing trade, which he continued until 1861. Notwithstanding he voted the republican ticket, and was in full sympathy with the political principles emanating from the old whig party, he, with thousands of others, rather than to be stigmatized as a traitor to his State, friends and family, was induced to join the Confederate flag. He served under General Sibley in New Mexico and Arizona for some time, and subsequently was attached to the secret service and signal corps until the War closed. He participated in fourteen battles and thirty-two skirmishes, and was wounded six times. During the War he was army correspondent for the "Galveston News" and the "Richmond (Tex.) Enquirer," and when released from the service he published a volume entitled "From Sante Fé to the Mississippi," which detailed the operations of the Confederate Army in the Southwest, and was a success as a literary work and from a financial standpoint. The next four years were spent raising cotton and cane on a plantation in Southern Texas with great success, which he relinquished to engage in publishing at Waco, where he remained until 1876, when he came to Chicago as the representative and manager of the Texas Land and Emigrant Association. He disposed of his property in Texas for lands in Utah and Montana, and established a paper, "The American," in this city, in the interest of mining and internal improvements. Mr. Noel was first to introduce the mineral substance "Elixir Vitæ" to the public, which has become famous as a remedy throughout the world. Mr. Noel was married, on January 12, 1864, to Miss Harriet S., daughter of Judge Harris, of Brazoria, Texas. They have one child,—Joseph R.

CONFECTIONERS.

BUNTE BROS. & SPOEHR.—In making a careful review of the various commercial branches and manufacturing industries which have materially aided the metropolis of the Northwest, many establishments worthy of special note can be found. Among the promi-

nent houses of Chicago is Bunte Bros. & Spoehr, manufacturing confectioners. This firm has been in business but a few years, but in a comparatively short time they have built up a trade that is truly wonderful, placing their goods with success in States where no other Chicago manufacturer in this particular branch of trade had ever thought of venturing. This firm was established in 1876, and was first located at No. 416 State Street. Cramped quarters soon compelled a change of location to No. 83 Market Street, and at the time of their removal, in March, 1885, to Nos. 72-74 West



THE H. E. BUCKLEN BUILDING.

Monroe Street, they were also occupying Nos. 79-81 on the former thoroughfare. Two hundred hands are employed, many of them of long experience and exceptional skill. The trade of the house now extends into every State and the majority of the Territories, and amounts to over \$350,000 annually. This firm was the first in Chicago to introduce their products in Eastern cities, and met with heavy competition from the manufacturers of New York and Boston. But Messrs. Bunte Bros. & Spoehr, as well as other Chicago manufacturers who have since entered the Eastern market, found they could more than compete with those cities, and have built up a large and increasing trade. The firm is composed of Ferdinand Bunte, Gustavus Bunte, and Charles A. Spoehr.

Charles A. Spoehr was born at Goeppingen, Germany, in 1841, and was educated in a commercial school at Stuttgart. He came to America, in 1867 and settled in Philadelphia, residing in that city for two years. He came to Chicago in 1869, and until the founding of the firm of which he is the junior member, in 1876, he was engaged in different enterprises in this city, being identified with John Kranz's establishment from 1871 to 1876. He was married, in 1881, to Miss Johanna Bunte, of this city, by whom he had one son, Conrad. His wife died in the spring of 1882, ten months after marriage. Mr. Spoehr was married again, in August, 1884, to Miss Frida Baerlen; they have one son,—Herman.

MARTIN DAWSON, of Nos. 214-16 East Kinzie Street, is a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in confectionery. This business was originally established in 1855, by J. B. Hennegen & Co., which was afterward N. Crickard & Co., of which firm Mr. Dawson was bookkeeper. Mr. Crickard died in 1868, and Mr. Dawson succeeded to the business and formed a partnership with M. Shields, the firm being known by the style of Dawson & Shields. The house was at that time located at No. 17 Clark Street, where they did a successful business until the great fire of 1871, which swept away everything they had, involving a loss of \$15,000. After the fire the firm resumed business temporarily at No. 83 South Green Street, subsequently moving into their new building at Nos. 43-45 State Street. There they continued until 1878, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Dawson continuing the business at No. 211 State Street, where he remained until October, 1863, when he moved to his present quarters. The history of this house, in its wonderful growth, is a fitting commentary on the unprecedented progress of the city. The products from his factory have attained a reputation for pure and prime excellence on their own merits, extending all over the South, West and Northwest, and securing a vast business for the same, until the transactions of the house now amount to over \$300,000 annually. The premises now occupied are commodious, convenient and specially arranged for the business, consisting of two large brick buildings, forty-five feet front and one hundred feet deep, four stories in height with basement, giving him twenty-two thousand five hundred feet of floor surface, which he utilizes in the prosecution of his extensive business. Mr. Dawson was born in Ireland in 1845, and came to Chicago with his parents in 1852. He received his education at St. Mary's of the Lake private school, destroyed in the fire. Mr. Dawson entered the establishment of which he is now proprietor when a boy; first as clerk, next as bookkeeper, and now sole proprietor. Success has attended him, and to-day he stands in the front rank of our wholesale merchants. He is a member of the Union Catholic Association, of the Irish-American Club, and is secretary of the National Confectioners' Association.

JOHN C. NEEMES & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of confectionery, are located at Nos. 28-34 Michigan Avenue. This house was founded in 1858, by C. W. Sanford, and in 1867 the style was changed to C. W. Sanford & Co., John C. Neemes, now the senior member of the house, at that time entering the firm. Prior to the fire, the house was located at No. 38 East Randolph Street; after the fire, business was resumed at the corner of Lake and Peoria Streets, and in 1873 was removed to its present location. The premises now occupied are four stories and basement in height, and 80 x 124 feet in dimensions, giving them over 51,000 square feet of floor surface, which they completely utilize in the prosecution of their extensive business. When operations were resumed after the fire, George H. Brooks purchased the interest of Mr. Sanford, and the house became known as Brooks & Neemes. In 1879, Mr. Brooks withdrew from the house, and the present firm, consisting of John C. Neemes, Mark S. Van Deusen and William Leimert was organized. Industrious, enterprising, and conducting their business upon the most elevated plane of integrity, the firm have inspired confidence in trade and attracted custom. They have built up a reputation, as mentioned above, and on the merits of their superior goods have extended their trade from contracted limits until it now reaches from the Eastern States to the Pacific Coast and the Gulf of Mexico, their transactions amounting to over \$500,000 annually, and are constantly increasing.

John C. Neemes was born at Poultney, Vt., and there he received his education and spent his boyhood days. He came to Chicago in 1857, and in 1868 became a member of the house of which he is now the senior member. Mr. Neemes is a cultivated and genial gentleman, as befits his trade, and is respected socially as well as commercially. He was married in 1862, and has four children,—Harriet D., Helen May, Grace M. and John C.

M. E. PAGE & COMPANY, located at Nos. 207-13 Lake Street, are manufacturers of confectionery and wholesale dealers in confectioners' supplies. This house was established, in a small way, by M. E. Page, in 1861; the entire extent of space occupied by him at that time for offices, store-room and factory was seventeen feet front and forty-five feet deep. The history of this house, and its wonderful growth, is a fitting commentary on the unprecedented progress of Chicago. The firm has extended its trade until it

reaches from the Eastern States to the Pacific Coast and Gulf of Mexico, and amounts to over \$1,000,000 annually. The premises occupied by the firm are commodious, convenient and specially arranged for the business. The factory has a complete equipment of the most modern machinery and appliances, a large amount of which was invented, designed and built under the supervision of Mr. Page. Engines of two hundred horse-power supply the motive power, and three hundred hands are employed. The stock carried to fill the requirements of their extensive patronage will average \$200,000, twenty-five tons of material being used daily. For years Mr. Page gave his unremitting personal attention to the business, which now requires the additional supervision of his partner, R. P. Patterson, who became a member of the firm in 1867. They have each been connected with the business for about twenty-five years.

Milton E. Page was born in Maine, in 1832. His father, Samuel Page, one of the earliest settlers of Chicago, came here in 1833, and died in 1849. The son was reared and educated in this city. In 1868, Mr. Page was married to Miss Dora St. George, a native of Milwaukee and a descendant of the St. Georges of England. She died on January 24, 1885, leaving five children,—Milton E. Page, Jr., now in the employ of his father; Walter Henry, Laura O., Albert G. and Frances Virginia.

PAPER BAGS.

GODFREY & CLARK, of No. 120 Lake Street, are manufacturers of, and wholesale dealers in, paper and paper flour-sacks, and carry red and grey express, manilla, hardware and rope papers as specialties. Successful from the start, this popular house was established by the above firm at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1860, where their principal house still remains, being located at No. 830 Liberty Street. Their mills for the manufacture of their goods are at Elkhorn, Penn., and Tarentum, Penn., and are among the largest of the kind in the United States. They were so unfortunate, during 1883, as to have their mills at Tarentum destroyed by fire, but they were again re-built on a much larger scale in 1884. The firm employ in their mills and Pittsburgh house four hundred men; have invested in mills, machinery and stock about \$500,000; and do a business reaching nearly one million dollars annually. The Chicago house, which was established in 1872, occupies a large five story building, having a capacious basement, at No. 120 Lake Street, where they constantly carry from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars' worth of stock. Their trade during 1884 amounted to over \$100,000, and is rapidly increasing. The aid of fourteen men, fully conversant with the business, is constantly required in the different departments of the Chicago house to conduct it properly. They especially cater to the millers' trade direct, making a specialty of the celebrated Godfrey & Clark double satchel-bottom paper flour-sack, which can not be excelled by any house in the country. The long standing and prominence of this firm for making good stock from the best of material, and the high rank they have held in the market for a long series of years give them a leading position in the trade. The Chicago house is fitted out with a complete printing office for printing labels on flour-sacks, the machinery being entirely new, their inks of the most brilliant colors, and type and engravings of the latest and most unique designs. The popular and now much used red express paper was first manufactured and introduced in the West by Godfrey & Clark.

Joseph C. Godfrey, son of the senior member of the firm, is the manager of the house in this city, of which he took charge in April, 1884. He was born at Pittsburgh, Penn., on September 4, 1865. He passed through the high schools of that city and entered the Western University at Alleghany City, from which he graduated in 1882. From that time until April, 1884, he spent his time in the Pittsburgh house, making himself conversant with the details of the trade. He is a young man of fine business abilities, and has a bright future before him.

THE UNION BAG AND PAPER COMPANY was first organized as a private house by Francis T. Wheeler and J. Hinman in 1866. It was then located on LaSalle Street near South Water. In 1871, a company was formed, consisting of Mr. Wheeler, L. G. Fisher, Jr., and W. E. Hale, under the firm name of Wheeler, Fisher & Co. After the fire they did business at Nos. 107-109 Lake Street for about five years. In 1873, Mr. Fisher bought out Mr. Hale. In 1875, a stock company was formed, called The Union Bag & Paper Co., with a capital of \$50,000. This was subsequently increased to \$225,000 and in July, 1882, to \$500,000. From 1876 to 1882, the location of the factory was at Nos. 53-55 Michigan Avenue. During that year, at the corner of Third Avenue and Polk Street, Messrs. Wheeler & Fisher erected a substantial six-story brick building, 75 x 100 feet, all but one floor of which is occupied by the company. Starting with an annual production of 10,000,000 bags, business increased so rapidly that the manufactory now turns out about 300,000,000 annually, valued at \$500,000. They are made entirely by machinery, which takes the paper in a roll, folds, pastes,

cuts, dries and counts at the rate of three hundred bags a minute. The shipments of the company go all over the world. Francis T. Wheeler, its president, came to Chicago from Madison, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1866 and in October of that year established this business. This was his first independent business enterprise, and how great a success he has made of it, is told by the foregoing statement of facts. L. G. Fisher, Jr., secretary of the company, has contributed his energy and business ability toward bringing about these flattering results.

NOTIONS, TOYS, ETC.

The notion trade in Chicago was for many years conducted as a feature of the business carried on by the dry goods houses and drug stores, coming under the general designation of fancy goods. It was not until 1853 that the notion and toy trade began to be considered as a distinct branch of business, four establishments at that time giving attention mainly to this variety trade, though not then, or for two or three years afterward, doing so exclusively. In 1855, the firms devoted for the most part to this trade numbered ten, and, in 1858, eleven. In the latter year, one house—Vergho, Ruhling & Co.—commenced the wholesale business in connection with the retail. From this time the wholesale trade steadily increased, while the retail business kept pace with the growth of the city. Thus we find, by 1860, some dozen notion and toy stores, of which three or four had a very respectable wholesale trade. In 1865, the number of stores had reached a total of forty. Of these, three confined their wholesale business to toys proper, and six others to the wholesale trade in notions. During the five years following, the growth of the population seems to have justified the existence of sixty-five general notion and toy stores in 1870, while fifteen were devoted to the wholesale trade, a few of them exclusively. Two years later, the latter had increased to seventeen and the former to one hundred and two, the aggregate trade being estimated at not far from \$400,000. By 1875, the business was represented by twenty-two wholesale and one hundred and sixteen retail houses, some of the latter in combination with dry goods, etc. With the wonderful impetus given to all kinds of business by the growth of the population in Chicago from 1875 to 1880, the notion and toy trade had increased so rapidly that, in the latter year, two hundred and eighty notion and variety stores were found doing a retail business, and thirty-five firms were engaged in this branch of the wholesale trade, some of them in connection with other lines. The estimated value of the entire trade for 1880 was \$900,000. The business, especially among retailers, has shown a large increase since 1880, no less than 383 stores, great and small, being devoted to this peculiar trade as retailers, and thirty-six ranking as wholesale in 1885. The business of the latter year is measured by an aggregate of about \$1,200,000, fairly belonging to the legitimate notion and toy trade of Chicago. During the past five years the manufacture of toys, mostly wooden, and of toy furniture, has grown to considerable proportions in this city, being represented by four or five establishments, with an aggregate capital of about \$250,000, and producing, for each of the two years 1884 and 1885, about \$600,000 worth of goods.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.—This house, now one of the oldest and best known of any in this branch of trade in the West, was founded here in 1855, by Charles Vergho and Adolph Ruhling, under the present firm name of Vergho, Ruhling & Co. Their first place of business was at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. They remained at that location until in 1860, when they moved into one of the new buildings which had been erected at No. 154 Lake Street, that portion of the block on Lake Street between Dearborn and Clark having been visited by a big fire on September 15, 1859.

Here they continued until the great blaze of October, 1871, in which they were burned out, sustaining losses amounting to \$253,000. Notwithstanding their reverses here, however, two weeks later saw them re-established in business on the Lake Front, and (with the exception of a wonderful diminution of stock) doing business the same as though no fire had ever occurred. In the summer of 1871 they removed to Nos. 138-42 State Street, where they remained until 1883. Their business having greatly increased, they were compelled to seek larger quarters, which they found at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Madison Street. In this connection, and as evidencing the remarkable growth of the business of this house, it may be of interest to state that in 1855 their total sales did not exceed \$50,000, and even these figures were reduced considerably a few years later, in consequence of the panic of 1857; now, however, their annual trade exceeds \$700,000, and is still increasing, while the territory covered by their sales extends over the entire West and Northwest. The house of Vergho, Ruhling & Co. is also the oldest in its line of trade, having been in existence longer without a change of firm name and style than any other house in the West.

Charles Vergho, its founder, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1830. His parents were Benediks and Josephine (Herzog) Vergho. He came to Chicago in 1852, and was for three years engaged in banking. In 1855, he founded the house of which he is still the head, and which ranks among the very foremost of Chicago's commercial institutions. He married Emilie Varges, daughter of Louis Varges, M.D., of Chicago. They have three children,—Agnes, Ida and Charles; another son, Herman, is dead.

Adolph Ruhling was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821. He was engaged in clerking for several mercantile firms in Hanover up to 1849, when he came to Chicago. He went to Milwaukee, remaining there for one year, returning to Chicago in 1850. He then clerked for Urhlaub & Suttler, dealers in fancy goods and notions, on Lake Street, up to 1855, when, with Mr. Vergho, he established the above house. He married Josephine Haack, of New York City; they have four children,—Herman, Adolph, Fritz and Gustav.

OILS.

THE P. C. HANFORD OIL CO.—The business to which this corporation became successor was originally established in 1861, by O. P. Chase and P. C. Hanford, under the name of Chase, Hanford & Co. They were then located at the corner of LaSalle and South Water Streets, and business steadily developed from a small beginning. In those days petroleum products were four or five times higher in value than at the present time, and the five years' business of the firm showed a volume of about \$200,000 annually. Prior to the great fire of 1871 the firm removed to the corner of South Water Street and Wabash Avenue, and in that location they were burned out. They re-built the store and occupied it. In 1875, Mr. Chase withdrew and Mr. Hanford purchased his interest, changing the name to P. C. Hanford & Co., the company however being nominal. During the succeeding years the business developed wonderfully, and Mr. Hanford decided to organize a stock company, and thus bring to his aid the monetary assistance necessary to properly carry so large a business. In 1883, the P. C. Hanford Oil Company was organized with a capital of \$500,000. P. C. Hanford was elected president, Albert E. Hutchins vice-president, and Stephen N. Hurd secretary. These gentlemen are all active in the management of the business, each having many years of experience in the oil trade. They are wholesale dealers in all grades and kinds of illuminating and lubricating oils and such goods as are handled in the general paint trade. They also carry and handle large stocks of turpentine and rosin, and in their line are probably the heaviest operators in the West. Their barrelling works at Englewood have a capacity of one thousand barrels a day; and at Milwaukee they also have a branch, where an average of about five hundred barrels per diem are handled. The company owns the building in which its city office is located—Nos. 1-13 Wabash Avenue and Nos. 51-53 South Water Street, and they carry heavy stocks there at all times. They are direct buyers, and have all the facilities for handling oils. The business has become enormous, the annual transactions reaching the sum of \$3,000,000.

Hanford, Hall & Co.—This firm was organized in 1884, and became successors to the business of the Chicago Linseed Oil Company. The firm is composed of P. C. Hanford and A. O. Hall, the general management of the business being in charge of the last named gentleman. The mills of the company are located at Grand Crossing, Ill., and have a working capacity of fully one thousand bushels of flaxseed per diem. They manufacture everything that comes under flaxseed products, and do a business annually of over \$500,000. Twenty-five persons are employed in the works. Since the mills have come into the hands of Messrs. Hanford & Hall they have greatly increased the volume of business.

Philander C. Hanford was born at Lockport, Ill., in 1830, and has passed his whole life in the West, the greater portion of which has been spent in Chicago. At the age of sixteen, he arrived in this city, and became employed as a bookkeeper in a grocery house; subsequently following the same vocation in a well-known drug house until 1861, the year in which he entered into business on his own account. His career from that date to the present is told in the sketches given above, and they point to the fact that he has been eminently successful in his business undertakings. Mr. Hanford is a typical Western man, having all the characteristics of force, energy and sagacity which have marked the course of those men who have, by their individual efforts, built up this wonderful city. He was married, on September 3, 1868, to Miss Emma C. O. Marshall, daughter of James A. Marshall, one of the earliest settlers of Chicago. They have two children,—Julia Blanche and Charles William. Mr. Hanford is a member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A.F. & A.M., and of the Chicago, Calumet and Washington Park clubs.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

LYMAN BLAIR, deceased, was born at Cortland, N. Y., on November 19, 1815. After receiving a common school education, he started out in the world to shift for himself at the age of nineteen. He came by canal to Buffalo, and thence by steamer to Detroit. The trip across the State of Michigan to St. Joseph, and thence to Michigan City, was made partly by wagon and partly on foot. There he expected to find his brother, Chauncey, but he was disappointed. Unable to get employment in Michigan City, Mr. Blair came to Chicago, and was no more fortunate. He then proceeded to Milwaukee on foot, but finding no work, returned to Michigan City, where he secured a place in a hardware store, receiving his board as compensation. Subsequently he became a dry-goods clerk in the same town. In 1837, he took charge of a store which his brother Chauncey had purchased, and not long after became interested with him in the business as a partner, the firm name being C. B. & L. Blair. The firm prospered, and in 1862 Chauncey removed to Chicago, and he was followed by Lyman a year later. He soon became a member of the Board of Trade, and in a few months realized a handsome profit from the sale and purchase of grain. About that time Mr. Blair became connected with the firm of Jones & Culbertson, then quite extensively engaged in the packing business. In 1865, Mr. Jones disposed of his interest in the business, and the firm of Culbertson, Blair & Co. was formed, and was continued for nearly a score of years, when the commission firm of Blair & Blair was established. Mr. Blair was a member of the Tolleston Shooting Club, and was preparing to make an expedition to the shooting grounds of the club, in September, 1883, when his gun accidentally exploded in his hands, and he was almost instantly killed. Mr. Blair left a widow and three children,—Mrs. Cyrus Adams, Miss Mamie, and Lyman Blair, Jr. Deceased was a brother of Chauncey Bulkley Blair, president of the Merchant's National Bank; of William Blair, and of Mrs. Crosby and Mrs. E. W. Densmore.

WALTER CASS NEWBERRY was born at Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., on December 23, 1835, and is a son of Amasa S. and Cornelia P. (Pangburne) Newberry. He received an academic education, and entered into business as a dealer in hops—the staple product of his native county—succeeding his father in the trade, who died soon after Walter had attained his majority. Mr. Newberry prospered in his business, and attracting the attention of his uncle, Oliver Newberry, in Detroit, he was offered and accepted a partnership interest with him in the shipping house of O. Newberry & Co. When the War of the Rebellion came on, Mr. Newberry volunteered his services, and joined the 81st New York Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front as a private. In May, 1862, the company to which he belonged had the misfortune of losing their gallant captain; but Mr. Newberry, then a lieutenant, was equal to the occasion and assumed the position, and a short time afterward was created captain by General George B. McClellan. In 1863, he was serving on the staff of General Negley at Gettysburg, and on account of his bravery and splendid services in that memorable battle, he was made major of the Twenty-fourth Cavalry, and, in the same year became lieutenant-colonel. His honors did not rest here, for, in 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fourth Cavalry, and, in 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, and confirmed as such by the Senate "for distinguished services at Dinwiddie Court House, Virginia," where he was wounded nine days before the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. In July, 1865, General Newberry was mustered out of the Army, and laid aside his sword to re-enter the peaceful life of a civilian. After a few years residence in Virginia, where he served as superintendent

of public property of the State, on the staff of Governor Walker, for four years, and as mayor of the city of Petersburg, he removed to Chicago in 1876, and re-entered his old business in hops, malt, and brewers' supplies, in which he has continued to the present time, having built up a large and extensive trade. General Newberry is prominent in military circles, and numbers his acquaintances by the score, all of whom have the highest respect and esteem for him. He is an active member of the Iroquois Club and interests himself in democratic politics in his ward and the city. General Newberry is a nephew of Walter L. Newberry, whose



F. Tuttle

name is perpetuated in Chicago's history by reason of his magnificent bequest for a public library; he also represents a portion of the non-resident heirs of his uncle's vast estate. As a citizen and business man General Newberry is as useful and valuable as he was when a soldier, and he commands the highest respect and greatest confidence of all classes of men.

FREDERICK TUTTLE, one of the early residents and business men of Chicago, and well known to nearly every prominent business man here, is a native of New York, having been born in Oneida County, on October 26, 1808. He was brought up and educated in the East, and resided there for some years after attaining his majority. On January 3, 1836—fifty years ago—Mr. Tuttle landed in Chicago. He at once became identified in business life by becoming a part proprietor in the stage line—then known as the Western Stage Company—which ran between this city and Detroit, Mich. He continued thus engaged until 1842, when, with his brother, Nelson Tuttle, he opened a general store at what is now known as No. 68 Lake Street. Mr. Tuttle continued engaged in general merchandising for four or five years, and then, with Jeduthan Brown, became proprietor of the American Temperance House and afterward of the first City Hotel in Chicago. Brown & Tuttle continued in the management of the City Hotel until 1853, when they took a lease of the Sherman House. They kept that until 1857, and while there they were highly successful. Mr. Tuttle then became a special partner of the hardware firm of Tuttle, Hibbard & Co., the successors to whom is the present firm of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. Since 1857, Mr. Tuttle has not been actively engaged in mercantile life, he having wisely placed

the greater part of his fortune in real-estate, which, with the growth and development of Chicago, has so increased as to make him one of our wealthy men. When the law establishing a Board of Police Commissioners in this city went into effect, Governor Yates, on February 22, 1861, honored Mr. Tuttle with the appointment as one of three commissioners. He served a short time, and then resigned. Mr. Tuttle has for many years been a stockholder in the Rosehill Cemetery Association, and is now president of the same. He was married, on August 6, 1846, to Mrs. Mary M. Norton, of Chicago. They have one son, Frederick E. Tuttle. Mr. Tuttle is one of the original members of the Calumet Club and Old Settlers' Society. He resides in a handsome house on Michigan Avenue, near the Calumet Club House, and at the latter, his favorite retreat, he meets the acquaintances of "auld lang syne," and with them lives over the days and events of early Chicago.

JOHN WESLEY DOANE, president of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, was born at Thompson, Windham Co., Conn., on March 23, 1833, and is a son of Joel and Oliva (Haskell) Doane. Mr. Doane was reared and educated in the Nutmeg State, receiving such advantages in learning as the common schools could give. When twenty-two years of age he determined to come West, and upon arriving here rented a small store and commenced merchandising. He had but little money, but adopting the rule of small profits and quick sales, he was soon enabled to conduct a larger business on his small investment. Endowed with the faculties of perseverance and patience, he gradually increased his business year by year, and soon became one of the foremost wholesale grocers in the Northwest. He worked hard and unceasingly, and the business which, in 1856, was insignificant, had been brought up to such immense proportions in 1870, that it amounted to three million dollars per annum. In the great fire the house of J. W. Doane & Company sustained immense losses, but their credit was of the best, and with the assistance of Eastern friends they were soon established again. With the energy, enterprise and industry which had thus far characterized the career of the senior member, the firm set about to retrieve their losses, and in a short time the house was again in its wonted financially prosperous condition. In 1872, Mr. Doane disposed of a large interest in his business to Messrs. Towle and Roper, and then engaged in a new enterprise, he being the first merchant that ever attempted importing teas, coffees, raisins, etc., direct to Chicago. This concern is located at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, and to the business Mr. Doane devotes a portion of his time. Since his election to the presidency of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, Mr. Doane has been conspicuous in the management of that institution, and his opinions on finance and monetary matters are courted by many, from the fact that he is seldom wrong and is a close observer and student of the financial questions that daily come before him. Mr. Doane has achieved a notable success in life, through an undeviating course of right and a strict devotion to his business. Through his able management, industry and economy he has succeeded in accumulating a competency of magnitude, and to-day stands at the head of one of the greatest banking houses in the country. Mr. Doane was married to Miss Julia A. Moulton, daughter of Josie Moulton, of Laconia, N. H., on November 10, 1857. Mr. Doane has been a member of the Calumet Club since its organization, and in 1885 was elected president, vice General Anson Stager, deceased.

LIBBY, McNEILL & LIBBY.—The trade in packed canned meats is undoubtedly one of the most important of the industries of Chicago. The leading house in the trade is that of Libby, McNeill & Libby, the largest packers of canned meats in the entire world. This firm first embarked in the business of packing beef product in April, 1868. The style of the firm was then A. A. Libby & Co., the partners being Arthur A. Libby, Archibald McNeill and Charles P. Libby. For several years their operations were confined to packing beef in brine, in barrels and in tierces. The first year they had in their employ not to exceed five men, and their total sales of product did not reach \$60,000, the number of cattle packed being exactly one thousand two hundred head. The business of packing beef in this manner exhibited a healthy annual increase until 1875. In the year previous, the process of preserving compressed meats in cans was begun, and to William J. Wilson is due the honor of inventing the process which has caused a complete change in the packing business. In 1808, a Frenchman, M. Appert, discovered a process of canning meats which continued to be used by manufacturers up to the time of the Wilson invention. His method was to cut the beef the same dimensions of the tin can which was to hold it. Then it was forced into the can, sealed, and cooked. This mode caused beef to contract, thereby losing its bulk, and the juice of the meat became a gravy which was not always desirable. On March 31, 1874, Mr. Wilson commenced packing compressed beef in pyramidal tins, which has since assumed such gigantic proportions. In July, 1875, the firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby became part owners of the invention and they commenced using the same process. The first year of their business in that

line they used 45,420 cattle, and the sales of the canned product amounted to \$187,637. Since then their business has more than quadrupled. In a single year this firm has packed as many as 200,577 head of cattle, and the sales of the canned product for one year reached the enormous aggregate of \$3,138,386.09. From July 17, 1875, to February 1, 1884, they packed a total of 989,949 cattle, and the figures to January 1, 1886, would probably reach 1,200,000. If to these figures are added the number slaughtered by this firm previous to their entering the canning business, when all their beef was cured in barrels and tierces, they have packed at least 1,500,000 head. To comprehend the immensity of their business it is only necessary to reflect that, allowing eighteen head to the car, fully 75,000 freight cars must have been required in the transportation of these cattle from their native hills and prairies to Chicago. That in so limited a space of time and from so small a beginning, a business of such vast proportions should result, simply establishes the fact of the unquestionable excellence of these goods. To the firm of Libby, McNeill & Libby belongs the distinction of having packed more cattle than any other firm in the world. Of the vast quantity of their product, Great Britain takes fifty per cent., Germany twenty per cent., and the United States and Canada the remaining thirty per cent. Depots for the sales of the beef product of this firm have been established in the principal towns throughout the United Kingdom, and they ship canned goods to every civilized country on the globe. The popularity of their goods in this country is already too well known to make comment necessary. Awards over all competitors in various Expositions have been made to them. In the Paris Exposition of 1878, they received the gold medal; at Linz, 1877, gold medal; Leipzig, 1877, first prize and gold medal; Royal Agricultural Society, London, July, 1879, gold medal; Centennial Exposition, 1876, highest award and medal; and at American Institute Fair, 1876, first prize and gold medal. Their principal works are located at the northwest corner of State and Sixteenth Streets, and cover one entire block. In the block south of Sixteenth Street, they also occupy several large, commodious buildings, in which their offices and retail markets are situated. Their slaughtering is now done wholly at the Union Stock-Yards, the down-town buildings being used solely for cooking, preparing and canning of meats. The refrigerators in the main building, for cooling the meats, have a capacity of 3,300,000 pounds. In the rear of the packing house are the smoke houses, with adjoining rooms for canvassing, and the output during the summer months of the canvased smoked beef and beef hams is calculated at 60,000 pounds weekly. Five large iron tanks, with a capacity of 80,000 pounds are in constant use for rendering the tallow and marrow, and five large boilers furnish steam for rendering, cooking, running the canning and packing machines and the elevators, and working the presses used in the manufacture of tin cans, all of which are made on the premises. To do all this work requires one thousand five hundred and thirty-nine employés, which shows the great increase in their business in the short space of eighteen years. During the eleven years that have elapsed since they began packing compressed canned beef, Libby, McNeill & Libby have slaughtered nearly 1,500,000 cattle and have packed more than 42,000,000 cans. It is impossible to estimate how much of fame such a firm as this gives to our city through its exports alone; and it is such firms as this that have raised Chicago to the exalted position it holds among the great trade centers of the world.

THE MUTUAL TRUST SOCIETY, of Chicago, was organized under a special and perpetual charter granted by the State of Illinois by an Act approved March 6, 1867. The principal objects of this Society are somewhat unusual, but nevertheless of immense value to the people of these times. The Society makes home, or Chicago, investments for those who do not have the opportunity, ability or disposition to investigate the best methods available for this purpose. Estates are to be freed from incumbrances, or to be distributed by assignments or otherwise among creditors. Some estates are to be finally administered upon and distributed among heirs or special beneficiaries, or to be held in trust for certain specified purposes. Others have incomes to be collected and safely kept at interest until needed. It is often desirable to provide for improvident or dependent persons an income which they can not dissipate; for children during minority; for those who wish to be relieved from the care of their estates; and for others still who desire to endow charities. The foregoing are a few of the needs of the public which this Society aims to meet by devoting its entire attention to business of a fiduciary nature. It has a capital of \$300,000; and its business and affairs are managed by a board of trustees selected by the stockholders for their integrity, experience and conservatism, including many of the best known financiers and business men of Chicago. The officers are Thomas B. Bryan, president; John D. Jennings, vice-president; Samuel D. Ward, treasurer. The advantages of a corporation like the Mutual Trust Society over an individual as trustee are manifold and important. The corporation has a perpetual existence and can manage any

trust, however long its terms. It is a financial corporation in whose care every trust of whatsoever nature will be safely and prudently administered.

JOHN D. JENNINGS is one of the few men who have been conspicuously identified with the growth and development of Chicago from its incorporation as a city (1837) to the present time. Mr. Jennings was born on April 10, 1816, at Benson, Rutland Co., Vt. His ancestors were of English descent, and lived for more than two hundred years in the State of New York. His father, Samuel Jennings, who was born in 1779, at Bethlehem, N. Y., moved to Lock-



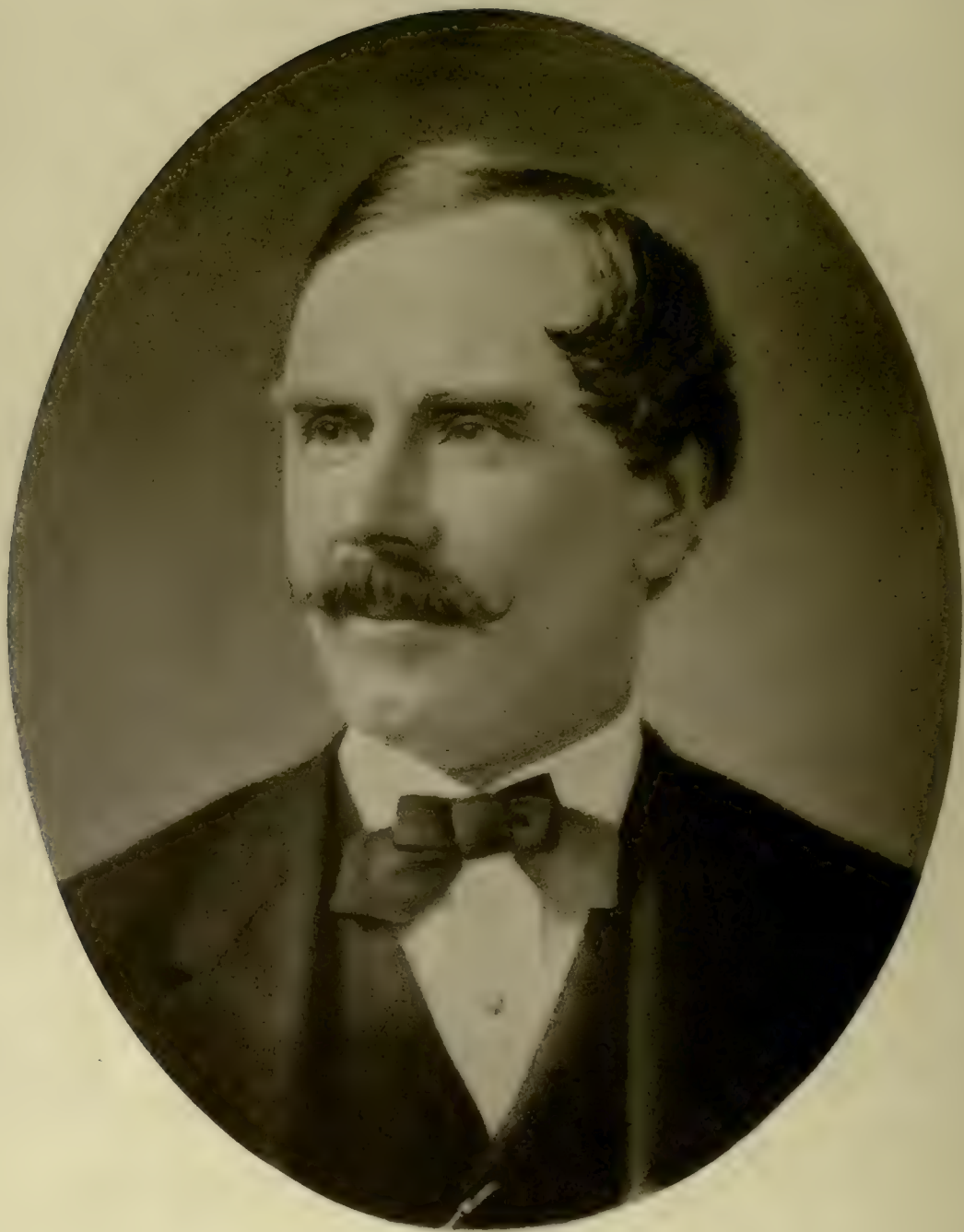
John D. Jennings

port, N. Y., in 1820, and built the first frame house in that place, which was known as the Lockport Hotel, and which he kept until 1832. In 1834, John D. Jennings went to Buffalo, N. Y., and engaged in the real-estate business. Two years afterward, he removed to New York City, and continued in the same business until January 1, 1837, when, owing to the financial depression of the previous year, he found his occupation gone. Mr. Jennings then resolved to move West and engage in the mercantile business. He purchased a stock of goods, which he brought to Chicago on July 1, 1837; but the hard times having reached here, Mr. Jennings decided to take his goods to Cass County, Mich., where he continued his general store until 1842. Chicago was, however, his headquarters from 1837, the business in Cass County being carried on by a brother. Since 1837, Mr. Jennings has been a constant landholder in this city, and he is undoubtedly one of the oldest tax-payers in Chicago. In the spring of 1843, he removed his family to this city, and during the summer of that year he built the first store erected on Lake Street, east of State Street. At that period the finest residence portion of the city was between the lake and State Street, and when Mr. Jennings "desecrated" the east end of Lake Street by building a business house, it brought down upon his head the indignant anathemas of the citizens residing thereabouts. The site

of that store is the spot now known as No. 56 Lake Street. Again, when he erected a business block on Wabash Avenue near Eldridge Court, some years later, the opposition of the residents in that quarter was such that, to use a modern phrase, they resolved to "boycott" the establishment, but their efforts proved futile, for it was not long before lower Wabash Avenue was one of the leading business streets in the town. Mr. Jennings continued in the mercantile trade up to 1850, when he sold out and thereafter confined himself to private real-estate operations. As a judge of the values of central Chicago real-estate, Mr. Jennings is an acknowledged authority, and his experience and sound judgment are frequently called upon. In many ways Mr. Jennings has served his adopted city as a public benefactor. In 1864, ten per cent. scrip was issued in Chicago to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars, to pay the bounty of volunteer soldiers. A large amount was counterfeited, one-third of which was sold to Mr. Jennings, but immediately he discovered and reported the counterfeit, thus preventing a serious and far-reaching fraud. Mr. Jennings and N. Newhall sent to Boston at their own expense, for Mr. Brown to come here and raise the building at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, which was the first raised in the city. Mr. Jennings was one of the prime agitators in the movement which subsequently led to the inauguration of the South Park boulevard system. He was also largely interested in the development of the South Side street railways, being particularly instrumental in securing the building of the Wabash Avenue line in 1874-75. He has been identified with the Mutual Trust Society of this city since its organization, having held the office of vice-president of that corporation during its existence. Mr. Jennings was married, on November 28, 1838, to Miss Hanna W. Brizze, of Lockport, N. Y. They have two children living,—George Frank and Edwin B. Mr. Jennings is a member of the Calumet Club.

RALPH N. ISHAM was born at Manheim, N. Y., on March 16, 1831, the son of Dr. Nelson and Delia (Snell) Isham. He acquired his rudimentary education at his native place, and also received a valuable fundamental training in materia medica from his father. He afterward took a full course in the medical department of the New York University, and graduated as a Doctor of Medicine in 1854. In November, 1855, he came to Chicago, and engaged in the practice of his profession; and in that he has achieved distinction, such as has been the lot of few either to merit or attain. He was one of the inaugurators of the Chicago Medical College, and has occupied the chair of principles and practice of surgery in that eminent institution; he was identified with the Michael Reese (Jewish) hospital from 1862 to 1866; during President Lincoln's administration he was appointed surgeon of the U. S. Marine hospital, and from 1873 to 1876 had the governance of the new hospital; during the War he had charge of the U. S. military hospitals in this city, and during the same period was one of the most zealous and efficient promoters of the U. S. Sanitary Commission. He has made several trips to Europe, and spent one season in Russia, and there energetically pursued the study of medicine and surgery. In November, 1856, he married Catherine Snow, of this city; they have four children,—George, Ralph, Catherine and Harriet.

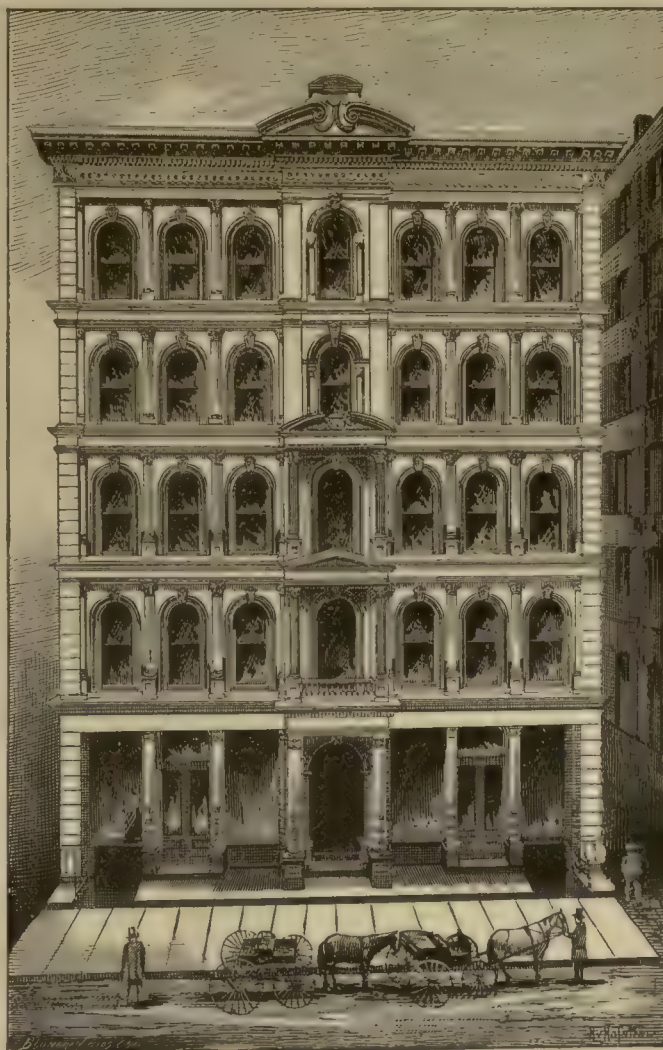
ALEXANDER WHITE was born at Elgin, Morayshire, Scotland, on March 30, 1814. His father, David White, was a soldier in the British Army, and fell in the battle of Waterloo. Alexander received a good common school education in his native town, and while being educated manifested a decided talent for drawing and painting. In 1836, he sailed for New York City, and soon after his arrival there, through the advice of a friend, went south to Mobile, New Orleans, and St. Louis, where finding little encouragement he started northward on a steamer for the Illinois River. On nearing Naples, Ill., the steamer collided with another, and several passengers were drowned. Mr. White and the other survivors drifted down the river on the wreck to Naples, where they were rescued and brought to shore. Among those he met at Naples, doing nothing but whittling sticks, was Stephen A. Douglas. It had been Mr. White's intention to proceed to Jacksonville, Ill., but he changed his destination from Jacksonville to Chicago. At Ottawa he took a stage for the balance of the route, reaching the then small and unattractive City of Chicago in the spring of 1837, the second day after the election of the first mayor, William B. Ogden. He stopped at the Tremont House, which was then a small affair. The first man he spoke to was Ira Couch, the proprietor of the house. He was not long in determining that Chicago was the place for him. He



Alexander White

started out on his own account, leasing a lot on North Water Street, the present site of the North-Western depot, and built thereon a two-story frame store, which he opened with a stock of paints and oils. Here he remained for two years, and then removed to LaSalle Street, between Lake and South Water streets, moving his frame store there. This was the first house-moving performance in Chicago, and was achieved despite the dissuasions of everyone who was cognizant of Mr. White's intention. The river being crossed on the ice, cracked while the structure was being moved over it. Two years after, he leased the lot known as No. 165 Lake Street, moving his shop thither from LaSalle Street, and remained there for sixteen years, Lake Street having become a great business thoroughfare. In the meantime, he had added to his business the sale of glass, dye stuffs, etc., and had also become the agent of Eastern houses for specialties connected with his business. He also placed on sale a selected lot of engravings, which were the first ever offered for sale in Chicago. He found considerable difficulty in disposing of them, the first purchaser being a Catholic priest. Those were years to him of hard struggle, but ended in success. Old residents can still recall the characteristic sign in front of the old Lake Street store—a globe representing the world, through which a man's head squeezed its way with apparent difficulty, and with the inscription, "A tight squeeze to get through the world." The business thrived, and soon extended to a great wholesale trade on South Water Street, besides two retail houses, one on the West and one on the South Side. In 1844, in order to pay a visit to his aged mother, as well as enjoy a rest from his arduous business cares, he decided on a trip to old Scotland, but before his departure he was entertained at a banquet, given in his honor by some of his old friends and fellow-citizens, among them Stephen A. Douglas, R. K. Swift, George Steel and others. It was at this time he erected for his devoted mother, in his birthplace at Elgin, Scotland, a home she enjoyed, surrounded with every comfort, during the remaining years of her long life. Soon after his return from Scotland in 1844, he bought from William B. Ogden, for \$400, a lot, 60 feet in frontage, on the east side of Wells Street, between Randolph and Washington streets. Here, for many years, and down to the time of the great fire, stood the familiar homestead, which will be remembered by many old residents as one of the most attractive sights of those old days, with its pretty front garden always blooming and fragrant with flowers, and distinguished amid all its surroundings by the artistic taste displayed in its arrangements. On the site of that old home, now a center of business, his family has erected a worthy memorial, in the shape of a massive stone front building. After years of prosperous trading, Mr. White, in 1857, disposed of the business in which he had won a most enviable repute for thoroughness and merit, to Messrs. Lewis & Page—the firm, by its successors, is still in existence—and turned his attention to real estate investments. His first venture in this line was as early as 1839, when he became the owner of a lot on West Van Buren Street, which he accepted from Mrs. J. H. Kinzie in payment of a bill for painting the St. James Episcopal Church. The bill was \$20. This proved to be a profitable investment, and was the beginning of a succession of others equally fortunate. Among the more notable of these may be mentioned the purchase, from T. B. Carter, of a lot 100 feet on Washington Street, opposite the old Court House Square, for \$4,000. It is worth recalling in this connection, that it was Mr. White who inaugurated "the big auction sales" of real-estate which have since played so important a part in that branch of activity in Chicago. The real-estate activity of 1867 to 1870 was ushered in by the auction sale of October 17, 1867, of various properties belonging to Mr. White. It was deemed a hazardous experiment at the time. Previous to making the sale, Mr. White expressed himself as fearful of the results, as nearly all of the real-estate men had discouraged him, but he determined to make the sale at all hazards; and the venture more than fulfilled Mr. White's expectations. He had calculated on a result of \$175,000 at the outside, and would have been satisfied with that amount—the sale realized \$245,000. The sale opened at 11 o'clock a. m., at the old Metropolitan Hall, and closed at about 2 o'clock p. m. It was another evidence of his business sagacity and his reliance on his own judgment in that as in all matters. Previous to this sale the real-estate market had been quite dull, but this vendue gave it an impetus, it being the largest in extent of property and in the aggregate amount of value that had ever taken place in Chicago. It was at this sale he disposed of his city residence, on the southwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court, to Mrs. Ira Couch, the wife of the first man he spoke to on his arrival in Chicago, as before noted. Soon after the disposal of his mercantile business in 1857, he re-visited, with his family, his native country and Continental Europe, returning the following year to Chicago, to give his entire

attention to real-estate investments. He soon purchased the southwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court, and built thereon the handsome residence above referred to in his real-estate auction sale. In connection with it, he opened the first private art gallery in Chicago, exhibiting a choice collection of oil paintings, which he selected while abroad, many of which were painted to order. It contained a number of the best works of modern genius. Some of the more noted pictures in this connection were entitled, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," by Leutze, which is now of National reputation. Another, a well known and highly valued portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart. The following are a number of the artists represented in this collection: Boughton, Brevoort, Beard, Brown J. G., Bellows, Church, Coleman, Durand, Fairman, Gifford, Hays, Hart, Johnson (David & Eastman) Parton, Richards, Shattuck, Sonntag, Thomas Sully, Gilbert Stuart, Andreas Achenbach, Böllinger, Brilloüin Compe-Calix, Camphausen, Dieffenbach, Fichel, Edward Frere, Gué, Guillemain, Hidderman, Hübner, Jordon, Koek-koek, Lambinet, Joseph Lies, Meyer Von Bremen, Meyerheim, Noterman, Nehlig, Preyer, Rossi, Rolfe, Seignac, Troyon, Toulmouche, Verboeckhoven, Van Schendel, Willems and Weber. It was a matter of general regret in the community when, in 1866, Mr. White decided to dispose of his collection, but



THE ALEXANDER WHITE BLOCK; NOS. 83-87 FIFTH AVENUE

it was for the purpose of revisiting Europe, to replace it with a still finer and more extensive one. He leased his Wabash residence, and removed his family to New York, for the purpose principally of giving them the advantage of a thorough education in all branches. While there in 1866-67, he disposed of his first collection of paintings at remunerative prices, compared to what they originally cost him, at the old Leed's Art Gallery at No. 1817-19, on Broadway, on November 27, 1866, and March 27-28, 1867. He then revisited Europe, sojourning at the leading art centers, and returned with his

family, in 1869, to Chicago. Virtually retiring from active business, he purchased a country seat in the heart of the city of Lake Forest, and called it "Rosedale." This was considered the most tastefully and elaborately laid out rural residence west of New York. On May 14, 1870, Mr. White invited a number of his old Chicago friends, together with a goodly number of artists and art lovers, to his country home at Lake Forest, to witness the opening of his art gallery. It contained some one hundred and sixty works of art, by the leading artists of the modern schools, both native and foreign. Among the former may be mentioned the names of Bellows, Casilear, Church, DeHaas, Guy, the two Harts, Hays, Huntington, Inness, Johnson (Eastman and David), Nehlig, Richards, Dr. Ruggles, Shattuck, Sonntag and Tait. Among the foreign, the names of Andreas Achenbach, Aubert Baugniet, Boughton, Brillonin, Bouguereau, Rosa Bonheur, Boulanger, Camphausen, Col. Chaplin, Diaz, De Keyser, Baron Dyckmann, Ed. Frere, Gerome, Jalabert, Koek-Koek, Meissonier, Carl Muller, Merle, Meyerheim, Madou, Meyer Von Bremen, Nickol, Perrault, Preyer, Roybet, Schreyer, Stevens, Toulmonche, Tschaggeny Van Schendel, Verboeckhoven, Vibert, Willems, Zamacois and Ziem. Many of the works were ordered directly of the artists, Mr. White having enjoyed a personal acquaintance with many of the continental painters. Some of the paintings made their authors illustrious. A number were chefs d'œuvres, and are well known from their engravings. Beyond all doubt the collection was the finest one ever brought together in the West. In the early fall of 1870, Mr. White visited Europe for the third time for pleasure, but principally with a view to the purchase of further gems of art, and after a year's sojourn returned with his art treasures. He had scarcely arranged his new collection, making his third and last collection, and was arranging for a second opening, when the great fire of October, 1871, took place. Mr. White was a great loser, together with many of the old settlers in Chicago, in consequence of the great fire in 1871. His losses in that fire suggest the cause of his parting with his art treasures. His entire collection was brought to New York to be disposed of by auction on the evenings of December 12 and 13, 1871, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms, corner Astor Place and Eighth Street. This collection was on exhibition, for some time before its sale, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. The London Art Journal for 1872 had the following: "The collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Alexander White of Chicago excited general interest, and quite eclipsed the National Academy of Design, which opened about the same time. It must be admitted that the Academy looked very like a primary school in comparison. The critics and connoisseurs did not hesitate to pronounce Mr. White's collection the finest collection in America." The proceeds of the admission fee were given to the Chicago relief fund, for the benefit of the artists of this city who were rendered penniless by the great fire. Most of those who came to Chicago contemporary with him have passed away, and yet there are few of the late comers who have not heard of him, so closely was he identified with city improvements and public institutions. There was scarcely an important event in the art history of Chicago, which is not in some manner associated with the name of Alexander White. He took an active part in the first exhibition of pictures, which was made at Hesler's Gallery, on Lake Street, about 1857. He was also instrumental in organizing a subsequent large exhibition in Burch's Block, and the two exhibitions which were given for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission during the War. He was also a warm friend of the Opera House Art Gallery and Academy of Design. He was an earnest friend of artists, especially of young artists,—*"of the boys,"* as he was wont to call them. His reputation as a connoisseur was not simply local. His cultivated taste and good judgment in all matters pertaining to the fine arts were recognized by artists and art lovers, not only here but in New York, and the art centers of Europe. In New York, great weight was attached to his opinion on fine art matters, and the mere mention of his name in connection with any art scheme was always a sufficient guaranty of its excellence. As an instance of this and of his reputation abroad, it will be remembered that when Meissonier, the great French painter, set on foot a plan to relieve the Chicago artists who suffered by the great fire, he invited Mr. White to co-operate with him and with Messrs. Goupil of Paris, and Messrs. Schaus & Knoedler of New York. He was actively engaged at the time of his death, in the maturing of plans to resuscitate art in Chicago. Among these were the restoration of the Academy of Design and the founding of a permanent Free Gallery of Art, from the proceeds of the sales of the pictures donated by the French artists, in connection with the free Public Library on the site of the old Post Office, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, which he proposed to purchase for that purpose. The refined taste displayed in Mr. White's artistic pursuits found further expression in the cultivation of flowers, of which he had gathered around him a large number of the choicest kinds, numbering among them rare exotics from many continents, chief of which was his collection of camellias and orchids, in which he took so much pride. The latter were regarded as the most extensive and complete collection of their kind in the

West. His beautiful home at Lake Forest, with its picture gallery, conservatories, and elegant grounds, will be long remembered by those who have enjoyed the genuine Scotch hospitalities of its owner. On March 18, 1872, at his country seat in Lake Forest, amidst his favorite flowers and art treasures, he passed away. He was public spirited as a citizen, warm and genial as a friend, and liberal in his patronage of art and culture; he was a man of remarkable shrewdness in business matters, self-reliant, always depending upon his own counsel, and keeping that counsel to himself; he was generous in all his impulses, scrupulously exact and honest in all his dealings and relations with men; strong in his convictions; charitable in all deserving cases; and never bigoted, but ever liberal in thought. In politics he had never taken an active part, although faithful to his duty as a citizen, and voting as his honest judgment dictated. He was in all respects a worthy outgrowth of the remarkable city which he helped to build up. In this connection it may be appropriately mentioned that in all that pertained to his domestic relations, his life had been singularly fortunate and blessed. His wife was Miss Ann Reid, of Grange, Banff, Scotland, whom he wedded at Chicago in December, 1837, and who survives him. In her, Mr. White possessed a treasure of rarer worth than all others that fortune gave. In all of what he achieved or attempted that was best, she was his faithful helpmeet, to whose honest counsel he ever paid heed, and whose guidance never led him astray. These two "clamb the hill thegither" and saw "mony a canty day wi' ane anither." Their children grew to manhood and womanhood under their eyes, and their education was a subject of their constant solicitude and special pride. In Mr. White, art lost a generous and intelligent patron, and Chicago an enterprising and honored citizen. In an æsthetic point of view alone, his death was a great loss to Chicago, and its announcement caused unfeigned sorrow in many a studio both in America and Europe. Of the pleasant memories which remain of this plain open-hearted Scotchman, none are more pleasing than his love for the fine arts and flowers, and the high foreign reputation which he helped, perhaps more than any other person, to give Chicago. The wealthy merchant and landholder living in retirement, with his devoted wife and children, surrounded by all the refinements of his position, and recognized as a patron of art, is one which bears its moral too plainly on its front for us to point it out; and when we add that besides material wealth, Mr. White had secured the richness of the regard of his fellowmen, and carried with him their regret, we have said all that is necessary to explain why we point to him as an example of one who was a credit alike to the land of his birth and of his adoption.

WILLIAM D. PRESTON, cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank, is a son of the well-known banker, David Preston, of Detroit, Michigan, in which city he was born and educated. His first experience in business life was attained in the banking house of which his father was the principal owner, and which is now known as "The Preston Bank of Detroit." After remaining in that institution for a number of years, during the time holding responsible and important positions, Mr. Preston was engaged with Governor Alger, of Michigan, in the wholesale lumber trade for about four years. He then came to Chicago, and entered the banking house of Preston, Kean & Co., of which his father was senior partner, and represented that gentleman's interests until 1884, when the organization of the Metropolitan National Bank was effected. Mr. Preston became largely interested in the latter institution, and was the assistant cashier of the same until January 1, 1886, when he became cashier, which office he holds at the present time. Mr. Preston inherits the financial and executive ability for which his father is noted, and since coming to this city has won the esteem and regard of business men generally. He is a member of the Union League Club.

CHARLES H. NIX was born in a small hamlet near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, on June 30, 1836. At the age of six years he entered school, where he remained, under the German compulsory education law, until he was twelve years of age. He came to the United States in 1847, settling in the Wabash valley, Indiana, attended school there, and finished his education. He was next apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and remained in that capacity for nearly three years, in the meantime perfecting his education by private study. In 1854, he went to St. Louis, and worked there as a joiner, studying civil engineering at evening schools at the same time. He afterward went to the Far West, and in 1859 to Pike's Peak, camping at Denver, then a wild plain, but now a beautiful city. He next went to Sante Fé, where he fell in with officers who were representing the Government in the construction of Fort Union, and who, recognizing his ability, recommended his appointment to the corps of civil engineers. Having received his appointment, he was connected with the construction of the fort until its completion, when he resigned. In 1857, he returned to the East, read law, was admitted at Huntington, Ind., and engaged in general practice until the panic of 1873. In the meantime he had also engaged in various speculations, by which he rapidly increased his fortunes. In 1873, he came to Chicago for the purpose of doing a loan busi-

ness, in which he made large gains. He is at the present time, a wealthy and influential citizen. He owns large property on the North Side, and some five hundred or more lots in the South Division. Besides this, Mr. Nix owns valuable hotel property in various places, to wit: The Mayer House, Fort Wayne, Ind.; St. Charles Hotel, St. Joseph, Mich.; Pishcotaqua Hotel, Lake Geneva, Wis.; and the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colo., which is one of the finest on the continent. Mr. Nix was married, in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Satterthwaite, the daughter of a prominent Quaker of Indiana.

SUNDRY INDUSTRIES.

THE FAMOUS DUPONT GUNPOWDER is the product of the works of the firm of E. J. DuPont de Nemours & Company, at Wilmington, Del. The Chicago branch, now in charge of E. S. Rice at No. 71 Wabash Avenue, was established many years ago. The founder of this business was Eleuthere Irenee DuPont, who was born in Paris, France, on June 24, 1771. In his early youth he was the pupil of the eminent chemist Lavoisier, who was an intimate friend of his father, DuPont de Nemours. Lavoisier at that time was superintendent of the royal manufactories and depots of powder and saltpetre, and at the mills at Essonne, Irenee DuPont acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder. The events of the French Revolution involved himself and family in political troubles, and they all came to this country, arriving at Newport, R. I., on January 1, 1800. Some months later an accidental circumstance called DuPont's attention to the bad quality of the gunpowder made here at that time, and suggested to him the idea of establishing works of his own. Having decided to do this, he went back to France in 1801, re-visited Essonne to acquaint himself with the various improvements in powder-making which had been made since he left the place. In August of that year he returned to this country well supplied with plans and models, and bringing with him some of the machinery for his future mills. In the following year (1802), these were established on the banks of the Brandywine Creek, four miles from Wilmington, Del. After many disappointments and losses, his energy and courage surmounted every obstacle, and at the time of his death by cholera, on October 31, 1834, his powder mills were the most extensive in the United States. Since then the business has been managed by his sons and grandsons, who retain the firm name. The present head of the house, Henry DuPont, is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, as is also his distinguished son, Colonel Henry A. DuPont, whose brilliant career as the commandant of a light battery of the Fifth United States Artillery is a part of the history of the Army. About the year 1881, Colonel DuPont resigned from the Army, in order to take active interest in the affairs of the powder company of which he is an important factor.

ELLIOTT SMITH RICE is the general agent of the firm of E. J. DuPont de Nemours & Company. He has charge of all the business of the company in the West and Northwest, comprising some fourteen States and Territories, with one hundred agents reporting to him. Mr. Rice was born in Crawford County, Penn., on August 29, 1851. He received his education in public and private schools in Riceville, Crawford Co., Penn. (a town founded by his family), and at a commercial college in Buffalo, N. Y. Leaving that institution in 1868, he kept books for a short time in a wholesale grocery house in Titusville, Penn. Thence he went to Erie, Penn., where, from July, 1869, until March, 1878, he kept the books of another wholesale grocery concern. He then associated with himself, as his partner, Charles A. Curtze, and they opened and conducted a similar business, also in Erie. About this time Mr. Rice became a sub-agent in Erie for the DuPont powder, and, on January 1, 1883, he sold his interest in the grocery business and came to Chicago to assume his present charge. The Chicago agency was established many years before the War. During that struggle, the demand for gunpowder was so enormous that the DuPont Company was obliged to abandon all their Western business, and concentrate their force on the production of this material of war. When the emergency passed, the Western business was at once resumed and the Western headquarters re-established in the natural place,—the City of Chicago. Mr. Rice was married, in September, 1874, to Miss Annie Johnston, of Erie, Penn.; they have two children,—Frederick and Margaret. Mr. Rice is a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 455, A.F. & A.M., of Erie, Penn.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, general manager of the Western business of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, was born on his father's farm at Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y., on December 24, 1841, the son of J. W. and Fannie M. (Peck) Collins. Mr. Collins was educated at Sodus Academy, Sodus, N. Y., from which he graduated when he was eighteen years old. After two years experience as a school-teacher, he came West, in 1862, and located at Belvidere, Ill., where he engaged in the hardware business. In 1864, he removed to Peoria, and became a member of the firm of L. Pratt & Co.,

wholesale coffee and spice dealers. The firm sold out in 1867, and four years later Mr. Collins entered the employ of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., as travelling salesman for the Chicago office, which was opened in that year. In August, 1872, Mr. Davis was appointed manager of the St. Louis office, which position he held until May, 1873, when the St. Louis and Chicago offices were consolidated, and he was appointed manager of both, with headquarters in this city.

JOHN E. LANDELL is a self-made man. Commencing his business life in a humble way, he has passed through all the gradations from poverty to wealth, and now stands an example of what untiring industry, strict economy and honesty can accomplish. He is the son of poor but honorable parents, and was born in Sweden, on April 9, 1853. When he was two years of age, his parents emigrated to Chicago. His father and mother died not long after their arrival in this country, and he was sent to Bristol, Kendall Co., Ill., where he lived on a farm for ten years with Andrew Knudson, working during the summer and attending schools in the winter time. Returning to Chicago he began peddling shoe-blackening to the retail grocery stores. He also worked for Fred Dowe, continuing in his employment four years. At the expiration of that time his employer assisted him in establishing a retail grocery store at No. 161 West Erie Street, where he continued for two and a half years; then, selling out, he went to work as a teamster for the Star Chemical Works, owned by S. P. Richards, and continued with him for six years, until Mr. Richards failed. By his prudence and economy Mr. Landell had saved sufficient money to purchase the effects from the United States marshal, and opened the store, on January 1, 1879, at No. 186 East Jackson Street, and on May 1, 1883, he moved to No. 6 Dearborn Street, where he now has a large and prosperous business in the manufacture of Landell's Purity Baking Powder and all kinds of extracts, such as Jamaica ginger, etc. His business annually amounts to more than \$100,000.

CEMETERIES.

MARCUS A. FARWELL, president of the Oakwoods Cemetery Association, and for thirty years actively identified with the mercantile history of Chicago as a wholesale grocer, was born on a farm in Coshocton County, Ohio, on July 8, 1827. His family were Western pioneers. The educational facilities of his native place were not the best, but nevertheless he obtained, during his boyhood, a very good education in the common English branches. At the age of nineteen he concluded to try his fortunes alone, and went to Michigan, where he secured a position as clerk in a country store. He continued there for four years; but not making the advancement in life that he anticipated, he started for Iowa. He remained there for only a brief time, when he decided to come to Chicago. He arrived in 1851, and at once went to work for a wholesale grocery house. Chicago had in that year commenced to make rapid headway as a commercial center; and during the following two or three years, Mr. Farwell, by his careful economy and strict devotion to business, succeeded in accumulating a sufficient sum of money to enable him to buy an interest in the firm of M. D. Gilman & Co. On January 1, 1856, he was admitted a partner in the business, and he continued a member of the firm and its successors—Gilman & Farwell, Grannis & Farwell and Farwell, Miller & Co.—until 1883, when he disposed of his business interests and withdrew from active mercantile life to manage the affairs of the Oakwoods Cemetery Association. In 1864, Mr. Farwell was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land where Oakwoods Cemetery is now situated. The Oakwoods Cemetery Association was then incorporated; and from 1864 to the present time Mr. Farwell has been most actively engaged in managing the cemetery, and has always held an official position, being at first secretary and treasurer for a long term of years, and in 1879 he was selected president, vice Jonathan Young Scammon, resigned. The cemetery is one of the most beautiful of those that surround Chicago, and to Mr. Farwell is perhaps due the greatest credit for its admirable management. In political affairs Mr. Farwell has always been more or less interested, but he is not in any sense a politician in the modern meaning of that word. In 1880-81, he served in the capacity of South Town Collector; and to give an idea of the high esteem in which he is held by Chicago business men, it is only necessary to state that the required bond of six million dollars was tendered him by the prominent merchants and capitalists without any solicitation on his part whatever. In 1882, he was a candidate for county treasurer on the republican ticket, but as the democrats gained the victory he failed to obtain the office. When the Fox Lake Club was organized, Mr. Farwell was elected president, and served as such for three years. He has been a member of the Union League Club for many years, and is a member of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A.F. & A.M. Mr. Farwell was married, on February 1, 1860, to Miss Lucian D. Cross, of Montpelier, Vt. They have four children,—Cora E., Frederick, Luther C. and Ralph Farwell.

JOSEPH PAJEAU, designer and wholesale dealer in granite monuments, was born at Keesville, Essex Co., N. Y., on June 24, 1846, and is of French extraction, his parents being Mark and Adèle (Beron) Pajeau. He attended school at the academy in Keesville until about eighteen years old; then was employed as bookkeeper by the Peru Steel & Iron Company of Clintonville, N. Y., and subsequently was cashier and bookkeeper for Sheldon & Sloson, wholesale marble dealers, where he studied and practiced the art of designing. In 1879, he came to Chicago, still in the employ of Sheldon & Sloson, whom he represented here for three years. Among his designs may be mentioned those for the monuments of the estates of Thomas Hoynes, Judge Dent, Mrs. Boardman, Irving Gould, Wilmarth Brothers, and William H. Cunningham, Hon. H. B. Hurd, E. K. Rogers and many others. He has also executed numerous designs for patrons in the Eastern States as well as in the whole Northwest. Mr. Pajeau was married, on September 10, 1872, at West Rutland, Vt., to Mary Lizzie Cochrane. They have one son,—Charles Hamilton.

A. B. RUSS, undertaker, carrying on business at No. 161 Twenty-second Street, is the son of Elias and Martha (Lamphier) Russ. He was born at Hartford, Vt., on March 1, 1829. After attending the schools near his residence, he acquired a knowledge of the trade of wagon and carriage making at Woodstock and Montpelier, Vt. At the latter place he formed the acquaintance of General Leiz Humphrey, contractor for the construction of that portion of the Great Western Railway, lying between Niagara Falls and Hamilton, Canada. Returning to Montpelier he married Miss Jane R., daughter of Zebadiah and Eunice (Humphrey) Hollis, her mother being a sister of General Humphrey. Mrs. Russ was born at Quincy, Mass., on July 12, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Russ have had four sons,—Fred H., Charles L., Edward E. and Owen A. After his marriage, Mr. Russ went to Lowell and entered the employ of the Lowell Locomotive Works, in whose shops he worked for over two years. Going from Lowell to Cambridge, he was employed for seven years in the shops of the Boston & Lowell Railroad. In 1863, he enlisted in Co. "A," 47th Massachusetts Volunteers. He was engaged in the attack on Vicksburg, where he received promotion for gallant conduct. At New Orleans he was assigned to duty on the staff of General T. W. Sherman. Here he was brevetted to the rank of captain and placed in command of Fort Banks. On receiving his discharge at the close of the War, he again entered the employ of the Boston & Lowell Railroad Company. After spending three years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and having lost \$40,000 in the business at Oil City, he came to Chicago, reaching this city in July, 1868. His first business venture in this city was in the furniture trade. He suffered in the fire of 1871, and in July, 1874, embarked in the undertaking business, which he has since conducted with marked success. Since 1879, he has kept a record of funerals which he has superintended, incorporating in such record many entries of importance as vital statistics. Mr. Russ is a Mason and has received the 32°. He is also a member of many other secret societies and has repeatedly been a delegate from these bodies to general conventions, grand lodges, etc.

BIRREN & CARROLL.—The business of this firm of undertakers was established, in 1859, by Henry Birren, father of Nicholas Birren, who carried it on until 1877, when the present partnership was formed by Nicholas Birren and John Carroll. It is the oldest undertaking establishment on the North Side. They keep a full stock of undertakers' supplies, and also have a large livery stable which they carry on in connection with their undertaking business. This stable was established in 1872, by John Carroll.

Nicholas Birren was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on May 17, 1846, and is the son of Henry and Catharine (Faber) Birren. His parents came to Chicago in 1849, where his father engaged in the undertaking business in 1859, his son assisting him from the time he was fourteen years of age till 1877, when the latter succeeded to the business and organized the present firm. Mr. Birren was married, on June 5, 1873, to Miss Mary Kraus, of Chicago; they have had five children,—Henry, George, Clara and Mary, living, and Ellen, deceased.

John Carroll was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, in 1837, and is the son of Jeremiah and Ellen (Murphy) Carroll. He came to America in 1853, and went to Cincinnati, where he remained two years, and then came to Chicago, where he has since resided. He was employed as coachman three years by John F. Barnard, then he served in the same capacity seven years for Judge Beckwith, and afterward was employed by Walter L. Newberry as coachman about seven years. In 1872, he commenced business on his own account as a livery man, which he followed until 1877, when he formed a partnership with Nicholas Birren in the undertaking and livery business, in which they are still engaged. Mr. Carroll was married, on February 16, 1873, to Miss Bridget McAvitt, of Chicago; they have five children,—Mary E., Dennis, Katie, Nettie and John S.

CORNELIUS BIRREN, undertaker, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 28, 1848, and is the son of Henry and Katharine (Faber) Birren. His parents came to Chicago in 1849, where he attended

the public schools and afterward assisted his father in the undertaking business. In 1879 he engaged in the same business on his own account, having purchased that established by his father in 1873. He is also a member of the firm of Birren Brothers, undertakers, which was organized in 1884. Mr. Birren was married in Chicago, on February 11, 1879, to Miss Margaret Olk, of Prussia; they have three children,—Annie K., Peter and Mary.

PATRICK COYLE, undertaker, of the firm of P. & H. Coyle, No. 2931 Archer Avenue, is a son of Hugh and Bridget (Malone) Coyle, who are natives of Ireland. Hugh came to the United States in 1849, and died soon after at Auburn, N. Y.; Bridget died in Ireland. Patrick was born in Ireland on August 12, 1833, and came to the United States with his father. In 1854, he came to this city and began the business of railroading, which he followed some twenty-six years as an engineer, working on most of the roads coming to the city. During the War he ran Government trains on the Tennessee and Alabama roads, after which he returned to Chicago and continued railroading till 1882. In that year, he and a younger brother bought out the old established business of John Connor in the undertaking and livery lines, which they have advantageously continued since, and now have a large and profitable business. In 1868, he married Miss Jane Colnon; they have five children,—Edmund Francis, Aaron, John, Kate and Jane Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Coyle are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN SMITH, undertaker, was born in Sweden, on October 3, 1842. In 1860, he learned the trade of a carpenter and cabinet-maker in his native place, where he worked until 1869. In that year he came to America, and has resided in Chicago ever since. He was employed here as a journeyman carpenter about five years, and then was watchman for Field, Leiter & Co., at their wholesale store, until 1878, when he commenced business on his own account as an undertaker with Gustaf Segersten, under the firm name of Segersten & Smith. They remained together one year when the firm was dissolved, and since then he has been alone in the business. Mr. Smith was married, on March 5, 1872, to Miss Matilda Vestergren, of Chicago, and has five children,—Charles, Albert, Ella, Elmore and Arthur.

M. W. BONFIELD, undertaker, No. 2857 Archer Avenue, is a son of Michael and Mary (Julian) Bonfield, natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America in June, 1830, landing at Quebec, and they came to Chicago in 1843, where they died—Mary in 1862, and Michael in 1883. Mr. Bonfield was born in Miramichi, New Brunswick, on October 1, 1839, and was educated at Notre Dame, Ind. After finishing his studies, in 1857, he began business as salesman for the well-known house of J. B. Shay & Co., the leading dry goods house in the city at that time; also taking a course in the commercial school of Bryant & Stratton. He then clerked for his father summers and winters, learned the business of cutting and curing meats for English markets, in which he became an expert, and could earn from \$6 to \$8 a day. In 1862, he went to railroading with the Alton & St. Louis Railway Company, as a freight conductor, where he worked some years. In 1864, he went to Chattanooga, and was detailed as headquarters butcher to General Sherman. In 1869, he started a family grocery store, which he continued one year, when, finding less profits than were desirable, he worked in Texas for some time at his trade of meat cutter, for Cragin & Martin, of New York. Returning to Chicago he engaged in general teaming, which he followed until the fire of 1871. In the spring of 1872, he began the undertaking business, and is now one of the most flourishing members of that guild in the city. In 1862, he married Eliza Jane, daughter of John and Jane (Tweedy) Hickey; they have six children,—Stella, Susan, George A., Henry E., Sidney W. and Inez. Mr. Bonfield belongs to one of the best known families in the city and one of the oldest; J. F. Bonfield, a brother, having been city attorney under Mayor Heath; and another brother, John, is Captain of Police; and J. H. is a detective.

FRANCIS CHAFFEE, undertaker, No. 786 West Madison Street, is the fourth son of Ezra and Hila Ann (Rathbun) Chaffee, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. Francis is a twin son, born in Boston Mass., on June 23, 1845, where he was educated. He worked at farming about twenty years, and then engaged in business in Buffalo, remaining about two years. He then came to Chicago, in 1870, and engaged as a grocery clerk, which he continued till 1878, in which year he entered the business of an undertaker. He began with small means, but by his industry and energy now has an excellent business. In 1878, Mr. Chaffee married Sarah E., daughter of Philip and Abbie Burroughs, natives of New York; they moved to Wisconsin some years ago, and afterward to Chicago, where they now reside. Mr. Chaffee travelled much in the Southern States, visiting all the principal cities. He is a member of Calvary Episcopal Church and of an I.O.O.F. Lodge. He is a very benevolent citizen, and devotes much of his fortune to the poor and to the Church.

MRS. MARY McLAUGHLIN, undertaker, No. 418 West Twelfth Street, is a widow of Michael, who was a son of Patrick and Ellen McLaughlin, of County Longford, Ireland. He was born in 1821,

and in 1850, he came to America and located in Chicago, going to work for John Gavin. He remained with him until he began business for himself as an undertaker, which business he continued until his death on November 14, 1881. In 1861, he married Mary Ramsey Farrell, daughter of James and Mary (Ramsey) Farrell, natives of Ireland and Scotland respectively. Mrs. McLaughlin was born in Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, on February 15, 1840. She came to the United States when twelve years of age, obtained a good education, was married in her twenty-first year, and assisted her husband through the trying scenes of panics and fires, they being burned out in 1871, losing all their property. She is the mother of nine children, five of whom are living,—John, born June 29, 1864; Annie, born May 1, 1871; Nellie, born September 10, 1873; Frances, born November 22, 1875; and Elizabeth, born October 6, 1877. Being possessed of good health and much energy, at her husband's death she resolved to continue the business he had left. She has been very successful, and has proved that a

woman can do business. Mrs. McLaughlin and her family are members of the Catholic Church.

MUELLER & HARDEKOPF are undertakers and liverymen, the firm having been organized, in 1883, by Peter Mueller and Otto N. Hardekopf.

Peter Mueller is the son of Michael and Susanna (Casper) Mueller and was born on May 21, 1842, in Kisselbach, Germany. He came to Chicago in 1848, with his parents, and learned the carpenter's trade from his father, who was a carpenter and builder. He worked for him until 1872, when he commenced business on his own account as a carpenter and builder. This he followed for six years, and in 1878 formed a partnership with Herman Sigmund, under the firm name of Sigmund & Mueller, undertakers. They carried on the business together until 1883, when the firm was dissolved. He then engaged in the same business with Mr. Hardekopf, his present partner. Mr. Mueller was married, on May 29, 1869, to Miss Johannah Einwalter, of Chicago; they have five children,—Mary, George, Annie, Hermon and Henry.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.



P. A. Feehan

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

No interests suffered more deplorably from the great conflagration of October, 1871, than those of the Roman Catholic Church; and in no part of the reconstruction has been shown more courage and energy than that displayed by the Catholics, whose fine academies, colleges, schools, magnificent church-edifices, and other institu-

tions, are among the chief ornaments of this city. These institutions are so numerous that, in a work like this, only the more important can be treated. In the following sketches an idea is given of the importance and magnitude, as well as of the growth of this branch of religious interests.

In 1880, the growing importance of this city as a religious center was recognized by the creation of the Archdiocesan See of Chicago. It is only second to New York in the number of Catholic communicants, it having about four hundred thousand; and is at the head of the Catholic archdiocesan provinces of the North and Northwest.

THE MOST REV. PATRICK AUGUSTINE FEEHAN, D.D., the present Archbishop of Chicago, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on August 29, 1829, the son of Patrick and Judith (Cooney) Feehan. Destined to the priesthood by his parents, he was carefully trained by the best teachers within reach. In his sixteenth year he was sent to the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Castleknock, and two years later to St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. In both of these institutions he was a distinguished student. In 1852, though entitled to a place on the Dunboyne establishment, he preferred to enter at once upon the duties of the priesthood. He selected the Archdiocese of St. Louis as the scene of his future labors. He was ordained priest on November 1, 1852, and until July, 1853, he taught in the Ecclesiastical Seminary and preached in the Cathedral, alternately with Archbishop Kenrick and two young priests now in the Episcopacy. In July, 1853, he was appointed assistant at St.

John's Church, St. Louis, Mo. About this time a terrible cholera epidemic raged in the city, which called forth all the self-sacrifice of the devoted young priest. Days and nights were spent in administering consolation to the poor sufferers, sometimes even preparing them for burial where friends and kindred deserted them. He was appointed president of the Ecclesiastical Seminary in July, 1854, and filled this office with great distinction until July, 1858, when he was appointed pastor of St. Michael's Church, St. Louis. A year later he was promoted to the pastorate of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, St. Louis, where he continued until No-

vember 1, 1865, when he was consecrated Bishop of Nashville, Tenn. He was accompanied to his new home by Rev. Fathers Riordan and Walsh of St. Louis, who died of yellow fever in 1878. The first years were ones of great labor. By his untiring efforts and constant attention to duty he brought the people to the sacraments, he instructed and prepared the children for First Communion and Confirmation, and by his great business talent won the confidence of public men. He was most assiduous in preaching and instructing the people, and many new Catholics were received into the



BISHOP THOMAS FOLEY.

Church, some of whom were among the old settlers and wealthy citizens. When Dr. Feehan went to the diocese of Nashville he found a few Dominican Fathers and a convent of Sisters in Memphis, an academy and an orphan asylum conducted by Sisters of the same order near Nashville. The academy was so heavily in debt that it was sold at auction soon after Bishop Feehan's arrival. He bought it in for the Sisters, thus securing their lasting gratitude and preventing great loss to the Catholic community. In August, 1866, the cholera made its appearance in Nashville. During its continuance Bishop Feehan labored unceasingly to console the sick and dying. At the close of the epidemic he purchased a home on one of the finest sites of the city, and established a community of the Sisters of Mercy from Providence, R. I. The yellow fever again visited Memphis in 1877 and 1878, to which twenty-three priests fell martyrs. The diocese was soon again enjoying health and prosperity, when the news came from Rome that Dr. Feehan had been appointed first Archbishop of Chicago. The death of Right Rev. Thomas Foley, D.D., administrator of Chicago, caused a vacancy in the hierarchy difficult to fill. Bishop Feehan was chosen to fill the vacancy on September 10, 1880. The arrival of Archbishop Feehan in Chicago was the occasion of a grand demonstration. He found that his new charge comprised eighteen counties in the northern part of the State of Illinois. The wants of the Catholics were zealously attended to by one hundred and eighty priests, who had charge of one hundred and sixty churches.

He found that although his predecessors had done much to meet the wants of the times, still the great fire had destroyed nearly all the Catholic structures of any importance in the City of Chicago, and new churches could scarcely be erected to keep pace with the rapid growth of population. Under the administration of Archbishop Feehan, forty churches have been erected in the archdiocese during the past five years, new parochial schools have been built and old ones enlarged, so that over thirty thousand Catholic children are educated in these structures. The great financial interests of the archdiocese have been carefully attended to, and the archdiocese of Chicago is one of the richest and most solvent in the United States. Homes for the aged, hospitals for the sick, Houses of Providence for young women, orphan asylums, founding asylums, all attest the far-seeing care of Dr. Feehan to meet the many needs of a large center of population, while his encouragement of a school for deaf mutes, his wise direction of the establishment of the Chicago Industrial School for girls, and his munificent donations to St. Mary's Training School for boys at Feehanville, deserve lasting gratitude. There is no section of the city or of the archdiocese of Chicago that has not felt his zeal for religious charity and Christian education, while St. Patrick's Academy, the pastoral residence of the Holy Name Cathedral and his own archiepiscopal residence will always stand as monuments of his munificence and desire to have the ardent faith of his devoted and liberal people appear even in material structures. These stand not only superior to any ecclesiastical residences in Chicago but have few, if any, equals on the continent. Archbishop Feehan is a giant in works as well as in stature. As a legislator, Archbishop Feehan has been prudent and conservative. He participated in the proceedings of the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1866; he took an active part in the General Council of the Vatican; he was one of those summoned to Rome to formulate the Schemata of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and deserves great credit for the part taken in the wise deliberations of that body. As Metropolitan he has the whole State of Illinois under him, with a Catholic population of about eight hundred thousand.

REV. PATRICK DAVID GILL, chancellor of the Diocese of Chicago, was born at Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland, on February 22, 1856. His father was James Gill, president of the Clonmel National Bank and Government inspector of the system of National Banks in Ireland. He was born in 1816, near Tralee, and died on December 18, 1872. James Gill was married to Miss Lucy Hallinan, of a landed-estate family near Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland. She died in 1866. Father Gill for three years attended a private school in Clonmel, afterward going with two brothers to a boarding-school at Mechlin, Belgium, for four years. In 1871, he entered the College of the Jesuit Fathers in Alost, the institution in which was educated the famous missionary, Rev. P. J. DeSmet. In the summer of 1873, he returned to Ireland, becoming a student in Carlow College, where he finished his philosophical and theological education, graduating in 1879. On June 7, 1879, he was ordained priest, and almost immediately afterward came to America, going to Nashville, Tenn., where he was assigned to duty by Bishop Feehan, as assistant of a church in Nashville. In the fall of 1880, the Bishop, having been nominated Archbishop of Chicago, sent him to Rome as bearer of his report, and to be at the same time his procurator in receiving the Pallium. He returned to Chicago bearing the Pallium in the early part of April, 1881, and was assigned to the assistant pastorate of St. Columbkille's Church. In the spring of 1882, he was transferred to the Cathedral as assistant pastor; and on January 1, 1883, was appointed chancellor, and secretary to the Archbishop, offices which he still retains.

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.—The foundation-stone of this church, on the corner of State and Superior streets, was laid on Sunday, July 19, 1874, Rev. Father Damen preaching the sermon. The edifice was completed in 1875, and was opened with great pomp on Sunday, November 1, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis. The cathedral is cruciform in shape, built in the Gothic style of architecture, of solid stone masonry, the exterior being rock-faced, and cost, including the grounds, \$250,000.

The main entrances, of which there are three, are on State Street, the central one having a vestibule twelve feet in width. There are also two side entrances, at the transepts, and three broad entrances in the rear of the church. The spire, supported upon a massive

tower, is the highest in the city, being two hundred and ten feet to the summit of the cross. Two rows of columns, extending the entire length of the church, support a Gothic groined-roof. The roof is paneled and tinted with a soft gray, relieved by heavy bands of gold; each of the panels is outlined with gold, and all terminate at their angles with bas-relief medallions. The chancel and transept arches are richly ornamented in the same general style. The chancel is lighted by five stained-glass windows, of which the central bears the figure of Christ. Two oriel windows and seven small Gothic windows light the transept, and a magnificent oriel window illuminates the nave from its western extremity. At this end also stands the organ. The striking feature of the interior is the grand altar. This is constructed of various descriptions of rare marble; the body of Italian, the pillars of Tennessee, the white finish of altar-panels of Vermont, and the cross of the center-panel of Irish green-and-black and African yellow marbles. The tabernacle is of pure white marble, inclosed and mounted with solid gold, and the whole piece is crowned by richly-carved pinnacles, in the center of which is a niche containing a massive crucifix. On the north side of the chancel is the Archbishop's throne, which is of the most elaborate and costly description. There are two other altars, on the north and south sides of the transept respectively, one to St. Joseph and the other to the B. V. Mary, both of which are of exquisite beauty.

The Cathedral of the Holy Name was constructed under the supervision of Rt. Rev. Thomas Foley, administrator of the Diocese of Chicago. Adjacent to the cathedral is the clergy-house, built in a style uniform with that of the church, at a cost of \$75,000. It was completed in 1881, and is the home of the vicar and his assistants, of whom there are six at the present time. Since the fire the cathedral clergy have been Rev. John McMullen, D.D., from 1871 to 1881 (afterward bishop of Davenport), and Rev. Patrick J. Conway, the present incumbent and vicar-general of the Diocese.

VERY REV. PATRICK JOSEPH CONWAY, V. G., son of Miles and Catherine (Kenny) Conway, was born in Ferns, County Wexford, Ireland, on November 29, 1838. His family came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Chicago. Soon after the death of his parents, in 1854, he determined to study for the priesthood. With the exception of one scholastic year in the University of Notre Dame, Ind., and one in St. Mary's Seminary, Barrens, Mo., he pursued his studies in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, which occupied the present cathedral block. He graduated with honors in 1862; and, continuing his theological studies in this institution, was ordained priest by Rt. Rev. James Duggan, D.D., on July 9, 1865. He was for a few months a professor in his Alma Mater. In the fall of 1865, he was appointed pastor of St. Louis's Church. In December, 1866, he was transferred to the pastorate of St. James's parish. The church, which was too small for the increasing congregation, was enlarged, and he established parish schools and erected a pastoral residence. In June, 1871, he was promoted to the pastoral charge of St. Patrick's parish. The streets in the vicinity of his new charge having been filled in, making the church entrance several feet below grade, the edifice was raised eight feet, affording a spacious basement; and suitable furniture was provided for the church, the interior of which was beautifully decorated. In 1874, he erected a large brick school-building on Desplaines Street, which, under the management of the Brothers of the Christian School, has become one of the best commercial schools of the city. In 1876, he built a twelve-room brick school

on Adams Street, which is in charge of the Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul. In 1880, he erected a fine parish residence adjoining the church, on Adams Street, at an expense of \$20,000. Besides these improvements, which cost over \$125,000, Father Conway paid off \$45,000 of the debt which he found on taking charge of the parish. In November, 1881, Archbishop Feehan, promoted him to the position of vicar-general and rector of the Cathedral of the Holy Name. On entering his new field of labor, the work of finishing the rectory, at the corner of Superior and Cass streets, begun by Bishop McMullen, fell to his charge.

The Sacred Heart Convent and female parish school adjoining, in charge of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, afforded ample accommodations for the girls of the parish, but there was no parish school for boys. The vicar-general at once purchased lots on Sedgwick Street, near Chicago Avenue, and there erected, in 1882, a brick school-house having a seating capacity for one thousand children.



CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME.

The building and grounds cost \$60,000. Vicar-General Conway won, by his untiring zeal, the confidence and esteem of his people. This was evinced in the flattering words and substantial testimonials given him, as he bade adieu to the congregation to which he had ministered. Vicar-General Conway is everywhere highly esteemed for his affable manners, fine scholarship, rare executive ability and exceptional pulpit oratory.

REV. JOHN JOSEPH CARROLL, first assistant pastor at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, was born at Ballina, Sligo Co., Ireland, on June 24, 1856. His father was Francis Carroll, and his mother Mary (Howley) Carroll. They came to America in 1867, and settled at Rochester, N. Y., where they still reside. In Ireland, he attended the National School at Ballina about two years; and subsequently attended the public schools in Rochester. Afterward he was a student at St. Michael's College, a classical school connected with the Queen's University, at Clover Hill, Toronto, Canada, from the fall of 1871, to June, 1876. In 1876, he entered St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, at Troy, N. Y., remaining there four and a half years. In 1878, he was affiliated with the diocese of Chicago. Upon graduating from St. Joseph's Seminary, he was ordained there by Bishop McNierney; and upon arriving in Chicago was appointed, on Christmas day, 1880, assistant pastor of the parish of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, a position in which he is still retained.

REV. D. M. J. DOWLING was born in Ireland. He received his classical education in his native country, and, in 1864, came to Chicago. His theological education was received in Baltimore, Md., at St. Mary's Sulpitian Seminary. He came to Chicago in 1875, as a priest, and from that time to 1881, was assistant pastor of the Church of the Holy Name. He was chancellor of the diocese about two years, and, on January 1, 1883, became pastor of St. Bridget's Church, his present position.

ST. COLUMBKILL'S CHURCH originated in 1858, in a movement among the Catholics of Hubbard Street and



J. J. Conway, V. G.

vicinity, who desired a church near their homes. The first meeting with this end in view was held on November 21, 1858, in the basement of St. Patrick's Church, Very Rev. Dennis Dunne presiding. A committee was appointed to collect money to build a church edifice at the corner of Owen (now Indiana) and Paulina streets. The church-building, erected under the superintendency of Mr. Kelly, was a frame structure and cost about \$1,200. It was dedicated on Sunday November 20, 1859, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Duggan, assisted by Rev. Fathers Ward, Damen and Higginbotham. Rev. Mr. Ward succeeded in 1860, by the present pastor, Rev. Thomas C. Burke, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest pastors in Chicago. Some of his assistants have been as follows:

Rev. Thomas Edwards, 1868; Rev. Thomas Murphy, 1869; Rev. C. L. Lightner D.D., 1870-73; Rev. M. Forhan, 1874; Rev. M. Van de Laar, 1875-79; Rev. John A. Henlock, 1880; Rev. J. S. O'Neil, 1881; Rev. P. Gill, 1882; Revs. James M. Hagan and Michael Foley in 1883 and 1884; and Revs. Michael Foley and Thomas Butler in 1885.

In August, 1871, the present large and elegant stone

church edifice on the corner of Indiana and Paulina streets was commenced. The corner-stone was laid on Sunday, September 3, of that year. Dr. McMullen delivered the address on this occasion. The style of architecture is the Romanesque and the cost of the entire structure was \$150,000.

REV. THOMAS BUTLER has been connected with St. Columbkil's Church since May, 1885, and was identified with important and progressive ecclesiastical interests in an English diocese for several years anterior to that date. His own record, and that of his brother, form an interesting portion of the church history of Chicago, the family having given to this city three of its most notable priests, who have become known throughout the country as zealous exponents of the principles of the Catholic religion, and for their oratorical power and linguistic and literary ability. Father Thomas Butler is the youngest son of John and Mary Butler. His father was a respectable merchant of Limerick, Ireland, where he was engaged in the timber trade for many years, and there this son was born, in 1850. The ambition of the parents involved the award to each of their children of first-class educational advantages, and the results were signally satisfactory—out of seven sons, six adopting the learned professions, the remaining son following a business career. The father died in 1865, but the widow and mother and four sons, one of whom is quite an eminent member of the medical profession, now reside in England. Mrs. Butler, who still resides in Limerick, is eighty years old, and yet is hale and hearty. At an early age Father Butler began the attainment of the rudiments of a thorough education, and attended the Catholic University in Dublin. Later he went to the Catholic University in Louvain, where he graduated in 1876, with the honorable title of Graduate in Canon Law and with the degree of Bachelor of the same, a dignity which is claimed by very few even of the learned scholars of America. He was ordained a priest when only twenty-four years of age, by the Bishop of Manchester, in England, and, for half a decade subsequent to 1875, filled the position of teacher in the bishop's house, and having charge of the inspection of the schools in the diocese of Salford. In 1881, Father Butler came to America, direct to Chicago, and thence, in February, 1881, went to assist his brother, Dr. T. J. Butler, at Rockford, Ill., where Dr. Butler was dean and had the supervision of some forty parishes. There, Father Butler remained over four years, in May, 1885, assuming his present post of duty. Father Butler is a thorough and conscientious priest, and his personal attributes of character and mental attainments are of a superior order. He is a brilliant and effective orator, his eloquence being augmented by a thorough literary knowledge and the possession of rare linguistic ability. He writes and speaks with great facility both French and German. The phenomenal proficiency of his brother, Dr. Butler, in vocal music, which has given him

the reputation of being the finest singer of the mass in America, is shared by Father Butler, who is the possessor of a voice of rare scope and beauty, and is also an accomplished musician. On the threshold of a career which gives the promise of great usefulness, Father Butler has already won honorable distinction, and is beloved and esteemed by his associates and parishioners, who recognize his value as a member of the Order and as a pastor and a friend. One of his brothers, the ex-dean of Rockford, Dr. T. J. Butler, is now in Europe, and another brother, Father Patrick T. Butler, is pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in the North Division of the city. The latter has been in charge of that church for many years, was a graduate of the Propaganda at Rome, and, from 1864 to 1869, was secretary to Bishop Duggan, of Chicago.

REV. JAMES MONROE HAGAN was born at Indian Creek, Monroe Co., Mo., on November 12, 1853. His father, Joseph B. Hagan, a farmer and lawyer, was elected judge of the county court of Monroe County. He died in 1876. His mother, Mary (Beall) Hagan, died in 1870. Father Hagan was educated at the Louisville High School by his brother Frank, city attorney of Louisville. He left this school in 1868, going to St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., one year; taught two years at St. Viator's College, Bourbonnais Grove, Ill.; going thence to the Jesuit College at Georgetown, D. C. While there, he was the first winner of the Congressional debating medal, founded by Hon. Richard T. Merrick. From 1876 to 1881, he attended the University of Innsbruck, in Tyrol, founded in 1672, and the only one on the continent now

controlled by the Jesuits. He was ordained on July 4, 1880, by Bishop, Leiss of Brixen. He finished his studies in Rome, and returned to the United States in 1881, reaching New York on July 4. His first appointment was as assistant pastor of the Church of the Nativity, Chicago, to which he was assigned by Archbishop Feehan. On June 15, 1882, he was transferred to St. Columbkil's Church, where he remained as assistant to Father Burke until May 15, 1885, when he became assistant pastor of St. Stephen's Church. Father Hagan has won a National reputation as a temperance worker and orator. He was elected president of the Chicago Catholic Total Abstinence Union, in 1883, and has held that position ever since. He speaks German and French fluently, being often taken for a German. He hopes to push the temperance work among the German as well as among the Irish Catholics, his mastery of the German language making such a work comparatively easy. Those who best know him and are most familiar with his work say that the three points in his character which stand out in the boldest relief, are, his popularity with the people, especially with the non-Catholic portion of them; his power as an orator; and his success as a temperance worker.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.—Under the pastorate of Rev. P. W. Riordan, the new church-edifice, which is not only an adornment of the South Division, but an enduring monument of his own enterprise and energy, was erected. The church-edifice is so nearly in conformity with that of the Cathedral of the Holy Name as to require no detailed description. The building was erected at a cost of \$100,000, and was dedicated on Sunday, May 24, 1880. In October, 1883, Father Riordan was succeeded by Rev. H. McGuire, the present priest. Under the latter clergyman with his assistants, other permanent institutions have been established, such as the parochial schools, the present membership of which is seven hundred. The school-buildings were erected at a cost of \$25,000. During 1885, improvements were made in the church at an outlay of \$10,000, consisting of three magnificent altar-pieces. The number of communicants in the parish is seven hundred and fifty.

FATHER HUGH MCGUIRE was born on March 12, 1846, and was ordained a priest on July 9, 1871, receiving his first appointment on August 15, 1871, as assistant pastor at St. John's Church, where he remained until February 28, 1874. He was appointed on that date, pastor of St. Pius's Church, where he remained until his appointment to the pastorate he at present holds, that of St. James's Church, on September 23, 1883.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The basement of this church, which was in course of erection at the time of the fire, was occupied for the first time in August, 1872. Rev. P. J. Conway remained pastor until November, 1881. His various assistants were—

1872-73, Revs. E. A. Terry and W. Campbell; 1874, Revs. E. A. Terry and Joseph Carten; 1875-76, Revs. Thomas Mackin and J. J. Bennett; 1877, Revs. J. J. Bennett and J. S. O'Neill; 1878-80, Revs. J. J. Bennett, J. S. O'Neill and T. F. Galligan; 1881, Revs. T. F. Galligan, James J. Flaherty and S. Maloney. In 1881, Very Rev. Patrick Terry became pastor. His assistants were, in 1881, Revs. T. F. Galligan, James J. Flaherty, S. Maloney and T. F. Burke; and, in 1884, Revs. P. A. L. Egan and Thomas F. Burke. Upon the death of Very Rev. Patrick Terry, in September, 1884, Rev. T. F. Galligan succeeded to the pastorate; and, in 1885, Revs. P. A. L. Egan and Thomas F. Burke became his assistants.

In 1873, Rev. P. J. Conway had a gallery built in the church-building, the interior handsomely frescoed, a fine organ put in and also three new altars, and made other improvements, at a total cost of \$20,000. In 1875, he erected a large brick school-building, for male scholars, at a cost of \$24,000. The school has always been under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian School, and has an attendance of about six hundred. The Female Academy, which until 1876, occupied a frame structure immediately west of the church, was in that year supplied with a large brick building, costing about \$24,000. This school, until 1861, was in charge of the Sisters of Mercy; then was conducted by the Sisters of Loretto, and in 1871, they were succeeded by

the Sisters of Charity. The number of pupils is about five hundred. The priests' residence was completed in 1881.

REV. T. F. GALLIGAN, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, the son of P. J. and Catharine (McCready) Galligan, was born in New York City, on July 17, 1851. His father came to America in early manhood, and died in 1860; his mother is still living in Chicago. Father Galligan received his classical education in St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., where he remained six years, graduating in 1873. From 1873 to 1877, he was in attendance at St. Viator's College, at Bourbonnais Grove, Ill., coming thence to Chicago, where he was ordained on the day of his arrival, on August 30, 1877. He was appointed assistant pastor at St. Patrick's Church, in which position he remained until 1881, when he was transferred to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, as assistant pastor; then was removed to the southern part of the city, to organize the new parish of St. Rose of Lima. Of this parish he was pastor something over a year, when he was transferred to St. Pius's Church, on Ashland Avenue, where he remained also about a year. Upon the death of Very Rev. Dean Terry, in 1884, he was transferred to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, in which position he still remains.

ST. PATRICK'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.—In 1861, a long L-shaped building occupied the lot upon which now stands the structure known as St. Patrick's Commercial Academy. The Christian Brothers, then as now, were in charge of the establishment, and up to 1874 the academy and parochial school were carried on conjointly in the old premises. Children, unable because of the lack of means to partake of the advantages of a higher course offered by the Academy, received the elements of a simple education given in the parochial school. The course of study pursued in the academy embraced grammar, history, English composition, rhetoric, higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, architectural drawing, French, German, Greek and Latin. About 1874, in order to offer to all equal advantages, the parochial school and the academy were united into one. Previous to that time the Academy had produced many men of respect and notability, who did then and who now grace honorable professions. About 1882, the faculty were led to believe that they could best adapt their Academy to the wants of the pupils by opening a commercial department, wherein would be taken up and studied, in preference to all others, those branches calculated to qualify the boy for successfully assuming the responsibility of a business life. In 1883, a commercial department was opened, and to-day St. Patrick's Commercial Academy is one of the best known institutions of its kind in Chicago. When the Christian Brothers first took charge, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance in the parochial department, and about one hundred and twenty-five in the academy proper; while to-day the figures verge on six hundred. The subject to which the most attention is given, after religious instruction, is penmanship. Beautiful writing is a thing to be admired; legible and rapid writing a thing to be commended. In the academy, that which deserves commendation is preferred to that which elicits praise and admiration. If both can be combined, the style is then superior to either of them singly; and while giving much attention to the acquisition of a rapid and legible handwriting, the pupils are nevertheless drilled in the beautiful. At the closing exercises of this Academy, on June 18, 1884, held at Central Music Hall, a gentleman who has devoted many years to the teaching of penmanship, stated, after examining some specimens of writing from the Academy, that they were superior to twenty thousand specimens which he had recently examined in various cities. Bookkeeping is given the next place. In teaching it, the faculty of the Academy pursue the most practical methods possible. After the student has been thoroughly exercised in the theory, he is next taught its application. He engages in transactions in the school-room as a merchant does in a counting-house; the reality of currency and goods are of course lacking, but this deficiency is supplied by a class of currency and articles that represent real merchandise. By such means the best results are undoubtedly obtained, namely, familiar practice in business transactions and an acquaintance with both the art and science of bookkeeping. Commercial law next receives attention. Many difficulties in litigation would be avoided if some of our merchants had a knowledge of the simple principles of this study. Even the consultations so often held with lawyers would not then be necessary, and time and money would be saved. It is not the purpose to educate the pupils for the legal profession; they are merely given such reliable information as will enable them to conduct their transactions in a strictly legal manner. Next in the course are composition and business correspondence. Every man is at some time or other called upon to express his ideas on paper. If he can not form or pen a sentence, and continue to clothe his thoughts in language until he has in correct English plainly expressed himself, he will undoubtedly be looked upon as a man wanting education. Brevity in business letters and a capability to compose on all ordinary occasions, are

absolutely indispensable. Phonography is another important art, and opens to the pupils a new field, which is likely to prove more fertile in situations than some others. Business men who have large correspondence can save time and labor by employing a phonographer to write their letters. In this age of electricity it is coming more and more into use every day. It is of general utility to the pupil when sufficiently advanced to write words as rapidly as they are uttered. He can use it in bookkeeping, composition and even in arithmetic, and once acquired it becomes a means of obtaining a livelihood when other means would fail. This art, joined with typewriting, is of great utility. In order to assist the pupils in learning the use of the type-writer, there are several Remington machines in the class-room. Even telegraphy is also taught; and although it may not be of immediate use to the pupil, still it may, in the hour of need, prove of great financial assistance. It will well repay any one to visit the classes of this excellent institution, to note the means adapted for facilitating the studies, the progress that the scholars have made, and get an idea of the future prospects of the pupils who are educated in it for the various spheres of life.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Previous to the fire this church was very large. In 1870, there was a congregation of about twelve hundred families. As one result of the fire, many German families were obliged to move further south, and Father Fischer was ordered by Bishop Foley to build a new church-edifice at the corner of Hanover and McGregor streets, which was named St. Anthony of Padua Church. The depletion of members continued, until at the present time only about one hundred and twenty families remain.

Father Fischer, upon taking charge of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, was succeeded by Rev. Edward Froelich, on May 25, 1873. He remained until August 15, 1875, when the Franciscan Fathers were placed in charge. They came, at the invitation of Bishop Foley, from the Franciscan monastery at Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill. The three Franciscans Fathers who came were Rev. Liborius Schaefermeyer, who had been, previous to becoming a Franciscan, vicar-general of the Diocese of Alton, who remained until 1879, when he removed to St. Louis to take charge of St. Anthony's Convent. The second of the three was Rev. Maternus Mallman, who remained until 1878, when he was sent to Memphis. The third was Rev. Eusebius Müller, who after remaining in Chicago a few months, was sent to Minnesota. Rev. Father Schaefermeyer was succeeded by Rev. Augustinus Henseler, who remained until July 15, 1885, when he was followed by the present pastor, Rev. Kilian Schloesser. Rev. Father Mallman was succeeded in 1878, by Rev. Nemesius Rohde, who also remained until July 15, 1885, and was succeeded, for five months, by Rev. Anselm Puetz, and then by Rev. Eustace Niemoeller, O.S.F., who still remains with Rev. Augustin McClory, O.S.F., and Rev. Symphorian Forstmann, O.S.F., assistant priests.

In the preceding volume the last teacher in the school mentioned was Frederick Pryor. After him, in 1866, Sisters of Notre Dame came from Milwaukee to take charge of the school, and have had charge ever since. There are about two hundred and fifty scholars in attendance.

REV. FATHER KILIANUS, custos of the Franciscan Province of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in America, and superior of the Franciscan order in Chicago, and pastor of St. Peter's Church, is one of the oldest members of that order in Chicago, and is noted throughout the West for the practical work he has done for the church during over a quarter of a century of active service. His record in this regard belongs to the community at large as much as to the adherents of the Catholic faith, for he has founded and built educational and ecclesiastical edifices, the influences of which have conduced to the social and business growth of many places. Father Kilianus is a native of the Rhineland, Germany, and was born in Cologne, on May 9, 1826. His family name is Schloesser. At that city he received his early education and entered the order of St. Francis, in 1847, at Warendorf, Westphalia. He then studied philosophy and theology at Paderborn, and was there ordained a priest in 1856, remaining in Westphalia in an ecclesiastical capacity, most of the time being stationed at Werl and Wiedenbrück. From the last place he came, on August 7, 1860, to America, and went to Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill., where a year later he was made superior of the house. There he built, in the time of nine years of his stay, a college, several churches and many schools in the surrounding neighborhood, besides a Franciscan convent. In 1869, he went to Memphis, and during the year built St. Mary's Church in that city. In 1871, he was sent to Cleveland, where he began a career of progress and duty which has given vast ecclesi-

astical and educational benefits to that place. In the next fourteen years he built St. Joseph's Church, a Gothic edifice almost unsurpassed in its architectural beauty in the West, and costing over \$100,000, a convent and a hospital. He left Cleveland after a pastorate that endeared him to its people, with the debt of the church reduced to one-third of its original cost. Father Kilianus is esteemed and beloved by his associates and parishioners alike, and since coming to Chicago in July, 1885, has become known at his new post as a most progressive and able adherent of the religion to which he has devoted his life.

REV. PETER FISCHER, the pastor of St. Anthony of Padua Church, was born at Neukirchen, Lower Bavaria, on September 18, 1834, the son of Wolfgang and Anna (Holzer) Fischer. His father was a farmer. Father Fischer's education was received at Straubing Gymnasium, which he entered in 1846, remaining five years. He graduated in Passau in 1856. In 1857, he came to America and attended St. Thomas's College in Kentucky, one year. He then went to St. Mary's of the Mount Seminary, in Cincinnati, and afterward to St. Vincent's Theological Seminary at Cape Girardeau, Mo. In 1860, he was ordained priest by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, and was sent to Freeport, Ill., as assistant priest. He was next sent to Galena, Ill., where he remained eighteen months; and then to Naperville, Ill., where he remained until 1864; then becoming pastor of St. Peter's Church, Chicago, continuing in that relation until 1873. In this year he organized the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, of which he is still the pastor. He has erected, on Hanover Street, a large brick church-edifice of the Roman style of architecture, at a cost of \$70,000, exclusive of the cost of the ground, \$8,000; a priest's house adjoining, at a cost of \$5,000; and a school-house at a cost of about \$10,000. The church at this time has a membership of about six hundred families, and there have been three colonies from it, which are now established as independent churches,—St. Augustine's Church, established in 1882; the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in 1883; and St. George's Church, in 1884.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—In the spring of 1873, Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley purchased the Plymouth-church property, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Eldridge Court. The first Catholic services held therein was on October 6, 1873, being the nearest Sunday to the anniversary of the great fire. On account of the destruction of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, St. Mary's was used as the Pro-cathedral from the time of its purchase until the removal of the Bishop to the North Side, in 1876. The pastors of this church since the fire have been

Rev. Patrick M. Noonan, from 1872 to 1877, and Rev. Joseph P. Roles, from September, 1877, to the present time. The assistants have been Rev. W. J. Madden, 1872; Rev. Edward J. Dunne, 1873-75; Rev. Maurice F. Burke, 1875-78; Rev. Dennis Hayes, 1878-80; Rev. Ambrose Goulet, Jr., 1880-83; Rev. James Sullivan, September, 1883, to July, 1884; Rev. Arthur P. Loneragan, from January, 1883; and Rev. J. C. Gillan, from July, 1884, to the present time.

In 1881, there was organized a colored Catholic society, St. Augustine's, which has since worshipped in the basement of St. Mary's Church. This society is in charge of Rev. Arthur P. Loneragan. Immediately after the fire, the congregation of St. Mary's was very large, and contained some of the most distinguished residents of Chicago. Owing to the encroachments of the business district, it has steadily decreased in numbers, until now the resident population of the parish is quite small. The attendance upon religious exercises is very large, notwithstanding, being composed in the main of visitors and of attendants at the numerous hotels in the central portion of the city.

REV. ARTHUR P. LONERAGAN, assistant pastor at St. Mary's Church, was born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on June 17, 1854, the son of Edmund and Anna Loneragan. His classical education was received at St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, and his theological education at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained deacon at the Cathedral in Baltimore, on December 23, 1882, and was promoted to the priesthood by Archbishop Feehan, on December 29, 1882. He was then appointed assistant pastor to Rev. Joseph P. Roles, at St. Mary's Church, his present position. Besides his duties as assistant pastor he takes charge of the colored Catholic Society, known as St. Augustine's Society, the first colored Catholic society organized in Chicago. It consists of

about sixty-five families, who have commenced the accumulation of a building fund. Rev. Mr. Loneragan became their pastor in March, 1883, and was thus the first priest to minister to the spiritual necessities of colored Catholics in Chicago.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—The corner-stone of this church, located on the corner of Clark and Eighteenth streets, was laid on Sunday, October 7, 1877, by Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, who also preached the sermon. Over ten thousand people assembled, and fifty-six societies participated in the exercises. The new church-building was dedicated on October 30th, 1881. It is rough-cut free-stone, and built in the style of the thirteenth-century period of ecclesiastical art. Around the chancel, which is hexagonal in shape, are richly colored windows of stained glass. The bell was placed in position in 1876, the ceremony of blessing it being performed by Bishop Foley, assisted by Revs. J. S. Verdin, P. W. Riordan, J. H. Grogan and others. It weighs six thousand pounds, and was rung for the first time on St. Patrick's day that year.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1876, by Rev. E. Weber, and was so called to perpetuate a church of that name established shortly before the great fire and destroyed by it. The families, of which there were forty, had belonged to the Church of St. Francis d' Assissium, as in the case of the first organization, though they were not the same. On account of financial stress, it was difficult to raise money for a church-building; they purchased and remodeled a modest frame structure, near the corner of Ambrose Street and Hoyne Avenue. The school, which was established contemporaneously with the church, was conducted for three years by lay teachers, and afterward taken charge of by School Sisters, under whose direction it has since remained. There are now four teachers and three hundred and fifty scholars. A brick basement was constructed under the frame church-building, which has since been used for church purposes, while the upper portion of the building was used partly for school and in part for priests' residence. A pastor's residence was erected in 1885, on the northeast corner of Ambrose Street and Hoyne Avenue. The entire property of this church is worth about \$20,000. The societies connected with this church are the Ladies' Society, the Young Ladies' Society, and the Men's Benevolent Society. The parish is now composed of three hundred families, and feels greatly the necessity of a new church-edifice.

REV. E. WEBER, pastor of St. Paul's Church, was born on August 23, 1850, in Treves, Prussia. He commenced his studies at the Gymnasium in his native town, and afterward, for two years, was a student at the University of Muenster, in Westphalia. He then studied at the American College in the same city. His ordination to the priesthood occurred on May 31, 1874, and he immediately afterward came to America. He served some time as assistant pastor in Rockford, Ill., and in 1876 was appointed, by Bishop Foley, to establish the Parish of St. Paul, which he has brought to its present degree of prosperity.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—The basement walls of this building, being of rubble-stone, were not destroyed by the great fire. The pastor, Rev. P. T. Butler, had the space roofed in, and the room thus obtained was used for a place of worship until the present structure was nearly completed, in 1874. This new edifice was made a little larger than the old one, and built around it, the old church serving on Sundays for religious worship until work on the new structure had progressed sufficiently to render necessary the removal of the former. The building, of brick with cut-stone foundations, was completed in the fall, and dedicated by Bishop Foley, assisted by the pastor and

by most of the Catholic societies in the city. The address was delivered by Dr. McMullen. The cost of the church was about \$30,000. The priests' residence was built in 1878, at a cost of about \$7,000, and a new three-story brick school-house in 1885, at a cost of about \$11,000. The latter adjoins the church on the north, and the former on the south. The various assistants of Rev. P. T. Butler have been—Rev. P. Guilfoyle, Rev. P. Daly, Rev. Ignatius Baluff, Rev. Achille Bergeron, Rev. Thomas Carroll, Rev. J. Delaney, and Rev. Patrick O'Brien, the present assistant.

The societies belonging to the church are the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, organized in 1865; the National Temperance Society, organized in 1868; the Altar and Rosary Society, and the Young Ladies' Sodality. The number of families in the parish is about five hundred.

REV. PATRICK T. BUTLER, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, was born in Ireland in 1839, the son of John and Mary (Griffin) Butler. His education was principally in his native country, at the college of the Propaganda Fide. He left Ireland in 1863, coming directly to Chicago, where he has been since located. He was secretary and chancellor of the Diocese of Chicago for one year. For two years he was pastor in Hyde Park and South Chicago, and during 1867-68 was in charge of the Catholic church in Englewood. In 1869 he came to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Chicago. His pastorate in this church has been remarkably successful. Since the fire he has built the fine brick church-edifice of the parish, at a cost of \$25,000; a priest's residence, in 1878, at a cost of about \$5,000; and a school-house in 1884, at a cost of about \$10,000. His church is harmonious and prosperous in a high degree.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—Immediately after the great fire of 1871, in which St. Michael's was destroyed, the parish erected a temporary frame building on the south corner of the church lot. Here, services were held until 1873, while, in the meantime, the work of reconstructing the church-edifice was rapidly pushed forward. The latter being ready for occupancy in the fall of 1873, the temporary building was appropriated for school purposes and society meetings until 1882, when it was sold and removed from the lot. A temporary school-building was also constructed at once after the fire, which is now used for the residence of the Brothers of Mary, while a more commodious school-house has been erected. This latter, on the corner of North and Hudson avenues was opened early in 1881. The cost of the edifice complete was about \$50,000. The school now contains one thousand five hundred pupils and eighteen teachers, nine of whom are Brothers of Mary and nine Sisters of Notre Dame. The clergy-house was partly restored in 1872, and completed in 1876. The church-building itself was repaired very soon after the fire, at a cost of \$40,000. Interior refitting and decorations were added, at an expense of \$11,000, in 1883. The interior presents a scene of magnificence rarely equalled and not excelled by any auditorium in this city. The total value of St. Michael's property is estimated at \$250,000.

The societies connected with St. Michael's are St. Michael's Society (organized in 1862), St. Matthias Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. Alphonsus Society, the Knights of St. George, the Casino, St. Mary's Sanctuary Society, and the Confraternity of the Holy Family; the latter consisting of four divisions—for married men, young men, married women, and young women respectively. The parish numbers about two thousand families. The clergy of the parish have been, during this period, as follows:

At the time of the great fire and until the spring of 1873, Rev. Peter Zimmer, C.S.S.R.; Rev. John DeDycker, C.S.S.R., followed until July, 1877; Rev. Michael Miller, C.S.S.R., until March, 1880; when the present incumbent, Rev. Joseph Essing, C.S.S.R., took charge. Assistant priests have been engaged from time to time, of

whom there are now five as follows: Revs. S. Schneider, C.S.S.R., J. Karicher, C.S.S.R., M. Gruener, C.S.S.R., Charles Hahn, C.S.S.R., and Eugene M. Schmidt, C.S.S.R.

REV. JOSEPH ESSING, pastor of St. Michael's Church, was born on November 26, 1837. He was educated in Prussia; joined the Order of Redemptorists on October 4, 1861; was ordained on August 5, 1865; and came to America when his order was driven from Germany in 1874. Soon after his arrival in America he came to Chicago, and in 1880 became rector of St. Michael's Church, his present position.

REV. FRIDOLINUS LUETTE, first assistant pastor of St. Michael's Church, was born in Baden, on February 17, 1823. He obtained his education in Bavaria; joined the Order of Redemptorists in February, 1844; and was ordained on March 20, 1847, in Bavaria. In 1848, he came to America, and, after serving as rector of churches in various parts of the country, came to Chicago in 1876. He soon became assistant pastor of St. Michael's, and later first assistant.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—After the fire, a small frame edifice was erected on the old site of this church, at a cost of \$6,000, which was used until the present brick structure, on the northeast corner of Market and Hill streets, was ready for occupancy. The corner-stone was laid in October, 1876, and the church-edifice was dedicated on October 6, 1878. The building cost about \$40,000. In 1874, a large four-story brick school-house was erected. The basement of this building is used for a chapel for Sunday services in winter, and on weekdays throughout the year; the second and third floors are used for school-rooms, and the upper story is a large hall for concerts and entertainments, being also the headquarters for the Knights of St. George. A priests' house was erected in 1882. It is a three-story brick, and cost about \$9,000. The immediate successor of Rev. Leander Schnerr was Rev. Meinard Jeggle, from 1873 to March 1, 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. M. Corbinian, who remained until March 14, 1875. Rev. Giles Christoph was then prior until June 6, 1879, being followed by Rev. Suitbert Demarteau, who, on August 20, 1884, was succeeded by Rev. Bernardine Dolweck, the present prior, who has been connected with the church since 1882.

The societies connected with St. Joseph's Church are St. Joseph's Society, organized in 1851; St. Benedict's Benevolent Society, established in 1862; Knights of St. George, established in 1883; St. Benedict's Court of Independent Order of Catholic Foresters, established in 1885; St. John's Young Men's Society, established in 1877; St. Aloysius Society of Altar Boys; St. Rosary's Society, for married women; and two Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin, for young women. There are about five hundred and fifty families connected with this church, among whom are numerous old German citizens of Chicago.

REV. FATHER BERNARDINE, O.S.B., prior of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, was born in Lothringen, now a portion of the German Empire, in 1828. His family name was Dolweck. He studied in the college at Bitche, Moselle Department, until 1850, when, in company with his parents, he came to America. He then studied in the Catholic Seminary at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was ordained priest by Bishop Rapp, on December 11, 1853. From this time until 1863, he was priest in the diocese of Cleveland, serving as pastor for different churches. He then united with the Order of St. Benedict, at St. Vincent Monastery, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He was a novitiate in St. Vincent one year, when he went to St. Mary's Priory, Newark, N. J., where he remained until September, 1873, acting as pastor and prior of various churches in that State. He was stationed at Erie, Penn., one year; was then assistant in St. Joseph's Priory, Covington, Ky., until February, 1877; going thence to Richmond, Va.; and the following year, being transferred to Covington, La., near New Orleans, as pastor of St. Tammany's parish. In June, 1882, he was sent to Chicago as assistant in St. Joseph's Priory, which position he held until August 20, 1884, when he was appointed prior by Arch-Abbot Wimmer, as the successor to Rev. Suitbert Demarteau, O.S.B.

REV. FATHER CONSTANTINE, O.S.B. (Francis Leber), assist-

ant pastor of St. Joseph's Church, was born on October 4, 1848, at Thiengen, Germany, the son of John Baptist and Agatha (Ebner) Leber, neither of whom are now living. Father Constantine came to America on October 9, 1871. He had studied at Constance, Baden, and at the Monastic Benedictine College at Einsiedeln, Switzerland, leaving this institution in August, 1871. On October 14, 1871, he arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a book-store until 1873. He then joined the Order of St. Benedict, at St. Vincent, Westmoreland Co., Penn. He entered the novitiate in this monastery, and studied theology and philosophy until April 8, 1879, when he was ordained priest by Bishop Tuigg, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh. He was sent to St. Joseph's Church, Covington, Ky., where he was assistant pastor until August, 1879, when he was called to act as chaplain at St. Joseph's Church, Johnstown, Penn. On March 5, 1881, he was appointed pastor of the Church of St. Stanislaus, Pittsburgh, Penn. In August following he was transferred to Chicago as second assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Church; and in August, 1884, became first assistant pastor.

ST. PIUS'S CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1874, Rev. Francis Coosemans being the first pastor. Father Coosemans was a member of the Society of Jesus, the church being founded and conducted by that order for about a year, when they surrendered the parish and conveyed the property to the Bishop. In 1875, Bishop Foley appointed Rev. Hugh McGuire pastor of this church, and he remained until 1884. Until 1881, he was without assistants. In that year, Rev. P. J. Tinan was ordained, and assigned to that duty; and shortly afterward Rev. Daniel Lyons became his second assistant. Father McGuire was followed by Rev. T. F. Galignan, who, in September, 1884, was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Francis S. Henneberry. Rev. G. A. Kinsella and Rev. Edward O'Reilly are now the assistant pastors of the church.

The church-building, a frame structure on the corner of Van Horn and Paulina streets, which seated about three hundred people, was enlarged, in 1877, so as to seat six hundred and fifty people. Originally, there were about one hundred and fifty families in the parish, while at the present time there are about five hundred. Plans were adopted in 1885 for the erection of a new church-edifice at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Nineteenth Street, immediately north of the priests' residence, which is a three-story brick structure, erected in 1884, at a cost of \$5,000.

REV. FRANCIS S. HENNEBERRY, pastor of St. Pius's Church, was born in Chicago, on March 27, 1854, the son of John and Mary (Burke) Henneberry. His mother, who is still living, was one of the first members of St. Mary's Church in Chicago, which was organized by St. Cyr in 1833. Father Henneberry was educated at St. Patrick's Academy and St. Ignatius College, Chicago, finishing his theological studies at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at Niagara Falls. He was ordained on June 7, 1879, by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, and came directly to St. James's Church, on Wabash Avenue, as assistant to Rev. P. W. Riordan. In October, 1883, he was sent to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where he remained until September, 1884, being then appointed to his present position.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.—This church, of which a history appears in Vol. II., down to the time of the great fire, still remains in its imposing beauty one of the chief architectural adornments of the West Division.

Since 1871, various buildings have been erected by the parish, of which the most important is the Sodality building, immediately in the rear of the church-edifice, erected in 1879, at a cost of \$40,000. It is a spacious structure containing numerous rooms and various halls for the use of the different societies connected with the church; among others a reading-room, and two libraries aggregating three thousand volumes. St. Joseph's Home, an industrial school and temporary refuge for homeless girls, on the corner of May and Eleventh streets, was commenced in 1876, and enlarged and finally completed in 1885, costing \$16,000. Besides these institutions are St. Ignatius College and St. Joseph's

School, on the corner of West Thirteenth and Loomis streets. The total number of pupils enrolled is four thousand.

The total number of souls in the parish is eighteen thousand. The pastors during the period covered by this volume have been as follows:

At the time of the great fire, and until 1873, Rev. Arnold Damen, S.J.; 1873-75, Rev. John C. Coghlan, S.J.; 1875-79, Rev. C. Koopmans, S.J.; 1879-84, Rev. Henry C. Bronsgeest, S.J.; 1884-85, Rev. Francis Ryan, S.J.; 1885, I. G. Zealand, S.J. Each of these rectors has been assisted by other clergy, the number of assistants now being eight.

REV. FRANCIS RYAN, S.J., pastor of the Church of the Holy Family, was born in Newfoundland, on March 25, 1844. His parents, James and Ellen (Quinlan) Ryan, were from County Tip-



SODALITY BUILDING, CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

perary, near Clonmel, Ireland, where the Ryan and Quinlan families have been known for several hundred years, and where the descendants of the old stock still possess the old homesteads of Ballinacluna and Balladyne. Having received a good early education in Newfoundland, from a first-class teacher, and M.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Ryan went to Ireland, in 1858, and entered All Hallows Seminary, Stillorgan, near Dublin, finishing his classical studies. He had for his professor of rhetoric the eminent and distinguished Dr. Conroy, who was afterward appointed apostolic delegate to Canada. From All Hallows Seminary, Mr. Ryan passed on to All Hallows College, where he studied philosophy two years and theology two years. The eminent Dr. Conroy, afterward apostolic delegate to Canada, was his professor in theology here, as he had been of rhetoric in the Seminary. In 1865, Mr. Ryan left college and entered the Society of Jesus. Having gone through the preliminary studies of the Jesuits, at their houses in Dublin and their famous French College of St. Acheul, at Amiens, the young Jesuit, not yet a priest, was appointed to the responsible office of first prefect in the Irish Jesuit College of Clongowes Wood, which office he filled four years. In 1872, Mr. Ryan went to St. Beuno's College, North Wales, where the Irish and English Jesuits complete their theological studies and are ordained priests, spending four years in the study of theology, taking his degrees in philosophy and theology, and being ordained a priest of the Society of Jesus. In 1876 he came to New York, spending two years at Fordham College as first prefect and professor of philosophy. He was then invited by the apostolic delegate to Canada, Dr. Conroy, to accompany him, as assistant and secretary, to Newfoundland, and, joining the delegate in Chicago, in June, 1878, was with him until his death. Father Ryan then went to Montreal, and was appointed Sunday-evening lecturer at the Jesuit Church in that city, where he remained for three years. During these years, besides his lectures, he gave many missions to the people and retreats to the clergy of Canada, and was so highly esteemed that, when the diocese of Hamilton, Ont., became vacant, his name was sent to Rome for the

miter. But preferring the labors and duties of a Jesuit priest to those of a bishop, his superiors at Rome, at his request, sent him to Chicago, where he has since been pastor and Sunday-evening lecturer for the Holy Family parish. Father Ryan is a very popular priest. He is a large man, of fine presence, interesting in conversation, and most affable in manner. As a preacher, his style is rather that of the professor than of the pulpit orator, his mind being analytical and logical rather than synthetical and imaginative. He takes a philosophical view of his subjects, and presents his thoughts in pure and precise language that can not be misunderstood, and he is especially powerful in presenting arguments upon a thesis to an audience of scholars and divines. He is thus eminently qualified to perform all the duties of a bishop, but prefers the more humble position of Jesuit priest and pastor.

ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE.—This building was erected for the education of the Catholic youth of Chicago, in 1869, through the efforts of the Society of Jesus. It was chartered by the Legislature of Illinois on June 30, 1870, with power to confer the usual degrees. The college stands on Twelfth Street, just east of the Church of the Holy Family. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, and consists of a main building flanked by two wings. There are thirty class-rooms, all well lighted and ventilated. It has a hall seating fifteen hundred, with a gallery which will accommodate four hundred. The entire cost was \$200,000.

Originally there were two distinct courses of study, the classical and commercial. The former, a six years' course, embraced the English, Latin and Greek languages, mental and moral philosophy, pure and mixed mathematics, and physical science. The latter, a four years' course, was limited to the branches of an English education. French and German were optional. In 1879, a scientific course was added to the curriculum, which was designed to qualify young men for civil and mechanical engineering, mining, assaying, etc.

The first board of managers was—Rev. Arnold Damen, S.J., president; Rev. J. S. Verdin, S.J., vice-president; Rev. J. De Blicke, S.J., secretary; Rev. M. Oakley, S.J., treasurer; Rev. D. Swagers, S.J., chancellor.

The presidents and vice-presidents of the faculty have been as follows: Presidents—Rev. Arnold Damen, S.J., to 1872; Rev. F. Coosemans, S.J., 1872-74; Rev. J. De Blicke, S.J., 1874-77; Rev. Thomas H. Miles, S.J., 1877-80; Rev. Thomas O'Neill, S.J., 1880-84; Rev. Joseph G. Zealand, S.J., 1884 to the present time. Vice-presidents—Rev. J. S. Verdin, S.J., to 1877; Rev. R. J. Meyer, S.J., 1877-79; Rev. Henry A. Schaapman, S.J., 1879-80; Rev. William T. Kinsella, S.J., 1880-82; Rev. John E. Kennedy, S.J., 1882 to July, 1884; Rev. Aloysius Bosche, July, 1884, to the present time.

The societies in connection with this institution are three,—the Loyola Debating Society, the German Academy, and the St. Cecilia Society. The first was organized on November 10, 1875, and was known, until 1881, as the Chrysostomian Society. Its object is to promote the cultivation of eloquence, the acquisition of sound knowledge, and a taste for literature. The German Academy was organized in 1878, for the study of the German language. The St. Cecilia Society was organized on October 23, 1879, for the study of vocal music.

The museum, established in 1871, contains a rare and costly collection. Among the mineral specimens are quartz, lead, copper, silver and gold ores; in the animal are numerous specimens of ornithology, ichthyology, entomology and conchology, including a beautiful collection of radiata, polypi and corals, a rare species of medusa's head, several varieties of gorgonia flabellum, and a botanical collection of cryptogamous and phanerogamous plants, chiefly from the Rocky Mountain region and Nebraska. The collection of amethysts, for which the museum is chiefly indebted to Rev. F. X. Shulak, S.J., is said to be the most complete and perfect in the world. The museum also contains a valuable collection of Indian curiosities, and a full set of philosophical and chemical apparatus.

The library, established in 1870, for the benefit of the faculty and students, is maintained by the college authorities. It numbers about twelve thousand volumes, embracing standard works in history, poetry and general literature, as well as a magnificent collection of ancient and modern works in various languages pertaining to art, science and belles-lettres. During 1884, an effort was made to perfect the reference department in the several branches of sacred science. About two hundred rare and valuable volumes have been added to the library this year.

REV. JOSEPH G. ZEALAND, S. J., president of St. Ignatius College, was born on December 29, 1831, at Geldrop, Province of North Brabant, in the Netherlands. His ancestry was Dutch, his father being Francis Van Zealand and his mother Elizabeth Verhoeven. On coming to America, Father Zealand modified the spelling of his name, adopting its English form. He pursued his

studies in his native land, taking a classical course at the Gymnasium of Gemmert and the Petit Séminaire of Bois-le-Duc, and studying philosophy at the Grand Séminaire in the same city. In December, 1853, in company with the celebrated Father DeSmet and seven young Levites, he sailed from Havre for New York, on the steamer "Humboldt," and was wrecked in a fog on the coast of Newfoundland. He had a narrow escape, having been accidentally detained, with one companion, on the stranded vessel for several hours after all others had been rescued. Previous to embarking he had joined the order of Jesuits. After two years spent at their novitiate in Florissant, Mo., he taught classics for three years at the college of Bardstown, Ky., and for another year at Milwaukee. During the next four years he continued his theological studies at the St. Louis University and at Boston College in Massachusetts. Having taken priestly orders in 1863, and taught the classics for another year at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, he was called to St. Louis University to assume the position of prefect of studies. He was superintendent of classes during the next seven years, and in 1871 became president of the University. In 1874, he was the companion of Father Damen in his missions, and during five years shared his arduous labors in the Catholic revivals in nearly every State in the Union. From 1879 until 1882, he had pastoral charge of the Jesuit Church at St. Charles, Mo., and the following year was treasurer of their great Western boarding college, at St. Mary's, Kas. In 1883, he was called to Omaha, Neb., to assume the presidency of Creighton College, and in July, 1884, came to Chicago, succeeding Rev. Thomas O'Neill as president of St. Ignatius College. The importance of the positions held by Father Zealand in the various educational establishments of the order, attest his more than ordinary ability as a college officer. As a disciplinarian he is perhaps without a rival. Time and again, during his repeated terms of office, have his associates, in the onerous and often perplexing duties of the class-room and campus, had occasion to admire his ingenuity and tact in this particular. To them, not less than to the college students, has his method of government always commended itself; for it must not be supposed that the traits of military precision and executive strength which form the striking features of his manner, are restricted because of a lack of due regard for individual needs. Not less considerate than just, he is freely accorded the distinction of being a superior who never gives his subordinates any serious reason for complaint.

REV. HENRY C. BRONGSEEST, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, was born in 1842, at the Hague, Holland. His education was received at the Episcopal Seminary of Bois-le-Duc, a fortified town of the Netherlands and capital of the province of North Brabant. He was ordained priest in that city in 1868. Meeting Father Damen, he was induced by him to emigrate to America, which he did in the same fall. He immediately joined the Society of Jesus, passed the ordinary probations, and was appointed professor in St. Xavier College at Cincinnati. In 1873, he was appointed pastor of St. Ann's Church, a colored congregation, to which he ministered until 1876, with such satisfaction to them that when they learned of his appointment as companion to Father Damen, S. J., they earnestly petitioned for a revocation of the order. He remained travelling companion of Father Damen until 1879, when he became pastor of the Holy Family Church. Here again he was very popular, on account of his unwearied attention to the wants of his people. In 1885, he was transferred to the Church of the Sacred Heart, of which he is now pastor. Father Brongseest is an able preacher, has a fine voice, and is an excellent singer, which accomplishment, when properly utilized, is a potent element in the solemnity of religious services. His sermons are always listened to with marked attention.

REV. WALTER H. HILL, S. J., assistant pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, was born near Lebanon, Ky., on January 21, 1822. His parents were Clement and Mary (Hamilton) Hill, both natives of Maryland. He entered St. Mary's College near Lebanon, Ky., in 1835, and pursued a classical course of study. During the next three years he taught in that College; but in 1846, the Jesuits having abandoned it, he went to St. Louis in October, to attend medical lectures in the St. Louis Medical College. On February 3, 1847, he entered the Novitiate of the Society of Jesus at Florissant. When the Jesuits of Missouri accepted St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., in July, 1848, he went to that college and remained prefect of studies there until October 13, 1855, when he returned to St. Louis, and taught from that time until 1858, in St. Louis University. He then went to the scholasticate at College Hill; going thence, in September, 1860, to Boston. He was ordained priest in the Cathedral of St. Louis, by Archbishop Kenrick, on August 24, 1861. He taught at the University until the summer of 1863; and during the following year was tertian at Frederick, Md. In September, 1864, he returned to St. Louis University, where he taught philosophy. On August 1, 1865, he became rector of St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, and while there erected the present main building. Returning again to St. Louis, on September 16, 1869, he was socius of the provincial until August, 1871,

and taught philosophy for the next thirteen years. He published "Elements of Philosophy," comprising "Logic and General Metaphysics," in 1873; "Ethics of Moral Philosophy," in 1878; and "Historical Sketches of St. Louis University," in 1879. On August 31, 1884, he became assistant pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Chicago. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, three years before graduating; received the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon graduation in 1843, and that of Master of Arts in 1844. With reference to his ability as a writer, the "History of St. Louis and St. Louis County" contains the following language: "Walter H. Hill, S. J., is a man profoundly read in the works by the Scholastic Philosophers, and has quite a faculty for logical statement. Indeed it would be impossible for any one to reason more close to the line. He follows the syllogism as closely as the plowman follows the plow in the nicely opened furrow. It is seldom that we find text books so learned as these two tractates (General Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy). They are founded upon Aristotle, to the leading versions of which they are continually marginal references, etc."

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—The schools of the Holy Family parish now number five. They were started in the old frame church on Eleventh Street, and have since grown into a very large and perfect system of educational machinery.

The Holy Family School is situated on Morgan Street, south of Twelfth. The school building, of brick, is four stories high. This school is devoted to boys, the average attendance being about one thousand six hundred and fifty. The cost of the building was about \$60,000. Rev. Andrew O'Neill is director, and is assisted by twenty-five teachers.

The Convent School for girls is on West Taylor Street. It averages about one thousand pupils, and is under the direction of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. The building cost about \$30,000.

St. Aloysius School, on Maxwell Street, also for girls, is under the care of the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with thirteen teachers. The average attendance is about one thousand. The cost of the building was \$40,000.

The Guardian Angel School is on Forquer Street, east of Halsted Street. The building cost \$7,500. The school is for small boys and girls, and has an average attendance of five hundred.

St. Joseph's School, on West Thirteenth Street, is also for small boys and girls, of whom about five hundred and fifty attend. The cost of the building was \$6,500.

In each of the two latter schools there are four teachers—Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The cost of instruction in all these schools is very low, averaging for each scholar about five dollars a year, only those who are able being required to pay.

CONVENT OF ST. ALOYSIUS.—In 1867, Rev. Father Arnold Damen, S. J., invited the Sisters of Charity, whose mother house is at St. Joseph's Convent, near Dubuque, Iowa, to send members of their order to this city to establish a parochial school. Sister Mary Agatha Hurley was deputed, with eight others, to take charge of the new mission, and arrived in this city on August 6, 1867. On the 19th of that month their first school was opened, in a rented building on Maxwell Street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets. The Sisters made their residence at No. 512 Halsted Street, where they remained until January 1, 1870. In 1869, Father Damen erected a school-building at No. 210 Maxwell Street, which was enlarged in 1882. The structure, as it now stands, is three stories and basement in height, and contains twelve school-rooms; the chapel and dormitories occupying half of the second floor. The mission of the Sisters of Charity is entirely educational. Over one thousand day pupils are annually enrolled at St. Aloysius, and there is an average daily attendance of seven hundred and fifty scholars. These Sisters also have charge of and instruct the parochial schools of the Church of the Sacred Heart, St. Pius's, St. Bridget's and St. Vincent's, and also a branch school at St. Pius's and Father Gill's new school; and there are two primary branch schools belonging to St. Aloysius. In the latter institution there are twenty-two Sisters engaged in the work. The usual intermediate and higher studies given in first-class academies are afforded the students; and in the class of 1885 there were six graduates. Mary Agatha Hurley, the first Mother Superior, still remains in charge of St. Aloysius' School, which has long since become recognized as a leading institution of learning in this city.

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE CHICAGO.—This church, which has a French-speaking congregation, was, up to 1885, located on the northwest corner of Halsted and Congress streets, with the school in the basement. In 1884, the parish purchased ground at the corner of Vernon Park Place and Sibley Street, for the sum of \$15,000, and in the spring of the same year, commenced erecting a convent building on the west side of their land, which was completed in July, 1885. This build-

ing, in the form of a Maltese cross, is built of brick and is three stories high. The property at Halsted and Congress streets was sold, and the church and school transferred to the new building on its completion. The interior of the new house is handsomely finished in hardwoods. The first floor is divided into recitation, music and dining rooms; the second floor contains reception room, parlor, music hall and private apartments; the third floor is at present used by the church. This occupies the whole floor, with the exception of two small apartments at either side, used by the priest and assistants.

In 1886, the parish will erect, on the corner of Vernon Park Place and Sibley Street, a \$40,000 church-edifice, and the present building will be devoted entirely to educational purposes. When the parish has finished the erection of the church-edifice and pastor's residence, their property will represent a value considerably in excess of \$100,000.

REV. A. L. BERGERON, pastor of the Church of Notre Dame de Chicago, was born on September 4, 1856, at Kankakee, Ill. His father, Anthony Bergeron, a farmer, though born in St. Louis, was of French descent. His mother, Lucy (Bosset) Bergeron, was born in Quebec, and was also of French descent. Both are still living. Father Bergeron first attended the high school at Mokenzie, Ill.; going thence, in 1866, to the College of St. Viateur, at Bourbonnais Grove, Ill., where he remained for fourteen years, the first ten in the classical department, and the last four years in the theological department. Upon graduating from the classical department, in 1876, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was ordained, on July 5, 1878, by Bishop Foley, and was assigned to St. Stephen's Church as assistant pastor, remaining there until May, 1880. He was then transferred to the Church of the Immaculate Conception as pastor; and from February, 1882, until March, 1884, he was pastor of St. Joseph's Church, at Manteno, Ill., when he was transferred to his present position, succeeding Rev. James Cote.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.—This order was founded in Canada about two hundred years ago by the Venerable Mother Margaret Bourgeois. In 1882, Sister Emerentienne, Superior, and three other nuns, were sent to this city from the mother-house in Montreal, to instruct the French children in the Parish of Notre Dame. The convent at present only receives day scholars; those now attending number two hundred and seventy-three. The instructors and a majority of pupils in this school are of French origin, and ordinary conversation in the school-room is carried on in the French language. The course of study comprises all the branches of instruction necessary for a perfect French or English education.

ST. PROCOPIUS' CHURCH.—This church was founded in 1877, by Rev. William Coka, who purchased a church-building on Halsted Street, near Nineteenth Street, and moved it to the site of the present church, Eighteenth and Allport streets. The congregation rapidly increasing, the erection of a new building of brick, costing \$45,000, was begun in 1882. The old edifice was converted into a school-house. The first teacher, John Petru, is still the principal, being assisted by two male teachers and by seven Sisters of St. Francis. The school numbers about eight hundred pupils. The church, the third Bohemian congregation organized in the city, is now the largest, containing about eight hundred families.

CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH.—The parish of St. Elizabeth, which lies between Thirty-fifth and Forty-seventh streets and between Clark Street and Indiana Avenue, was organized in 1881, Rev. D. J. Riordan being placed in charge. At the time of organization there were one hundred and fifty families in the parish, while now there are four hundred. Father Riordan purchased the frame church-edifice which had been used by St. Ann's congregation, and removed it to Dearborn Street, it being occupied by his parish until the new brick building on Forty-first and State streets was completed. This was dedicated on November 2, 1884, by his brother, Most Rev. P. W. Riordan,

then coadjutor-archbishop, and now archbishop, of San Francisco. The cost of the new church-edifice and school-building has been nearly \$25,000.

REV. D. J. RIORDAN, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church, was born in August, 1846, at Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, the son of Matthew and Mary (Dunne) Riordan. His father, by trade a ship-builder, came to Chicago in 1848, and was foreman for Doolittle & Miller, and for other firms. He died in October, 1873. D. J. Riordan received his education in the parochial schools of St. Patrick's Parish and in the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, which he entered in 1859, and where he remained until 1863, with the exception of one year spent at the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls, N. Y. In 1863, he went to Belgium, and studied two years in the preparatory seminary at Malines. From 1865 to 1869, he attended the American College at Louvain, studying philosophy and theology. He was ordained at Malines, on May 22, 1869, and afterward spent one year in travel and study through Germany and Italy. In October, 1870, he returned to Chicago, and was appointed pastor of St. Rose Church, Wilmington, Ill., succeeding Rev. Dr. McMullen. In 1872, he was appointed chaplain of Mercy Hospital, Chicago, a position which he retained until October, 1873, when he became chancellor, and secretary to Bishop Foley, holding that position until 1881. He was then appointed to organize the new parish of St. Elizabeth, in which work he has been since engaged.

ST. MALACHY'S CHURCH.—This parish was formed in 1882, by Archbishop Feehan, out of St. Jarlath's and St. Columbkille's parishes. Rev. Thomas P. Hodnett was assigned to the work of organizing the new parish. It embraces the territory lying between Chicago Avenue and Adams Street, and between Rockwell and Robey streets to Kinzie, where the eastern boundary runs back to Hoyne, and thence extends to Chicago Avenue. Having obtained permission from the building committee of the Council to erect a frame chapel on the lots already purchased at the corner of Western Avenue and Walnut Street, preparations were in progress for its erection when officers of the Fire Department forbade the work to proceed. But Father Hodnett, not being legally enjoined, collected two hundred men and fifty boys, and in seven hours, on July 3, 1882, had erected and enclosed a frame building, upon which he set a flag-staff and hoisted the stars and stripes. Having thus triumphed, he named the little chapel "The Ark," fitted it up for worship, carrying in chairs for seats, and then proceeded with the greater work of building a church-edifice on the corner of Western Avenue and Walnut Street. The corner-stone of this building was laid on Sunday, September 10, 1882, with imposing ceremonies.

The edifice was dedicated on Sunday, December 21, 1884, the opening sermon being delivered by Rt. Rev. Bishop John Hennessy, of Dubuque, Iowa. The building is of stone, in the modern Gothic style of architecture. The interior of the church is very elegant, a prominent feature being a memorial window, the gift of Rev. T. P. Hodnett, in memory of his father, Thomas Pope Hodnett.

Originally there were about three hundred families connected with the parish; now there are about five hundred, with a total membership of twenty-five hundred. A stone school-house has been erected just south of the church, at a cost of about \$20,000. The school is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy of the Western Reserve, who also conduct St. Patrick's Academy in this parish. The societies connected with this church are St. Malachy's Young Men's Literary Association, the Catholic Order of Foresters, a branch of St. Vincent de Paul's Society, and St. Malachy's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society. Father Hodnett is assisted by Revs. M. C. Mackin and D. A. McGrath, the latter coming to this church in May, 1884.

REV. THOMAS POPE HODNETT, pastor of St. Malachy's Church, was born on February 2, 1845, in Glin, County Limerick, Ireland.

He is the son of Thomas Pope and Elizabeth Griffin (Hallinan) Hodnett. His father died in 1848; his mother is still living, at the cottage Knock, County Clare, Ireland, at the age of sixty-three. When thirteen years old he entered a private academy, and the following year St. Munchin's Jesuit College, at Limerick, where he remained four years, completing with honor the whole "course of humanity." He then entered the affiliated college of the Catholic University of Ireland, St. Flannans, at Ennis, where he passed the



*Yours in Cto -
Rev. Dr. T. P. Hodnett*

examination with the highest honors, and received his graduation papers from Rt. Rev. Dr. Woodlock, now Bishop of Ardagh, Ireland. After this he attended the Concurus of the Diocese of Killaloe, held at Nenagh, North Riding of Tipperary, and, as a meritorious competitor, was assigned to a place in the Irish College, Paris. Following that, he successfully passed another examination under the Lazarists Fathers, at Castle Knock, near Dublin. He remained at the Irish College, Paris, France, from 1863 to 1866, distinguishing himself in his studies. In the latter year he resigned his position at Paris and came to the United States, arriving in this city in October. He almost immediately became a student at the Seminary of St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago; and at the expiration of a year entered St. Francis Seminary, at Milwaukee, Wis., completing his theological course under the Very Rev. Michael Heiss, now the Most Rev. Archbishop of the Province of Milwaukee. At that institution he was ordained on September 30, 1867, by the sainted and scholarly pioneer Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee; and was appointed by him assistant pastor to Rev. John W. Norris, D.D., at Watertown, Wis. There he remained one year, during which time he assisted largely in procuring the property on which now stands the University of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. In 1868, he became pastor of St. Thomas's Church, Potosi, Wis., in which he remained three years, and was then transferred to St. Clement's Church, Lancaster, Wis. Two years later he became rector of St. Jerome's Church, Oconomowoc, Wis., and in January, 1874, returned to the Diocese of Chicago. Bishop Foley appointed him pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Lincoln, Logan Co., Ill., with the affiliated missions of Elkhart and Atlanta, where he remained

eleven months. Upon the formation of the Diocese of Peoria, he was transferred to St. Patrick's Church, Dixon, Ill., with the affiliated missions of Harmon and Ashton, Lee Co., Ill. On June 10, 1882, he was summoned by Archbishop Feehan to organize the new parish of St. Malachy, Chicago, out of portions of the two parishes of St. Jarlath's and St. Columbkil's. Father Hodnett built a church and a large school on Western Avenue, and superintends an academy at the corner of Oakley and Park avenues. The result of his active and zealous labors in this new field are shown in the history of St. Malachy's Church. Thus far Father Hodnett has either built, or paid for, five churches and two or three parochial residences and schools, and has been instrumental, to a great extent, in the founding of the University of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, at Watertown, Wis. He has been also connected with the temperance movement in this State and in Wisconsin. He is widely known and his influence as a follower of Father Mathew is greatly felt.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.—In 1876, a small band of Sisters of the Order of the Holy Heart of Mary, were sent from the mother-house at Buffalo, N. Y., to this city, to found a home for females out of employment and for those who were employed but had no homes of their own. They purchased ground on South May Street, near the corner of Eleventh, and erected a substantial brick building, four stories high. In 1884, the order commenced another building on the north side of the old structure, which adjoins it, and of the same height, the two forming one building. The new structure was dedicated on September 26, 1885, by Archbishop Feehan. The chapel is situated on the north side of the new building. In the rear of the main structure is a three-story building, in which are located the dress-making rooms and laundry. The cost of the grounds and buildings was about \$50,000. There are seven Sisters of the Order of the Holy Heart of Mary in charge of the Home, and the average number of inmates is from seventy to ninety. The institution is self-sustaining.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART was founded in 1858, by Madame Gallway, who, accompanied by ten ladies of the community, came in August of that year, on invitation of Bishop Duggan. A small house was rented on the South Side, but a great increase of pupils rendering extensive accommodations necessary, a large house on the North Side was procured, to which a frame addition was built. The difficulty of procuring spiritual assistance made the community desirous of a closer proximity to the Jesuit Fathers, and in 1860 Madame Gallway purchased twelve acres of land on the West Side, near the Church of the Holy Family. In May the erection of the new convent was commenced, which was occupied on August 20, 1860. The frame house on the North Side, which was moved to this location, became their first parochial school, and was immediately put into operation with three hundred and fifty pupils. In 1864, an addition to the Academy was built, for the accommodation of boarders and novices. In 1866, the old parochial building was replaced by a large brick edifice, capable of accommodating one thousand children. In 1869, a second addition was built. The novitiate, which had been temporarily removed to St. Louis for want of accommodation, was brought back to Chicago; but in 1872, it was definitely located at the new Convent of Maryville, near St. Louis. In 1879, a new chapel was built adjoining the academy; and in 1885, a large hall was erected close to the parochial school, to be used for divine service, and also for school exhibitions. The Academy comprises numerous class-rooms, with an extensive library and a fine museum. The grounds attached to the institution, comprising about ten acres, are laid out with much skill. Madame Gallway remained Mother Superior until 1866, when she was succeeded by Mother Gaunthreaux, who died in the institution in 1872. She was replaced by the present Superior, Mother Niederkorn, who has been away three times, being relieved by Mother Bourke Freret and Mother Gauci.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY is one of the most recently established of the Catholic Female Seminaries of Chicago, yet is one of the best known and most flourishing. It is situated on the southwest corner of Oakley and Park avenues, and is under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, a religious order favorably known to residents of Chicago through the Academy of St. Francis Xavier, which is under its charge. St. Patrick's Academy was founded in 1883, when six Sisters came to Chicago. The institution is in the parish of St. Malachy. It was at the request of Rev. Father Hodnett, pastor, and of Rev. Father Gill, chancellor of the diocese, with the approbation of His Grace, the Archbishop, that these Sisters came from Nashville, Tenn. The number now at the Academy (which has been made a mother-house of the diocese) is twenty-three, not all of whom, however, have yet completed their novitiate.

The academy-building is a substantial brick edifice. The corner-stone was laid on June 5, 1883, and on September 10 the lower portion of the building was so far completed as to admit of the reception of pupils. The Sisters lived in a rented house on Park Avenue, until Christmas, when the upper stories were finished, and they removed to the Academy.

The school opened with forty-eight pupils, and the roll for the past year showed an attendance of two hundred. It has three departments, primary, intermediate and senior; the two former embracing eight grades, and the latter covering a course of three years. The studies are those taught at the Chicago grammar and high schools, with the addition of a course of religious instruction, including catechism, scripture history and Christian doctrine. The chief aim of the Sisters is to attain thoroughness, promotions from one grade to another being made only after the test of a stringent examination. Pupils may, however, take an elective course of study; and to those who desire it, instruction is given in vocal and instrumental music, painting, modern and ancient languages, and plain and ornamental needle-work. No class has yet graduated, nor is it expected that any will before 1887. The Sisters acting as officers of the community at present are—Mother Assistant, Sr. M. Basilia; Mistress of Novices, Sr. M. Xavier.

MOTHER MARY CATHERINE, now at the head of the mother-house of the Sisters of Mercy in the Archdiocese of Chicago, and of the Academy of St. Patrick, entered upon her religious career in June, 1867. She is a sister of Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago. Before assuming the vows that bound her to her present life of devoted self-abnegation, she lived in St. Louis, Mo. For years before connecting herself with any religious community, she had determined to renounce the world; but her mother being in failing health in consequence of a paralytic stroke, she believed that the first duty of an only daughter was to soothe and support her mother's declining years. Until her mother's death, therefore, she remained at home, her two brothers, one a physician and the other a merchant, also living under the same roof. After her mother's decease, Mother Catherine determined at once to put into execution her long cherished plan. Having been up to that time undecided as to the order whose vows she should assume, and learning that Sisters were needed by the community of the Sisters of Mercy at Nashville, Tenn., she determined at once. It is possible that her choice may have been, in some measure, affected by the consideration that her remaining brother (the present Archbishop) was then bishop of Tennessee. Her novitiate lasted from June, 1867, to November 25, 1869, when she took the final vows and became a professed Sister. The constitutions of the order of the Sisters of Mercy provides for four offices in each community, to be filled by election. Immediately upon the completion of her novitiate, Mother Catherine was chosen to fill the dual office of mother bursar and mistress of novices, both of which positions she retained until 1883, when she was elected Mother Superior, shortly before being sent to this city. The wisdom of this selection and those associated with her is shown by the rapid growth and constantly increasing prosperity of the institution under their care, which are to be attributed, in no small degree, to their executive ability as well as to painstaking devotion to the cause of Christian education.

SISTER MARY BASILIA (Callaghan), mother assistant of St. Patrick's Academy, and of the mother-house of the Sisters of Mercy in the diocese of Nashville, Tenn., first entered upon the life of a religieuse in August, 1864. Her novitiate ended in March, 1867, and her profession, the first to take place in Nashville, was solemnized with appropriate ceremonies. Since taking the final vows, Sister Mary Basilia has held responsible and important positions. With the exception of a short time, she has held the office of assistant mother of St. Patrick's Academy, and during a part of the time has also been directress of the Young Ladies' Sodality of that institution. She is a lady of superior education, being possessed of the highest accomplishments in language and music; is a thorough scholar in French, Italian, German and Latin; and is an excellent performer upon the piano, organ, harp and guitar. She imparts her knowledge with great ability, and her rare graces of heart and mind have won the love and reverence of associates and pupils. Sister Mary Basilia, assisted by five others of her order, has immediate charge of the musical department.

ST. ADALBERT'S (POLISH) CHURCH.—This church was started as early as 1872, in which year Jacob Lilla and Francis Szymanski purchased some lots at the corner of West Seventeenth and Paulina streets. In 1874, the ground was paid for, and Rev. John Mulliter appointed pastor. He remained long enough to organize the parish, being succeeded by Rev. Dominic Mayer, who built the basement of the present structure, which was used for a number of years by the congregation. He was succeeded in 1878, by Rev. Adolphus Snigurski,

during whose pastorate the church-building was completed, being dedicated in June, 1884. It is a Gothic structure of brick, and cost about \$45,000. In July, 1884, the present pastor, Rev. John Radziejewski, took charge. The number of families connected with this church is about one thousand. The parish schools were established in 1878, by Rev. Dominic Mayer. The first teacher was Mr. Wendzinski, the second August Wroblewski, the third, Miss Weisshaar, and the present incumbents, Mrs. Doyle and Francis Zabka. The school is held in the basement of the church and has three hundred and seventy-five scholars. In September, 1885, it was taken in charge by the Sisters of Nazareth, from Rome, Italy.

The following societies are connected with the church: St. Adalbert's Benevolent Society, organized in 1873; Society of the Sacred Heart of Mary, organized in 1878; Knights of St. Casimir, organized in 1881; Society of the Holy Name of Jesus, organized in 1883; Society of St. Dominic, organized in 1885; Society of St. Stanislaus Kostka, organized in 1885; Society of St. Valentine, organized in 1885; Rosary Society, organized in 1873; Young Ladies' Society, organized in 1885.

A church subordinate to St. Adalbert's was organized in 1885, at Bridgeport, and named the Church of St. Mary of the Perpetual Help, by Rev. John Radziejewski, who purchased an entire block of land, containing fifty lots, sixteen of which are reserved for the use of the church. A frame church-building was purchased and moved on the ground, as were also a school-house and a priests' residence; the church being dedicated on August 16, 1885. There are two societies connected with this church, that of St. John Kamti, and St. Stephen's Society. The school, containing two hundred pupils, is taught by three Sisters.

REV. JOHN RADZIEJEWSKI, pastor of St. Adalbert's Church, was born in Krucz, Czarnikau County, Province of Posen, Poland, on October 18, 1844. His father was Peter and his mother Mrs. Mathilda (Kurz) Radziejewski. He was educated in the Pedagogium at Ostrowo, near Wielin, and at the Polish Seminary in Rome, where he completed his studies in 1869. On May 22, 1869, he was ordained, and served as pastor four years in Posen. Afterward he served six years as assistant priest in Paris, France. He came to America in 1881, and soon after landing went to Chicago. He was appointed assistant priest at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, in which capacity he served two years, and became pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at South Chicago, in 1882. In 1883, he built a frame church-edifice there; and in 1884 was appointed to his present pastorate.

REV. LEOPOLD MOCZYGENBA was born on May 4, 1859, in San Antonio, Texas, the son of Anton and Philippina (Wenz) Moczygenba. He received his education for the priesthood at St. Francis' Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis., and was ordained on June 24, 1884. Shortly thereafter he was appointed assistant priest at St. Adalbert's Church, where he remained until the latter part of 1885, when he was sent to take charge of the Polish parish in Lemont, Cook Co., Ill., which position he has since occupied.

REV. FATHER EDWARD J. DUNNE has been connected with the chief pastorate of All Saints' Church, corner of Wallace Street and Twenty-fifth Place, for over ten years. In fact, his parish duties commenced before there was any church at the present site. To his energy, eloquence and faithfulness a large debt of gratitude is due, not only by his parishioners, but by the community at large, for through his individual exertions the parish of All Saints has become most important and progressive, and his ecclesiastical ministrations have resulted in vast improvement in the religious and domestic welfare of his parishioners. Father Dunne is a native of Ireland, and was born in Tipperary, the son of Richard and Julia (Cook) Dunne, on April 23, 1848. When he was a year old his parents came to America, and located in Chicago, where the son and future priest attended the Brothers' schools. In 1860, he entered the noted Catholic institution of learning in Chicago, St. Mary's of the Lake. From this school he went to study at the Seminary of St. Francis, at Milwaukee, and completed a thorough theological and philosophical education at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md. There he was ordained priest, on June 29, 1871, and returning to Chicago became assistant pastor of St. James' Church, and later filled the

same post of duty at St. Mary's Church. In 1875, Father Dunne was given charge of the parish of All Saints. At that time there was no church-edifice, and for a time mass was celebrated in a store near the site of the present church. He collected money himself for the building of a place of worship, and in 1875 completed the large edifice now used as a school, and, later, the beautiful church he now occupies. Father Dunne is one of the oldest and best-known priests in the diocese, and is noted for his energy in practical work in behalf of the Church and also as a gifted and erudite preacher. He is deeply beloved by his parishioners, whose interests he has so faithfully served during the past decade, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his associates and the community at large, who regard him highly for his long, useful and progressive career.

REV. DANIEL B. TOOMEY, assistant pastor of All Saints' Church, was born at Boston, Mass., on October 12, 1846. He is the son of Patrick and Mary (McCarthy) Toomey, who sent him to the public schools of his native place at an early age. There, in the more advanced classes, he received the rudiments of a thorough classical education, which later was interrupted by his varied career as a soldier and in commercial life. When only seventeen years of age, and about to begin a collegiate course of study, Father Toomey enlisted in the Union Army as a private in the eighth unattached company of Massachusetts Infantry. In this command he served until August, 1864, and in November of that year began service in the naval corps, being sent with the southwest squadron under Admiral Dahlgren. For some time he was detailed on detached land service, and was with the command sent to effect a junction with General Sherman's army in its march to the sea. He saw much active service, being in fifteen engagements with Admiral Dahlgren and Generals Foster and Sherman. In December, 1865, he was discharged from the navy, and, returning to Boston, resumed his studies, going to Villanova, Penn., in 1869, where for two years he was a student in the Augustinian College. He then went to Troy, N. Y., and for two years engaged in a thorough theological and philosophical course of study, being compelled to abandon the college, St. Joseph's Seminary, on account of ill health. He then removed to New York City, and engaged in the commission business, dealing in hemp, sugar and other articles of the East India trade. He remained in this business for three and a half years, returning to Boston at the expiration of that time, and engaging for two and a half years in the real-estate business. He then went to Notre Dame, Ind., and, becoming a member of the order, studied at the University and taught in some of its classes. There he remained three years, completing his education, and on January 1, 1882, going to Cincinnati, where he became a preceptor in St. Joseph's College. In 1883, he came to Chicago, and for a time was engaged in a wholesale grocery house on Wabash Avenue, which he left to become connected with St. Viator College, at Bourbonnais Grove, near Kankakee, Ill. There he remained two years, being ordained as a priest for the Chicago Archdiocese on May 1, 1884, by Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago. He remained a year at St. Viator's after being ordained, teaching at that college, and in August, 1885, was appointed assistant pastor of All Saints' Church. Father Toomey's life has been a varied one, but amid its vicissitudes he has acquired a fine scholastic knowledge and is esteemed as a useful and progressive member of the order to which he has devoted his life.

REV. J. M. CARTAN, pastor of the Church of the Nativity, has been connected with the priesthood for over fifteen years, and identified prominently with the most progressive ecclesiastical interests of this diocese since that time. He was born at Dublin, Ireland, on January 24, 1847, the son of Thomas and Margaret (Maran) Cartan. When he was one year old his parents came to America, and located at Ottawa, Ill. Here his father operated a general supply store for canal boatmen, and later went on a farm near the town. The son received his early education at the public schools of Ottawa, and, in 1861, accompanied his parents to Chicago, where his parents died, his mother in 1885, and his father in the same year, at the advanced age of eighty years. Shortly afterward, Father Cartan began a thorough education at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, remaining at that institution six years, and going through a classical course, completing his studies with philosophy and metaphysics. He graduated in 1867, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to St. Francis Seminary, near Milwaukee, Wis., where he took up theological studies, and, on December 16, 1870, was ordained as a priest, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, for the Diocese of Chicago. Two days later he was assigned to duty as assistant to Rev. Dr. McGovern, at Bloomington, Ill., at which place he remained two years, in 1872 being transferred to St. Patrick's Church, in this city, by Bishop Foley. At this church, as assistant to Father Conway, he remained two years, on November 19, 1874, being sent to his present post of duty. He succeeded Rev. J. S. O'Neill, since deceased, who built St. James's Church, at Rockford, whither he returned. At the time of coming to this parish, Father Cartan found the district sparsely settled, and containing some two hundred and fifty fami-

lies, representing a population of 1,800 people. His zeal and industry, within a few years, were rewarded with the attainment of one of the most successful missions ever undertaken in the West. There was no institution of learning, except the public school, in the parish, which took in a part of the town of Lake, and Father Cartan soon gathered funds to erect a frame building at Emerald Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, at a cost of \$5,000, which, in September, 1873, was given in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph from Carondelet, Mo. In 1876, the foundations of the spacious church structure itself, at Dashiell and Thirty-seventh streets, was begun, the corner-stone being laid, by Bishop Foley, on October 28 of that year. On September 1, 1879, the building was completed, and impressive dedication ceremonies marked the event. Very Rev. Dr. John McMullen performed the ceremony, Rev. E. J. Dunne (who preached the sermon), Rev. J. S. Gallagher, Rev. Joseph J. Flaherty and Father Cartan took part in the same. In 1884, a branch school was established under the direction of two Brothers of the Holy Cross, from Notre Dame, Ind., which was founded to afford commercial education for boys. The societies auxiliary to the church are as follows: Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Vincent de Paul Society for the Poor, Total Abstinence Temperance Society, Married Ladies', Young Ladies' and Girls' sodalities, Sodality of Holy Angels, for the little ones, Married Men's Sodality and the Prayer Society. The organization of the church is on a most favorable progressive basis, and a remarkable advancement is due to Father Cartan's labors. Rev. Father M. Lyons was the founder of the parish in 1869, the first meeting being held in a public school building on April 5 of that year. The present church is a beautiful structure, built in the Roman-Gothic style of architecture, by P. C. Keely, of New York. Father Cartan, during his twelve years' ministry, has won the confidence and esteem of his associates and is dearly beloved by his parishioners. An eloquent speaker, possessed of high scholastic attainments, these qualifications and his devotion to the interests of the Church have won him honorable distinction. He is admired and respected for his energy and probity by all classes of the community where the parish is located, his efforts having not only advanced the religious status of its population, but conducing to material social and business advancement. The parish where he began his ministrations was without a Catholic church or school in 1874, and had a population of two thousand souls. It now includes eighty thousand people, with eight churches in the district. Father Cartan paid off the \$5,000 indebtedness against the church after he took charge, and has increased the value of the church property to over \$125,000. He stands eminent as an ecclesiastic, and will long be remembered for the benefits his labors have bestowed and his precepts invoked in a community where he is universally honored as a progressive and useful representative of the holy calling to which he has devoted his life.

DENIS ALOYSIUS TIGHE was born on August 1, 1849, at Ballymote, County Sligo, Ireland. He received his education first, for three years, at St. John's College, in County Mayo, Ireland, leaving there and coming to America in 1866. He continued his studies in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, from whence he graduated in the class of 1869-70, taking a theological course after graduation. He was ordained by Very Rev. Bishop Foley, at the Jesuit College, on July 18, 1874, and was assigned to St. James's Parish, in Chicago, as assistant to Rev. P. W. Riordan, now Archbishop of San Francisco. On November 1, 1877, he was given charge of the parish of Hyde Park and South Chicago, which then comprised the region extending from Thirty-ninth Street to the Indiana State line. While there, he purchased the land and built the church of St. Patrick, at South Chicago, and also bought the land on which the parochial residence of St. Thomas is now erected. In 1880, Father Tighe was assigned to the charge of the parish of the Holy Angels, and his parishioners first worshiped in the building which was subsequently consecrated and dedicated as the Memorial Baptist Church, on Oakwood Boulevard. The erection of the church which now belongs to the parish of the Holy Angels was commenced in the latter part of August, 1880; it being dedicated on December 19 of the same year. It is an elegant structure, which cost \$12,000, and was erected from plans furnished by Greg. Vigeant, and where his pastorate has reflected credit both on himself and the Church of which he is a faithful and earnest servant. When the first mass was said before the parishioners, on February 22, 1880, there was a congregation of about thirty people, while the church had a Sunday-school attendance of about thirty-five scholars. At present the church has about one thousand communicants and an average attendance at the Sunday-school of one hundred and fifty. The church property, including the parsonage, is now valued at about \$25,000; when Father Tighe entered on his parochial duties there, his financial possessions more resembled those of the apostles than of a nineteenth century clergyman.

VERY REV. FATHER AUSTIN MORINI, D.D., O.S.M., superior and vicar-general in America of the order of Servite Fathers, has been prominently identified with the most important and progressive interests of that order for sixteen years, having founded the same

in this country, in 1870. The life of this eminent divine is so closely allied to the progress and development of the community of the Servite Fathers, which is only twenty-four years younger than the order Franciscans, that its growth and advancement become a part of his own individual experience. Previous to entering upon ecclesiastical duties directly in its service, however, his early training was of a character most deserving of mention in the sketch of a man who has displayed remarkable powers of ability, perseverance and patience in pursuance of a cherished and unselfish object. He was born at Florence, Italy, on March 4, 1826, being the son of Paul and Anna Morini, and passed the first twenty-seven years of his life in his native place. There he acquired, at an early age, the rudiments of the thorough education which, later, marked him as a student of great promise and high scholastic attainments. Having acquired a classical and theological education, and especial proficiency in humanities and rhetoric, Father Morini graduated, and entered the order of Servite Fathers on January 5, 1844, when only eighteen years of age. In May, 1850, he was ordained priest, and three years later he received his first degrees and took charge of the students in humanities and rhetoric at the monastery. In 1856 he received the degree of D.D. This position he filled for eleven years, and in 1864 was sent to London, England, to endeavor to implant the order in Great Britain. After six years earnest effort in this direction, the London foundation being in a promising condition, he was sent, with two other fathers, Rev. Andrew Venturi and Rev. Bonfiglio Baldi, and a lay brother, to establish the order in America. He landed at New York with his associates in July, 1870, and a month later they were formally given charge of the Irish congregation at Doty's Island, Menasha, Wis., by the Bishop of Green Bay. Here a community was soon formed. In April, 1874, he gave a mission in Italian to the Italians of Chicago. An effort was made to form an Italian congregation in this city, but the obstacles in the way were so numerous that the task failed of satisfactory accomplishment. This and other circumstances suggested to the Superior the advisability of accepting the offer made to him by the lamented Bishop Foley to locate in Chicago. With the assistance of Father Venturi, he set about the formation of a congregation of Irish people, with other Catholics of different nationalities, sparsely resident on the prairie in the western portion of the city, not far from Central Park. In August, 1874, Father Morini began to build a brick church and residence on Jackson Street, near Albany Avenue, where the community with the novitiate are now permanently located. The Fathers attending the congregation, which is English speaking, as assistants to Father Superior Morini, are Fathers A. Venturi, parish priest, and J. Touissi. The other priests of the community recently ordained are Fathers M. McCann, M. Lepiae and H. Crevier. In ten years the parish has become an important one, and the efforts of the Fathers have been a blessing to their parishioners and to the community at large. Father Morini directs the important functions of his high and holy office with a dignity and sincerity which has entitled him to the confidence and esteem of his associates, and he is universally respected and beloved by the members of the congregation of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, a structure which has no equal in Chicago for the elegance and chaste character of the frescoing. This and the accompanying buildings are monuments to the practical devotion of Father Morini to the interests of the Church, to which he has given a life replete with sanctity and usefulness.

REV. THOMAS FRANCIS CASHMAN, pastor of St. Jarlath's Church, was born on December 3, 1842, at Glanmire, County Cork, Ireland. His parents were Michael and Ellen (Kiely) Cashman; his father being a farmer. He was educated at St. Vincent's Seminary in Cork, where he remained four years, and at the Collegiate Seminary of Mount Mellery, County Waterford, from which he graduated in 1858. He was in business with his father until 1863, when he came to America. In 1864, he came to Chicago, entering the Seminary of St. Mary's of the Lake, where he studied theology. In 1868, he was ordained by Bishop Loures, of Fort Wayne, for the diocese of Chicago. He was appointed assistant to Rev. P. J. Conway, then at St. James's Church; three months later he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Church, at Pekin, Ill., where he remained until 1872. While there he organized missions at Manito, Havana, and Mason City, Mason Co.; and at Delavan and Tre-

mont, Tazewell Co., building a church in each place. In 1872, he was transferred to St. Jarlath's Church, Chicago, which had been organized in 1869, where he has since remained. Father Cashman has been more than ordinarily successful as a pastor. Since coming to this church he has liquidated a debt of \$14,000 then existing; has built a parochial residence at No. 658 West Jackson Street, at a cost of \$8,000; has erected a parochial school at a cost of \$9,000; has built a convent for the Sisters of St. Dominic at a cost of \$4,500; and is now engaged in the erection of a new stone church-edifice, which will cost not less than \$75,000. When he commenced his pastorate there were but seventy-five families in the church; now there are three hundred, and the churches of St. Malachy and of the Seven Dolors have been taken from the original St. Jarlath's parish. Father Cashman is thoroughly educated, and takes a deep interest in history, religion and philology.

REV. SOSTENEUS MORETTI, pastor of the only Catholic Church for the Italian speaking community of Chicago, has been identified with the progressive ecclesiastical interests of Chicago for over ten years, and to his patience, perseverance and ability is due the final establishment of a church devoted to the spiritual needs of that nationality. Father Moretti was born at Castellazzo, Bormida, in Piedmont, Italy, on October 5, 1841, being the son of Joseph Anthony and Leonna Moretti. When seventeen years of age, he completed the rudiments of his early education, and entered the order of Servite Fathers, at Bologna, on August 10, 1857. There he pursued his theological studies, and was transferred to the sanctuary of Monte Berico, Vicenza, in May, 1861. He was ordained as a priest on August 7, 1864, and ten years later came to America, landing in New York on October 19, 1874. He came at once to Chicago, and in November, 1880, having secured three lots on Illinois Street, began building the basement of the present church structure. This is regarded as a remarkable result of six years' labor, as all previous efforts in this direction in Chicago had failed of accomplishment. The place of worship was ready for occupancy on Easter Sunday, 1881, from which time Italian services were held regularly in that structure. The work of building the church proper has been carried on with great energy, and the beautiful building, in pure Italian style of architecture, has been brought very near completion. Its frescoing is a work of the finest art. The figure painting, which is very fine, will be done by Mr. Gregory, the distinguished Italian painter. Father Moretti is an eloquent and persuasive orator, and possesses high scholastic attainments. His long and useful service in the Church has won the confidence and esteem of his associates, and he is revered and beloved by his many parishioners.



ACADEMY OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

REV. VINCENT BARZYNSKI, pastor of St. Stanislaus' Church was born in Poland, on September 20, 1838. His father was Joseph Barzynski, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Sroczyński. He received his education in Poland, and was ordained on October 28, 1861, in the diocese of Lublin. For the first three years after his ordination, he was assistant priest in different churches in his native country; and, in 1865, went to Rome

and joined the congregation of Our Lord of Resurrection. Remaining in Rome eighteen months, he was then sent to Texas, as a missionary, being so engaged eight years in San Antonio and vicinity. On September 6, 1874, he came to Chicago to become pastor of St. Stanislaus' Church, and has occupied that position ever since. He has built up a large congregation, a large church-building, a fine school-house, and a house for the Sisters. In 1884, he established a mission at the corner of Belden and Southport avenues, and erected a provisory church-building, of three stories, which is intended for a school, Orphan Asylum and Sisters' house. A church-edifice is afterward to be erected.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ACADEMY FOR FEMALES.—By the great fire the Sisters lost their buildings and all they contained, suffering a loss of about \$100,000. They rented a frame house on Cottage Grove Avenue, opposite the Chicago University, remaining there until August 28, 1873, when they took possession of their present building, on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. This is a large structure of brick, with stone trimmings, and contains a basement and four stories. The north half of the building is occupied as the convent and the south half as the Academy. There are at present one hundred and thirty Sisters, of whom seventy-six are in the main building, thirty-four engaged in hospital duty, and twenty in branch houses. Nineteen of those at the convent are teachers in the Academy, where there are one hundred boarders and one hundred and fifty day-scholars. About forty instruct in the parochial schools in the following places: Town of Lake and Brighton Park, All Saints' parish, St. John's, and St. James'. The Mother Superior, Sister Mary Scholastica Drum, elected in May, 1867, has since been succeeded by Sister Mary Genevieve Granger, the present incumbent.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—In August, 1868, the Dominican sisterhood of the convent at Sinsinawa Mound, Wis., sent six Sisters to this city to found an educational institution. They purchased ground on Franklin and Wieland streets, just north of where the Church of the Immaculate Conception now stands. The parish erected a wooden building on the property, containing four school-rooms and private apartments for the use of the Sisters, which was donated to them. The institution was fairly established, when the great fire of 1871 swept away their entire possessions. Those who had charge of the institution returned to the mother-house at Sinsinawa, disheartened and discouraged. In 1872, Bishop Foley made overtures for their return, promising substantial assistance. Thus encouraged, they came back to Chicago and erected a two-story and a half building; but the promised aid of Bishop Foley was not realized. After the Bishop's death, the Sisters struggled to save the institution; and, though not yet free from indebtedness, they are now successfully conducting the school. The Sisters also teach in the parochial school recently built by Father Butler of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, adjoining the convent. The first Mother Superior was Sister Ambrose, who died on June 2, 1871. She was succeeded by Sister Dominica, and the latter by Sister Borromeo. In September, 1882, Sister Mary Clement became Mother Superior, and she now presides over the institution, assisted by eight Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic. The parochial school of the parish of St. Jarlath has been presided over, since January, 1872, by the Dominican Sisters, who came from Sinsinawa Mound. The first Mother Superior was Sister Thomasina. The present Mother Superior is Sister Villana, who was elected on September 1, 1885.

CONVENT OF THE BENEDICTINE SISTERS.—In August, 1860, Sister M. Frances, O.S.B., and Sisters M. Antoina and M. Gonzaga came to this city, from the mother-house at St. Mary's, Elk Co., Penn., on invitation of Father Fink, then pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and assumed charge of the parochial school. The Sisters of the Holy Cross, who left Chicago in 1860, and had up to this time conducted the school, had their convent on the southwest corner of Chicago Avenue and Cass Street; and the building which the Benedictine Sisters occupied was located diagonally opposite. This was a brick structure, four stories high, and contained the convent, the parish and the select schools. Sister M. Frances Knapp was the first superioress, remaining one year, and was succeeded by Sister M. Nepomucene Ludwig. In 1868, Sister M.

Teresa Krug became superioress, and in 1876, she was succeeded by Sister M. Luitgardis Huber, who has since been at the head of the convent. In 1871, the parish of St. Joseph saw its church and school swept away in the great conflagration. The Benedictine Sisters did not own any of the buildings, but were, of course, greatly saddened by the loss of the school, the value of which was about \$20,000. But they remained courageous and faithful, and when the parish purchased a block of land on the southeast corner of North Market and Hill streets, and apartments were secured for another school, the Sisters went to work to replace their loss. They owned a piece of ground on Cass Street, and with this they were enabled to get a fair start in their re-building. The success attained by the Sisters is only commensurate with the constant labor and earnest devotion they have given to their work.



Sister M. Villana

There are three large buildings now located upon their property, all earned and owned by the sisterhood. The frame building at the corner of Market and Hill streets was erected immediately after the fire, being finished in 1872. In 1879, a large brick addition was built on to the rear. These buildings are used as a home. In 1882, a handsome brick structure, used solely for school purposes, was finished. This fronts on Market Street, is four stories high, and contains fifteen large rooms.

The sole mission of the Benedictine sisterhood is one of instruction and they have done much towards stimulating the minds of our youth to noble endeavor, and fitting them for usefulness in after years. The convent has an extensive garden and play-ground, furnished with every facility for the amusement and physical welfare of the pupils. The course of study includes everything from the primary to the highest branches in English and German, music and the arts. Pupils are charged for board and tuition, but there are usually a number who receive instruction gratuitously. The institution was incorporated July 1, 1872, as the Convent of SS. Benedict and Scholastica. The average number now in attendance at the select school of St. Scholastica is one hundred and twenty. The Sisters also have charge of the parochial school of St. Joseph's Church, at the corner of Franklin and Hill streets, where an average

of four hundred and twenty-six pupils receive instruction. There are thirty-eight Sisters at the convent, and six who are engaged in mission work.

THE SERVITE SISTERS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.—The original mother-house of the Servite Sisters is in Florence, Italy, where the Servite Third Order was commenced in 1284, and has continued to flourish during the centuries that have elapsed. In the fall of 1870, Bishop Melcher, of Wisconsin, invited the order to send representatives to America. On their arrival, the fathers were given charge of St. Charles Borromeo's Church, on the line between Menasha and Neenah, Winnebago Co., Wis. The sisters took control of the schools of that parish, and also had a school at Appleton, Wis. The first Rev. Mother in Menasha was Rev. Mother Xavier; and the first superior at Appleton was Rev. Mother Mary of the Blessed Sacrament. The second mother in Menasha was Rev. Mother Francis of Assisi, who brought the order to Chicago, on invitation of Right Rev. Bishop Foley. They made their advent here on December 26, 1877, establishing their convent and home, in the following May, at No. 1266 West Van Buren Street. Subsequently they purchased a lot, three hundred feet square, at the corner of West Van Buren Street and Albany Avenue. In 1878, work was commenced upon the present convent, the corner-stone being laid by Vicar-General McMullen. The building is yet in an unfinished condition and consequently has not been dedicated. The convent proper is a five-story structure, with large iron stairways leading to the main entrance, over which stands a marble figure of the Virgin Mary. There are other buildings adjoining the convent, two and three stories in height. All the buildings are of brick and stone, built in a substantial manner. The mission of the Servite Sisters is the care of homeless and destitute children from nine to eighteen years of age, who may be sent to their institution by parents or the courts, or who come of their own accord. The children are taught work for which they may have capacity, in the forenoon, while in the afternoon instruction is given in the common English branches. The Sisters own the grounds and buildings which they occupy, the cost of which has already been over \$40,000. The institution is supported partially by contributions of money and clothing, and by the sale of manufactured articles made by the inmates; but the chief income is derived from the interest on invested bonds. Each of fifteen Sisters of the convent have \$2,000 and upward in United States bonds, the income from which is devoted to the uses of their convent. The average number of non-paying inmates is about fifty. Some four hundred children have already passed through the Industrial Home, of whom only three have died. Rev. Mother Francis of Assisi, the founder of the community in Chicago, which is now the mother-house of America, is the present superior of the convent.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—In 1858, Rev. Dr. McMullen, then pastor of St. Luke's Church, on the corner of Polk and Sherman streets, was a frequent visitor to the Bridewell, which was situated only a short distance from his church. During these visits he became impressed with the fact that the greater portion of the female inmates needed some means other than mere confinement in a jail to effect any permanent improvement in their condition. At his solicitation a number of nuns of the society of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd came to Chicago in that year, to establish an institution for the reclamation and protection of unfortunates of their own sex. Dr. McMullen obtained temporary quarters for the Sisters in a building on the West Side. The land was bought on which now stands their asylum, and they commenced the erection of a small frame building, which, when almost completed, was burned. But the public of Chicago, regardless of church or creed, subscribed liberally toward a new house, which was at once put up. In 1869, a brick edifice was erected. The great fire of 1871 left their home in ruins, the loss being between \$175,000 and \$200,000. In the year following, another building was erected, to which has been added several wings. This stands in a large open space on the original site, at the corner of North Market and Hill streets. The total value of the property is about \$200,000. The aid received from the Relief and Aid Society, together with the munificent benefactions of the late Bishop Foley, proved of great assistance in the work of building.

In 1878, the institution made public a statistical report and financial statement which showed the indebtedness at that time to be \$16,500. In the summer of 1878, active measures were taken to pay off the debt, as well as to enlarge the buildings. A bazar and series of entertainments were held in the Exposition Building. The festival lasted one week, the entertainments consisting of concerts, organ recitals, military drill and review by the First and Second regiments, Sixth Battalion and Lackey's Zouaves, displays of the benevolent and civic societies in full regalia, and a fifty-mile walking match. The theaters gave benefits, and the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club tendered the receipts of one of their meetings for the charity. The net receipts amounted to \$8,695, and were applied to erecting the north wing.

The subjects committed to the care and custody of the institu-

tion are divided into three classes: The reform class, consisting of fallen women; the juvenile reformatory class, consisting of offenders committed by the order of the courts and justices; and the industrial class, which is composed of girls who, either from their friendless state or the evil associations by which they are surrounded, would be likely to fall into vicious courses. These three classes are kept apart, their rooms being divided and their hours for exercise so arranged as to avoid association. There are also two other departments, the Magdalen Asylum and Our Sisters' Community. The inmates are engaged in some useful occupation; and from their needlework and embroidery, the laundry and the bakery, a considerable revenue is derived. The girls in the industrial and other departments are taught reading, writing and plain work, with a view to their earning their livelihood as servants, whenever their reformation is so far assured as to warrant their recommendation. Many prefer to remain in the asylum rather than again encounter life in the outside world. Since the establishment of the institution, nearly four thousand girls of every religion, class, condition and color, have been brought under the influence of the Sisters; of whom only an inconsiderable number have been sent out as hopelessly irreclaimable.

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, presided over by the Franciscan Sisters, was established in this city on September 15, 1882. The order of the Franciscan nuns has its mother-house in Germany. The provincial house is at St. Louis, from whence came the sisters who established this house of refuge in Chicago. In 1882, they purchased property at the southeast corner of Market and Elm streets, on which was a two-story frame structure. By the assistance of the provincial house, a substantial new building was erected, which was dedicated on January 7, 1885. The old frame building stands at the east end of the brick edifice and is used in conjunction with the latter. The ground cost \$11,000 and the new building \$22,000, but a portion of the property is yet unpaid for. The mission of the Franciscan Sisters is to afford a home and protection to servant-girls out of employment, and to those employed in shops and stores, who have no homes. From forty to fifty young women yearly find a shelter here. During its first year the institution was presided over by Sister Emilie, and since then by Sister Cæcilia, who is assisted by nine others of the Franciscan sisterhood.

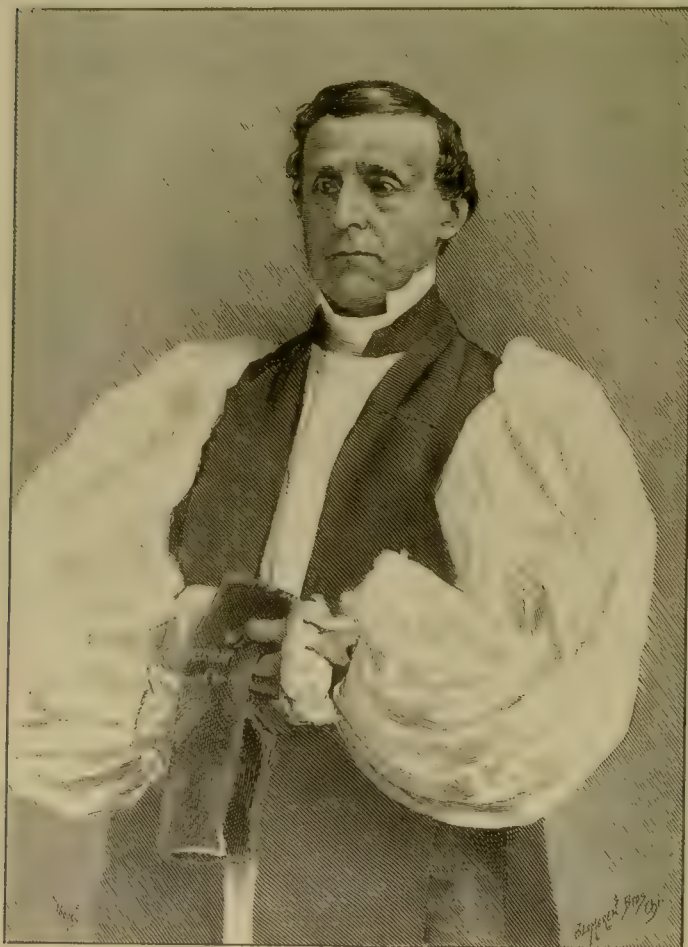
THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The death of Bishop Whitehouse, which occurred on August 10, 1874, cast a deep gloom upon the diocese. In the following September, at the Annual Convention, Rev. G. F. Seymour, D.D., of New York City, was elected his successor; but the General Convention of clerical and lay deputies which met in October, declined to consent to his consecration. In February, 1875, Rev. James DeKoven, D.D., warden of Racine College, was elected bishop, but a majority of the standing committees of the dioceses throughout the country, also declined to consent to his consecration. The reason for the rejection of these clergymen was probably their high-church tendencies.

In the following September, Dr. DeKoven having declined to permit his name to be again used, Rev. William E. McLaren, D.D., rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen bishop. His election being approved by a majority of the standing committees of the dioceses, and by the bishops, his consecration took place on September 8, 1875, at the Cathedral in Chicago.

The diocese having become too extensive for the management of one bishop, in December, 1877, a division was effected, the two dioceses of Quincy and Springfield being organized by Bishop McLaren. Early in 1878, Rev. Alexander Burgess, of Massachusetts, was elected bishop of Quincy, and Rev. G. F. Seymour, of Springfield. During the same year, the three dioceses were confederated under provincial relations. Since that time, so far as Chicago is concerned, the Church has doubled its strength. At the present time, there are in the city and immediate vicinity forty-eight parishes and missions, the more important of which are briefly noticed in the following sketches:

THE CATHEDRAL OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.—The first attempt at a cathedral by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was made in the city of Chicago, and was a movement of the late Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D.D., LL.D., who first broached the subject to the General Convention of Illinois in his first



RT. REV. HENRY JOHN WHITEHOUSE.

address to his diocese in 1852, and it was ever after an earnest desire on his part to reach the consummation of his cherished scheme. Negotiating for a convenient site for Cathedral purposes, Grace Church and that of the Holy Communion were offered the Bishop, but no definite action was taken in regard to them. The Church of the Atonement, which had been founded by Rev. Dudley Chase, was seriously endangered by the heavy debt which rested upon it. It was a small structure on the corner of Washington and Peoria streets. This was also offered to the bishop, providing he would assume the indebtedness which encumbered it. Among those who urged the bishop's acceptance of this offer, were Dr. L. P. Cheney, Hon. L. B. Otis, Henry Keep and George P. Lee. The offer was finally accepted, and the bishop, with money accruing from his negotiations for lots on the South Side, paid the liens, amounting to about \$5,000.

On Easter, 1861, the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul was first opened for worship, and was termed the Bishop's Chapel. Very soon it was enlarged and improved, and another lot purchased. The decorations in the Cathedral were according to the bishop's own designs. Memorial windows were presented by various parishes in

the diocese, bearing their names. The organ was the gift of members of the congregation and others. The handsome stone font, also designed by the bishop, was presented by James Carter, as a memorial to his wife, Mrs. Helen Anderson Carter, and bears the inscription, "She hath done what she could." Other gifts comprise brass standards, by G. S. Norris, of Baltimore, in memory of Hugh Davey Evans; and the brass eagle lectern, by William F. Whitehouse, chancellor of the Cathedral, as a memorial to the deceased members of the bishop's family. Means to enlarge and improve the Cathedral were raised by subscription, which met large and generous contributions. Still an incumbrance was left on the property, but the work now so thoroughly inaugurated went on prosperously.

The first chaplain was Rev. John Wilkinson, who was followed by Rev. S. B. Duffield. In 1867, four canons were appointed, namely, Revs. Knowles, Dorset, Magill and Street. Services were held morning, afternoon and evening. In due time a chapel was added; two school-rooms, in which an industrial school, a day-school for boys and girls, and a free night-school were established, and continued until a lack of means for a time caused their discontinuance. In August, 1874, Bishop Whitehouse passed away, and shortly after his death the indebtedness of the Cathedral, mainly incurred in improving the building and the purchasing of additional ground, amounting to some \$17,000, was paid in full.

It was in this church that the celebrated trial of Bishop Cheney occurred. Here also Bishop McLaren received his consecration, and here invariably meets the Diocesan Convention. The cathedral was consecrated on Wednesday, December 10, 1879, the ceremonies being participated in by many prominent bishops and other clergy of the church, and the sermon preached by Rt. Rev. W. C. Doane, Bishop of Albany, N. Y.

In 1883, a handsome and commodious clergy-house was added to the cathedral, costing \$20,000.

In 1884, Rev. J. H. Knowles resigned. At that time the parish numbered three hundred families. In his report of that year, Canon Knowles stated that during his connection with the cathedral—

One thousand and seventy-four persons had been baptized, seven hundred and forty-two of them by himself; seven hundred and sixty-six persons had been confirmed, of these he had confirmed all except about sixty; four hundred and ninety-three marriages had been solemnized, of which number he personally officiated at four hundred and twelve; the number of funerals held had been four hundred and seventy-nine, of which three hundred and ninety-eight had been conducted by himself.

Rev. J. H. Knowles's rectorship covered a period of seventeen years. He was followed by Rev. G. T. Griffith, the present incumbent.

RT. REV. WILLIAM EDWARD McLAREN, S.T.D., Bishop of Chicago, was born at Geneva, N. Y., on December 13, 1831. After 1844, he resided at Hagerstown, Md., and at Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1851, he graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Penn. He then spent six years in editorial labor, after which he entered Allegheny Theological Seminary, and, in 1860, received Presbyterian ordination. After ten years' labor in that connection in South America, at Peoria, Ill., and at Detroit, Mich., he entered the Episcopal Church, and was there advanced to the diaconate in St. John's Church, on July 29, 1872. He was ordained priest on October 20, 1872, having received a call to become rector of Trinity Church, Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained until 1875. He was elected bishop of Illinois that year, and was consecrated at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Chicago, on December 8, 1875, by Bishops McCoskry, of Michigan; Bedell, of Ohio;

Whipple, of Minnesota; Talbot, of Indiana; Clarkson, of Nebraska; Spalding, of Colorado; Gillespie, of Western Michigan; and Willis, of Wisconsin. His attending presbyters were Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., and Rev. George Worthington, D. D., now bishop of Nebraska. In 1877, the Diocese of Illinois was divided, and two other sees formed—the Diocese of Quincy and the Diocese of Springfield. Bishop McLaren retained charge of that portion which kept the title of Diocese of Illinois, which includes Chicago and the northern portion of the State. In 1883, the name was changed to the Diocese of Chicago, by consent of the General Convention and by the action of the Diocesan Convention. In 1883, Bishop McLaren was elected president of the Western Theological Seminary of Chicago, an institution incorporated and endowed by Dr. Tolman Wheeler to the extent of \$225,000. Bishop McLaren received the degree of S.T.D. from Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1875, and that of D.C.L. from the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1884. Since Rt. Rev. Dr. McLaren became Bishop of Illinois in 1875, he has accomplished three great works which deserve specific mention. The division of the original diocese of Illinois into three dioceses was enumerated above; the establishment of the Provincial System, under which the several dioceses of a State become one Federate Convention or Council; and the establishment of the Western Theological Seminary, also mentioned above. He has likewise contributed materially to the success of that noble charity, St. Luke's Hospital. As an orator, Bishop McLaren is impressive, but makes no effort at display. His writings are distinguished by energy of thought and beauty of diction. They consist of "Catholic Dogma, the Antidote of Doubt," published in 1883; sermons, addresses, numerous papers and poems in periodicals, and miscellaneous writings. He is a hard worker, has done much for his diocese, and is especially active in building up and starting the Western Theological Seminary on a career of usefulness. Bishop McLaren is married, and has three children.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Immediately after the great fire, this parish having lost its church-edifice, and the homes of its people being for the most part laid in ashes, was much scattered. Rev. Dr. Edward Sullivan was at that time the rector. In July, 1873, the corner-stone was laid of a new building on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. It was opened for worship on November 22, 1874. It is a clere-story Gothic, of stone, has a seating capacity of one thousand, and cost \$100,000. At Easter, 1882, free from debt, it was consecrated. Rev. R. A. Holland, S.T.D., had charge of the parish from 1879 to 1883, being succeeded by Rev. L. S. Osborne, the present rector.

In addition to the church-edifice, this parish owns a fine rectory, at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Indiana Avenue, and Trinity House, adjacent to the church, in which meet the societies, guilds and Sunday schools. The parish organizations are The Young Men's Guild, founded, in 1882 by Dr. Holland; the Ladies' Aid Society, and the Young Ladies' Missionary Society. At the present time there are five hundred communicants and seven hundred Sunday-school children. For several years the average yearly contributions of the parish have amounted to \$30,000.

REV. LOUIS SHREVE OSBORNE was born on October 10, 1851, at Salem, Mass. His father, Henry Osborne, was a merchant of Salem, and of English descent. His mother was Mrs. Louisa (Shreve) Osborne, of Salem, Mass. He lived in Salem until he was eighteen years old, attending the common and high schools. At eighteen he entered Harvard College, and remained until 1873, when he matriculated at the Philadelphia Divinity School, graduating therefrom in 1876. In June, 1876, he took deacon's orders, and immediately went to the Diocese of Southern Ohio as a missionary to Xenia, Yellow Springs and Waynesville. In May, 1877, he was ordained priest at Springfield, Ohio, by Bishop Thomas A. Jaggard, and in January, 1878, became rector of Grace

Episcopal Church, Sandusky, Ohio, remaining until January, 1884, when he came to Trinity Episcopal Church, Chicago, as the successor of Rev. R. A. Holland, who had accepted a call to New Orleans. Since the commencement of the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Osborne, there has been a net gain in the membership of about eighty, and the society has purchased the fine parsonage property, in the rear of the church, and fronting on Indiana Avenue, at a cost of about \$40,000. Rev. Mr. Osborne was married, on April 25, 1878, to Miss Marie B. Ashburner, daughter of Algernon and Mrs. S. B. Ashburner, both of Philadelphia. They have two children,—Elizabeth C. and Algernon A.

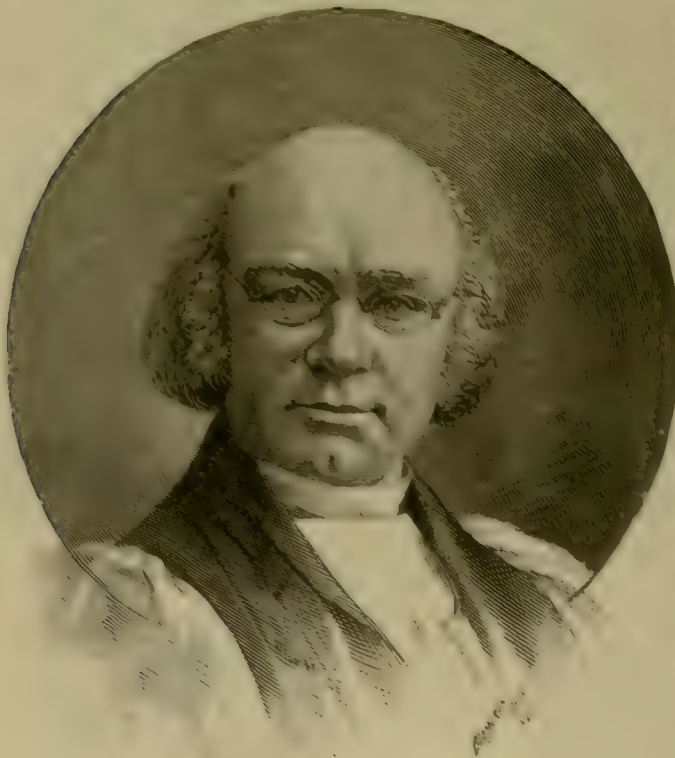
ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.—The fire of 1871 scattered this congregation far and wide. On the Sunday following, services were held in the open air, in the shadow of the blackened walls of the ruined church. Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson, who went East to appeal for funds with which to re-build, secured \$17,000. He shortly after resigned, and in March, 1872, Rev. Arthur Brooks assumed the rectorship. In the following February the old vestibule was fitted up for services. In 1872, the working force of the parish was two hundred and fifty souls. They were burdened with a bonded debt of \$40,000; but had in hand, from insurance and gifts in the East, about the same amount, and \$50,000 was raised from the sale of pews. The work of re-building went vigorously forward, when the financial crisis of 1873 caused its entire suspension. In 1874, the work was resumed. In 1875, Rev. S. S. Harris, D.D., who had succeeded



CATHEDRAL OF SS. PETER AND PAUL.

to the rectorship, held the first service in the completed building. The cost of the new building was estimated at \$100,000. On Christmas day, 1876, a chime of nine bells was placed in the tower as a memorial to James Carter, by his surviving children. After four years of service, Dr. Harris resigned, having been called to the office of bishop. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Frederick Courtney, under whom the church enjoyed great prosperity. The bonded debt was cleared off; and on May 31, 1884, the church was consecrated by Bishop McLaren.

The new church edifice is almost like that destroyed by the fire. In style it is Gothic, with nave, transepts and recess chancel. It has a seating capacity of one thousand three hundred. The interior is one of the handsomest in the city. A fine organ occupies the



W. E. McLaren.

entire south transept. It was procured through the energy of Mrs. Perry H. Smith and other ladies of the parish. A prominent feature is the memorial reredos to Bishop Clarkson, which is of carved oak, having five panel-paintings representing the glorified Christ surrounded by angels. Near the main entrance stands a font of pure Italian marble, presented by Mrs. Herbert C. Ayer. The church also contains seven magnificent memorial windows, made in London, England. Their names, and those of the donors, are as follows: That to Mrs. F. H. Winston, by her husband; one in memory of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. DeKoven, by John DeKoven; one in memory of Fanny DeKoven Dickey; one to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Ryerson, by their children; one to Mrs. F. B. Hooker, by her husband; one to Edward S. Stickney, by his wife; one to Mrs. George L. Dunlap, by her children; and one to Mrs. J. A. Ellis, by her husband. There are also memorial brasses, bearing the names, respectively, of Bishops Chase and Whitehouse, Rev. C. V. Kelcey, D.D., Rev. John M. Stevens, and Mrs. F. H. Winston. The tablet erected in memory of the soldiers lost in the Rebellion, who went from this parish, was not destroyed by the great fire, and was re-erected in the new edifice. The building has a commodious basement, which is used for Sunday-school purposes, and over the vestibule is a large chapel, which is used for societies and guilds.

Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, who has been the rector since 1883, came to this parish from St. Luke's, Germantown, Philadelphia.

The parish organization in December, 1885, was as follows:

C. R. Larrabee, senior warden; H. A. Towner, junior warden; F. B. Peabody, W. D. Kerfoot, F. H. Winston, C. A. Street, T. S. Cunningham, H. Bausher, Jr., J. L. Hougheling and A. C. McClurg, vestrymen.

There were, in December, 1885, one thousand three hundred and fifty souls in the parish and six hundred and sixty-two communicants.

CALVARY CHURCH.—This began as a mission Sunday-school in January, 1867. Interest rapidly developed, leading to a parish organization in the same year, with Rev. A. W. Snyder as rector, who remained until 1871. The parish interests were not affected by the great fire. The church-edifice, built in 1867, is a frame building, having a seating capacity of three hundred. In 1872, under Rev. J. F. Walker, it was enlarged by the deepening of the chancel and addition of aisles. In the fall of 1874, Rev. Luther Pardee was called. He found a debt on the church of \$7,000, which was speedily lifted; and under his administration the church has seen progress and prosperity. Exterior repairs, in 1885, greatly added to the attractiveness of the church. There are one hundred and ninety communicants, and two hundred and fifty members of the Sunday-school.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—The fire of 1871 had a beneficial effect upon this parish, as the great influx of residents from the burned district led to a more permanent growth. Rev. D. F. Warren, D.D., was then the rector. He was succeeded, in 1877, by Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, the present pastor. In the fall of 1880, the church-edifice was partly destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. In the summer of 1882, it was enlarged to seat seven hundred people. Since that year, the growth of the church has been commensurate with that of the population. Its present membership ranks fourth among the churches of this denomination in the city.

The parish organization in 1885 was as follows:

Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, rector; H. B. Grier, senior warden; George H. Harlow, junior warden; Melville W. Fuller, Lester O. Goddard, W. W. Watkins, W. H. Summers, J. K. Robinson, J. W. D. Kelly, S. A. Harvey and George C. Fry, vestrymen.

Rev. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FLEETWOOD, pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, was born in New York City, on February 20, 1845. His father, Stanley H. Fleetwood, was a resident of Chicago from 1850 to the time of his death in 1872. He was connected with William B. Ogden as a member of the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co., for some time, in those early days, one of the largest real-estate firms in Chicago. Mrs. Fleetwood's maiden name was Mary J. Furley. Young Benjamin came to Chicago with his parents, and graduated from Racine College in 1863. He then attended Nashotah Theological Seminary, graduating there in 1867. His first pastorate services were performed in St. James's Episcopal Church, as assistant to Rev. Dr. J. H. Ryland for one year, previous to entering upon which duties he was ordained at the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul in the spring of 1867, by Bishop Whitehouse. From 1868 to 1873, he was rector of Christ Church, Adams, Mich., and from 1873 to 1877, of St. James Episcopal Church, at Marquette, Mich. During his pastorate the church erected their present elegant edifice, one of the finest in the West, at an expense of \$70,000. In 1877, he was called to the rectory of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, in which he has since continued. During his rectorship here, the membership of the church has increased from eighty families and seventy-five communicants in 1877, to two hundred families and four hundred communicants in 1885. The number of Sunday-school scholars has also increased, from eighty to four hundred and twenty-five. And the annual financial offerings have increased from \$3,000 to an average of \$10,000. Rev.

Mr Fleetwood was married to Miss Helen L. McDole, of Cleveland, Ohio, in January, 1868. She died on May 4, 1877, leaving three children, — Helen, William Webster and George Worthington. Mr. Fleetwood was subsequently married to Miss Josephine E. Fake, of Chicago, daughter of Henry Fake, who came to Chicago in 1841, and who resided here most of the time until his death in 1884. By his second wife, Rev. Mr. Fleetwood has one child, — Henry Warren.

GRACE CHURCH. — After the fire, the chapel connected with this church became literally an asylum for the homeless; the vestibules were made storehouses for provisions; the rector's wife established a clothing bureau at the parsonage; and \$6,000 in cash were distributed by the rector and officers of the church. Although the church-edifice was not destroyed by the fire, the society was so crippled that the rector insisted upon a reduction of his salary from \$6,000 to \$2,500, and the seats were declared free. At Easter, 1873, the pews were again rented and the salary of the rector restored. In 1874, an Easter offering of \$15,000 materially lessened the debt. In 1883, the whole indebtedness was canceled, and the church consecrated by Bishop McLaren. Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, the present rector, has held his position twenty-seven years.

ST. CLEMENT'S. — The Church of St. Clement, corner of State and Twentieth streets, was opened for worship on St. Clement's day, November 23, 1884. It was erected at the sole expense of George A. Armour. The present building, handsome and complete in all its appointments, is only the precursor of a more substantial structure to be hereafter erected. The seats in this church are free. Its Sunday services are choral and congregational, led by a surpliced choir. There is daily worship at 7 a. m., 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Rev. John H. Knowles is pastor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. — This parish was formed by the union of the Churches of St. John and the Atonement. After the fire, St. John's parish undertook to build a new church edifice, but failed to carry out the project. The building, which they left unfinished, now owned by the Third Presbyterian Society, was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1884. St. John's congregation then worshiped temporarily in the Swedenborgian church-edifice on Washington Boulevard. On September 11, 1878, it was determined to unite the two parishes of St. John and the Atonement under the new name of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, using the church-edifice of the latter parish, at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Robey Street. On September 23, Rev. Francis Mansfield was called to the rectorship, which charge he resigned on December 8 of the same year. On February 14, 1879, Rev. W. F. Knowlton was chosen rector, remaining until February 14, 1881. In the following June, Rev. H. B. Ensworth was called to the charge, and continued until June 1, 1885. During his ministry the parish was greatly encouraged, and in the summer of 1883 the church-edifice was rebuilt. It was a frame building, and stood on piles. It was raised, a stone foundation put under it, and otherwise refitted at a cost of about \$9,000. Rev. L. D. Mansfield, of California, has recently taken charge.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. — The conflagration of

October 9, 1871, consumed this church and the homes of all the parishioners. The altar silver was saved by the heroic devotion of a little girl, Louisa Enderly, daughter of the sexton; and the stone font was rolled into the street, where it was damaged, but not destroyed. The same silver and font, sole relics of the old church furniture, are now used by the congregation. The people were scattered, and many of them financially ruined. The church and furniture were insured for \$10,000, — \$5,000 in each of two companies, one of which paid in full, the other only \$2,000. This sufficed to liquidate the principal of a mortgage of \$7,000, and the vestry



ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

soon paid a balance of interest and other floating debts amounting to \$7,000, leaving the parish free from obligation and its bare lot paid for. The first parish services after the fire were held in February, 1873, in a parlor of the re-built Clarendon Hotel; afterward, for a short time, in a society hall on North Clark Street, near the bridge; and finally, until the completion of the main building of the present church, in February, 1874, in a new frame store, No. 310 North Wells Street.

With the view of re-building the church, the rector, Rev. C. P. Dorset, and Rev. Canon George C. Street, associate rector, had raised by solicitation, outside the parish, between \$2,000 and \$3,000; members of the congregation subscribed about \$2,000, and the bishop permitted the hypothecation of a part of the lot for \$3,000. With these funds was begun the chapel now used as the

parish church. It has been enlarged by the addition along the west side from the wing, and has a seating capacity for four hundred.

Mr. Dorset introduced the service of acolytes at the altar in the new church, together with other ritualistic ceremonies and emblems, except altar lights and incense, the use of which it was reserved for his successor to establish. In addition to the regular Sunday celebrations, he had begun to have daily mass on all week days at 6:30 a. m. But failing health compelled him to abandon this, and finally led to his resignation in the spring of 1875. It was the desire of the congregation

THE RITUALISTIC DIFFICULTY.—At the beginning of Mr. Ritchie's rectorship, the episcopate of the diocese had been vacant for more than a year by the death of Bishop Whitehouse. Near the close of 1875, Bishop Whitehouse was succeeded by Rt. Rev. William Edward McLaren, S.T.D. Mr. Ritchie taught, from the first, that non-fasting communion was contrary to the practice of the church in all ages, except the Anglican branch during the last two or three centuries. He had provided the means for as frequent fasting receptions as might be desired. The early masses soon began to be better attended, and, after a few months, the practice of going forward at the choral celebration at 11 o'clock on Sunday mornings, called solemn mass, was altogether abandoned. Thereupon those parts of the communion service assuming the attendance of persons for reception, were omitted as being unnecessary and improper. These were the Long and Short Addresses to Communicants, the Confession, Absolution, and Comfortable Words. The Commandments were also usually omitted, to shorten the service, having been previously said on the same day at early mass.

Out of the practice of this shortened service, and what the bishop considered a defiant attitude on the part of the rector in some other matters, serious differences arose. The bishop was exceedingly lenient regarding the purely ritual matters, and forbade nothing in that line practiced at the Church of the Ascension; but, while admitting the beauty and the propriety of the shortened service, he pronounced it rubrically unlawful, and urged its discontinuance. With this the rector declined to comply, on the ground that the fact of his knowing that no one would come forward to receive, made the use of the omitted parts illogical and absurd, and that their retention would be a greater breach of the rubrics than their omission; further, that this service had been in use more than four years before any objection was made to it, and that the rubrics were rules for the proper and uniform administration of the church's offices, and binding as a whole upon the consciences of the clergy; but that change of circumstances sometimes rendered them inapplicable and void, and that the present was a case in point. The bishop claimed, on the other hand, that the circumstances in this case were not fortuitous, but of the rector's own making, and could not therefore be pleaded; that he had inhibited the practice in question as soon as he knew of its existence; that the bishop was the lawful arbiter; and that the rector was violating his ordination vow in refusing to obey. The latter maintained that the bishop

was not the lawful arbiter, but was amenable to the laws with other clergy; that he had not promised absolute, but only canonical, obedience to his bishop, as expressed in the language of his vow; that only a proper ecclesiastical tribunal could lawfully determine this matter; and therefore he would demand a trial. This the bishop declined to grant. The rector then asked to have the case submitted to a commission of five priests in the diocese, of the bishop's choosing, and offered to discontinue any practice such commission should condemn as unlawful, if furnished a copy of the grounds for its decision. This the bishop also refused, for the reason that he knew of no canon authorizing such a proceeding.

The rector persisted in the shortened service, and the bishop ceased visiting the parish. The parishioners supported Mr. Ritchie, while the clergy and churchmen of the city were loyal to their bishop. This state of things, circumscribing his usefulness and impairing the resources of the parish, having continued for about two years, Mr. Ritchie resigned the charge and accepted a call to the Church of St. Ignatius, in New York, his resignation taking effect on May 1, 1884, near the close of the ninth year of his pastorate.

When Mr. Ritchie came to the parish of Ascension,



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CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

to secure a successor to Mr. Dorset who would have the courage to carry on to greater perfection the ritualism already begun. Accordingly, after much correspondence in various quarters, the vestry elected Rev. Arthur Ritchie, who was one of the assistants of Rev. Fr. Grafton in the Church of the Advent, Boston. He accepted the call in May, 1875, and assumed charge on the first Sunday in August following. Mr. Ritchie maintained all the ritual already adopted, added altar lights and colored vestments, and in due time completed his idea of an appropriate and beautiful ritual, by the addition of incense at communion and other occasions. Soon after coming he established a daily early mass, and daily morning and evening prayer, which have been continued to the present time. He openly taught as a duty, and promoted, the practice of auricular confession, as Mr. Dorset had less publicly done, and had a confessional erected in the church.

its indebtedness amounted to nearly \$9,000, which, mainly through his management, was paid off in two or three years; and during his rectorship more than \$22,000 over and above current expenses, and a new loan of \$3,500, were raised for church-building extension, improvement and furniture. After his departure, the church immediately called Rev. Edward A. Larrabee, rector of St. Paul's Church, Springfield, in the diocese of that name. Mr. Larrabee accepted the call, and assumed charge on June 1, 1884.

The foundation of a new church-edifice was laid in 1880, and about two years later the walls were built up about twenty feet above the ground. Nothing has since been done upon them except to cover the parts liable to damage by exposure to weather. When completed, it

Charles P. Dorset, in the chapel of Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. On July 3, 1868, the property on Throop Street was purchased for \$7,250, and the first church-edifice was soon after erected. The first rector was Rev. R. F. Sweet, who resigned in November, 1870. Rev. Charles M. Fox, D.D., began his administration in April, 1871. The great fire followed, threatening the interests of the parish at first, but proving subsequently to have a stimulating effect. But the North and South Side people began to return to their re-built homes; in one year the Epiphany pew-rents decreased \$1,600, and the future did not look so bright. Rev. Charles H. Stocking, who assumed charge in 1872, received a call to Grace Church, Detroit, which he accepted. Rev. B. A. Rogers, D.D., entered on the va-



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WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

will be a substantial stone structure, with seating room for seven hundred people, and will cost about \$50,000.

Parish organization.—Rev. E. A. Larrabee, S.T.D., rector; J. B. Hall, Samuel Gehr, wardens; C. H. Tompkins, John H. Batten, Thomas M. Hibbard, C. Steward Warren, N. S. James, Josiah Edson, Dr. W. G. Cummins, vestrymen.

REV. EDWARD A. LARRABEE, pastor of the Church of the Ascension, was born in Chicago, on March 31, 1852. He is the son of C. R. Larrabee, of the hardware firm of Larrabee & North, who came to Chicago from Ticonderoga, N. Y., in 1848, and who, for many years, has been senior warden of St. James's parish. During his youthful years Edward A. Larrabee spent his time in the Chicago public schools, and entered Racine Grammar School in 1865, and Racine College in 1869. From this college he graduated in the classical course in 1873, and immediately went to the General Theological Seminary in New York City. There he studied three years, graduating in June, 1876, with the degree of S.T.B. On July 9, 1876, he was made deacon at St. James's Church, by Bishop McLaren, and was placed in temporary charge of St. John's Church, Quincy, Ill. On May 27, 1877, he received priest's orders, and remained with this church as priest until 1879. He then went to St. Paul's Church, Springfield, Ill., where he remained until June 1, 1884, when he came to the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, as the successor of Rev. Arthur Ritchie.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.—The history of this church dates from the evening of March 21, 1868, when a meeting was held at the residence of Hon. George Gardner, to prepare a memorial address to Bishop Whitehouse, asking his consent to the organization of the parish. The bishop's consent having been obtained, the first service was held on April 5, 1868, at the residence of D. W. Page, No. 361 Washington Street, Rev. H. N. Bishop, D.D., of St. John's Church, officiating. On Easter Day, 1868, services were held by Rev.

cant charge, but on account of the severity of the climate, he was soon compelled to resign. The parish was in debt; the expenses were curtailed by disbanding the choir, and the stipend of the incumbency was reduced. The church called the present rector, Rev. T. N. Morrison, Jr., and in December, 1876, he took charge of the parish. Under him the church has become one of the most important in the Episcopal communion.

On the southeast corner of Ashland Avenue and Adams Street, rise the massive walls of the new Church of the Epiphany, together with chapel and school buildings, forming a beautiful and artistic group, of the Norman Gothic style of architecture, in heavy, rough-hewn brown-stone. These buildings were completed in December, 1885, and dedicated by Bishop McLaren.

The parish organization under which this work has been accomplished, is as follows:

Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, Jr., rector; George Gardner and C. J. Magill, wardens; J. A. Grier, J. H. French, J. H. Williams, M. D. Talcott, H. D. Oakley, J. H. Holden, C. H. Jordan and E. S. Warren, vestrymen.

ST. ANSGARIUS' CHURCH.—This is the only Swedish Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. It was founded principally upon the charities of Mesdames Jenny Lind Goldsmidt and Christine Nilsson. Its first edifice was swept away by the great fire of 1871, but was immediately re-built through the energy of Rev. Jacob Bredberg, who had been the incumbent for fifteen years.

The present church-building cost about \$22,000, of which \$10,000 was contributed from the Relief Fund

and \$10,000 by Bishop Whitehouse. It is a pure Gothic, of red brick, and has a seating capacity of seven hundred. The communion service, valued at \$1,000, was the gift of Madame Jenny Lind Goldsmidt, who had contributed at different times to the parish, both before and after the fire. In 1879, Rev. J. Bredberg being in failing health, Rev. John Hedman, the present rector, was called to act as his assistant; and, in 1880, upon the death of the former, assumed the entire charge of the parish. During his administration many repairs and improvements have been made upon the church property. A clergy-house, valued, with the ground, at \$5,000, has been secured. At the present time there are

the church were but nine hundred dollars, and in 1884 they were over seventeen hundred dollars. Mr. Hedman is the editor and publisher of the first Swedish Episcopal monthly in America, called *Det Kyrkliga Hemmet*, of which the first number appeared in September, 1884. The rector of St. Ansgarius' Church resides in the clergy-house of the parish, located next to the church.

OTHER PARISHES.—Church of Our Savior, Rev. W. J. Petrie; St. Thomas's, Rev. J. E. Thompson; St. Stephen's, Rev. A. Lechner; Good Shepherd, T. Oliver Stokes, lay reader; St. Luke's, T. B. Townsend, lay reader; Clybourn-avenue Mission, Rev. E. A. Larrabee; Holy Communion Sunday-school, A. E. Neely, superintendent; St. Luke's Hospital, Rev. G. C. Todd; St. Barnabas', Rev. T. N. Morrison.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The erection and endowment of this school for the ministry of the Episcopal Church is due to the generosity of Dr. Tolman Wheeler, who, in 1883, placed at the disposal of Bishop McLaren sufficient means to carry the Seminary to completion. The Seminary stands on the north side of Washington Boulevard, near California Avenue, the grounds having a frontage on the boulevard and running through to Park Avenue. The buildings, two in number, present an imposing appearance as seen from the boulevard. These are the theological hall proper and a dormitory for the students.

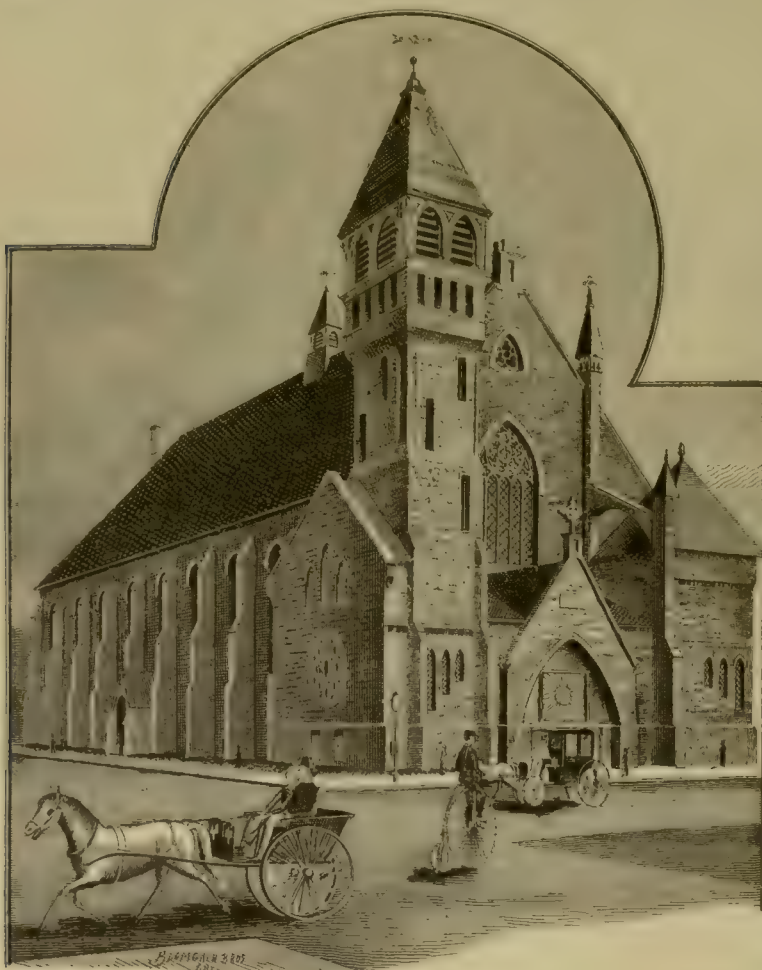
The theological hall, which will be known as Wheeler Hall, is of the late Gothic-English collegiate style of architecture, the material being red pressed-brick with brown-stone and terra-cotta trimmings. In the center of the front is the main entrance, leading through a Gothic portico into a spacious hall, to the right of which is the dean's office, and on the other side a commodious reception room. At the east end of the building, in front, is the Seminary chapel, a richly finished apartment. The east end of the chapel projects sixteen feet beyond the main front line of the building in the form of a five-bayed apsis. Each bay has a chancel window, in the middle one of which is a figure of Christ, and in the others are figures of the four evangelists. On the east side of the chapel is the organ-chamber, containing a handsome organ. Opposite the apsis is an elegant rose-stained glass window. At the extreme west end of the building is the library, having space for twenty thousand volumes. It is lighted in front by a magnificent Gothic, quadruple, stained-glass window. In the upper part of this window are portraits of Bishops Seabury and White, the first two American bishops who received orders from the Scotch bishops, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, respectively. All other American bishops received their orders from these two, and this window is intended as a memorial of this fact. On the top floor of this building is a large hall for elocutionary purposes and general meetings. On the main floor is a commodious department devoted to the Wheeler School for Boys, and convenient to this is situated the refectory. All the remaining space of the four floors of the main building is devoted to professors' rooms, a robing-room, and lecture-rooms.

Twenty-five feet distant from Wheeler Hall and chapel is another four-story building, the exterior of which corresponds to the larger building by its side. This is the dormitory-building, and it is admirably fitted and arranged for the accommodation of students. In this building excellent hospital quarters and a gymnasium are provided.

The Seminary was opened on September 29, 1885, the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, Bishop McLaren delivering the address.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Reformed Episcopal Church was organized by Bishop Cummins and other clergymen and laymen who had withdrawn from the Protestant Episcopal Church, in December, 1873. It is episcopal in its government and service, but recognizes and works in harmony with all other Christian churches. It believes in and holds fast to the evangelical views and practice of its founders



CHRIST R. E. CHURCH

in the parish three hundred communicants and one hundred and seventy members of the Sunday-school.

REV. JOHN HEDMAN, pastor of St. Ansgarius' Church, was born on June 25, 1848, in the parish of Krokstad, Sweden. He studied at the State College at Göteborg from 1863 to 1870. He then attended for two years the University of Lund, in the southern part of the country. In 1876, after an extensive journey in Southern Europe, he came to America. In 1877, he entered Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minn., with the view of completing his mastery of the English language. After remaining in that institution two years, he came to Chicago, and on September 28, 1879, was made deacon by Bishop McLaren, and was ordained priest by the same Bishop, on March 20, 1881. He became rector of St. Ansgarius' Church on April 6, 1881. At this time there were but nine families and three other individuals belonging to the church, while in 1884, there were seventy-seven families and one hundred and twenty-eight other individuals, or a total membership of over three hundred. During the first year of his pastorate the expenses of

in America, and many of its members were prominently identified with the early days of the Episcopal Church in Illinois. Gurdon S. Hubbard, the oldest inhabitant and Episcopalian in Chicago, is a communicant of St. Matthew's Church; while Henry I. Chase, a son of Bishop Chase, first bishop of Illinois, and three grandsons, are communicants of St. John's Church.

CHRIST CHURCH.—This church was not formally



Chas. Edward Cheney

allied with the new organization until February, 1874, when a new vestry was chosen. Hon. William Aldrich was elected senior warden, and Elbridge G. Keith junior warden. These wardens served continuously until the death of the former in December, 1885. According to the canons of the church, one-third of the vestrymen must be changed at the parish meeting on Easter Monday of each year. The present officers are as follows:

H. N. Wheeler, R. W. Hare, R. T. Martin, William Moseback, James Barrell, George F. Brown, J. D. Dezendorf, Gilbert B. Shaw, and B. Philpot.

Bishop Cheney has been the only rector of Christ Church since 1860. The assistant rectors since 1874 have been in the order given:

Rev. Charles H. Tucker, Rev. Dr. W. M. Postlethwaite, Rev. Franklin W. Adams, Rev. Charles M. Gilbert, Rev. James A. Fisher, Rev. Dr. S. H. Meade, Rev. Dr. William H. Cooper, Rev. J. W. Fairley, Rev. H. F. Butler, Rev. William Tracy.

Confirmations are held yearly at Christ Church; and

on such occasions many additions by letter from other churches are made, over ninety per cent. of which come from the Episcopal and Anglican communions.

The benevolent work of the parish is varied and practical. It maintains two missions—Tyng Mission, corner Archer and Wentworth avenues, having five hundred pupils, in charge of Rev. E. T. Somerville; and Emanuel Chapel, formerly St. George's Chapel, having four hundred pupils, in charge of Rev. A. F. Butler. There is an industrial school and kitchen garden, and the Unity and Folio clubs, which are also maintained by the parish. The directors of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Michigan Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, are largely from this church, and the children of this institution attend the worship and Sunday-school at Christ Church.

Christ church-edifice is situated at the corner of Michigan Boulevard and Twenty-fourth Street. It is a handsome stone structure, in the simple Gothic style of architecture, with two towers. The seating capacity of the church is one thousand one hundred. The total value of the property, \$125,000.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Early in January, 1875, Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, bishop of the Northwest and West, and rector of Christ Church, Chicago, with his associate rector, Rev. Dr. W. M. Postlethwaite, now United States Chaplain at West Point, held services in the building formerly used by St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Lake Street and St. John's Place. On February 14, 1875, the congregation resolved to effect a permanent organization, and Bishop Cheney appointed as a committee to perfect arrangements for the establishment of a parish, John Walker, John W. Bennett, H. P. Merrill, E. St. John and George W. Rainey. On April 5, 1875, the following officers were elected:

A. M. Wright, senior warden; J. W. Bennett, junior warden; John Walker, R. T. Whitcomb, T. A. Bryan, H. Eddy, E. St. John, H. P. Merrill, George W. Rainey, C. W. Castle and L. J. Colburn, vestrymen.

A call having been extended to Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., president of the Illinois Wesleyan University, to become the rector, he entered upon the duties in the latter part of June, 1875. During the same year the congregation left the contracted quarters of the old St. John's Church, and occupied the American Reformed Church, on Washington Boulevard, near Ann Street.

Dr. Fallows continued in the rectorship until May, 1877, when he was elected missionary bishop and presiding bishop of the Church. Rev. J. W. Hunter, D.D., of Canada, then served as rector until the fall of 1878. Revs. P. B. Morgan, H. M. Collisson and W. H. Cooper, D.D., temporarily served as rectors until 1879, when Dr. Fallows was assigned to the missionary bishopric of the Northwest and West, resuming his position as rector.

In the summer of 1878, St. Paul's Church purchased the building at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Carpenter Street from the Third Presbyterian Society. When Bishop Fallows assumed the rectorship in 1879, he found a debt of over \$30,000, which he proceeded at once to provide for by obtaining donations and subscriptions. The congregation of St. Paul's

having steadily removed to the south and west of the city, it was deemed advisable to sell the church property on Washington Boulevard, and erect a new church in the midst of the parish. Accordingly, in July, 1885, this property was disposed of, and a new structure begun on Adams Street and Winchester Avenue, which will be one of the most beautiful and commodious places of worship in Chicago.

St. Paul's Church at the present time numbers about four hundred communicants and three hundred Sunday-school scholars. The parish organization is as follows:

Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., rector; J. H. Bradshaw and John Fairbanks, wardens; J. M. Ball, B. A. Eckhart, F. H. Robinson, J. L. Fulton, H. G. Gray, E. H. Kellogg, E. St. John and W. F. Patterson, vestrymen.

OTHER CHURCHES.—Other churches of this denomination are as follows: St. John's, Rev. J. D. Wilson, D.D., rector; Jeremiah Leaming, senior warden; H. H. Belding, junior warden; St. Matthew's Church, Rev. George T. Gibson; and Emanuel Church, Rev. James S. Green, D.D.

RE. REV. SAMUEL FALLOWES, D.D., was born at Pendleton, near Manchester, England, on December 13, 1835. He came to America with his parents in 1848, who settled on a farm near Medina, Dane Co., Wis. He worked on his father's farm in sum-



mer and attended school in winter until he was eighteen years of age, when he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1853, went to Aztalan, to attend the graded school. Continuing his studies he worked in the harvest field in summer and taught school in the winter, the first district school taught by him being at Fountain Prairie, Columbus Co., Wis. He then attended the

Seminary at Sun Prairie, afterward Lawrence University, at Appleton, and finally graduated at the State University at Madison. During his student days he became noted for the force and eloquence of his addresses at religious meetings, and received the appellation of the "boy preacher." At the age of nineteen he was licensed to preach, and preached in school-houses in the vicinity of Madison. While in the State University, he was assistant pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison, Wis., and was tutor to the freshman class, graduating in 1859, as valedictorian of his class. He was then elected vice-president of Galesville University, and had charge of that institution two years. During this time he was married to Miss L. B. Huntington, daughter of Rev. Dr. W. P. Huntington and niece of Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Central New York. In October, 1861, he was appointed pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oshkosh, Wis. In the fall of 1862, he became chaplain of the 32d Wisconsin Infantry, remaining with this regiment until 1863. He then resigned the chaplaincy to accept the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Appleton, Wis., and was soon afterward elected to the chair of Natural Sciences in Lawrence University. In a few months after this election he organized the 40th Wisconsin Infantry, composed mainly of teachers and students, and known as the Normal Regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel. When this regiment was mustered out he enlisted in the 49th Wisconsin Infantry and was appointed its colonel. In October, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for meritorious services. Upon being mustered out he was appointed pastor of the Spring-street Methodist Episcopal Church of the same city, beginning the erection of its beautiful house of worship. While serving in this church he was appointed superintendent of public instruction by Governor Fairchild, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. J. Craig. He was twice elected to the same position, and left the impress of his ability in the schools of the State. In 1873, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Lawrence University. In 1874, he was elected president of the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, in which position he remained two years. While president he successfully inaugurated, for the first time in America it is believed, the fundamental idea of the London University, the granting of collegiate degrees of a higher and lower nature upon candidates, after a thorough examination, without actual college residence. This same plan has since been carried forward in the establishment of the "Chautauqua University" and the "Correspondence University," of which he is one of the incorporators. In May, 1875, he accepted the rectorship of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago, and came to this field in the following June. He soon came to be recognized as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in Chicago, and has made St. Paul's Church one of the most influential and prosperous in the city. On July 15, 1876, he was elected bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, with the jurisdiction of the West under his charge. He was afterward twice elected presiding bishop, and has now the Episcopal supervision of the West and Northwest. He was for several years chaplain of the G.A.R., Department of Illinois. His family consists of four children, two sons and two daughters. As a man and as an ecclesiastic, Bishop Fallows stands very high among Chicago's divines, for his ability and for his sterling character. He was elected a member of the Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, on January 3, 1885.

REV. JAMES S. GREENE, D.D., rector of Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church, was born at Dublin, Ireland, on April 22, 1815. He was named after his father, who was born at Swords, seven miles north of Dublin, on December 13, 1785. His grandfather, John Greene was born in Lancashire, England, and was by profession a land surveyor, and, at the instance of the British Government, went to Ireland to assist in the survey of the land coast line of the island. He had been recently married to Miss Elizabeth Stuart, only daughter of a prominent gentleman of Lancashire, and upon removing to Ireland, built a residence at Swords, in which he lived until his death in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was the first man to welcome Wesleyan Methodist preachers north of Dublin, and preaching has since been continued in his house every other Tuesday the year round. James S. Greene, father of Rev. James S. Greene, was educated in Dublin, graduating at Trinity College, with a view to the ministry in the Established Church of Ireland, but suddenly changing his mind, he purchased a captain's commission in the Enniskillen Dragoons. He commanded his company, under the Duke of Wellington, at the battle of Waterloo, and received honorable mention in the dispatches of his commander-in-chief. Upon his return to Ireland, he met, at his colonel's quarters, Miss Elizabeth Durang, a Florentine, and a protégé of

the captain's wife. Miss Durang's father while an attaché of the Government of Italy, was detected in a conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the Government as it then existed, but succeeded in effecting his escape to Ireland, beyond the jurisdiction and reach of the infuriated authorities. Captain Greene and Miss Durang fell in love at first sight, and were soon afterward married. Miss Durang was a Catholic of the strictest sect, but after studying the Bible at her husband's father's house, and after listening to the preaching of Rev. John Newland Maffit, since well-known as a revivalist in the United States, she, together with her husband, became members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. She was the mother of eight children, all born in Ireland, of whom but two remain. In 1834, the entire family came to the United States, and in January, 1862, Captain Greene died, and was followed by his wife in May of the same year. James S. Greene, after being prepared for college by Dr. Maguire of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, entered Trinity College, where he remained one year, his father bringing him with the rest of the family to the United States. In a month after settling in Rochester, N. Y., James S., Jr., entered the Wesleyan College at Middletown, Conn., taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1836. Two years later he received that of Master of Arts, and in 1873 that of Doctor of Divinity from the same institute. In the fall of 1836, he commenced his career as an itinerant Methodist preacher. In 1840, he was transferred from the Genesee to the New York Conference, and appointed to a church in New York City. In 1842, he was sent to another of the New York churches, and in 1844 he was, by request, transferred to the Baltimore Conference, and appointed pastor of the church by whose request the transfer had been made. The division of the great body of Methodism had been made, and Mr. Greene and his church cast their lot with the Southern branch. In less than two years his health failed, and he retired from the regular ministry. He employed himself in various capacities thenceforward in the South, preaching as his health permitted, until September, 1882, when, with his wife and daughter, he came to Chicago. In the latter part of 1883, he was employed by Bishop Cheney to preach at Emanuel Church, a mission of Christ Church, in the afternoon of Sundays, and at Tyng Mission in the evening. In March, 1884, he was instructed to give his entire attention to Emanuel Church; but it was not until November 17, 1884, that he became canonically identified as a presbyter of the Reformed Episcopal Church and rector of Emanuel Church. Since Mr. Greene took charge, the number of communicants has more than doubled; the church-edifice has been thoroughly renovated; the Sunday-school largely increased; and an additional large room finished in the basement of the church. Mr. Greene has for several years been very popular as a lecturer in the winter courses of literary associations in nearly every Southern city; and now, although seventy years of age, with no apparent abatement of his early vigor, he has frequent invitations from lecture bureaus, all of which he declines. Mr. Greene has been twice married; first in 1838, to Miss Rachel Smeltzer, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Seneca County, N. Y. She died in 1852. By that marriage he had five children, only two of whom survive, a son and a daughter, the son living in Minnesota, married, but childless; and the daughter living San Francisco, married, and having four children. Mr. Greene was married the second time in 1859, to Miss Frances A. Cullison, daughter of a wealthy Virginia planter who had returned to Baltimore, Md. They have had one child, a daughter born in 1863, and whose musical attainments, both vocal and instrumental, are confessedly of a high order.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Following the great fire of 1871, the services of this church were held in a frame building, on the corner of Clark and Harrison streets, until the fall of 1872. Rev. Dr. Daniels was the pastor. The society soon re-built their block, but in much more substantial form than that of the old, the entire cost being about \$130,000. The present block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, is a four-story building containing ten basements, eight stores, pastor's study, lecture-rooms, parlors, and a large auditorium. The revenue derived from the rents of stores, etc., in the block is about \$35,000 annually, by which the society has met all its expenses and contributed to various benevolences (mainly to church extensions in the city), since the great fire, to the amount of \$237,000.

The successive pastors have been

Rev. Dr. Daniels, until 1872; Rev. H. W. Thomas, until 1875; Rev. Dr. Jewett (now deceased), until 1877; Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D.D., until 1880; Rev. John Williamson, until 1883; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, until 1885; Rev. W. A. Spencer, until January, 1886, when he was called to the secretaryship of the Church Extension Society, Philadelphia. The present pastor is Rev. H. W. Bolton, formerly of Boston.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At the time of the great fire of 1871, this society, with Rev. Dr. J. H. Bailiss as pastor, worshiped in a frame building, pending the completion of their church-edifice on Indiana Avenue near Twenty-fourth Street. After the fire, a consolidation took place between Trinity and Wabash-avenue churches, with Rev. S. M. McChesney as pastor. Rev. Dr. Bailiss went to Indianapolis. Trinity Church has the finest of the Methodist Episcopal church-edifices in this city, having also the wealthiest congregation of the churches of this denomination in Chicago.

The pastors since the fire have been as follows: Rev. S. M. McChesney, until 1874; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, 1874-77; Rev. W. F. Crafts, 1877-79; Rev. R. B. Pope, 1879-82; Rev. F. M. Bristol, 1882-85; and the present pastor, Rev. J. Alabaster, who was appointed in October, 1885.

MARIE CHAPEL.—This chapel is a memorial to Marie Higginbotham, daughter of H. N. Higginbotham of this city, who died at the age of four years, in the winter of 1879. Soon after her death, contributions were made to build this chapel; Mr. Higginbotham gave \$17,000, Trinity Church \$17,000, and Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, \$15,000. The chapel was built at a cost of \$40,000. It is located at the corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Wentworth Avenue. It was dedicated in October, 1885. Rev. F. A. Hardin is pastor of the society.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—After the fine church-edifice of this society was destroyed in October, 1871, a temporary chapel was erected on the old lot, which was dedicated and known as "The first church after the fire." The lot spoken of was purchased by D. L. Moody, and the present site, on La Salle Avenue and Locust Street, was purchased by the society for \$25,000. The work of re building began about the middle of 1872, and dedication services were held on May 4, 1873. The basement has a seating accommodation for twelve hundred, and contains Sunday-school and class-rooms, study, parlors, kitchen, and all modern conveniences. It is furnished throughout in solid black walnut and butternut, and is heated by a steam apparatus. The upper, or main, room has a gallery on each side, and seats fifteen hundred persons. The edifice is in the Gothic style of architecture, and cost, including the lot and organ, \$100,000.

The pastors of Grace Church during the period covered by this sketch have been as follows:

Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D.D. (under whom the church was rebuilt), until 1874; C. E. Felton, D.D., two years; J. Atkinson, D.D., three years; R. D. Sheppard, D.D., three years; William Fawcett, D.D., three years; R. D. Sheppard, D.D., one year; Frank M. Bristol, A.M., succeeded in 1885.

REV. FRANK MILTON BRISTOL was born in Orleans County, N. Y., on January 4, 1851. His father was Leverett Augustus Bristol, who was born in 1821. He was a merchant of Niagara County, N. Y., and later of Kankakee, Ill. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Angeline Butterfield, daughter of Dr. Alexander Butterfield, of Olcott, N. Y., who was, in 1861, one of the proprietors of the Galena Courier. On both sides of his family, Rev. Mr. Bristol is of Scotch and English ancestry, and his ancestry for some generations were Methodists. His father died in 1863, and, having long suffered from ill health, left his family in circumstances that rendered it necessary for his son to work for several years at whatever his hands could find to do. The year 1864 he spent at Rockford, Ill., in the family of his uncle, Rev. W. B. Slaughter, D.D., a portion of the time attending the public schools. The next three years he worked on the farm of Lemuel Milk, of Kankakee, attending school during the winter months. He then spent one year in an attempt to learn the jewelry trade, but, on account

of the low wages, gave it up, and went to work in a planing-mill. From this occupation he entered the drug store of his uncle, W. G. Swannell, with the view of becoming a druggist. After remaining there about two years, and while so engaged, he attended a Methodist revival meeting, and became converted, an event which changed the whole course of his life. He at once determined to become a minister of the Gospel, remaining in the drug store six months after his conversion. The first book he read after this pivotal event was D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation. His uncle, Rev. W. B. Slaughter, then living in Omaha, Neb., learning of his desire to become a Methodist minister, and knowing he had

REV. ROBERT D. SHEPPARD was born on July 23, 1846, in Chicago. His father was Robert Sheppard, of the early Chicago lumber firm, Sheppard, Sheriffs & Smith. His mother was Samantha (Dickinson) Sheppard, one of the early school-teachers of Chicago, and daughter of Zenas Dickinson, who came from Massachusetts to this city in 1835. Robert D. Sheppard attended the Foster School, and afterward the Chicago High School, two years. He then attended the Northwestern University at Evanston, during the preparatory course and the freshman year, and the Chicago University, graduating from this latter institution in 1869. Having utilized his vacations in the pursuit of his theological studies, it was necessary for him to attend Garrett Biblical Institute only one year, from which he graduated in 1870. He immediately joined the Rock River Conference, and was stationed at Michigan Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, where he remained three years, until 1873. During the years 1873-74 he was pastor of the Third-street Methodist Episcopal Church at Rockford, Ill. During the next three years, he was stationed at the Western-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago. From the fall of 1877 to the fall of 1878, he was abroad, making a tour of observation and study through Germany (in which country he spent six months), also in Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece and Italy. Returning to Chicago in the fall of 1878, he was appointed pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining three years; after which he was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Aurora, Ill., three years. In the fall of 1884, he was re-appointed pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city. The degree of Master of Arts *in cursu* was conferred upon him by the Chicago University in 1872, and that degree *in honore* in 1875. Since 1878 he has been one of the trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, and since 1884 one of the trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute. Rev. Mr. Sheppard was married on June 13, 1872, to Miss Virginia Loring, daughter of Nahum Loring, who came West at an early day and established himself as a merchant at Naperville, when it was thought that city was the future metropolis of the West. Mr. Loring was the father of Mrs. George F. Foster and of Mrs. James A. Whitaker. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard have three children,—Robert Loring, Marguerita and Virginia.



CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH.

not the means to pay his expenses while in attendance at college, invited him to Omaha, where he might enjoy the advantages of his own excellent library and personal instruction. After remaining in Omaha for some time, he returned to Kankakee, Ill., and engaged with a surveying company to assist in surveying the railroad from Kankakee to San Pierre, Ind. Soon after the completion of this work, a Mrs. E. M. Ridout, seeing him perform the part of Christian in a representation of the Pilgrim's Progress, and learning of his desire to fit himself for the ministry, volunteered to assist him financially, and paid his expenses during his first two years at the Northwestern University, from 1870 to 1872. He remained there until 1877, paying his own expenses by preaching at Blue Island two years, and at Joliet one year, as assistant pastor to Rev. J. M. Caldwell. He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and from 1877 to 1879, was pastor of the Englewood Methodist Episcopal Church. From 1879 to 1882, he was stationed at Wabash-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; in 1882 was appointed to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; and in 1885 became pastor of Grace Church. Rev. Mr. Bristol was married on May 9, 1878, to Miss Nellie Frisbie, of Morgan Park. They have three children,—Leverett Dale, Raymond Wolcott, and Cora. The Northwestern University conferred on Rev. Mr. Bristol, during 1882, the degree of Master of Arts.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This was at first the Canal-street society, organized in 1842, with sixteen members who had been formerly connected with the Clark-street Church. In 1853, a removal was made to Jefferson Street. In 1866, the present site was secured, on Monroe Street, near Morgan. This being the centennial year of American Methodism, the church took the name of Centenary Church. The lecture-room was opened on February 17, 1867, and the whole structure was finished and dedicated on March 15, 1868. The cost of the building, including all interior fittings, was \$80,000. The following pastors have been assigned:

Rev. Charles H. Fowler, 1866; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, 1868; Rev. Charles H. Fowler, 1871; Rev. J. O. Peck, 1873; Rev. S. H. Adams, 1875; Rev. H. W. Thomas, 1877; Rev. A. C. George, 1880; Rev. P. H. Swift, 1883; Rev. H. G. Jackson, 1885.

GRANT-PLACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was founded about twenty-five years ago. At the present time (February, 1886), they are erecting new buildings on Halsted Street, near the Presbyterian

Theological Seminary. The church and parsonage will cost about \$45,000, including lots. The pastors have been assigned as follows, since the fire:

Rev. T. C. Clendenning, 1871-74; Rev. T. P. Marsh, 1874-77; Rev. F. P. Cleveland, 1877-80; Rev. Isaac Seiberger, 1880-81; Rev. L. E. Curtis, 1881-83; and Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, the present pastor.

PARK-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church, one of the wealthiest in Chicago before the fire of 1871, suffered great personal losses in that memorable disaster. Although the church property was not in the track of the flames, the places of business of most of its members were, and these being destroyed left them completely stripped. Since the fire, the history of this church has been marked by struggles, still, at the present time it may be said to be in a condition of fair prosperity. During the period covered by this sketch \$14,000 have been paid, leaving the property entirely free from debt. In 1874, an organ was built in the church at an expense of \$2,000.

The pastors of the church during this period have been as follows:

Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., Rev. N. H. Axtell, D.D., Rev. Thomas R. Strobbridge, Rev. J. W. Davis, and the present pastor, William Fawcett, D.D.

WABASH-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Immediately after the great fire, the Wabash-avenue church-edifice was rented to the Government for \$25,000 per annum, for post-office purposes. The congregation consolidated with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church for one year, each society preserving its own identity. The pastor of the Wabash-avenue society took charge of the united churches. The Wabash-avenue society, upon renting their house of worship, donated their pews, organ and furniture to the Michigan-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. This building continued as a post-office until July, 1874, when it was destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1872, the society purchased the Olivet Presbyterian Church property for about \$45,000. The property comprised church-edifice and two parsonages. Here services were at once resumed, Rev. J. L. G. McKeown, D.D., being assigned the charge. Rev. Mr. McKeown remained two years. Rev. John Williamson, D.D., then served the church until October, 1876. From 1876 until 1879, Rev. A. W. Patton was pastor; from 1879 until 1882, Rev. Frank M. Bristol; from 1882 until 1885, Rev. T. P. Marsh; the present pastor, Rev. R. W. Bland, was appointed in October, 1885. The church received \$75,000 as rent from the Government while the building was occupied as a post-office, and \$30,000 insurance after its destruction by fire in 1874; and after buying its present property had a fund which was placed at interest and is a source of revenue to the society. The church is in a flourishing condition, having property valued to-day at about \$75,000, a membership of nearly three hundred, and a Sunday-school of four hundred.

REV. T. P. MARSH was born on July 30, 1845, at Orland, Ind. His father, Dr. Madison Marsh, moved from New York to Indiana, in 1841. Soon afterward he was elected to the State Senate by a majority of one in the popular vote. Jesse D. Bright was then elected to the United States Senate by a majority of one vote in the Indiana Legislature, that one vote being claimed by Dr. Marsh; and the United States Senate voted in favor of declaring war with Mexico by a majority of one vote, that one vote being claimed by Jesse D. Bright, he voting in favor of the war. Dr. Madison Marsh was a most eminent and successful physician and surgeon. He married Miss Hannah P. Hudson, daughter of Samuel E. Hudson, a man of considerable property, and a prominent citizen of Newark, N. Y., and afterward of Bloomington, Ill. Rev. T. P. Marsh was their second son. He lived at Orland, Ind., until he was fifteen years old, graduating from the Northwestern Indiana Institute in 1858, intending to enter the Michigan Univer-

sity. In 1859, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home. In 1860, he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, acquiring a knowledge of business which has been of immense value to him throughout his entire career. In 1861, he entered the Army as clerk for Captain S. L. Brown, who commenced his military service as assistant quartermaster, and was promoted to be assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general. He commenced on a salary of \$25 a month, and had it raised until, before the close of the War, it was \$175 a month, when General Brown had the purchasing of forage for the Eastern Army. In April, 1865, he resigned his position to attend the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., having become impressed that his mission was in the ministry. In July following, he graduated from that institution and entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating therefrom in 1869. He then came to Chicago and became cashier for Hale & Bros., the largest furniture dealers in the city. He remained with them until 1870, in the mean time establishing State-street Mission. Hale Bros. offered him an interest in their business, which would probably have given an annual income of about \$3,000, but again he sacrificed his financial interests, this time to enter upon the work of the ministry. His first charge was the Dixon-street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, where he remained until the fall of 1872, when he was appointed to the Oak Park and Austin Methodist Episcopal Church. The Austin church-edifice was built and the foundation of the Oak Park Church was laid during this time, and the parish divided, Rev. Mr. Marsh remaining with the Austin Church two years, making three years in all at the two places. In 1875, he was appointed to Grant Place Church, Chicago, where his pastorate was very successful. In 1878, he was appointed to St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, where he remained one year. In 1879, he was called to the Court-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rockford, Ill., where he labored with great success until 1882; when he was appointed to the Wabash-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. During his pastorate of three years the church underwent thorough repairs, having been re-painted, re-roofed, re-frescoed and re-furnished. A new parsonage was also purchased next to the church, and is now one of the finest in the Conference. Rev. Mr. Marsh received the degree of Master of Arts in 1872 from Wesleyan University. During the past year he has been secretary of the Methodist Social Union, the success of which body is largely due to his business education. He was married at East Saugus, a suburb of Boston, on September 6, 1870, to Miss Hattie M. Newhall, daughter of Fales Newhall, one of the earliest Methodists in that region of the country; she is a sister of F. H. Newhall, who was at one time professor of belles-lettres in Wesleyan University, and one of the most distinguished Methodist divines of New England. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have had six children, four of whom are living,—Hattie Paulina, Winifred, Van Newhall, and Marion.

ORRINGTON LUNT was born at Bowdoinham, Maine, on December 24, 1815, his parents being William and Matilda Lunt. Until fourteen years of age, he lived with his parents in his native town, where he attended school and assisted in the store of his father, who was a merchant of the place. When twenty-one years of age he became his father's partner in business until the latter retired, leaving the entire concern in his hands. After that, in 1842, he came to Chicago, which has since been his home. In the summer of 1844, he began to operate in grain, and in the following year, encouraged by his success in these operations, he leased a lot having one hundred feet front on the river, just east of Lake-street bridge. This he took for ten years at \$125 a year. These years were marked by prosperity and continual increase of business. Soon after leasing the property referred to, he purchased it, owing to the fact that other parties had entered adverse claims against it. In 1855, Mr. Lunt was elected to the office of water commissioner for the South Division for three years, and at the end of his term of office was re-elected for three years more. During the last three years, the City Departments having been consolidated in the Board of Public Works, he held the position of treasurer and president of the Board. He was auditor of the board of directors of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad and also its vice-president for two years. For upward of thirty years Mr. Lunt has been the secretary and treasurer of Garrett Biblical Institute; was one of its founders, and also one of the charter members of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. During his residence in Chicago he has taken great interest in educational matters and especially in the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing at different times large amounts in behalf of the local churches of this denomination, his first donation being \$12,000 to the Wabash-avenue Church in 1857. In 1865, owing to ill-health induced by over-work, Mr. Lunt determined to spend several years in foreign travel, and made the tour of Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. Shortly after his return the great fire occurred, in which Mr. Lunt, with many others, suffered severe loss, but with them at once set to work to build better than they had done before. He erected the

fine banking offices, No. 102 Washington Street, now occupied by Preston, Kean & Co. Few lives are marked by greater activities than that of Mr. Lunt. Coming early to this marvellously busy Western metropolis, he has, for many years, been identified with its important concerns and has been a keen observer of its growth and development. Few men are better known in Chicago than he, and few are more highly esteemed; nevertheless, he is a man of modest mien and gentle manners, who has endeared himself to a large number of personal friends through his long and useful career. Mr. Lunt was married, on January 16, 1842, to Cornelia A. Gray, of Bowdoinham, Maine, and has had four children, one of whom died in infancy.—Nina G.; Horace G., a lawyer in this city; and George, on the Chicago Board of Trade.

MICHIGAN-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—This church was formerly known as the Indiana-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and its history under that name is given in the second volume of this work. In December, 1871, the society took possession of the basement of the new church-edifice on Michigan Avenue. A portion of the new building was completed, and formally dedicated by Rev. C. H. Fowler, on February 5, 1872, with sufficient funds pledged to pay the entire debt. During the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Phelps, the church-building was fully completed and again dedicated, by Rev. Dr. Fowler.

The ministers have been as follows:

Rev. R. D. Sheppard, 1870-73; Rev. J. W. Phelps, 1873-74; Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, 1874-76; Rev. John Williamson, three years; Rev. G. R. Van Horn, two years; and Rev. M. E. Cady, three years. The present pastor, Rev. John Williamson, was appointed in October, 1885.

The value of the church property is \$60,000.

WESTERN-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—In the fall of 1871, Rev. Alexander Youker was sent to this church. During his pastorate, the building in which the society worshiped was moved to the present location, which was donated by the Clark-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The disaffected portion of the society leased a lot on the corner of Fulton Street and Artesian Avenue, and erected a neat chapel. The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Youker continued through three years of prosperity and revival to the church. During 1873, Jackson-street Mission was organized under the auspices of H. W. Matthews, Samuel Claude and others. The church-building was enlarged by the addition of wings, making the seating capacity about five hundred.

In October, 1874, Rev. R. D. Sheppard was stationed at Western Avenue, and remained three years. Rev. S. H. Adams followed in October, 1877. The next pastor was Rev. J. M. Caldwell, who remained three years. He was succeeded, in 1881, by Rev. J. H. More, who resigned in the spring of 1883, on account of ill-health. For a time the pulpit was supplied by Rev. W. X. Ninde. The present pastor, Rev. W. H. Burns, was appointed in October, 1883.

The corner-stone of the new church-edifice was laid on July 22, 1884. The services in connection with the dedication lasted from May 10 to May 17, 1885. Sermons were preached by Bishop H. W. Warren, Dr. Newman, of New York, Rev. F. M. Bristol, Bishop Merrill, Bishop Foss, Rev. Dr. Kennard, of the Fourth Baptist Church. The dedication proper was conducted by President Cummings, of the Northwestern University, and Rev. Luke Hitchcock, then the presiding elder of the district. The total cost of the church-edifice was about \$40,000. The present membership is about four hundred and forty-eight, with a Sunday-school of seven hundred and twenty-five.

REV. LUKE HITCHCOCK, D.D., was born at Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., on April 13, 1813. Luke Hitchcock was raised at Lebanon, N. Y., enjoying such advantages for education as the common schools of those times afforded, attending school in the winter season and working on the farm in summer. At the age of eighteen he attended a select school a few weeks, and afterward engaged in teaching three successive winters, spending summers on the farm. In 1834, he spent a few months at Cazenovia Seminary,

New York, with the view of preparing for and going through college. But he was induced to leave the institution and enter the ministry, and in October, 1834, he was admitted on trial into the Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1836, he was admitted into full connection with the Conference, and was ordained deacon by Bishop Vaughn, and in 1838 he was ordained elder by Bishop Hedding. In 1834, he was appointed to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Camillus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and in 1835 to the church at Fabius. In 1836, he was appointed to the church at Cazenovia Station, and was married to Miss Jane Eliza Birdsall, a daughter of Major David H. Birdsall, of Fabius, N. Y., on February 14, 1837. While in Cazenovia, Rev. Mr. Hitchcock was attacked with a severe cough, on which account he was assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ithaca, N. Y., where the climate was milder. There he remained one year, and was favored with a pleasant and successful ministry. But the climate being still too severe, he was the next year sent to Owego, N. Y. But the climate here did not furnish so great a change as his health required, and at the close of the year he was, by his own request, granted a location, and removed to Lee County, Ill., in August, 1839. There he took charge of the Dixon circuit, a territory thirty miles from north to south and twenty-five from east to west, and including what is now the city of Rochelle. In 1840, he again accepted the same charge, but during the year travelled quite extensively in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, in the interest of Rock River Seminary, located at Mount Morris, Ogle Co., Ill., and which was one of the first seminaries founded in Illinois. At the close of the Conference-year, his health had so far improved as to give promise of an entire recovery, and in the fall of 1841 he was re-admitted into the travelling connection. Unit-ing with the Rock River Conference, he was appointed to the agency of the Rock River Seminary. In 1842, he was appointed to the pastorate of the churches of Ottawa and Peru. In 1843 he was sent to the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, then the only Methodist Church in the city. The lake winds proving too severe for him, he returned to Lee County in 1844, and he was appointed presiding elder of the Ottawa district, continuing in the district two years. The work here proving too exacting, he was compelled to ask a superannuated relation, and he remained on the superannuated list four years. In 1850, he was appointed presiding elder of the Belvidere district, continuing in the same four years. In 1854, he was appointed presiding elder of the Mount Morris district; in 1858 of the St. Charles district; and in 1859 of the Chicago district. In 1860, he was elected by the General Conference as agent of the Western Methodist Book Concern, and was re-elected in 1864, 1868, 1872 and 1876, continuing in that position twenty years. During this entire period he was a member of the Rock River Conference, and in 1880 he was appointed presiding elder of the Dixon district. In 1881, he was appointed presiding elder of Chicago district, and in 1885 became superintendent of City Missions. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him in 1858, by the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Conn., and subsequently the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Cornell College of Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Dr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have had seven children, as follows: Birdsall Ingersoll, who was married on October 16, 1862, to Miss Sarah D. Woodbridge, and is now residing in Leadville, Colo.; Elizabeth M., married on January 22, 1863, to J. E. Wilson; Myra A., married on October 7, 1868, to Rev. Charles H. Fowler, now Bishop of San Francisco, Cal.; Mary Jane, married in March, 1868, to Charles E. Smith, now residing in Cincinnati, Ohio; Charles Augustus, married to Miss Laura S. Gould on April 20, 1876, and now residing in Dakota; Ella Adaliza, married to Elijah C. Wilson, of this city; Laura Adelaide, married on June 29, 1880, to T. M. Archer Brown, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

LANGLEY-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—Immediately after the great fire, Rev. C. G. Trusdell, the pastor, was elected superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, but still acted as pastor of this church. The church membership is now about four hundred, with a Sunday-school of four hundred. The church property is valued at \$20,000.

The pastors, during the period covered by this volume, have been as follows:

Rev. C. G. Trusdell, 1871-73; Rev. Louis Meredith, 1873-75; Rev. W. C. Willing, 1875-77; Rev. T. C. Clendenning, 1877-80; Rev. R. M. Hatfield, 1880-82; Rev. J. W. Richards, 1882-83; Rev. A. C. George, October, 1883, until April, 1885; Rev. G. W. Bennett, April, 1885, until October, 1885. Rev. J. M. Caldwell was appointed in October, 1885.

FULTON-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

—This church had its origin in a division of the mem-

bers of Western-avenue Church, in 1871, with reference to the removal of their church-building from its location on Seymour Street, to the corner of Western Avenue and Monroe Street. Those not in favor of the removal leased a lot on the corner of Fulton Street and Artesian Avenue, and soon engaged a student from Garrett Biblical Institute to supply their pulpit. In the fall of 1872, Rev. G. L. S. Stuff was appointed to the charge. On October 31, the members having a short time previously moved into Good Templar's Hall, on Lake Street, near Seymour, organized the Lake-street Methodist Episcopal Church, with thirty-six members. In June, 1873, they raised a subscription of \$2,225 for a chapel. The lot on the corner of Fulton Street and Artesian Avenue was leased for five years, and the name of the church was changed to the Fulton-street Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was begun on August 9, 1873; completed in October, at a cost of \$4,000; and dedicated on November 2, 1873.

Rev. Mr. Stuff remained with the church two years. In October, 1874, Rev. R. S. Cantine was appointed pastor, and remained two years. In October, 1876, Rev. S. M. Davis became pastor, and remained one year. Rev. William H. Holmes became pastor in October, 1877, and was succeeded, in 1879, by Rev. George Chase. In 1881 Rev. J. H. Alling was appointed, and in 1883 Rev. J. P. Brushingham became pastor.

REV. JOHN P. BRUSHINGHAM was born at Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., on February 16, 1856. His parents, Patrick and Mary Brushingham, emigrated from near the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland, to America, in 1855. They were devoted Roman Catholics, and brought up their family in their own faith. Their son spent his early life upon the farm. At the age of fourteen he went to live with a Protestant farmer, who gave him access to a valuable library, and also the influence of a quiet Christian home. At the age of fifteen, he was converted in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church. While in the employ of a physician at Olean, N. Y., he conceived the idea of obtaining a college education and of entering the Christian ministry. He spent one year in Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and during his first vacation began preaching in the villages surrounding his home, although persecuted by Catholics, especially by his relatives, and the next year became a teacher in the Olean Academy. During this year he filled the Methodist Episcopal pulpit at Yorkshire, N. Y. Having obtained some little means, he started for the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and, after two years in the preparatory department, entered college, and graduated in 1881. He then took a theological course in the Garrett Biblical Institute, received degree of B.D. in 1883, having obtained his entire education without financial assistance from any one, preaching throughout the entire course. In 1884, he joined the Rock River Conference, and was appointed to the pastorate of Fulton-street Methodist Episcopal Church. During his pastorate the indebtedness of the church has been liquidated, the lot, previously leased, has been purchased, and a fine brick parsonage has been bought—all of which is evidence of the ability and popularity of the young pastor.

LINCOLN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In 1873, this church was an independent mission, holding services at Hayman's Hall, on Wood Street. Meetings were subsequently conducted in the Wissing Building, corner of Paulina and Twenty-second streets, till March, 1875; in a vacant building on Twenty-second Street, east of Paulina, until May, 1875, when that was destroyed by a gale; and next, in the German Methodist house of worship, corner of Laflin and Nineteenth streets, until the society built a small chapel on the northeast corner of Lincoln and Ambrose streets, at a cost of \$1,200. Services were continued here until December, 1881, when the present church-edifice was dedicated. This stands on the southeast corner of Lincoln and Ambrose streets, the chapel on the other corner being now used by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. The new building cost \$12,000.

The pastors of the society have been

Rev. Mr. Switzer, from October 5, 1873, until January 18, 1874; Rev. W. E. King, from January 18, 1874, to June 27, 1877;

Rev. Mr. Alexander, until April 6, 1878; Rev. G. T. Newcomb, until the fall of 1878; Rev. W. W. Power, 1878-79; Rev. Frederick Porter, 1879-81; Rev. W. H. Reese, 1881-82; Rev. A. H. Kistler, 1882-83; Rev. Frederick Porter, 1883-84; and Rev. William B. Leach, the present pastor.

OTHER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Emanuel Church, Rev. J. A. Mattock, pastor; Dixon-street Church, Rev. R. S. Finley, pastor; Indiana-street Church, Rev. A. Youker, pastor; Jackson-street Church, Rev. J. W. Richards, pastor; Northwest Church, Rev. C. A. Logan, pastor; Paulina-street Church; St. Paul's Church, Rev. W. A. Evans, pastor; State street Church, Rev. D. J. Holmes, pastor; Winter-street Church, Rev. W. H. Burns, pastor; Halsted Street, Rev. Joseph Odgers, pastor; Ada Street, Rev. R. S. Cantine; Welsh Church, Rev. David Harries.

REV. DAVID HARRIES, pastor of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, was born in Llangendeirn, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, on December 1, 1824. His father was Henry Harris, a deacon in the Calvinistic Church, and a leader of the choir for many years. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Jones, a sister of Rev. John Jones, of Llangendeirn. While David Harries was yet a boy, he attended a school kept by John Lloyd, who was a fine scholar and a faithful teacher. It was in obedience to him that he changed the spelling of his name from Harris to Harries. From the fact of his having Christian parents and a pious teacher, it resulted that he has been a member of the Church from his childhood. But notwithstanding this early leaning toward a pious frame of mind, he was converted by listening to a sermon preached by Rev. William Evans, of Tonyrefail, from Romans x. 9-10. Rev. William Evans is now the oldest preacher in Wales, having been in the ministry over seventy years. Upon being converted, Mr. Harries decided to devote himself to the work of the ministry. His early education was received at the parish school at Llangendeirn, and then at Carmarthen College, where he remained three years, leaving it in 1843. He was then elected an elder by the church, the office of elder in the Calvinistic Methodist Church combining the duties of both deacon and elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was elected to the deaconship in 1851, and in the mean time preached occasionally. In 1853, he commenced to preach in Pittsburgh, for the Calvinistic Methodist Church, having arrived in that city in 1849, and having served that church two years as deacon. His call to this church was unanimous, and he continued there as preacher until 1854. At this time, he moved to Ironton, Ohio, where a church had been recently organized on the strength of his promise to become its pastor. Soon after his arrival, the people and himself began to build a small church-edifice, and afterward a larger one, and dedicated it free from debt. After preaching five years, as is required by the Calvinistic Methodist Church, he was ordained to the ministry by the "Gymanfa," or Synod, which was held in Palmyra, Ohio. In 1868, he took a short vacation and went to Wales on a visit, and, after returning, remained with his Ironton church two years more, during one of which he preached also at Portsmouth, Ohio, where he organized a church. During this year, he received a call to become pastor of Longstreet Calvinistic Methodist Church at Columbus, Ohio, where he remained five years and four months, when he received a call to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church at Chicago, to succeed Rev. David Williams. He was installed on August 1, 1875. When he began his ministry, there were one hundred and forty-five members, and a debt of \$3,000. This debt has since been paid, the church-building improved, and the membership increased to three hundred and eighty-one. The church has been successful under his ministry, and is in a prosperous condition. In 1878, Rev. Mr. Harries again visited Wales, this time at the invitation of his ministerial brethren in Liverpool, as one of the two ministers invited to preach before the "Gymanfa," which assembled at Liverpool on Whitsunday of that year; the other minister being Rev. Dr. L. Edwards, of Bala, Wales, now president of Bala College. This, Rev. Mr. Harries considered the greatest honor of his life. For fifteen years he served as stated clerk of the "Gymanfa," or Synod, of the Calvinistic Methodist Church of Ohio. When the General Association met in Wisconsin, in 1877, he was made its moderator; and was appointed by his denomination delegate to represent it in the General Assembly, which met in Farwell Hall, Chicago, on May 17, 1877. He was married on June 6, 1846, to Miss Margaret Lewis, of Llangendeirn. They have had eight children,—seven daughters and one son. Five of the daughters and the son are living; the son, David Charles, being in the employ of Marshall Field & Co.

PORTLAND-AVENUE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. George H. Simons continued as pastor of this church until September, 1872. The second pastor, Rev. William Keller, remained until September, 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. B. Lampert, who served until October 1, 1877. Rev. Jacob Bletsch

succeeded, and Rev. H. A. Wagner followed from 1879 until 1882. During this period the debt of \$775, incurred in erecting the parsonage during the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Bletsch, was paid. In 1882, Rev. Friedrich Gottschalk became pastor. In 1883, the society built a two-story brick church-edifice on the south east corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Portland Avenue, at a cost of \$17,000. The entire property is valued at \$20,000. It is clear of indebtedness and the membership of the church has increased during Rev. Mr. Gottschalk's pastorate to two hundred and four.

REV. F. GOTTSCHALK was born on July 17, 1843, in North Prussia. His father, John Gottschalk, is still living at the age of eighty-five. His mother was Mrs. Dora (Tam) Gottschalk. The family, with the exception of one son, who had emigrated to America some years before, came to this country in 1856. They remained in Buffalo, N. Y., about six months, and then went to Milwaukee, Wis. After some years spent in this city, the subject of this sketch went to Ohio, and there attended Wallace College and Baldwin University at Berea, two years. He then entered the ministry in 1864, at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he remained until 1866. He was then at Beaver Dam, with two other appointments, until 1867; at Columbus, Wis., from 1867 to 1869; at Oshkosh, Wis., from 1869 to 1872; and at Madison, Wis., from 1872 to 1874. In 1874, in order to better qualify himself for his labors, he entered Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., graduating in 1876. He then returned to Watertown, Wis., where he remained from 1876 to 1879. In 1879, he was appointed pastor of the Maxwell-street German Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, and remained there until 1882, when he became pastor of Portland-avenue German Methodist Episcopal Church, where he still remains. Rev. Mr. Gottschalk was married on September 13, 1866, to Miss Louisa Amelia Adam, daughter of George and Elizabeth Adam, of Clyman, Wis. They have had nine children,—Franklin B., Albert Wesley, Emma Louisa, Lydia (deceased), Arthur Friederich (deceased), Benjamin Theophilus, Lillie Ellen, Clara Grace, and Herbert Edward.

OTHER GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Ashland-avenue Church, Rev. C. Weinreich, pastor; Centennial Church, Rev. J. Berger, pastor; Center-street Church, Rev. E. J. Funk, pastor; Clybourn-avenue Church, Rev. G. L. Mulfinger, pastor; Ebenezer Church, Rev. P. Rech, pastor; Immanuel Church, Rev. J. Bletsch, pastor; Maxwell-street Church, Rev. B. Lampert, pastor; Farwell Church, Rev. G. A. Mulfinger, pastor; Wentworth-avenue Church, Rev. F. Gottschalk, pastor; West Fullerton-avenue Church, Rev. W. Voelkner, pastor.

REV. CHARLES G. WEINREICH, pastor of the North Ashland-avenue German Methodist Episcopal Church, was born in Saxony, on December 2, 1839. His father was Charles Weinreich, a baker by trade. His mother was Dora (Von Dran) Weinreich. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1848, and settled at Milwaukee, Wis., where he attended the public schools and engaged in teaming. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private soldier in the 26th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served through the War, being promoted to a sergeantcy. After leaving the Army he went to Ohio to attend Wallace College and Baldwin University at Berea, remaining in those institutions three years, graduating from them in 1868. He then went to Oshkosh, Wis., as assistant pastor of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and became the regular pastor in the fall of the latter year. In 1869, he was sent to Platteville, Wis., where he remained until 1871. He was then pastor at New Bremen, Ill., until 1873; at Blue Island, Ill., until 1876; at Valparaiso, Ind., until 1878; at La Porte, Ind., until 1881; at Blue Island, Ill., until 1884, in which year he became pastor of the North Ashland-avenue Church. Rev. Mr. Weinreich was married on August 13, 1865, to Miss Gertrude Blasser. They have eight children, as follows: Emma, Lydia, George, Clara, Franklin, Amanda, Walter, and Clarence.

SWEDISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Market-street Church, Rev. A. Anderson, pastor; May-street Church, Rev. K. H. Elstrom, pastor; Fifth-avenue Church, Rev. O. F. Linstrom, pastor; Atlantic-street Church, Rev. E. A. Davidson, pastor.

REV. HENRY WERNER EKLUND, pastor of the First Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, was born on January 17, 1848, in Jönköping, Sweden. His father, Nels M. Eklund, was a manufacturer of arms, in a factory wherein small arms were made for the Swedish Government. His mother was Helena Jacobson previous to her marriage with Mr. Eklund. From the age of five to that of fifteen Henry W. Eklund attended the common schools, and took private lessons in general knowledge. His parents being poor, he was obliged to assist in supporting the family, and as soon as of sufficient strength worked in the factory with his father, re-

maining there six years. In 1869, he came to America, and for two years worked at his trade with a view of perfecting himself as a mechanic. In 1871, having determined to adopt the ministry as a profession, he entered the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Theological School at Galesburg, remaining there one year, and going the second year to Galva. In 1873, he became pastor of the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bishop Hill, Ill., remaining one year, and then becoming pastor of the church of the same denomination at Moline. After a pastorate of three years, he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he also remained three years, and was then pastor two years at Galesburg, Ill. In the fall of 1882, he came to Chicago, to assume his present charge. Under him the church has prospered, and is now in a very flourishing condition. At the beginning of his pastorate there were four hundred and eleven persons in full connection with the church, and at the present time there are five hundred and forty, and about sixty on probation. During Rev. Mr. Eklund's first year in Chicago he preached for a newly organized Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church in Lake View, now in charge of Rev. O. F. Linstrom. Mr. Eklund was married to Miss Almada C. Gustus, on October 16, 1873. They have two children,—Arthur Henry, and Grace Amanda.

NORWEGIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—First Church, corner Indiana and Sangamon streets, Rev. O. A. Wiersen, pastor; Maplewood-avenue Church, corner Maplewood Avenue and Thompson Street, Rev. O. Jacobson, pastor.

DR. THOMAS'S ARRAIGNMENT.—The trial of Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, D.D., for heresy opened on Thursday, September 21, 1881, in the lecture-room of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Rev. W. C. Willing, D.D., acted as judge of the Ecclesiastical Court. Revs. Emory Miller, H. W. Bennett, Robert D. Sheppard, and N. H. Axtell acted as counsel for Dr. Thomas. His legal advisers were Hon. L. L. Bond, Farlin Q. Ball, and Professor Austin Bierbower. The prosecutors in the case were Revs. Drs. Jewett and Hatfield. The jury were Revs. J. W. Agard, T. H. Hazeltine, Joseph W. Phelps, Joseph S. David, William Craven, John Ellis, Robert Proctor, G. R. Van Horn and Joseph H. Alling.

The charges and specifications against Dr. Thomas were as follows:

CHICAGO, July 15, 1881.

To the Rev. W. C. Willing, Presiding Elder of the Chicago District, Rock River Conference:

We, the undersigned, members of the Rock River Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, complain to you that Rev. Hiram W. Thomas, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of said Rock River Conference, has been disseminating doctrines contrary to our articles of religion or established standard of doctrine, and is hereby charged therewith as follows:

Specification 1.—In denying the inspiration and authority of the canonical Scriptures in such a way as to antagonize the fifth article of religion as found in the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This, in a sermon preached in the Centenary Methodist Church, of Chicago, on October 10, 1880, said sermon having been printed in the Chicago Times of October 11, 1880, and in certain statements made to members of Centenary Church, Chicago, near the close of his first year as pastor of said church, and also to other persons at other times.

Specification 2.—In denying the doctrine of atonement as held by the Methodist Episcopal Church and embodied in the second and twentieth of her articles of religion, as set forth in the discipline. [In this specification reference is made to a sermon preached by the said H. W. Thomas on October 10, 1880, before mentioned and published in the Chicago Times and Tribune, of October 13, 1880; also to sundry statements made to members of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the time mentioned in a previous specification; and also to statements made at sundry times to other persons.]

Specification 3.—In teaching a probation after death for those who die in sin; thereby antagonizing the standard of the Methodist Episcopal Church in relation to the endless punishment of the wicked. This, in the sermon of October 10, 1880, and sundry other statements.

[To these charges and specifications Dr. Thomas interposed a lengthy demurrer. The points raised by him, apart from those which may be said to have been of a technical character, were substantially, that no recognized articles of religion or theological standards were recognized in the Methodist Episcopal Church, nor

did the charges themselves allege their existence; and that both charges and specifications, considered as a whole, were of too vague and indefinite a character to be entertained.]

The charges and specifications were then amended as follows:

Specification 1.—Teaching doctrines contrary to the articles of religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church. *Specification 2.*—Teaching doctrines which are contrary to the established standard of doctrines of said Church. *Specification 3.*—With teaching doctrines which are contrary to the doctrines and belief of said Church.

The charges and specifications having been carefully and at great length elaborated and defined, the defendant pleaded not guilty.

Testimony was taken, in the order named, from Aaron Gurney, D.D.; George B. Armstrong, city editor of the *Inter Ocean*; Revs. J. M. Caldwell and M. M. Parkhurst, D.D.; Sophia A. Phelps, Francis W. Benjamin and Mrs. Marilla E. Garrett. These were followed by the reading of extracts from Dr. Thomas's sermons. Following the testimony, Dr. Sheppard addressed the jury in behalf of the defendant, after which came the lengthy argument of

contrary to the articles of religion and established standards of doctrine of the Church, do find as follows:

First specification sustained by six votes for and three against.

Second specification sustained by five votes for and four against.

Third specification sustained by eight votes for and one against.

First charge sustained by six votes on the first and second specifications and by one vote on the second and third specifications, and not sustained by three votes.

All the charges and specifications are sustained.

The presiding elder then made the following announcement:

By paragraphs 209 and 213 of the discipline, I find that it is settled that Dr. Thomas is suspended from the ministry and church privileges of the Methodist Episcopal Church until the ensuing Annual Conference.

Thus ended the trial at Centenary Church.

At the Conference held in Sycamore, Ill., on October 5, 1882, the case was again taken into consideration, when the charges and specifications being heard, testimony read and the merits of the case being discussed, the Conference jury of fifteen rendered the following decision:

Specification 1.—(Denying the inspiration of the Scriptures) not sustained; second and third specifications sustained. First and second charges are sustained, and Dr. Thomas is expelled from the ministry and his membership in the Church.

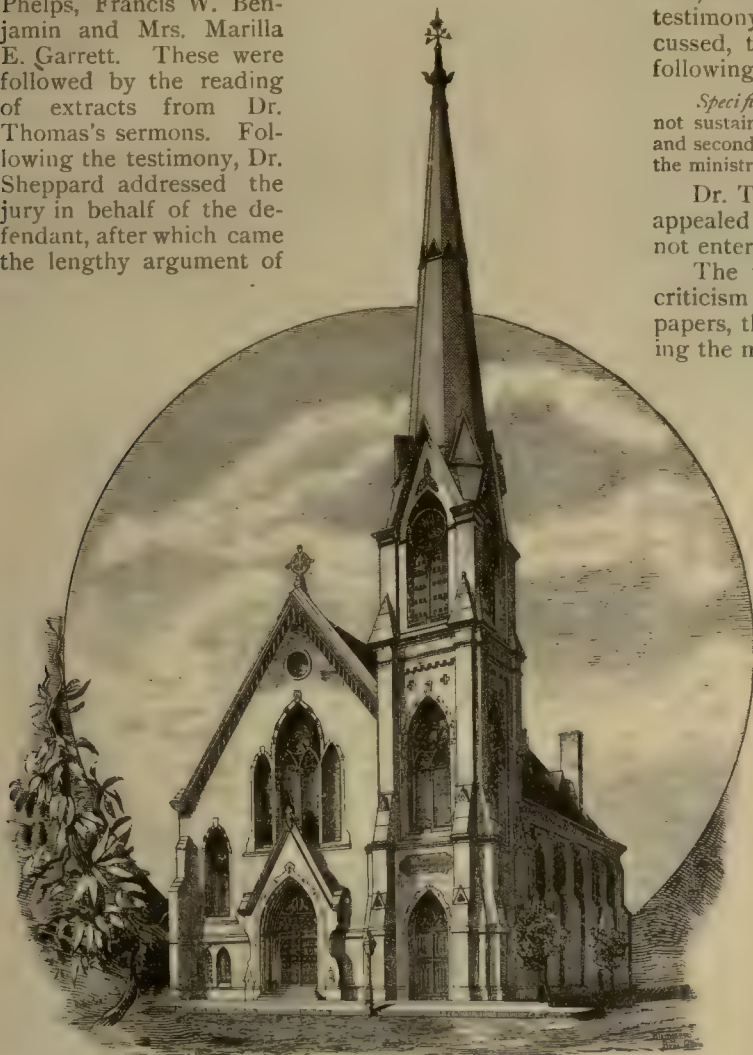
Dr. Thomas was greatly surprised at this verdict and appealed to the judicial Conference, but his appeal was not entertained.

The trial was followed by much controversy and criticism on both sides in the secular and religious papers, the former of which seeming intent upon making the matter as sensational as possible. It is perhaps proper to add that the sentiment of the Methodists in general was voiced, not so much in the action of the Conference or the leaders in this celebrated prosecution, as in an editorial which appeared in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Church for the Northwest, of December 7, 1881, the closing words of which are here quoted:

"Now that the struggle is past, we say cordially that Dr. Thomas is in a position (we wish it had been voluntary on his part) where every Methodist can, without embarrassment, give him all kindness and brotherly love. He can think, say, write, and urge all that is nearest his heart, without a word of Methodist criticism as to himself personally. He is now in the ranks of, or near to, those from whom Methodists can receive criticism and antagonism without flinching. We congratulate the non-Methodist public in having a preacher who is far more evangelical than the average of independent teachers. He has brains and reading and attractiveness. We sincerely hope and pray he may have thousands of disciples and converts, and that he may live many years and do a hundred times more good than even he hoped to do. The world needs earnest teaching, and we shall be glad to know that the People's Church is gathering heavy sheaves."

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At the close of the third year of Rev. Dr. Mitchell's ministry, came the great fire of 1871, sweeping away the church-edifice, together with the chapel and mission-buildings owned by the congregation. But as the present pastor said in a historical discourse, preached in 1883, "Out of disaster came renewed strength." The fire caused the removal of the society further south, led to a union of Calvary Church, and to the erection of the present large and beautiful church-edifice. The union of these two churches



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Axtell. The concluding speech of the defense was made by Rev. Dr. Miller, of Iowa, which made a deep impression on the court, jury, and audience. The argument was concluded by Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D.D., on behalf of the church. The verdict was rendered at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday, September 10, as follows:

We, the committee appointed in the case of Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., in which he is charged with disseminating doctrines

brought into the First Church some of its best and most generous helpers. The great expense of the new building entailed a debt of \$70,000, which was lifted in 1878. Dr. Mitchell's ministry was marked by great achievements. The Forty-first-street Presbyterian Church of Chicago was organized on February 14,



John H. Barrows.

1875, by Revs. Arthur Mitchell, Edwin R. Davis and Edward P. Wells. For some years this enterprise was sustained by the First Presbyterian Church. The present Railroad Chapel, involving an expense of \$70,000, was also the result of Dr. Mitchell's zeal. During his ministry seven hundred and fifty-eight persons were added to the church. In 1877, the year following the Moody revival meetings, eighty-six were received on confession. This was also a time for severe losses, the fluctuation of the population being a drain upon the life of the church. During Dr. Mitchell's pastorate occurred the famous trial of Professor Swing, on charges of heresy brought by Professor Francis L. Patton. The trial was held in the lecture-room of the church, with the pastor as moderator.

Rev. John H. Barrows, D.D., began his pastorate on November 6, 1881. He was formally installed in the following December. During his ministry there have been large accessions to the church and large benevolent contributions. A free kindergarten, in the Railroad Chapel, provided for by the donations of Mrs. Marshall Field, and another free kindergarten supported by the Young People's Missionary Association, have also been instituted. An instance of the interest felt by this church in the large non-church-going element of

the city is seen in the institution of the Sunday evening services in Central Music Hall. These were commenced on February 18, 1883, and continued each Sunday until June. The musical part of the services was conducted by William L. Tomlins, with Clarence Eddy as organist, and the additional aid of the choir of the First Church. The following members of the congregation acted as a committee responsible for the support and management of this enterprise:

Marshall Field, Byron L. Smith, D. K. Pearsons, H. M. Sherwood, William H. Swift, Charles M. Henderson, Marvin Hughitt, F. F. Spencer, D. W. Irwin, John Alling, H. M. Humphrey, C. B. Nelson, Charles D. Hamill, George H. Laffin, Nathan Corwith, Henry Corwith, John B. Drake, Alfred Cowles, George F. Bissell and A. C. Bartlett.

The church-edifice at the corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-first Street was erected in 1871, has a seating capacity for eleven hundred, and cost, including the lot, \$165,000. The present membership of the church is about nine hundred.

REV. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was born on July 11, 1847, at Medina, Mich. His parents were Rev. John M. Barrows, more recently professor of natural science in Olivet College, Michigan, and Catharine Paine (Moore) Barrows, both persons of strong and conspicuous character. He united with the church in Olivet, Mich., in 1863, and graduated from Olivet College in June, 1867, being a member of the same class with his brother, Rev. Walter M. Barrows, D.D., the eminent secretary of the America Home Missionary Society. He studied theology at Yale, Union and Andover Theological Seminaries. In 1869, he went to Kansas, and spent there two and a half years in missionary and educational work; and his experience in these fields may have given him his willingness to use a new method as a step toward new usefulness. In 1874, he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Springfield. His intellectual and moral resources were enlarged and enriched by a year of travel in Europe, during which time he supplied the American Chapel at Paris. After the termination of this tour, he was pastor for six years of the Eliot Church, at Lawrence, Mass., during which time the church-edifice had to be enlarged, and while this enlargement was being made he preached to great audiences in the City Hall, disclosing his ability to hold and sway large assemblies with a strictly gospel theme. After leaving Lawrence, he was pastor of the Maverick Church in East Boston, Mass., and there he developed his tact in church administration in paying off what seemed to be an overwhelming debt. He came to Chicago, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, on November 6, 1881, and since that time he has made his power felt in every field of labor he has entered. Dr. Barrows was married on May 6, 1875, to Miss Sarah Eleanor Mole, daughter of Thomas Mole, of Williamstown, Mass. They have four children, two daughters and two sons.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In the spring of 1871, the congregation of this church became convinced that its interests required the removal of their place of worship to a location more convenient to a majority of the members. Accordingly a sale of their old property was effected, and a lot purchased on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twentieth Street. On the first Sunday in October, 1871, the last public service was held in the old building. One week later, the church property was destroyed; a few months after this event, the property of the Olivet Church, which had been united with the Second Church, was sold by the trustees of that society, and the Second Presbyterian congregation exchanged their lot on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Twentieth Street for that on the northwest corner of Michigan Avenue and Twentieth Street, where the present edifice stands.

Rev. Dr. Patterson preached his farewell discourse on January 19, 1872, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Gibson, who preached his initial sermon on February

16, 1874. Mr. Gibson, remained with the church until 1880, after which, for two years, they were without a regular pastor. During Mr. Gibson's administration, the beautiful new house of worship was completed, the dedication occurring on June 7, 1874, the pastor delivering the sermon. Mr. Gibson was succeeded by Rev. S. J. McPherson, the present pastor, in November, 1882. The membership is about eight hundred, with three hundred in the Sunday-school. There are also in the Moseley Mission school about four hundred scholars.

A permanent fund of \$10,000 was provided by a bequest of Flavel Moseley, a member of this church, for the benefit of mission schools. The interest on this fund is applied annually, according to the will of the donor, by the trustees of the church. The Moseley Mission, on Calumet Avenue, is thus named in memory of Mr. Moseley, and has a fine building, free from debt, and held by the trustees of the church for the use and benefit of the Mission.

The Second Presbyterian Church-edifice is one of the finest in Chicago. It is a clere-story Gothic of the Renaissance style, with nave and side-aisles. It is built of bituminous limestone, with bands of weatherings and arches of lighter sandstone. A massive tower stands on the southeast corner of the structure. The church contains one of the largest organs in the city, it having been built at the cost of \$10,000. In the rear of the auditorium there are Sunday-school, lecture, class and library rooms and pastor's study.

The following are the officers of the church at the present time (1886):

Elders, Thomas B. Carter, Zuinglius Grover, John S. Gould, Erastus Foote, George C. Benton, H. P. Merriman, Thomas Dent, A. G. Pettibone, H. M. Ralston and Edward Brust. Trustees, John S. Gould, John Crerar, Robert T. Lincoln, Francis D. Gray and George C. Clarke. Sunday-school Superintendent, H. M. Ralston.

REV. SIMON JOHN MCPHERSON was born on January 19, 1850, at Mumfords, Monroe Co., N. Y. His grandfather, Finlay McPherson, was a pioneer in Western New York. He came from the Highlands of Scotland, and was a member of the Clan McPherson. His son, John Finlay McPherson, the father of the subject of the present sketch, now lives on the land obtained by him from the Government of the United States, in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Rev. S. J. McPherson's mother was, previous to her marriage, Miss Jeanette Fraser, whose ancestry belonged to the Clan Fraser. Her father was a highly educated man, could converse in Latin, and, though educated as a physician followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a man of prominence and influence in his home in Livingston County, N. Y. The boyhood of Rev. S. J. McPherson was spent on the farm, and in the country schools a part of each year, both summer and winter, until he was fifteen years of age. His preparation for college was made at LeRoy, Genesee County, and at Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y. He was in attendance two years at each place. He entered Princeton College in 1869, and graduated from that institution in 1874, having lost one year through ill health. He received the first honors in a class of one hundred members, delivering the English salutatory. The next year he was tutor of Mathematics in the College. In the fall of 1875, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, and graduated therefrom in 1879, having in the meantime spent fifteen months in travel and study through Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, and spending one winter at Athens, Greece. In 1877, he delivered the master's oration in Princeton College, and received the degree of Master of Arts from the College. In April, 1877, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Rochester, N. Y., and after declining a call to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., being installed pastor in September, 1879. He remained there until 1882, and during the three years of his pastorate the membership increased by one hundred and fifty, and the average attendance more than doubled. He was called to the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago, in August, 1882, and entered upon his pastorate on November 1 following. During his pastorate the membership has grown by about one hundred and

fifty, and the income of the society is now larger than ever before. A debt of \$37,500 has been paid, and during the last two years \$140,000 have been raised for congregational and benevolent purposes. Rev. Mr. McPherson received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Knox College in 1883. He was married on May 15, 1879, to Miss Lucy Bell Harmon, of Danville, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson have three children, as follows: Jeanette, Oscar Harmon, and Elizabeth.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—In the autumn of



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH; BEFORE COMPLETION OF STEEPLE.

1877, the property on the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets was sold to the congregation of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, and in May, 1878, the new edifice on Ashland Avenue was occupied. This building had a seating capacity for one thousand nine hundred persons. On October 10, 1884, it was destroyed by fire. On the following Sunday, the pastor preached in the Madison-street Skating Rink, where the congregation worshiped until May 24, 1885, when their church-edifice was again ready for occupancy. This was rebuilt materially on the old plan. The auditorium is one of the finest in the city. There are also lecture, Sunday-school, library and other rooms connected with the church. The total cost of the reconstruction was \$60,000.

During the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Kittredge, this church has enjoyed a remarkably successful career. Three churches have been organized from the membership of the Third Church: The Reunion, Westminster and Campbell Park churches. Three Sabbath-schools also have been organized, with a total enrolled membership of two thousand six hundred and forty scholars. These schools are the Home, Foster and Noble-street Missions. Among other institutions of this church may be mentioned the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1870, with a present membership of two hundred, and which supports two foreign missionaries; the Young Ladies' Benevolent Society; and the Young People's Library Association, organized in 1880, as an outgrowth of the young peoples' Monday prayer-meeting, which has an exceptionally fine library, comprising

over thirteen hundred volumes; and the Mission Band of Seed-sowers, organized on March 11, 1882, consisting of forty members under twelve years of age, who save their money for missionary purposes.

The weekly prayer meeting has reached the phenomenal attendance of one thousand persons. The total church membership at the present time is about three



J. J. Smith

thousand. The total benevolences of the church for the year of 1884-85 amounted to nearly \$34,000.

The organization of the church is as follows:

Pastor, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D.D.; Assistant Pastor, Rev. William S. Post, D.D. Elders: Charles S. Currier, Louis F. Burrell, Edward M. Teall, James A. Hair, Frank E. Spooner, Albert G. Beebe, Levi W. Yaggy, Andrew M. Henderson, David Bradley, Lathrop S. Hodges, James P. Ketcham, Thomas Kane, Deming H. Preston, James S. Knox, Benjamin C. Prentiss, Thomas Goodman, Henry A. Osborn (treasurer), Ralph N. Trimmingham (clerk). Deacons: John H. Snitzler, William D. Messinger, James S. Hubbard, Lindsay J. Woodcock, Albert B. Clark, Joshua Emery and William H. Beebe. Trustees: David Bradley, L. R. Hall, Frank E. Spooner, Charles E. Currier, Thomas N. Bond, James A. Hair, Lathrop S. Hodges, A. J. Harding and James P. Ketcham.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Just before the great fire, the Westminster and North Presbyterian churches were consolidated under the name of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. Rev. D. C. Marquis, pastor of the North Church, having received a call to the Central Church, of Baltimore, at the time of the consolidation, Professor Swing, who was pastor of the Westminster Church, was called to minister to the new organization. The society then consisted of four hun-

dred members, which number rapidly increased until the great fire came and swept away their property. Nothing daunted by this disaster, the services were continued in Standard Hall, until that place proved too small to accommodate the congregation, when they removed to McVicker's Theater for fourteen months. The new church-edifice, on the corner of Rush and Superior streets, was opened on January 4, 1874. It is built of Athens stone, rock-faced, the ground plan being in the form of a Latin cross. The entire cost of the church was about \$80,000. The seating capacity is one thousand two hundred.

When Professor Swing withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, in December, 1875, a number of the members of the Fourth Church in sympathy with him left the church upon his retirement. The society was reduced fully one-third. The church secured Rev. John A. French, of Morristown, N. J., who commenced his labors in March, 1877, and continued until January 1, 1880, when he was compelled to resign in consequence of ill-health. He was followed, on April 7, 1880, by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., of Auburn, N. Y., who remained until July 1, 1883, when he retired to take the position of professor in the Presbyterian Seminary of this city. The church was then without a regular pastor for about two years, but was supplied by Rev. Drs. Marquis and Johnson. The present pastor, Rev. M. Wolsey Stryker, of Holyoke, Mass., began his labors in April, 1885, being installed on May 12, following. The church is now in a prosperous condition, having a membership of four hundred and seventy-five, with three hundred in the Sunday-school. The Howe-street Mission, founded and supported by this church, has a membership of seven hundred. The elders of the church are Mark Skinner, H. F. Waite, H. W. King, R. B. Mason, H. A. Hurlbut, H. J. Willing and C. H. Mulliken.

JEFFERSON-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—

On January 1, 1867, several persons who had been members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Fulton Street, deemed it necessary to sever their connection with that denomination and unite with the old-school branch of the Presbyterian Church. They accordingly petitioned the Presbytery of Chicago to organize them into a church to be called the Jefferson-park Presbyterian Church, the petitioners embracing a majority of the Fulton-street Church, with the pastor and most of the elders. The Presbytery appointed Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D.D., and Hon. Lincoln Clarke to organize the new church. This committee met the petitioners in the lecture-room of the Free-Will Baptist Church, corner of Peoria and West Jackson streets, on January 21, 1867. The following comprises a list of the petitioners:

W. J. Hanna,* Jane Hanna, Sarah Hanna, W. G. Holmes, Isabella Crichton, Eliza J. Hair, Annie E. P. Hair, A. B. Clark, Mrs. A. B. Clark, Joseph P. Ross, Mrs. J. P. Ross, George Hallett, Peter Sinclair, Mrs. P. Sinclair, James Fraser, Susan Fraser, John McLaren, William Meglade, Eliza Meglade, James Duguid, Mary E. Duguid, John Rankin, Annie Rankin, W. C. McCallum, Eliza McCallum, Somerville Thomson, Hugh Templeton, James McMillan, M. McKay, Mary McKay, A. Mitchell, Thomas Gillies, Jane Patterson, Isabella Patterson, Sarah Patterson, Alexander Patterson.

After suitable exercises, one hundred and twenty persons were enrolled as members of the new church,

* The compilers are indebted to Mr. Hanna for the particulars of this sketch.

and John Crighton and William G. Holmes were chosen as ruling elders and duly installed. On March 20, following, the congregation extended a unanimous call to Rev. Dr. Patterson, formerly of the Fulton-street Church, who was installed on April 21. A lot was secured on the northeast corner of West Adams and Throop streets, and a temporary frame building erected. Dr. Patterson increased the membership until the great fire of 1871, when the church-edifice was for many weeks used as a home for refugees from the burned district, and he personally devoted himself to caring for the distressed. During the winter of 1871-72, overwork of this kind induced ill-health, and Dr. Patterson was compelled to retire from service. The congregation sent him to the Holy Land, from which he returned in 1872 much improved; but on resuming his labors, his health again failed and he was compelled to seek another climate. Failing to find a successor agreeable to the majority, in October of the same year the congregation worshipped along with the American Reformed Church on Washington Street. On November 15, 1874, services were resumed in their own place of worship, after it had been refitted and improved. Professor Francis L. Patton became stated supply, and the church rapidly increased. The construction of a large and handsome brick church-edifice was commenced in the summer of 1876, and dedicated on January 6, 1877. Its cost was upwards of \$45,000. It is of the amphitheater style, seating 800 persons.

On July 16, 1879, Professor Patton accepted the call to become the pastor, was soon installed, and remained with the church until April, 1881, when he resigned to go to Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Patton was followed by Rev. J. E. Wright, of Madison, Wis., who was duly installed on May 14, 1882, but resigned in the following January. Rev. W. G. Craig, D.D., succeeded as stated supply, until January 30, 1884, when Rev. Thomas Parry, of Terre Haute, Ind., became the pastor.

Mr. Parry's pastorate has been a successful one, marked by a large increase of membership.

REV. THOMAS PARRY, pastor of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, was born on October 10, 1845, in Dembighshire, North Wales. His father was John Parry, a farmer, and his mother Phoebe (Hughes) Parry. John Parry was a member of the Episcopal Church in Wales, but after coming to this country did not unite with any church until he joined the Calvinistic Methodist Church a short time before death, which occurred in 1883. Mrs. Parry, while in Wales, was a member of the Calvinistic Methodist Church, but after coming to this country, was outside of the church for fifteen years, and then she joined the Calvinistic Methodist Church. She died in 1875. Thomas Parry prepared for college at Wayland University, Beaver Dam, Wis., entering that institution in 1862, and remaining until 1866, when he graduated and immediately went to Princeton College, in which institution he remained until 1870, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The next three years he spent in Princeton Theological Seminary, graduating in 1873, and in the same year received the degree of Master of Arts from Princeton College. He then went to Constantine, Mich., as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, where he remained nearly four years. While there his church pulled down, re-built, and renovated their church-edifice, greatly improving it. In May, 1878, he went to Ottawa, Ill., as stated supply to the Presbyterian Church, remaining eight months. From Ottawa he

went, in February, 1879, to Providence, R. I., as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He remained there two years, and then went to Terre Haute, Ind., to the Central Presbyterian Church. This church was formed by the union of two churches—the Baldwin and the First Presbyterian—the two uniting in extending the call, previous to their union. During Rev. Mr. Parry's pastorate in Terre Haute, his church bought a Methodist church-building for \$2,000, in which they started a mission, over which a separate pastor was appointed. Mr. Parry preached in three different places, and increased the membership of the Central Church from four hundred and fourteen to five hundred and eighty-four during his pastorate, which commenced in May, 1881, and terminated in January, 1884. In this month he was called to his present charge, as the successor of Rev. Mr. Wright. The membership of his church here increased in numbers one hundred and twenty-four during 1884. Mr. Parry was married on June 4, 1874, to Miss Cecelia Crawford Camp, daughter of E. B. and Fanny Camp, of Grant, Indiana Co., Penn. They have had six children, four of whom are living, as follows: Fanny, Florence, James McCosh and Elizabeth Mabel.

THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church was the result of a union of the Ninth and Grace Presbyterian churches. The former was organized on July 10, 1866, at the residence of Edward Silvey, with a membership of twenty persons. It was located on Ellis Avenue, within the limits of the district now known as Fairview and Oakland. Rev. Alfred Eddy, of Chicago, accepted the call of the church on August 30, and almost immediately began his labors. In 1872, thirty-five members met to form a new organization. Their petition to the Presbytery was answered by the appointment of Rev. William M. Blackburn, D.D., and Edwin R. Davis to act in the premises. This committee also met at Edward Silvey's residence, on May 8, 1872,



FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

and organized Grace Presbyterian Church with a membership of forty-one persons. A call was extended to Rev. Ben. Ezra S. Ely, of Stockton, Cal., which he accepted, and was installed in November, 1873. He remained with the church until July, 1875. In the meantime a lot was purchased on Vincennes Avenue, and a building erected, which was dedicated on July 27, 1873. The two churches worked separately until the close of 1874, and early in 1875 they were united on an equal

standing. To avoid difficulty with regard to the transfer of real-estate to the new organization, the committee of conference, acting on the advice of the Presbytery, agreed that the name of Grace Presbyterian Church should be abandoned, that the pastor and officers should resign, that the members of the Ninth Church should present letters of dismission, that the church should be dissolved by the Presbytery, and that the new organization should receive the name of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. This plan was successfully consummated. Rev. Henry T. Miller, of Rockport, N. Y., began his labors on October 15, 1875, and was installed on January 27, 1876; on July 16, 1882, he resigned, preaching a farewell sermon on October 15, 1882. During Mr. Miller's pastorate, such was the growth of the congregation that a larger edifice became necessary. The corner-stone of the present building was laid on July 8, 1879. It is of stone, with slate roof, has a seating capacity of eight hundred and fifty, and cost \$18,531. After Mr. Miller's retirement, a call was extended to Rev. John H. Worcester, Jr., of South Orange, N. Y., which he accepted, entering upon his duties on February 11, 1883, and being installed on the Tuesday following.

REV. JOHN HOPKINS WORCESTER, JR., pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on April 2, 1845. His father was Rev. J. H. Worcester, D.D., who preached in St. Johnsbury and Burlington, Vt., where he still resides. His grandfather was also a minister, and both the latter were Congregationalists. The mother of Rev. J. H. Worcester, Jr., was Mrs. Martha P. (Clark) Worcester, of St. Johnsbury, Vt. His education was obtained at the University of Vermont, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1865. After this he taught for two years in a young ladies' school of which his father was principal, and from 1867 to 1869 attended the Union Theological Seminary. From the fall of 1869 to the fall of 1870, he studied in Berlin and Leipsic, and then for a year studied again in the Union Theological Seminary, graduating in 1871, and during three months in the fall of that year was engaged as tutor in the University of Vermont. On January 10, 1872, he was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at South Orange, N. J., remaining there as pastor until the first Sunday of January, 1883, when he came to Chicago to assume the duties of the pastorate of the Sixth Presbyterian Church. In New Jersey his pastorate was peaceful, harmonious and successful; and in Chicago his ability as a pastor and preacher have been abundantly demonstrated by the harmony and prosperity of his church. Rev. Mr. Worcester was married, on October 29, 1874, to Miss Harriet W. Strong, of Auburndale, Mass. They have had four children, three of whom are living.

EIGHTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—After the resignation of Rev. Lewis R. Reid, Rev. Samuel W. Duffield succeeded to the pastorate, and was publicly installed on December 22, 1874. The next pastor was Rev. John M. Worrall, D.D., who was called from Covington, Ky., and began his labors in June, 1877. At this time the church was burdened by a debt of \$21,000. Under Dr. Worrall's ministry this debt was paid, and more than four hundred members were added to the church. Owing, however, to his ill-health, together with that of members of his family, he was compelled to seek another climate, and his resignation occurred on June 1, 1882. The late pastor, Rev. Thomas Edward Green, of Sparta, Ill., was installed on January 18, 1883.

The church has a large Sunday-school, also a branch school known as the Onward Mission, at the corner of Indiana Street and Hoyne Avenue. During 1885, about \$5,000 were expended in additions and repairs upon the church-building, corner of Washington Boulevard and Robey Street. A new gallery increases the seating capacity one-third, making in all accommodations for nine hundred people.

Among those who have served the church long and devotedly, may be mentioned the following:

Elders—S. R. Bingham, 1864-73; B. L. Chamberlain, 1864-72; O. F. Woodford (deceased), 1867-83; Thomas Hood, 1867; Jesse

McAllister (deceased), 1869-72; Asa Williams, 1869-72; J. Edwards Fay, 1871; W. R. Post, 1871-81. Trustees—E. H. Whitney, Thomas Hood, John Collins (deceased), J. Edwards Fay, D. Leonard, Joseph N. Stinson, D. N. Martin (deceased), A. H. Castle.

The present officers of the church are

Elders—Thomas Hood, James Buchanan, John K. Stevens, R. M. Buckman, J. Edwards Fay, F. A. Redington, Ephraim Banning, Alfred H. Castle. Deacons—Daniel E. Moore, T. T. Childs, James S. Goodman, W. W. Ramsey, James R. Bowie, D. P. Whitney, Dr. Hugh P. Skiles, Thomas Hood, A. G. Copeland. Trustees—Robert L. Martin, William Rutherford, Alfred H. Castle, Shelton S. Branson, William Barker. Sunday-school Superintendents—R. M. Buckman and Thomas Hood.

REV. THOMAS EDWARD GREEN, late pastor of the Eighth Presbyterian Church, was born at Harrisville, Penn., on December 27, 1857. He is a descendant of very long-lived ancestry, his grandfather, Thomas Green, who, though of American birth, was of English descent, dying in 1873, at the age of one hundred and four, and leaving eleven children, all of whom are still living. Rev. John M. Green, father of the present subject, and at present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Centralia, Ill., was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harrisville, Penn., and at various other places within the jurisdiction of the Erie Conference, which covers a portion of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. He was stationed at Ravenna, Ohio, from 1865 to 1868. The mother of Rev. Thomas Edward Green was Mrs. Martha E. (McCreary) Green, daughter of Thomas G. McCreary, who was of Scotch and Welsh descent. In 1868, Rev. John M. Green started with his family for Denver, Colo., but upon arriving at St. Joseph, Mo., Mrs. Green was taken ill, and in consequence the design of going to Denver was abandoned. He then engaged in supervising mission work in Northwestern Missouri, and in 1871 returned to Illinois, settling at Lebanon. At this place Thomas Edward Green spent three years as a student at McKendree College, the oldest Methodist institution in the West, graduating from that institution in 1875, and standing very high in his class. He then became superintendent of a public school at Upper Alton, a school which was conducted under a special charter from the Illinois Legislature, and which was more of an academic order than it was of the regular public school system. In June, 1876, he retired from this position, and rested until the fall of 1877, when he went to Princeton Seminary, finishing the theological course in 1879. He commenced his ministry as pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Mt. Carmel, Ill., on May 18, 1879, remaining there until October 31, 1880, from which time until May 1, 1881, he supplied the church at Effingham. He then received a unanimous call from the First Presbyterian Church of Sparta, Ill., the call being signed by every man, woman and child member of the parish. This church is the largest in the State, south of Bloomington, having a membership of nearly four hundred, and a congregation of eight hundred. Rev. Mr. Green's pastorate terminated in December, 1882, during which the membership increased over one hundred. He then received a unanimous call to the Eighth Presbyterian Church, Chicago. His first service here was held on December 24, 1882. During his pastorate, the membership increased over three hundred, and the congregations usually filled the church to overflowing. In February, 1886, Rev. Mr. Green formally withdrew from the Presbyterian denomination, and united with the Episcopalian church. Rev. Mr. Green received the degree of Master of Arts from McKendree College in 1878. He was married on April 21, 1880, to Miss Laura E. Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, of Mt. Carmel, Ill. They have two children,—Eleanor and Marie Gladys.

FIRST SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—After the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Burns, which closed in April, 1870, this church was without a minister until July 11, 1872, when Rev. James MacLaughlan was called. His ministry continued until February, 1882. For some time after the fire of 1871, this house of worship, like many others, was used as a place of refuge, and the church people were among the foremost in the labor of caring for the destitute from the burned district. Mr. MacLaughlan was followed by the present pastor, Rev. Henry Sawers, of Middletown, Iowa, on June 10, 1883, whose administration has been very successful. He has relieved the society of all incumbrance, raised funds for a complete refitting and improvement of the church-building, erected a commodious parsonage, and brought the membership up to three hundred and fifty. In addition to this, he has founded, in connection with his church, Hope Mis-

sion on Augusta Street, near Western Avenue, which, with the Sunday-school of the parent church, numbers, at the present time, about four hundred.

The elders of the church are Alexander Barnet, William J. Jackson, I. C. Hamill, Alexander Eunson and Benjamin Smith.

REV. EDWARD HENRY SAWERS, pastor of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, was born on April 5, 1847, in Laurieston, Parish of Falkirk, Shropshire, Scotland. His father was William Sawers, a gardener for the estate West Quarter, which belonged to the Livingston family, a family which had been attainted and degraded from all its titles, except that of Knighthood, in the time of Charles Stuart. His mother was Mrs. Janet (Kennedy) Sawers. Edward Henry Sawers was intended for the ministry from his birth. He acquired the rudiments of his education at the parish schools, and then studied at the Grammar School at Sterling, when he was obliged to give up his studies for a time, though he did not abandon his aim of becoming a minister of the Gospel. In 1868, he established the Falkirk Evangelical Association, organized upon the same plan as that of the Young Men's Christian Association of this country. The object of the Association was to reach those people not reached by the ordinary church-work. Mr. Sawers left Scotland in 1870, and came direct to Canada, and went to work to earn money with which to pay his expenses while completing his preparation for the ministry. In May, 1871, he commenced studying at Knox College, and then attended the University of Toronto, where he remained until 1876. He then came to Chicago and studied Theology under Dr. Francis Patton, in the Seminary of the Northwest, for three years, during which time he was a member of the First Scotch Church in Chicago. Graduating from the Seminary in 1879, he went to Middletown, Iowa, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and remained until June 1, 1883. In Iowa he was very successful in building up the little church. Upon leaving there he came to Chicago and assumed his present charge. During his pastorate in Chicago he has been very much more than ordinarily successful in all departments of his work. The church has been in fact almost entirely reorganized; a debt of \$2,500 has been paid; two hundred and fifty-seven members have been added to the roll; the church-edifice has been thoroughly repaired and renovated; a new mission has been established at No. 688 Augusta Street, near Western Avenue, and a good building erected for its use; and, above all, the spiritual condition of the church has been very much improved, as is indicated by the augmenting attendance and by the increasing interest in religious work. Rev. Mr. Sawers was married on April 16, 1878, to Lida Hamilton, daughter of Rev. W. L. Hamilton, of Trinity Church, Henry County, Iowa. They have three children, as follows: Edith Duncan, Agnes Wilson, and Charles William.

HOLLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Emanuel Van Orden, a licentiate under the care of the Presbytery of Chicago, having preached since the first Sunday of May, 1870, in the school-house of the Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Chicago Avenue and Noble Street, consent having been given by the Presbytery of Chicago to organize a Holland Presbyterian church, on October 23, an organization was perfected with a membership of sixteen persons. Rev. E. Van Orden was elected pastor, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, \$800 of which was to come from the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society. On December 4, 1870, the new church-edifice, on the corner of Noble and Erie streets, was dedicated, and, in the afternoon of the same day, the pastor-elect was formally installed. The first communion service was held on December 11. The communion set was presented by Mrs. William Blair, of the Second Presbyterian Church. On September 22, 1872, Rev. E. Van Orden preached his farewell sermon.

On January 28, 1873, Rev. Jacob Post, of Milwaukee, was elected pastor, and was installed on November 9 of the same year. The services in this church were held first in the Holland language, but later, under Rev. Jacob Post, once each month in English. On September 21, the congregation resolved to have their service in their own language in the morning, and in English in the evening. Up to this time only Dutch had joined the church, but by the new arrangement many English came also. This proved unfortunate, as two factions

grew up, between whom there could be but little fellowship. There were really two distinct congregations under one pastor, and the officers were invariably Dutch. On March 28, 1875, Rev. Mr. Post dissolved his relations with the society, and for a time the pulpit was occupied by missionaries. Rev. Mr. Oggel, of the Westminster Church, supplied the pulpit during a part of 1878 and 1879. In December, 1884, Rev. John Vanderhook, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was elected pastor, under whose efforts the church has greatly improved. The church numbers about one hundred members.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Belden-avenue Church, Rev. Gerrett Snyder, pastor; Campbell Park Church, Rev. John H. Walker, pastor; Fifth Church, Rev. W. G. Woodbridge, pastor; Reunion Church, Rev. William R. Scott, pastor; Westminster Church, Rev. Charles S. Hoyt, pastor; Railroad Chapel, Charles M. Morton, pastor; Fullerton-avenue Church.

REV. WILLIAM RICHARDSON SCOTT, pastor of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, was born on April 25, 1857, at Port Sarnia, Canada. His father, William Scott, was a merchant of Port Sarnia, who moved to Chicago in 1859, and has resided here ever since. W. R. was born at Dundee, Scotland, and came to America when about fifteen years of age. He married Miss Emily Richardson, daughter of John Richardson, of Port Sarnia, Canada. They have two daughters,—Emma and Victoria, and two sons,—Milton P. and Rev. William R., the latter the eldest of the four. He entered one of the public schools of Chicago at eight years of age, and graduated as the first medal scholar, in 1873, from the Lincoln School; afterward graduated from the Central High School in 1876. He then attended Lake Forest University, in which he completed the freshman and sophomore years of his college course. In 1878, Mr. Scott entered the Chicago University, from which he graduated in 1880; when he became a student of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, and graduated therefrom in 1882. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary at New York. While in this institution he devoted himself to the study of Theology under Dr. Shedd (the most distinguished living theologian of the Presbyterian denomination in this country), of Exegesis under Dr. Philip Schaff, and of Church History under President R. D. Hitchcock. Having thus completed a continuous course of education from his eighth year up to this time, upon his return to Chicago he was called to the pastorate of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, in April, 1884. During his pastorate, besides meeting all its current expenses, the church has paid off about \$1,500 of its floating debt, and has completed its new brick church-edifice at the corner of Ashland Avenue and Hastings Street, the property being valued at \$16,000. During the year there were twenty additions to the membership of the church, the present membership being one hundred and fifty.

PRESBYTERIAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE NORTHWEST.—The first attempt to establish a Presbyterian theological seminary for the Northwestern States was made by the Synod of Indiana in 1830, in connection with a college at Hanover, Ind., on the Ohio River. Rev. John Matthews, D.D., of Virginia, was elected professor of didactic and polemic theology, and removed to that place in the spring of that year. There, for the next ten years, he taught classes of theological students, assisted by Rev. George Bishop, M.A., and other instructors. At this place, forty-five young men were thus trained for the ministry. In 1840, the seminary was removed to New Albany, Ind. Its board of directors, acting under the direction of the Synods of Indiana and Cincinnati, then associated in the care of the institution, were induced to make this removal in consideration of a donation of \$15,000, offered by Elias Ayers, of New Albany, on condition of this change of locality. For the next seventeen years, the seminary was taught at New Albany by the following faculty: Dr. Matthews (until his death in 1848), Dr. James Wood, Dr. Daniel Stewart, Dr. Erasmus D. McAllister, Dr. Thomas E. Thomas, and Dr. Philip Lindsley. At this point one hundred and forty-seven students received instruction.

In 1857, the seven Northwestern Synods that had now become associated in the control of the seminary, partly induced by the opening of the new seminary at Danville, Ky., and the nearness of Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, and partly by a desire to have a seminary in some locality more central to the great Northwestern field, took measures for the transfer of their institution to the General Assembly, leaving the Assembly free to choose the new location. The Assembly of May, 1859, meeting in Indianapolis, accepted the offer of the Synod, and, after a full discussion, fixed upon Chicago as the proper place. It was known to the Assembly that a large and valuable donation in land, suitable for a site, could be obtained in this city. Hon. Cyrus H. McCormick, who attended the meeting in person, offered \$100,000 as a permanent endowment in case the Seminary should be established here. The Assem-

bly accordingly appointed a board of directors and a faculty, and ordered the opening of the institution in the following autumn. Professors for the respective departments were elected, as follows: Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D.D., Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., Rev. Leroy J. Halsey, D.D., and Rev. W. M. Scott, D.D. These were inaugurated soon after the opening of the first session in Chicago. The session opened in September, 1859, with fifteen students. Since that time the institution has graduated a class every year, the average of regular graduates being between eight and twelve per annum.

In 1863, a substantial brick and stone building was erected on the Seminary grounds, at a cost of \$16,000, chiefly from funds obtained in the City of New York. The Seminary grounds, consisting of twenty-five acres on the North Side, situated between Halsted Street and Sheffield Avenue, and between Belden and Fullerton avenues, were donated in two adjacent lots, one of twenty acres, the gift of Hon. W. B. Ogden and his partner, Mr. Sheffield, of New Haven, Conn., the other of five acres, donated by William Lill and Mr. Diversey, of Chicago. At the time of this donation the land was valued at \$1,000 an acre; at the time of the great fire it was valued at ten times that amount. In 1875, another building, costing \$15,000 was erected, containing chapel, library, and recitation rooms, the funds being contributed by C. H. McCormick and C. B. Nelson, of this city, and Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, Ind. Since the inauguration of the first professors, the chairs of instruction have been filled for varying periods by the following teachers: Rev. Charles Elliot, D.D., Hebrew Language and New Testament Exegesis; Rev. W. M. Blackburn, D.D., Biblical and Ecclesiastical History; Rev. E. D. McMaster, D.D., Didactic and Polemic Theology; and Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D.D., Christian Ethics and Apologetics.

Mr. McCormick, the donor of the site for the institution, has, at different times, added other large donations in cash. During 1883, three elegant brick and stone dwellings for the use of the professors were erected on the Seminary grounds, costing about \$30,000, most of it the gift of Mr. McCormick. In 1884, \$20,000 was given by Tuthill King, of Chicago, for the endowment fund of the Seminary, and \$75,000, in building, by Cyrus H. McCormick. In 1885, \$100,000, partly for meeting deficiencies and toward the general endowment fund, were received from Mr. McCormick's estate. The present faculty consists of Rev. L. J. Halsey, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D.D., Rev. W. G. Craig, D.D., Rev. David C. Marquis, D.D., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Edward L. Curtis, A.B., and W. W. Carus.

The Seminary library consists of about ten thousand volumes, and forms a choice collection of theological and miscellaneous books, well adapted to the wants of professors and students. It is receiving constant additions by means of funds provided by its founder, the late H. K. Corning, and Major James Hite. There is also secured to the library, by the will of the late Rev. W. H. Vandoren, D.D., the valuable addition of some one thousand five hundred volumes.

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D., was born near Fonda, N. Y., on September 21, 1832. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1857, where he delivered the Clark Price Oration on "The Assimilation of Character to Objects of Thought." In 1860, he graduated from Auburn Seminary and in the same year was ordained assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Troy, N. Y., the celebrated Dr. Beman being at that time pastor. In the fall of 1862, he received a call to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, where he remained until the fall of 1867, and during the following winter supplied the church at Marquette, Mich. In May, 1868, he accepted a call to the pastorate of First Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, where he was the immediate successor of Rev. Albert Barnes. Remaining in this pulpit four years, he then became professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in Auburn Theological Seminary, where he remained until 1880, when he accepted a call to the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and also to a lectureship in the Theological Seminary of the Northwest. In July, 1883, he resigned his pastorate of the Fourth Church, and accepted the professorship of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in the Seminary, which position he still retains. He was a member of the Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, which convened at Philadelphia, and read before that body a paper on the "Proper Care, Support and Training of Candidates for the Ministry." The volume entitled "Christianity's Challenge" was prepared by Dr. Johnson in the winter of 1880-81. The succeeding winter was made memorable by the theater controversy, which led to the publication by Dr. Johnson of "Plain Talks about the Theater," which has passed through several editions. In May, 1882, he was elected moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Ill. The same year he received the George Wood Medal for the premium tract on the "Glory of Christ," which was awarded by the proper committee of the American Tract Society to the volume named "Christianity's Challenge."

In 1883, he was made chairman of the committee to prepare a scheme for the organization of the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies, which plan was unanimously adopted, and Dr. Johnson was made president of the Board. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, in 1867, and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wooster University in 1882. He was married in 1860, to Miss Kate L. Hardenburgh, of Auburn, N. Y., whose grandfather settled the place, and after whom the village was named Hardenburgh before it was named Auburn. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson have no children.

REV. EDWARD LEWIS CURTIS, associate professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., on October 13, 1853. His father is Rev. William S. Curtis, D.D., now retired and residing at Rockford, Ill., a distinguished minister in the Presbyterian Church, who was professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Hamilton College, N. Y., eight years, and was president of Knox College, Ill., five years. For the past fifteen years he has been a director in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. The mother of Edward L. Curtis was Martha Augusta (Leach) Curtis, daughter of Andrew Leach, of Pittsford, Vt., a farmer and a prominent citizen in the community in which he lived. After attending the common schools, Edward L. Curtis prepared for college at the Free Academy at Elmira, N. Y. In 1869, he entered Beloit College, remaining two years, when he entered the sophomore class at Yale. In 1874, he was graduated from this institution with honors, standing fourth in a class of one hundred and twenty members. For the next two years he taught school—one year in the high school at Pittsfield, Pike Co., Ill., and one year as classical instructor at Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., an institution devoted exclusively to the education of the freedmen. In 1876, he entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, remaining three years, and upon graduating received the Brown fellowship with \$700 a year for two years, entitling him to study abroad. Most of these two years was spent at the University of Berlin. In 1881, he returned to America, and was invited to the position of instructor in Old Testament Literature and Exegesis. In April, 1884, he was appointed associate professor. Rev. Mr. Curtis was married on April 27, 1882, to Miss Laura Elizabeth Ely, daughter of Rev. B. E. S. Ely, now of Ottumwa, Iowa, and formerly pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, Chicago. They have two children,—Elizabeth Eudora and Martha Anita.

THE TRIAL OF REV. DAVID SWING.—Professor Swing was arraigned before the Presbytery of Chicago on April 13, 1874, the trial proceeding on April 13 and April 20, May 4 to May 8, inclusive, and May 12 to May 16, inclusive, and on May 25, when the final adjournment was taken. The organization of the Presbytery for the purpose for which they had convened occurred on the first day. Forty-five clergymen, members of the body, were present, together with Ansel D. Eddy, D.D., from the Presbytery of Troy, and William Beecher, from the Congregational Association of Chicago, who were in attendance as corresponding members; in addition to these were twenty-six commissioners, from as many churches of the city and suburbs. Rev. Arthur Mitchell was elected moderator, and Revs. E. W. Barrett and W. F. Brown temporary clerks. The prosecutor in the case was Rev. Francis L. Patton, D.D., who opened the trial by reading the charges and specifications against Professor Swing. These charges and specifications, after being announced, were placed in the hands of the following Judicial Committee: Revs. Robert W. Patterson, D.D., B. E. S. Ely, and Elder R. E. Barber. The charges and specifications, as reported upon and amended, were as follows:

"CHARGE I.

"Rev. David Swing, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and a member of the Presbytery of Chicago, has not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the gospel; and has not been faithful and diligent in the exercise of the public duties of his office as such minister.

"Specification 1.—He is in the habit of using equivocal language in respect to fundamental doctrines, to the manifest injury of his reputation as a Christian minister, and to the injury of the cause of Christ; that is to say, in sundry sermons printed in the Chicago Pulpit, and in sundry other sermons printed in the Alliance news-

paper, and also in sundry other sermons printed in a volume entitled *Truths for To-day*, said sermons all purporting to have been preached by him. The references to one or more of the following doctrines—to-wit: the Person of Our Lord, regeneration, salvation by Christ, eternal punishment, the personality of the Spirit, the Trinity, and the fall of man—are expressed in vague and ambiguous language; that said references admit easily of construction in accordance with the theology of the Unitarian denomination; that they contain no distinct and unequivocal affirmations of these doctrines as they are held by all evangelical churches.

"*Specification 2.*—That the effect of these vague and ambiguous statements has been to cause grave doubts to be entertained by some of Mr. Swing's ministerial brethren respecting his position in relation to the aforesaid doctrines; that leading Unitarian ministers—to wit: Rev. R. Laird Collier and Rev. J. Minot Savage—have affirmed that his preaching is substantially Unitarian; that Mr. Swing, knowing that he is claimed by Unitarians as in substantial accord with them, and of the doubts existing as aforesaid, and, moreover, having his attention called in private interviews to the ambiguity and vagueness of his phraseology, has neglected to preach the doctrine of the Trinity, of justification by faith alone, and of the eternal punishment of the wicked.

"*Specification 3.*—He has manifested a culpable disregard of the essential doctrines of Christianity, by giving the weight of his influence to the Unitarian denomination, and by the unworthy and extravagant laudation in the pulpit, and through the press, of John Stuart Mill, a man who was known not to have believed in the Christian religion; that is to say, that sometime in the past winter, and during successive days, he was advertised to lecture in the city of Chicago in aid of a Unitarian Chapel, and that he did lecture in aid of such chapel, and in doing so aided in the promulgation of the heresy which denies the Deity of our Blessed Lord; that in an article written by him, and published over his name in the periodical called the *Lakeside Monthly*, bearing date October, 1873, and entitled 'The Chicago of the Christian,' a passage occurs, which, taken in its plain and obvious sense, teaches that Robert Collyer, a Unitarian minister, and Robert Patterson, a Presbyterian minister, preach substantially the same gospel; that the gospel, meaning the Christian religion, is mutable, and may be modified by circumstances of time and place; that the local gospel, meaning the gospel of Chicago, is a mode of virtue rather than a jumble of doctrines; and moreover, that on the Sabbath following the death of John Stuart Mill, a well known Atheist, Mr. Swing preached a sermon in reference to Mr. Mill, the natural effect of which would be to mislead and injure his hearers by producing in them a false charity for fundamental error.

"*Specification 4.*—In the sermons aforesaid, language is employed which is derogatory to the standards of the Presbyterian Church, or to one or more of the doctrines of said Church, and which is calculated to foster indifference to truth and to produce contempt for the doctrines of our Church; that is to say, that he has at sundry times spoken disparagingly of the doctrine of the Trinity, Predestination, the Person of Christ, Baptism, the Christian Ministry, and Vicarious Sacrifice. That by insinuation, ridicule, irony and misrepresentation, he has referred to the doctrines of our Church in such a way as to show that he does not value them; and that by placing in juxtaposition true doctrines and false minor points in the theology and cardinal doctrines of evangelical religion, he has treated some of the most precious doctrines of our religion with contempt. The reference is particularly to sermons entitled *Soul Culture*, *St. Paul and the Golden Age*, *Salvation and Morality*, *Value of Yesterday*, *Influence of Democracy on Christian Doctrine*, *Variation of Moral Motive*, *A Religion of Words*, all published in the Chicago Pulpit; and to *Religious Toleration*, *Christianity and Dogma*, *Faith*, *The Great Debate*, *Christianity as a Civilization*, published in *Truths for To-day*; and in sermons entitled *The Decline of Vice*, *Christianity a Life*, and *A Missionary Religion*, published in the *Alliance* newspaper.

"*Specification 5.*—Being a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and preaching regularly to the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, he has omitted to preach in his sermons the doctrines commonly known as evangelical; that is to say, in particular, he omits to teach or preach one or more of the doctrines indicated in the following statements of Scripture, namely, that Christ is a 'propitiation for our sins,' that we have 'redemption through His blood,' that we are 'justified by faith,' that 'there is no other name under Heaven given among men whereby we may be saved,' that Jesus is 'equal with God,' and is 'God manifest in the flesh,' that 'all Scripture is given by inspiration of God,' and that 'the wicked shall go away into everlasting punishment.'

"*Specification 6.*—He declares that the value of a doctrine is measured by the ability of men to verify it in their experience; in illustrating this statement, he has spoken lightly of important doctrines of the Bible, in a sermon entitled 'Christianity and Dogma.'

"*Specification 7.*—In the sermons entitled respectively 'Old

Testament Inspiration' and 'The Value of Yesterday,' published in the Chicago Pulpit, and in the sermons entitled 'Righteousness,' 'Faith,' 'The Great Debate,' printed in *Truths for To-day*; also in the 'Decline of Vice,' printed in the *Alliance*,—he has used language which, taken in its plain and obvious sense, inculcates a phase of the doctrine commonly known as 'Evolution' or 'Development.'

"*Specification 8.*—In a sermon entitled 'Influence of Democracy on Christian Doctrine,' published in the Chicago Pulpit, and preached April 20, 1873, he has made false and dangerous statements regarding the standards of faith and practice.

"*Specification 9.*—He has given his approval, in the pulpit, to the doctrine commonly known as Sabellianism, or a Modal Trinity, and has spoken slightly of the doctrine of the Trinity as taught in the standards of the Presbyterian Church, Confession of Faith, Chapter 2, Section 3.

"*Specification 10.*—In the sermons entitled respectively, 'The Great Debate,' and 'Positive Religion,' printed in the volume called *Truths for To-day*, false and dangerous statements are made respecting our knowledge regarding the Being and Attributes of God.

"*Specification 11.*—In a sermon entitled 'A Religion of Words,' published in the Chicago Pulpit, and in the sermon entitled 'Religious Toleration,' he uses language in regard to the Sacrament of Baptism inconsistent with the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian Church (Confession of Faith, Chap. 27, Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Chap. 28, Secs. 1 and 5); that is to say, he speaks flippantly of infant baptism.

"*Specification 12.*—He has used language in respect to Penelope and Socrates which is unwarrantable and contrary to the teachings of the Confession of Faith, Chap. 10, Sec. 4.

"*Specification 13.*—In a sermon printed on or about September 15, 1872, from 11 Peter 3:9, he made use of loose and unguarded language respecting the Providence of God.

"*Specification 14.*—In a sermon preached at the installation of Rev. Arthur Swazey, D.D., as pastor of the Ashland-avenue Presbyterian Church, Chicago, and previously preached about January, 1872, in Standard Hall, Chicago, he repudiated the idea of a call to the ministry, and taught that the office of the ministry, like the profession of law and medicine, is the natural outgrowth of circumstances.

"*Specification 15.*—He has made false and misleading statements respecting the Old Testament sacrifices.

"*Specification 16.*—In the sermons aforesaid, religion is represented in the form of a mysticism, which undervalues the evidences of revealed religion, and is indifferent to the distinguishing doctrines of Christianity.

"*Specification 17.*—In the sermons aforesaid he employs the words used to indicate the doctrines of the Bible in an unscriptural sense and in a sense different from that in which they are used by the evangelical churches in general, and the Presbyterian Church in particular; that is to say, he so uses such words as regeneration, conversion, repentance, divine, justification, new heart, salvation, 'Saviour.'

"*Specification 18.*—He in effect denies the judicial nature of the condemnation of the lost, as taught in the Confession of Faith, Chap. 4, Sec. 4 and Chap. 33; Shorter Catechism, Chap. 19, Art. 84.

"*Specification 19.*—He teaches that faith saves because it leads to a holy life; that salvation is not peculiar to Christianity; that salvation is a matter of degree; and that the supremacy of faith in salvation arises out of the fact that it goes further than other Christian graces towards making men holy.

"*Specification 20.*—He teaches that men are saved by works.

"*Specification 21.*—He denies the doctrine of justification by faith as held by the Reformed Churches and taught in the Westminster Confession of Faith, Chap. 2.

"*Specification 22.*—In the sermon entitled 'Good Works' he misrepresents the doctrinal views of those who believe in 'justification by faith alone,' by using language which is calculated to produce the impression that those who hold the doctrine aforesaid, divorce faith from morals, and believe that men may be saved by an intellectual assent to a creed without regard to personal character.

"*Specification 23.*—He has spoken of the Bible, or portions thereof, in terms which involve a denial of its plenary inspiration as held in the Presbyterian Church and taught in the Confession of Faith, Chap. 1, and in the following passages of Scripture. 11 Timothy, 3:16, Acts 1:16, 20, in a sermon entitled 'Old Testament Inspiration' and in sundry articles written by him and printed in the Interior newspaper.

"*Specification 24.*—He has spoken of the Bible, or portions thereof, in terms which involve a denial of its infallibility and which tend to shake the confidence of men as taught in Confession of Faith, Chap. 1.

"CHARGE II.

"Rev. David Swing, being a minister of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and a member of the

Presbytery of Chicago, does not sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

"Specification 1.—Since he began to minister to the Fourth Presbyterian Church he has declared to the Rev. Robert Laird Collier, a Unitarian minister in charge of the Church of the Messiah, in Chicago, in substance, that he agreed with him, Collier, in his theological views, but thought it best to remain as he was for the time, as he could thereby accomplish more good for the cause.

"Specification 2.—He does not accept and believe doctrines contained in the Confession of Faith, viz., the doctrines commonly known as Predestination, the Perseverance of the Saints, and Depravity, as appears from the sermons above referred to and the testimony of George A. Shufeldt, Esq.

"Specification 3.—He has declared, in a letter to George A. Shufeldt, Esq., since he began his ministry in Chicago, that he had long before that time abandoned three of the five points of Calvinism affirmed by the Synod of Dort, naming the three, meaning three of the doctrines adopted and taught in the Confession of Faith.

"Specification 4.—In a sermon delivered in the Fourth Presbyterian Church on April 12, 1874, he made statements which, by fair implication, involve a disbelief in one or more of the leading doctrines of the Confession of Faith—to-wit: of Election, Perseverance, Original Sin, the Vicarious Sacrifice of Christ, the Trinity and the Deity of Christ.

"The specifications contained under Charge I are relied on as contained under and in Charge II, the same as if repeated, excepting the 6th, 10th and 16th.

"The foregoing charge with its specifications may be proved by the printed writings of Mr. Swing, as above referred to, and by the testimony of the following witnesses: Robert Laird Collier, George A. Shufeldt, and also of the witnesses named in Charge I. [These were Oliver H. Lee, Horace A. Hurlbut, William C. Gray, Charles M. Howe, Leonard Swett, William C. Ewing, A. C. McClurg, Messrs. Carpenter and Sheldon, Rev. W. C. Young, Rev. J. B. McClure, Rev. R. K. Wharton, Rev. C. L. Thompson, Rev. R. Laird Collier, Rev. J. Minot Savage, C. O. Waters, Rev. Arthur Swazey, D.D., F. A. Riddle, Rev. R. W. Patterson, D.D., A. D. Pena, John McLandburg, Rev. Robert Collyer, Henry G. Miller, William C. Goudy, Rev. J. H. Trowbridge.]

"Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) "FRANCIS L. PATTON.

CHICAGO, April 13, 1874."

In the above specifications, Professor Swing's language, books and sermons were freely quoted in support and illustration of the allegations therein contained.

After all the witnesses in the case had been duly cited to appear, the Moderator announced to the Presbytery that they were about to pass to the consideration of the business assigned for trial. He enjoined on them to properly regard the position they now occupied and the solemn duty in which they were about to act. The prosecutor was also warned that

"Should he fail to prove the charges he had brought, he himself must be censured as a slanderer of the gospel ministry in proportion to the malignity or rashness that should appear in the prosecution."

At this point Professor Swing appeared, and pleaded "not guilty" to the charges brought against him. He did this, as he said, on the ground that the charges and specifications were too vague and embraced no important offense. He did not desire to raise technical objections. He admitted the extracts from his sermons and writings, but asked the Presbytery to consider the entire essays or whole discourses from which the extracts had been taken. Professor Swing's reply to the charges was somewhat lengthy, setting forth his views on the theological questions that were most concerned, together with a statement of his general creed.

At the conclusion of Professor Swing's reply, Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge introduced a resolution to the effect that the proceedings be arrested at this point, in the hope of reaching an understanding between the parties and avoiding the necessity of further trial. This resolution was laid on the table.

In the further proceedings of the trial, testimony

was taken of Revs. W. C. Young, C. L. Thompson, Dr. R. W. Patterson, J. H. Trowbridge, Dr. Arthur Swazey, W. C. Goudy, H. G. Miller, George A. Shufeldt, Horace F. Waite, Oliver H. Lee, Henry W. King, and H. A. Hurlbut.

On Tuesday, May 12, Professor Patton entered upon his argument for the prosecution, which occupied the greater part of three days in its delivery.

On Thursday, May 14, Rev. George C. Noyes began his argument for the defense.

On Friday, May 15, the Presbytery assembled to hear the continuation of the argument of Mr. Noyes; but at this point Professor Swing was permitted to speak on his own behalf. At the close of the argument of Mr. Swing, his counsel resumed and concluded his defense, which was immediately followed by the closing argument of the prosecutor.

On Monday, May 18, it was, *inter alia*,

"Resolved, That the roll be called and the members proceed to express their opinions on the case, it being understood that each member shall be allowed ten minutes in which to state his opinion, with the privilege of speaking as much longer as others not speaking may give him their time."

The roll was called, and the opinions were given in the order following:

Rev. R. W. Patterson, Rev. Dr. L. J. Halsey, Rev. Dr. Arthur Swazey, Rev. W. C. Young, Rev. A. H. Dean, Rev. J. M. Faris, Rev. Dr. W. M. Blackburn, Rev. Newton Barrett, Rev. Walter Forsyth, Rev. W. F. Wood, Rev. E. R. Davis, Rev. E. L. Hurd, Rev. W. F. Brown, Rev. J. B. McClure, Rev. J. H. Taylor, Rev. Ben E. S. Ely, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Rev. J. H. Trowbridge, Rev. J. H. Walker, Rev. J. T. Matthews, Rev. C. L. Thompson, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Rev. Glen Wood, Rev. L. H. Reid, Rev. Dr. Jacob Post, Rev. Christian Wisner, Rev. D. J. Burrell, Rev. William Brobston, Elder James Otis, Elder J. M. Orton, Elder O. H. Lee, Elder J. Edwards Fay, Elder Francis A. Riddle, Elder S. B. Williams, Elder D. R. Holt, Elder R. E. Barber, Rev. William Beecher, Rev. Dr. A. D. Eddy.

The opinions of the court being concluded, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the vote be taken on the several charges and specifications at one calling of the roll, each member, as his name is called, voting 'sustained' or 'not sustained.'"

Two other resolutions were adopted:

"That the vote on each specification be upon its moral bearing, as sustaining or not sustaining the guilt alleged in the charge under which it is placed."

"That it is allowable to vote 'sustained in part,' if any member so desire."

Revs. R. W. Patterson, D.D., James McLeod and Elder R. E. Barber were appointed a committee to examine the vote and bring in the finding of the court. The report brought in by the committee, and adopted, was as follows:

"The Committee find, from the record of the clerks, that the vote of the Presbytery in this case stood as follows: Sixty-one votes were cast, in which fifteen were in favor of sustaining the second charge; forty-six against sustaining the first charge, and forty-eight against sustaining the second charge. We therefore find that the accused has been acquitted of both the charges by the judgment of this court as aforesaid. (Signed.) "R. W. PATTERSON.

"JAMES MCLEOD.

"R. E. BARBER."

The report of the committee was immediately followed by the announcement of Professor Patton that he should appeal from the decision given in the case to the Synod of Illinois, North.

It may be added, that the spirit in which this celebrated case was conducted is well expressed in the language of Rev. William Beecher, who said he had never attended a meeting of this sort where there was less acrimony, less of unkind and ungenerous feeling; that as a general fact, the affairs of the court had been conducted with admirable Christian firmness, intelligence and ability.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—This denomination is quite distinct from "The Presbyterian Church." The United Presbyterian Church is the result of a union of two branches of the Presbyterian "family," consummated on May 26, 1858. In 1736, certain ministers seceded from the Established Church of Scotland, on the ground of "corruption of doctrine and tyranny of administration." They organized a presbytery called the Associate or Secession Presbytery. They increased rapidly, and, in 1753, sent missionaries to Pennsylvania. There were also in this country members of the Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenantan Church. Between these a union was formed, and the united church was called the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. They were familiarly called the Union Church. A few of the Secession churches refused to unite, and also some of the Covenantan churches. This left three organizations,—Associate Reformed, Associate and Covenantan churches. The United Presbyterian Church was formed by the union of the two former, and of this order is the church in this city, which is the only one of the kind now here.

It was organized in 1860 as a mission station, and was located on Green Street. There were also missions on the North and South sides, but these were allowed to fail. The members secured a lot at the corner of Paulina and Monroe streets in 1867, where they erected a house of worship in 1869. In 1882, a parsonage was added. The early ministers were Rev. D. G. Bradford; Rev. W. D. Jacks, 1866; Rev. J. M. Baugh, 1869-73; Rev. J. W. Bain, 1874-77. The present pastor, Rev. W. T. Meloy, began his labors in the spring of 1878.

Immediately after the great fire, the house of worship was transformed into a storehouse of supplies that were received from the Chicago Relief & Aid Society and from members of the church, as well as a place of refuge for its friends from the burned district.

The church-edifice is a brick structure of the simple Gothic style of architecture, with basement containing Sunday-school rooms, kitchen and pastor's study. The original cost of the edifice was \$30,000. Adjoining the church is a parsonage, erected at a cost of \$5,000. The property is entirely free from debt.

REV. WILLIAM TAGGART MELOY, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, was born on October 4, 1838, in Washington County, Penn. His father, John Meloy, though of English descent, was born in Lancaster County, Penn. He was somewhat prominent in politics, having been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1846 and 1855. Mrs. Meloy was born in Ireland, her maiden name being Eliza Young. William T. Meloy graduated at Washington College in 1860, and then studied theology in Alleghany City. He was licensed to preach on April 20, 1864, by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Chartiers, Penn. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Wheeling, Va., on June 2, 1865. He was settled as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of

Cadiz, Ohio, in the same month, and remained there until March 20, 1878. His pastorate there was gratifyingly successful. He resigned to accept the call of the First United Presbyterian Church of Chicago. The church at Cadiz, Ohio, is one of the prominent churches of the denomination, and during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Meloy it erected an elegant church-edifice costing \$21,000. The church in Chicago was, at the time of his coming, small, the salary was small, and there had been numerous pastors, each remaining but a short time. The field was uninviting, and the prospects discouraging, but the membership has been increased from sixty-one to upward of two hundred, a debt of nearly \$10,000 has been cancelled, and the congregation has become entirely self-sustaining. Besides performing his ordinary literary labors, Rev. Mr. Meloy has written a book called "Lucille Vernon, or the



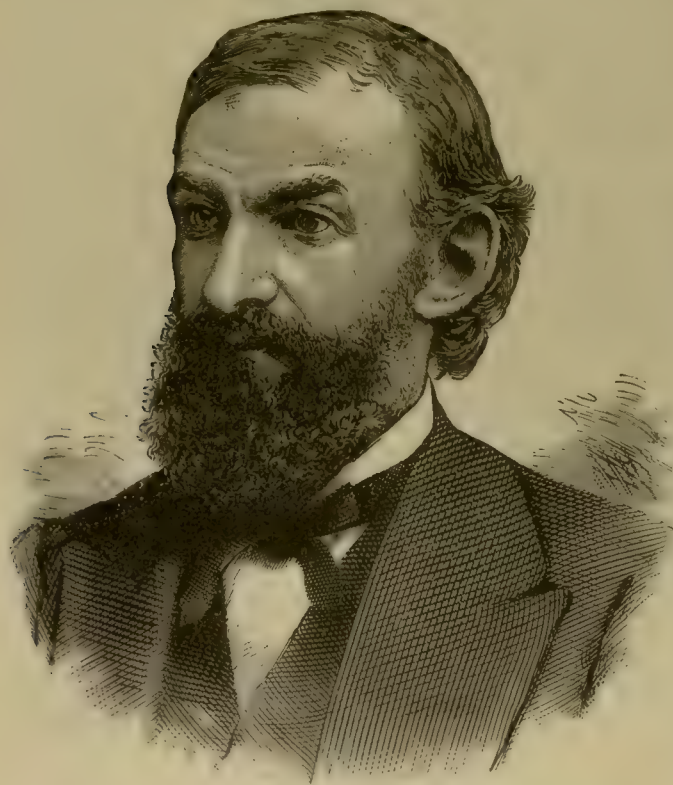
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Church at Lansington." The natural manner and style of his pen have been favorably mentioned. He was married on September 5, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Brownlee, of Washington County, Penn., daughter of James and Martha Brownlee. They have six children,—Martha B., John Y., William W., Robert B., Harry B. and Charles McClay.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The church-edifice of this society was burned on January 16, 1873. While the fire was still in progress, the trustees and building committee met at the residence of H. Z. Culver, and resolved to re-build at once. The committee had in hand \$108,000 in cash. The church and its contents were fully insured. An old indebtedness of \$15,000 was cleared away, and the remaining funds were put at interest until needed. From the spring of 1873, worship was held in the basement until February 15, 1874, when the new building was completed. In its exterior appointments, the new church-edifice is like the old structure, in its main features. The ground plan is cruciform. The mean height of the ceiling is

fifty-seven feet, the entire area of which is unbroken by roof supports. The auditorium declines from every side to a common center, and the gallery extends to the wall at the head of the transept, on either side of the organ space. The pews are of solid black walnut, and will seat eighteen hundred persons. The organ, rising from behind the pulpit, is a magnificent adornment to the auditorium, and cost \$11,000. Handsome chandeliers depend from the roof, containing two hundred and twenty-eight electric-burners. There are three large rose-windows, elaborately ornamented in ecclesiastical designs. In the lower story are lecture and Sunday-school rooms, parlors, and kitchen, appropriately furnished and fitted throughout. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and cost, including the organ, \$105,000. Rev. E. P. Goodwin, who succeeded



REV. E. P. GOODWIN.

Rev. Dr. Patton, is still pastor, and under him the church has become one of the largest and most important of the denomination in the United States.

The First Congregational Church has been very successful in the establishment of missions, of which there are now of importance, as follows :

The Western-avenue Branch, organized on March 7, 1880, in a store on Western Avenue, but now worshipping in a commodious building, the erection of which was due to H. G. Billings, who was superintendent from February, 1879, until December, 1884. Rev. John C. Goddard was connected with this mission as pastor for about five years. In July, 1884, Rev. W. W. Macomber became pastor.

The Central Park Branch was organized on February 8, 1880. This mission was located near the corner of Lake Street and Albany Avenue. In 1885, three lots were secured, and a payment of \$400 made in view of a permanent building. Rev. A. N. Hitchcock was at that time in charge of this branch.

The Northwest Branch was organized on July 2, 1882, in the town of Jefferson, corner of Powell Avenue and Pleasant Place. In 1884, a beautiful house of worship was erected and dedicated.

The Randolph Street Mission, No. 97 West Randolph Street,

near Jefferson, and *The Orton Mission* on the corner of Lake and Seymour streets, are, with the others above mentioned, in a prosperous condition, and promise at no distant future to become independent and self-supporting churches.

The report for 1885 shows the Sunday-school of the First Church to contain two thousand three hundred and eighty members. The collections for benevolent purposes for the year were \$26,974.43.

The officers of the church are : Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D.D., pastor ; Thomas M. Avery, James W. Sykes, William E. Clarke, James H. Pearson, Samuel I. Curtiss, David S. Munger, deacons ; Edward B. Case, clerk ; William M. Longley, treasurer ; Maro L. Bartlett, chorister ; Samuel I. Curtiss, Sunday-school superintendent. The trustees are Henry N. Holden, David S. Munger, John K. Harmon, R. T. Crane, William D. Marsh.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.—The fire of October 9, 1871, swept away the church-edifice of this society.

The members were widely scattered. Their homes and places of business, with very few exceptions, were destroyed, and they sought shelter and aid in other cities. Two families, only, built temporary houses on the still smoking ruins of their former abodes, and remained to live and labor among the destitute. Two weeks after the fire, a Sunday-school was gathered in Z. B. Taylor's hastily constructed warehouse. Preparatory steps were also taken by E. S. Chesbrough and Z. B. Taylor for the immediate erection of a plain wooden structure for church and Sunday-school purposes, on the old chapel grounds in the rear of the church lot. Their action was promptly approved and sustained by the society, who gathered, twenty-five of them, in Mr. Blatchford's warehouse, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, and then subscribed \$1,400 to defray the expenses of the temporary structure.

In response to a public call by the pastor, a meeting of the society was held on October 29, 1871, in the First Congregational Church, at which time it was resolved to re-build the main edifice as soon as practicable, and that the pastor, Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, be requested to proceed to the East to raise funds for that purpose. But immediately subsequent to the fire, Mr. Chamberlain was appointed to superintend the distribution of aid and relief to the destitute and suffering in the North Division. He was so efficient in this capacity, that for a time his visit to the East was postponed, and it was several months before the visit was entered upon. Going East, he succeeded in raising \$30,000 toward the re-building of the church. In the meantime the temporary structure was erected, and was occupied for purposes of worship on December 3, 1871. During Mr. Chamberlain's absence at the East the pulpit was supplied by Rev. E. H. Smith. Early in the following spring a permanent stone chapel, now used by the Sunday-school and for social gatherings, was commenced and completed. The first services were held in it on September 14, 1873, and it was dedicated on September 23, 1873. In 1874, the re-building of the main edifice was commenced. It was completed on January 1, 1876, and dedicated the following day.

On July 28, 1877, Mr. Chamberlain having accepted a call to the Broadway Congregational Church, Norwich, Conn., tendered his resignation of the pulpit of the New England Church, to take effect in the following September. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain's ministry, continuing some eight years, is said to have been the longest and most eventful thus far in the history of the church. Large accessions to the church were frequent. After

the fire of 1871, the membership was two hundred and sixty-five, and in September, 1877, it had increased to four hundred and forty-four. Following Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, the pulpit, for a few months, was without a regular minister. In December, 1877, a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., of Fond du Lac, Wis. Dr. Little accepted the call, and was publicly installed as pastor on June 18, 1878. His pastorate has been a successful one, marked by the steady growth of the society, over three hundred having been received by him into church fellowship. An indebtedness of \$35,000, incurred through the fire, has been entirely removed, and the interior of the church has been improved by refitting and decorating at an expense of \$1,500. The Sedgwick-street Mission has been organized (1882) with a regular pastor, the pastor's salary and all its other expenses being paid by the New England Church. The property on Sedgwick Street is valued at \$14,000. The membership of the mission is about six hundred and fifty, including congregation and Sunday-school.

On April 13, 1884, the New England Church met with a severe loss in the demise of Colonel C. G. Hammond, one of its original organizers and for many years one of its most liberal supporters.

The organization of the church at the present time is as follows:

Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., pastor; William H. Bradley, E. W. Blatchford, Albert L. Coe, Caleb F. Gates, Ellis S. Chesbrough, William Dickinson, Caleb J. Richardson, deacons; George B. Carpenter, Oliver B. Green, Henry W. Rogers, Jr., John P. Wilson, Frank B. Rockwood, trustees.

REV. ARTHUR LITTLE, D.D., pastor of the New England Congregational Church, was born on May 24, 1837, in Boscawen, N. H. His father was Simeon Bartlett Little, and his mother Harriet (Boyd) Little. His father was of English descent, and distantly related to Hon. Josiah Bartlett, whose name stands second on the Declaration of Independence. His occupation was that of a farmer. His mother was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came from that stock which planted a colony in central New Hampshire early in the eighteenth century, giving to the towns the names of Londonderry, Derry, etc. Mr. Little's youth, until he was sixteen years of age, was spent at home, where he worked upon his father's farm. He then entered Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., where he fitted for Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1860. In 1861, he taught in the academy at Ludlow, Vt. In the winter of 1861, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, where he remained one year, and then went to Princeton Theological Seminary, where he remained until March, 1863, when he received an election to the chaplaincy of the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, then in the defenses of Washington, D. C. In order to meet this unexpected appointment, he left Princeton, returned to his home in Boscawen, was ordained by a Congregational Council on March 16, at once received his commission, and hastened to join the regiment. He remained in the service until the close of the War, and was mustered out on July 6, 1865, at Burlington, Vt. His regiment was in the famous campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, under General Sheridan, and with the Army of the Potomac at the surrender of General Lee. In January, 1866, Mr. Little was installed by the Londonderry Presbytery, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bedford, N. H. There he remained two years, when he yielded to an urgent call to become pastor of the Congregational Church at Fond du Lac, Wis. He entered upon the duties of that pastorate on November 2, 1868, and remained there ten years, greatly blessed and prospered in his work. On one occasion while in Fond du Lac, he received into his church a hundred converts, and, during the continuance of his Wisconsin pastorate, he aided many other churches in times of revival. In January, 1878, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the New England Congregational Church, in Chicago. Mr. Little was married to Miss Laura Elizabeth Frost, daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Mary (Brant) Frost, of Thetford, Vt., on August 15, 1863. Mrs. Little died on January 21, 1883. There is one daughter,—Mary Brant. Mr. Little held the office of chaplain to a regiment of militia while he remained in his native State. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Dartmouth College in 1880. He was moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches in 1883.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—On May 15, 1872, an overture was received by the South Congregational Church from Plymouth Congregational Church, setting forth their need of moving south of Twenty-second Street, the majority of their members having already removed to that vicinity and desiring a union of the two churches. After careful consideration, this union was warmly advocated by the pastors of the two bodies, who generously offered to resign their positions. As Rev. Mr. Tyler insisted upon resigning, the sum of \$5,000 was presented to him by the united churches. By the sep-



PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

arate votes of the Plymouth and South Congregational churches, the two were consolidated on July 1, 1872, with the corporate name of Plymouth Congregational Church, under the pastorate of Rev. W. A. Bartlett. On July 7, 1872, the united church held service in the house previously occupied by the South Congregational Church, corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. In a few months, the elegant stone structure on the corner of Wabash Avenue and Eldridge Court, built by Plymouth Church and occupied but five years, was sold for \$112,000, reserving the organ. The next spring, a lot was purchased on Michigan Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. At that time the society was entirely out of debt and in a prosperous condition. The present edifice, on Michigan Boulevard, was erected at a cost of \$100,000. The lot on which it stands was purchased for \$33,000. It is a fine structure, whose large auditorium has a seating capacity of sixteen hundred. One of the attractive features of the auditorium is a large memorial window, in the front main gable, erected in 1873, by Joseph F. Armour to the memory of his wife, Amelia G. Armour, costing about \$1,000, and a fine organ, built by Erben, of Buffalo, costing \$10,000, but enlarged and remodeled at different times at an expense of \$3,000.

Connected with the society are flourishing industrial

mission and Sunday schools, a kindergarten, and a medical mission. The aggregate number in these is one thousand two hundred. The first service was held in the new church on July 4, 1875. Rev. Mr. Bartlett was succeeded by Rev. Charles Hall Everest, who was installed on December 4, 1877. His resignation occurring on January 29, 1882, he was followed by Rev. H. M. Scudder, the present pastor, his installation taking place on December 12, 1882. The membership of the church is about seven hundred, of which number there are but three or four of the original organizers.

The church organization during the year 1885, was as follows:

Rev. Henry M. Scudder, pastor; John F. Temple, Arthur Woodcock, George E. Farwell, Henry T. Steele, John H. Hollister, Alfred Kirk, George H. Bliss, George E. Bensley, C. Marion Hotchkiss, deacons.

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The corner-stone of the present elegant and commodious edifice owned by this society was laid on August 7, 1869, and the building was dedicated on November 12, 1871. The total cost of the edifice was about \$200,000. Fronting Union Park it has one of the most desirable sites in Chicago, and is no mean ornament to that portion of the city. There is indebtedness on the property of \$5,000, which it is said, will be met in April, 1886. Rev. Dr. Helmer, who was pastor at the time of the great fire, resigned on December 12, 1875. Rev. David N. Vanderveer became pastor in June, 1876, and resigned on August 31, 1878. The present pastor, Rev. Frederick A. Noble, D.D., began his pastoral duties on April 20, 1879. The present membership of the church is nine hundred, with a Sunday-school of eight hundred and ninety-five. Two branch missions have been founded by this society, namely, Oakley Mission in 1875, on Indiana Street near Oakley Avenue, with a present membership of two hundred and eighty-five, and Ashland-avenue Mission, corner of Ashland Avenue and Twelfth Street, in 1883, with a present membership of two hundred and twenty.

The officers of the church for the year 1885, were as follows:

Deacons: Julius W. Butler, G. J. Dorr, L. C. Platt, Charles Munson, Nelson L. Litten, B. F. Homer, Isaac A. Freeman, H. W. Rice, A. Arthur Banks, Robert E. Jenkins, M. J. Fitch and James R. Dewey. The Superintendent of the Sunday-school is Robert E. Jenkins; of Oakley Mission, M. J. Fitch; of Ashland-avenue Mission, George J. Dorr. The clerk of the church is A. Arthur Banks.

REV. FREDERICK A. NOBLE, pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church, was born on March 17, 1832, at Baldwin, Me. His father was James Noble, a farmer of Maine, of Scotch descent, and his mother was Jane (Cram) Noble of English descent. The subject of this sketch began to teach school at the age of sixteen. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H. He graduated at Yale College in 1858. From the first he took high rank as a debater and speaker. He was first president of "Brothers in Unity." He studied for the ministry at Andover, Mass., and at Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining two years at the former place and one year at the latter, in Lane Theological Seminary. He began to preach in the fall of 1861, at St. Paul, Minn., for the "House of Hope" Presbyterian Church. He was shortly afterward called to the pastorate, and was regularly installed on June 17, 1862. He was the first installed pastor of the church. His pastorate in St. Paul continued until January 1, 1869. It thus covered the whole period of the Rebellion. He took a decided stand in pulpit and on the platform in favor of the maintenance of the Union and the destruction of Slavery. Many of his discourses of that period were published in the newspapers and in pamphlet form. One of his sermons, entitled "Blood, the Price of Redemption," caused a great deal of discussion. For three successive winters of this period he was chaplain of the Minnesota Senate. He was also appointed by the Government one of three commissioners to superintend Indian payments. He served on this commission one year. From St. Paul he was called to the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Penn., where he labored, not only to build up the church and to reduce the debt it had just

incurred in erecting a new and magnificent building, but he also bore active part in many outside interests. This pastorate lasted about eight years. During his connection with the Presbyterian Church, he was four times a member of the General Assembly, was on the special committee to adjust the details of the various societies of the Church after the reunion of the Old and New School Bodies. He was a member of the Freedman's Aid Committee, and did much to push the work and to press the necessity of the work upon the attention of the churches. It was in his church at Pittsburgh, and while he was pastor, that the formal re-union took place between the Old and New School branches of the Church. The American Board also met in his church at Pittsburgh in the same year. While there the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. He left Pittsburgh for New Haven, Conn., in the autumn of 1875. Becoming pastor of the First Church of Christ of that city, popularly known as the Center Church, his connection was transferred from the Presbyterian body to the Congregationalists. But as he had been educated in Congregational institutions and under Congregational influences, he was simply returning to familiar associations, methods and names. At New Haven he was brought into close personal relations with the venerable and now sainted Dr. Leonard Bacon. This association was very delightful and profitable to Dr. Noble in many ways. While in New Haven, Dr. Noble exerted himself to popularize the gospel and make the churches feel a deeper interest in the needs of the masses. It was under his leadership that a successful movement was undertaken to bring Mr. Moody into the place. As the result of this effort, he had the pleasure of welcoming into his church, on one Sunday, forty-six new members, a larger number than had been admitted at any one time before for nearly fifty years. He was a member of the famous "Beecher Council." An urgent call from the Union Park Congregational Church of Chicago took him away from New Haven in the spring of 1879. Since that time he has been the pastor of this church. Under his ministrations the church has been steadily improving. It has built the Oakley Mission building within the last two years, raising and paying over for this purpose about \$11,000. It has also improved its home property considerably and reduced the church debt very greatly. The membership of the church has largely increased, and it now takes rank among the first churches of the denomination for its works of benevolence. Dr. Noble had a large share in the establishment, in 1881, of the New West Education Commission. From the first he has been its president. He has taken an active interest in the National Council. He preached the opening sermon of the Council at the last meeting at Concord, N. H., in 1883. Since Dr. Noble has been in Chicago many of his sermons have been published in pamphlet form, as well as numerous discourses and papers on special topics. Among these may be mentioned a discourse on the "Mormon Iniquity," delivered before the New West Education Commission, on November 2, 1884, and a paper on "Law and the Liquor-Traffic," read before the General Association of Congregational Churches at Ottawa, Ill., on May 30, 1883, in which he took strong ground in favor of prohibition. The Union Park Congregational Church was the first of the Chicago churches to adopt the new Congregational creed. Dr. Noble was married on September 15, 1861, to Miss Lucy A. Perry, daughter of the late George Perry, of Manchester, N. H. They have three children,—Frederick Perry, who graduates from Amherst College this year; Mary Perry, who also graduates this year from Ogontz Seminary; and Philip Schaff, now at school at Farmington, Me.

TABERNACLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The sketch of this church in Volume II. closes with the pastorate of Rev. E. F. Williams, who was dismissed by vote of Council on October 16, 1873. During the years 1874-75-76, there was no regular pastor, the pulpit being supplied by Rev. John Kimball, Rev. J. W. Healy, D.D., and Rev. W. W. Patton, D.D. The great fire of 1871 seriously crippled some of the strongest financial supporters of this church, and the stringency of the times made the payment of the church debt an impossibility. The property was in danger of being lost to the society, when D. L. Moody offered to assume the liabilities if the church would become undenominational and non-sectarian. Accordingly, in June, 1876, the church voted to abandon the name Congregational and become an independent evangelical church. During 1876, Major D. W. Whittle and Rev. W. J. Erdman were acting pastors. On January 13, 1877, Rev. A. Youker became the regular pastor. He was compelled to resign on May 2, 1881, in consequence of his ill-health. The best comment on the pastorate of Mr. Youker was, that

upwards of three hundred persons united with the church as a result of his labors.

In 1881, the church renewed its connection with the Chicago Association of Congregational churches. In June, 1881, Rev. C. M. Gilbert was ordained pastor, and remained in this relation until his decease on January 29, 1882. Although his pastorate was so short, Mr. Gilbert greatly endeared himself to his congregation. The present pastor, Rev. F. E. Emrich, was installed on November 28, 1882. His administration has been marked by a steady growth of the church by accessions to its membership.

REV. FREDERICK ERNEST EMRICH, pastor of the Tabernacle Congregational Church, was born at New York City, on August 25, 1848. His father, Philip Emrich, and his mother, Mrs. Anna (Ganss) Emrich, were both natives of Germany, the latter having come to America in 1830 and the former in 1839. He lived in New York City until 1868, during which period he attended the public schools, and a private German school. In 1868 he went to Wilton, Maine, where, on February 26, 1869, he married Miss Olive E. Chandler, daughter of John P. Chandler of that place. In the spring of the same year he was admitted as a probationer to the Maine Annual Conference, and was stationed at North Augusta and Sidney until the spring of 1871. In the fall of 1871, he entered the Bangor Theological Seminary, where he remained one year, and then went to Bates College, Lewiston, Maine, taking a full classical course and graduating in 1876. He then entered Bates Theological Seminary, graduating in 1877, having, by hard study, completed the two years' course in one year. In 1871, he united with the Congregational Church, preferring a settled pastorate to Methodist itinerancy. In September, 1875, he was ordained, and preached all the time he was in the college and seminary. From the spring of 1871 to September, 1872, he supplied the pulpit at Burlington, Maine, and from this time to April, 1874, supplied the church at Turner, Maine. From April, 1874, to July, 1877, he supplied the Congregational Church at Mechanics' Falls, Maine. At this time he was installed pastor of the church, and remained there until September, 1882, when he was called to the Tabernacle Congregational Church at Chicago. He answered the call immediately, and commenced to preach here during that month. He was installed pastor in the following November, notwithstanding grave doubts in the minds of a portion of the Council as to his orthodoxy. The vote on installment was thirteen to eight. The points upon which Rev. Mr. Emrich seemed to vary from orthodox standards were that he declined to admit that the Bible was a revelation from God, but took his position on the doctrine that it contains a revelation from God. With reference to endless punishment, he could not and would not deny that there may be a possibility of reform in the future life. Regarding the doctrine of the atonement, while he entertained the common evangelical view, he could not but admit that there may be some truth in the moral view, or in the Bushnell theory of the atonement. However, notwithstanding these apparent tendencies toward heterodoxy, inasmuch as he read a great deal and was a very scholarly man, he was considered capable of doing a noble work in the ministry, and was installed by the vote above given. Rev. Mr. Emrich's wife died on June 10, 1884, having borne five children, three of whom are living,—Frederick Ernest, Jr., Richard Stanley Merrill, and Melvin Eveleth.

OTHER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES are as follows: South Congregational Church, Rev. Edward F. Williams, pastor; Bethany Congregational Church, Rev. Charles C. Cragin, pastor; Union Tabernacle Church, Rev. E. B. Read, pastor; Clinton-street Congregational Church, Rev. J. C. Armstrong, pastor; California-avenue Congregational Church, Rev. D. D. Davies, pastor.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The office of the treasurer of the Seminary, with many important records, accounts and documents, was destroyed in the fire of 1871. It was found, after the fire, that, although the investments of the Seminary's funds were almost wholly in Chicago, only \$2,000 were secured on property in the burned district, and that loan was soon paid. The Seminary has since met with few if any reverses, except those imposed by the financial depression of the country. From time to time additions and improvements have been made, among which the Hammond Library deserves special mention.

In 1875, Rev. E. M. Williams, of Minneapolis, an alumnus of the Seminary, presented the institution with a set of rare books on Egyptology, which are valued at \$1,500. In 1881, Rev. H. D. Kittell, D.D., made a contribution from his own library. The Seminary library having reached something like six thousand volumes, by donations, the need was felt of a building in which to properly care for and protect it. This led to the donation by Hon. Charles G. Hammond, known as Hammond Library. Its cornerstone was laid on April 27, 1882, the address being delivered by

Rev. Truman M. Post, D.D., of St. Louis. It was opened in December, 1883. The basement contains the heating apparatus and a fire-proof vault. The first story contains the reference-library and reading-room. The upper story is intended for the general library. It has been prepared for a gallery to extend all around the walls. The present capacity of the reference-library is two thousand five hundred volumes, which can be increased to three thousand five hundred. The capacity of the main library is thirty-two thousand volumes, which, by the addition of the gallery above mentioned, can be increased to forty thousand. The materials used in the construction of the building are brick, iron and terra cotta, no more wood being used than was absolutely necessary. The iron-work is fire-proofed by inclosures of porous terra cotta, and everything that modern science can suggest has been applied to screen the building and its contents from danger of fire. The cost of the building was \$34,000.

Since 1871, there have been a few changes in the faculty. To the chair, resigned by Professor Haven, Rev. George Nye Boardman, D.D., was elected in April, 1871, and inaugurated on September 14 of that year. Rev. Theodore Hopkins, D.D., was elected professor of ecclesiastical history, on April 29, 1874, and inaugurated on April 29, 1875. Rev. Samuel Ives Curtiss, Ph. D., D.D., was elected professor of biblical literature in the place of Dr. Bartlett, on May 15, 1878, and inaugurated on April 22, 1879. The professorship of biblical literature was divided on June 10, 1879. Professor Curtiss was retained as the New England professor of Old Testament literature and interpretation, and Professor J. T. Hyde, D.D., was transferred to the professorship of New Testament interpretation. At the same time, Rev. G. Buckingham Willcox, D.D., was placed in charge of the special department and the chair of pastoral theology, entering upon his duties in the autumn of 1879.

The financial status of the Seminary, as reported by the treasurer at the opening of the Hammond Library, in the autumn of 1883, was as follows: In addition to the unproductive assets of the Seminary, the site, buildings, library, etc., of productive assets, paid in and pledged, there were credited to seven professorship endowments, \$198,000; professorship fund, \$80,000; scholarship endowments paid in, \$35,000; the Patton binding-fund endowment, \$1,000; the E. S. Jones' alcove library fund, \$5,000; general funds, available, \$18,300; total, \$337,300. Down to 1879, 404 students had been instructed in the Chicago Seminary,—209 of whom were graduated. The total number of students enrolled in 1879-80, was 29; in 1880-81, 31; in 1881-82, 43; in 1882-83, 44; in 1883-84, 43; in 1884-85, 63.

PROF. JOSEPH HAVEN, A.M., D.D., LL.D., was born on January 4, 1815, at Dennis, Barnstable Co., Mass. His ancestors were all of the old Puritan stock, many of them clergymen. His father was the minister of the town, a graduate of Harvard College, and a man of refinement and culture, who carefully educated his son to an early intellectual development. In his sixth year the child was found indulging himself by reading a Virgil, which he had found among his father's books. He was prepared to pass his examinations at ten, but he could not be entered at Amherst until fifteen. He was graduated with honors as the youngest member of his class. His Alma Mater to this day regards him as her finest undergraduate writer. Immediately after graduating, in 1835, he went to New York City, where he spent two years as instructor in the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. In 1837, he entered Andover Theological Seminary; he was graduated in 1839; and in November was ordained and installed at Ashland, Mass. In 1840, he married the daughter of Professor Ralph Emerson, of Andover, Mass., relative of Ralph Waldo Emerson. On December 31, 1845, he was installed over the Harvard Congregational Church in Brookline, Mass. During this pastorate he, with others, started *The Congregationalist*, of which he wrote the first editorial. About this time he wrote his first article, published in the "*Bibliotheca Sacra*," being a review of Paley's *Natural Theology*, which was characterized by the same clearness of reasoning, severe style and ease of diction which, in a greater degree, marked his later works. This he followed with a review of "*Bushnell on the Trinity*," which won the special commendation of Professor Moses Stuart, received emphatic notice of the most astute theologians, and brought the young author at once into prominence. The marked approval with which these works were received by the religious thinkers and writers led to his call, in 1850, to the Chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy at Amherst College, which he occupied for eight years. Professor Haven, in 1854, passed most of the time in Europe, residing a while in Heidelberg. His "*Mental Philosophy*" was published in 1857, after much toil in its preparation. The work has ever since been a standard text-book in the higher institutions of learning throughout the United States, also in colleges in Turkey and Japan. In 1858, Professor Haven came to Chicago and accepted the Chair of Theology in the Chicago Theological Seminary, which he held for twelve years. As the result of many further laborious days, both in Amherst and Chicago, he published,

in 1859, his work on "Moral Philosophy," which is perhaps better known on this continent than that of any other writer. These works have attained a sale into the hundreds of thousands. He next published "Studies in Philosophy and Theology," treating these subjects with the same felicity of diction which was his prominent characteristic. In 1870, he again went abroad, taking in his tour Turkey, Egypt, the Holy Land and Greece. He had the pleasure of listening, in Robert College, Constantinople, to recitations in Haven's Mental Philosophy, by the students of the many nationalities collected there; and while in Athens, by invitation from the Government, he heard the seniors in college recite from Haven's Mental Philosophy, translated into Greek. His "History of Philosophy Ancient and Modern" was published in 1876. He



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

also prepared "An Introduction" to a book of Rev. F. H. Burris, on "The Trinity," published in 1874. A text-book, prepared for higher classes, on Systematic Theology, he left in manuscript ready for publication. Several sermons were published in permanent form at different times during his life. He delivered lectures in many cities and colleges; that delivered in 1860, before Kenyon College, "The Ideal and the Actual," and before the Porter Rhetorical Society of Andover Theological Seminary, further advanced his fame. Many will easily recall the enthusiasm of his Chicago audiences, held in rapt attention by his eloquent and profound disclosure of "The Civilization and the Religion of Ancient Egypt, as attested by her Monuments." These lectures were published in 1875. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Marietta College in 1869, also D.D. by Amherst College in 1872. That of LL.D. he accepted from Kenyon College in 1872. There was something worthy of more than admiration in the nobleness of his character, uniting strength, love, simplicity and self-forgetfulness. He was always willing to give his strength and life in aid of any good cause. At the time of his death, in May, 1874, he occupied the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Chicago Univer-

sity; was president of the Chicago Philosophical Society; was conducting the department of English Literature in the Chicago Athenæum; and had been supplying the pulpit of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, where he won the love and respect of all; at the same time he was revising his works.

REV. G. S. F. SAVAGE, D.D., financial secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary, was born at Upper Middletown (now Cromwell), Conn., on June 29, 1817. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Middletown, having emigrated from England, and become large landed proprietors in the new town. His grandfather, Nathaniel Savage, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Absalom Savage, father of G. S. F., was for many years captain of a Liverpool packet, sailing between Liverpool and New York City.

He died at sea in 1820. Captain Savage was married to Sarah Wilcox, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She died in 1833. The early education of Rev. G. S. F. Savage was obtained at the academy at Upper Middletown. He entered Yale College in 1840, and graduated in 1844, as a member of the first third of his class, which consisted of one hundred and four graduating members. As members of this class who afterward distinguished themselves, the names are given of Christopher Cushing, John Welsh Dulles, Samuel Augustus Fisk; Henry H. Haight, governor of California from 1867 to 1869; Henry D. Smith, inventor of the process of manufacturing carriage hardware; and William B. Washburn, governor of Massachusetts, and successor to Charles Sumner in the United States Senate. At the age of fourteen he united with the Congregational Church, and when twenty-one resolved to devote himself to the ministry. With this object in view he entered Yale College. After graduating, he spent one year in theological studies at Andover, Mass., and two years at New Haven, graduating in August, 1847. On September 28 of that year he was ordained as home missionary at Upper Middletown, Conn., and left the next day for the West, with a commission from the American Home Missionary Society to any open field of labor in Northern Illinois or Wisconsin. In November he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at St. Charles, Ill., where he remained twelve years, nearly four hundred being added to the church during that time. For four years of this time he was corresponding editor of the *Prairie Herald* and the *Congregational Herald*, both published in Chicago. At the close of 1859, he entered the service of the American Tract Society, as secretary for the West, and removed to Chicago, on January 1, 1860. He continued in the service of the Society ten years, devoting most of his time, during the four years of the War, to sanitary and religious work in the Army. In 1870, he became Western secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, continuing in that relation two years. He then accepted his present position, that of financial secretary of the Chicago Theological Seminary, of which institution he became a director in 1854. He has been a trustee of Beloit College since 1850. For three years he published and was associate

editor of the *Congregational Review*, which, after the great fire of 1871 was merged in the *New Englander*. An estimate of the value of his services to the Chicago Theological Seminary is given in the language of Rev. A. S. Kedzie, in his history of the Seminary: "In July, 1872, Rev. George S. F. Savage, D.D., elected treasurer at the previous meeting of the Board, entered upon the duties of that office, with great advantage to the Seminary and satisfaction to the Board, and with like acceptance serving to this date. Securing funds imperilled by the late financial depression, safely investing them, providing for claims on the treasury, caring for the welfare of the students and the safety of the buildings, made his vocation, like that of his predecessor, perplexing and onerous. Yet its duties have been well met. Also by his large acquaintance he has made the Seminary widely and favorably known, thereby securing to it an encouraging increase of both general and permanent funds." In 1870, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Iowa College. Dr. Savage was married on September 28, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Prudden, daughter of Ephraim Prudden, a distinguished lawyer of Enfield, Conn., who was a son of Rev. Ephraim Prudden, pastor for nearly fifty years of the Congregational Church at Enfield.

REV. HUGH MACDONALD SCOTT, B.A., B.D., Sweetzer and Michigan professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Chicago Theological Seminary, was born on March 31, 1848, at Guysborough, Nova Scotia. His father was John Henry Scott, a carpenter and builder by trade, a descendant from Scotch ancestry, who came to America at a very early day. He was a United Empire Loyalist, and previous to the War of the Revolution emigrated to Canada. Mrs. Scott, previous to her marriage, was Miss Sarah Macdonald, daughter of Hugh Macdonald, who was born in the Scottish Highlands, and came to America in 1810. The education of Hugh M. Scott was obtained first in the village of Sherbrooke, Guysborough Co., N. S., after which he went to Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S. Upon leaving this institution he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, and there attended the Free Church College, and afterward the Edinburgh University, graduating from this institution as Bachelor of Divinity in the spring of 1873, having passed a special examination for the degree. The summer of 1873 he passed at the University of Berlin, and two months of the fall at Tuebingen, Germany. He then returned to Nova Scotia, and took charge of a Presbyterian Church at Merigonish, Pictou County, where he remained as pastor from 1874 to 1878. He then went to the University at Leipsic, Germany, for the purpose of studying New Testament Literature and Church History, remaining until July, 1881, when he came to Chicago to assume the duties of his present professorship, beginning with the opening of the fall term in September of that year. Professor Scott is one of the authors of "Current Discussions in Theology," an annual publication, designed to set forth in concise and comprehensive form the progress and discoveries in theology as they are made. He is also a contributor to the "Bibliotheca Sacra," his last paper published in that quarterly being entitled "The Present Moral Condition of Germany," the article embodying the results of his observations made in Germany during the summer of 1883. Professor Scott was married on May 2, 1883, to Mrs. Helen Grace Gladwin, daughter of J. H. Pearson, long a prominent citizen of Chicago. They have one child—Arthur Pearson.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The great fire left the church property of this society unharmed; but most of the members were impoverished, their residences destroyed, and many of them compelled to seek new abodes remote from the church-building. In 1871-72, the house of worship was made a distributing point for the relief of the suffering. The fire of July, 1874, destroyed the building, and the congregation worshiped temporarily on Wabash Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. The present site, corner of South Park Avenue and Thirty first Street, was purchased and the present edifice erected in 1875. Three years of struggle followed. A new congregation had to be built up in a then thinly-settled part of the city; and the property was heavily incumbered.

During the pastorate of Dr. Everts, the First Church was largely interested in the University of Chicago and in founding the Baptist Theological Seminary. This church directly contributed for the seminary-building and endowment the sum of \$35,000. While Dr. Everts was pastor, about one thousand eight hundred members were received into the church, and the Shields, the North Star and the Indiana-avenue missions were established.

After January 1, 1879, Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson supplied the pulpit for some time, while the finance committee was busy with a basis for funding the church debt, and on the Sundays, February 2 and 9, subscriptions were taken which resulted in reducing the obligation to \$30,000. On February 19, the trustees were authorized to mortgage the property for \$30,000, which was done. Early in February, 1879, the church extended a call to Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., pastor of the Tremont Temple, Boston, and on May 4, 1879, he preached his first sermon as pastor. Dr. Lorimer's pastorate was successful in the highest degree. During January, 1881, the church raised sufficient means to pay \$12,000 on the mortgage, leaving a debt

of but \$18,000, which shortly afterward was fully provided for. Early in 1881, the Michigan-avenue Baptist house of worship was destroyed by fire, and the members, seeing no way of re-building, decided to disband, expressing a willingness to transfer their remaining church property to any new Baptist church which should be organized and located upon the field lately occupied by themselves. The matter was referred to the standing committee representing the Chicago and Lakeside Baptist Association and the Baptist General Association of Illinois, and by them referred to the First Baptist Church, as most deeply interested in the settlement of the question. The First Church recommended the formation of a new Baptist church, to take the title of the property, as proposed by the Michigan-avenue congregation. A resolution was also adopted declaring that the First Church would give letters of dismission



DR. P. S. HENSON.

to such of its members as should wish to unite with the new organization. A committee of five members of the First Church was next appointed to co-operate with a similar committee of the Michigan-avenue Church, to aid in carrying out the plan proposed. This committee reported that a considerable number of persons were ready to unite with the new church, and that sufficient pledges of money had been secured to re-build, as well as for an organ. These were all on condition that Dr. Lorimer should be the pastor. On May 13, 1881, the clerk read a list of two hundred and one persons who had requested letters to the new church, all active, earnest workers. There was a feeling of dismay, and, as for several weeks the number kept increasing until it reached two hundred and twenty-five, affairs for the First Church did not look very promising. On September 25, Dr. Lorimer delivered his farewell sermon, and, with his people, withdrew to his new field, the First Church having given to the new organization, as a token

of good-will, \$1,600. The most pleasant relations have always existed between these two bodies. Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson came from Philadelphia, and assumed the pastoral charge of the First Church in March, 1882. His pastorate has been exceptionally successful. Before the close of his first year, a fine organ was erected at a cost of \$7,500, and at once paid for. He organized a movement to raise a jubilee offering of \$25,000, which resulted in subscriptions sufficient to cancel the remaining indebtedness, with a surplus for improvements about the building.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—On October 10, 1871, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, of Quincy, Ill., came to preach at the Second Baptist Church, and decide whether or not he would accept the call to act as co-pastor with his brother, Dr. E. J. Goodspeed, whose failing health compelled him to seek an assistant; but to his mind the fire answered the question, and he returned to Quincy. He was, however, soon afterward recalled, and entered upon his duties as assistant pastor in January, 1872. In January, 1876, Dr. T. W. Goodspeed resigned. His resignation was soon followed by that of his brother, and the pulpit was vacant until June, when Rev. Galusha Anderson, D.D., then of Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected to the pastorate. Dr. Anderson remained until 1878, when he resigned to take the presidency of the University of Chicago. In October of the same year, Rev. John Peddie, D.D., then pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, of Philadelphia, became pastor, and resigned in March, 1880. Dr. Peddie's administration was a successful one, and his resignation was due to the severity of the climate in this region. During the administration of Rev. Drs. T. W. and E. J. Goodspeed, large contributions, amounting to \$41,783, were made to the Baptist Theological Seminary, \$34,306 to other benevolent objects, and this during the years 1872-74, so marked by financial depression.

In October, 1880, Rev. W. M. Lawrence, D.D., of the Spring Garden Baptist Church, Philadelphia, succeeded to the pastorate. During his administration eight hundred members have been received into the church and a debt of \$10,000 on the property paid.

REV. WILLIAM MANGAM LAWRENCE, D.D., pastor of the Second Baptist Church, was born on May 11, 1848. He is of distinguished ancestry on both his father's and mother's side; on his father's side the first ancestor of whom there is any knowledge was Sir Robert Lawrence, who accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion in his famous expedition to Palestine, and from whom he received the honors of Knighthood and a coat of arms, in recognition of his bravery in being the first to plant the banner of the cross on the battlements of the town in the memorable siege of St. Jeanne d'Acre in 1119. Dr. Lawrence was born in a building located on the present site of the Masonic Hall, Washington, D. C., the son of William Spencer Lawrence. When his father went into business, he was taken as a little lad to Brooklyn and sent to school there at the age of four years; at the age of nine he entered the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. He received his first lessons in Greek from Dr. Raymond and his first lesson in Latin from Dr. Bunker, with both of which languages he has been ever since more or less familiar. He became well grounded in the French language, by studying under the direction of a French lady who was then teaching a private school. He passed seven or eight years in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and completed his preparations for college with a private tutor, but on account of sickness did not enter college as soon as prepared. Before he was sixteen years old, he was familiar with Shakespeare, and was firmly grounded in the history of every country. He matriculated in Amherst College, which he was compelled to leave on account of ill health. He then went into business with his father for one year. He resumed his studies at Madison University, and at Hamilton Seminary, Hamilton, N. Y., graduating in 1871. He received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1870, and, later, the degree of Master of Arts. Some months afterward he received a unanimous call to the First Baptist Church at Amsterdam, N. Y., where his pastorate was very successful. He was ordained on August 5, 1871, at Amsterdam, by Rev. Dr. G. W. Clark. Dr. Lawrence then

accepted the pastorate of the Spring Garden Church, Philadelphia, on November 1, 1872, and during his pastorate of eight years added three hundred and sixty-seven members to the church. Dr. Lawrence while in Philadelphia served on the Board of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association and of the Pennsylvania Baptist Education Society, and was for one term president of the Philadelphia Conference. He was heartily received upon entering his Philadelphia pastorate by the Baptist clergy of the city, and during his stay was continuously the recipient of every mark of confidence. In 1880, he received a call from the Second Baptist Church of Chicago, and, in October, resigned his Philadelphia charge to take that at Chicago, succeeding here Rev. Dr. John Peddie. Until 1886, Dr. Lawrence has received over seven hundred into the church. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Mr. Lawrence in May, 1881, by Morgan Park Theological Seminary, when he was only thirty-three years of age. One of the highest honors conferred upon Dr. Lawrence was his election, in 1883, to a membership in the Victoria Institute, the philosophical society of Great Britain, a body composed of the most eminent scholars of the world. In literary matters, he is, by natural taste as well as judgment, inclined to the study of English Literature and Civil History. Dr. Lawrence was married, on September 5, 1871, to Miss Anna Isabella Hyde, of Hamilton, N. Y. They have two children,—Adelaide C. and Frederick Spencer.

THE FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church dates from November 12, 1856. Its inception was the work of Daniel Hurd, of Lowell, Mass. Through his efforts the Union Park Baptist Church was organized, which had earlier been a mission Sunday-school on Lake Street, below Bryan Place. During the pastorate of Rev. E. G. Taylor, from November 1, 1865, to October 1, 1870, there was a noteworthy increase in the membership, amounting to over five hundred. In August, 1873, the Ashland-avenue Baptist Church was organized. Its membership was, for the most part, drawn from the Union Park Church. Its only pastor was Rev. D. B. Cheney, D.D. In July, 1874, these two churches formed a new society, adopting the title, the Fourth Baptist Church. Dr. Cheney became the first pastor, and on his retirement, in 1878, left the church enjoying great unity and harmony. In the fall of 1878, he was succeeded by Rev. E. B. Hulbert, whose pastorate of three years was marked by a steady growth in members and by the removal of every financial obligation that rested upon the society. Dr. Hulbert resigned in order to take the professorship of ecclesiastical history in the Baptist Seminary at Morgan Park. On January 1, 1882, Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, D.D., of Boston, was invited to the pastorate, and has served the church until the present time. The membership of the church in December, 1885, was four hundred and eighty, and the number enrolled in the Sunday-school was four hundred and fifty.

There is connected with the church an industrial school and kindergarten for poor children, with an attendance of more than one hundred. There are also the usual benevolent societies, and also a Yoke-Fellows' Band, which consists of and is carried on by young men for mission purposes in the vicinity. They publish an illustrated paper called *The Day-Spring*, of which one thousand copies are distributed gratuitously every month. The church owns desirable property on Washington Boulevard, corner of Paulina Street, on which stands the house of worship, a frame structure erected over twenty years ago. The value of the property is estimated at \$25,000, and is without debt.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The pastors of this church from 1871, until its reorganization, were Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D.D., now of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. Frank M. Ellis, now of Baltimore. The reorganization of the church in May, 1881, when the name was changed from Michigan-avenue Baptist Church to Immanuel Baptist Church, is detailed in the sketch of the First Baptist Church. From that time to the pres-

ent, under the administration of Rev. Dr. Lorimer, this church has been remarkably successful as to its congregation and membership. The annual report for 1885, showed a membership of seven hundred and

George C. Lorimer

sixty-four, with a congregation varying from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

Connected with the church is its flourishing Sunday-school, of which B. F. Jacobs is the superintendent; the Industrial School, conducted by Mrs. J. M. Woodworth; and the Training School, which seeks to fit young women for home and foreign missionary work, and is managed by Miss Burdette and Mrs. Ehlers. In addition to these, the Tabernacle Mission has for some time been carried on by members of this church.

REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 4, 1838, and in that city received his early education. When about fourteen years of age, he went to sea, but after one voyage returned to his home and to school. Circumstances compelling him to provide for his own maintenance, he served in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, during the evenings, and studied and went to school during the daytime. From the age of fifteen he was connected in this way with the theatrical profession, principally in the business department, although occasionally he appeared on the stage. Determining to devote himself to this profession, he came to America when eighteen years of age, and became a member of a stock company of a theater at Louisville. Being in the habit of attending church, he one evening visited, by invitation, the Walnut-street Baptist Church, of which Rev. W. W. Everts was the pastor, where a revival was in progress. He there gave his heart to the Saviour, made a profession of religion, and was subsequently baptized by Dr. Everts. He quietly abandoned the histrionic profession and resumed his studies, going to Georgetown College, Kentucky; also giving instruction in elocution, taking part in religious meetings, and addressing congregations in neighboring towns. He became convinced that it was his duty to enter the ministry, and was licensed by the Baptist Church. The prestige created by his conversion from the stage, of his wonderful oratorical power and the fervor of his addresses, attracted large congregations wherever he went. At this time, and for some few years afterward, he only slept about five hours out of the twenty-four, devoting the remainder to the systematization of his work and to his theological and literary studies. After a few months he became stated supply at Harrodsburg, Ky., where he was ordained in 1859. In that year he married Miss Belle C. Burford, daughter of E. H. Burford, of Harrodsburg, whose literary attainments and earnest religious spirit have been of great assistance to Dr. Lorimer in his ministry. In 1860, he removed to Paduach, Ky., but shortly afterward returned to Louisville, and assumed the pastorate of the church in which he had been baptized. He remained there for seven

years, and during his pastorate performed a work of eminent Christian usefulness. In 1868, he removed to Albany, N. Y., where he remained until 1870, when he became pastor of the Shawmut-avenue Baptist Church, Boston. This was a church of more than ordinary literary culture, hence it was natural that he was met with discriminating criticism; but his inherent ability, his careful study and his assiduous preparation for the pulpit, disarmed his critics and won appreciation in the city and throughout New England. The Shawmut-avenue Church delayed to provide for the increasing congregations which assembled to hear the eloquence of Dr. Lorimer, and this necessitated (virtually) his acceptance of the pastorate of the Tremont Temple, which had been for some time earnestly desiring him to take charge of the pulpit. The arduous character of his pastorate in Boston greatly impaired his health, and caused him to consider favorably a proposition from the First Baptist Church in Chicago. The sequel has shown the wisdom of the choice. The church enthusiastically rallied to his support,



INTERIOR OF IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

reaction from discouragements helped to increase and inspire the congregation, revival followed and many were added to the membership. The stability and promise of the First Church having been assured, the way seemed open for an effort to restore the Michigan-avenue Baptist Church. This church had sunk under the discouragement of debt until its existence was almost despaired of. Some had urged that the First Church, with its name and traditions, should return north to that field, and leave their place and

property to the University Place Baptist Church. But after deliberation it appeared that the only feasible way to save the Michigan-avenue Church was for the pastor and a part of the members of the First Church to go there and rehabilitate it. The First Church magnanimously encouraged this movement, and for some months continued the support of the pastor, who preached for them and

also from the press of S. C. Griggs & Co. (1881). He is also the author of a work on "Society," recently issued, in which he discusses the principal social questions of the times, the problems of "Labor and Capital," "Education," "Amusements," etc. He has also written a history of Baptist struggles for liberty, published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and has in preparation an exhaustive treatise on the Peasants' War. He is the author of several stories, and has likewise done considerable editorial work on various papers. His old college made him LL.D. in June, 1885.



CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

performed all the service of pastor, while preparation for removal was being made. They gave more than two hundred members, eighty being from their mission called the Tabernacle, to crown the movement with success. The restored Michigan-avenue Baptist Church has the largest seating capacity of any Baptist Church in Chicago, and cost over \$100,000. During Dr. Lorimer's two pastorates in Chicago he has continued to be in great demand as a lecturer and occasional preacher, and he has refused several overtures for settlement in other cities. Dr. Lorimer's mind is conservative and loyal to the accepted standards of the Christian faith; he is neither startled by the irreverence of theological iconoclasts, nor bewildered by the affected learning of those who declare that Moses, the Prophets and Christ were no more inspired than are all men of genius and moral sensibilities. Among Dr. Lorimer's published works are "Isms, Old and New," from the press of S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago (1881), and "Jesus, the World's Saviour,"

CENTENNIAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—This society was formed in 1875, its first meetings being held in a store on Ogden Avenue. It was called Centennial Church because its new building was dedicated on the first Sunday in January, 1876. It is located at the southeast corner of Lincoln and Jackson streets, and is a plain Gothic structure, of brick, erected at a cost of \$8,000. The first organization, which numbered forty, began as a mission Sunday-school from the Fourth Baptist Church, and later was turned over to the Second Baptist Society. In 1873, the great influx into its neighborhood led to an organization. The first pastor, Rev. N. E. Wood, D.D., remained two years, and under him the church enjoyed great prosperity. Rev. Dr. C. E. Hewitt, of Peoria, Ill., followed for two years, after which the church was carried on by supplies for eight or nine months. In December, 1879, Rev. A. K. Parker, D.D., came from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to its pulpit, where he still remains. The church debt, \$5,300, was lifted in September, 1885.

Among active and prominent members of this society may be mentioned Dr. John M. Gregory, of the Civil Service Commission, and C. C. Kohlsaat, who has been for ten years the superintendent of its Sunday-school.

WESTERN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church began as a mission Sunday-school. It was founded by the Union Park, now Fourth Baptist, Church. On Thanksgiving Day, 1867, a few members of the Union Park Church, with their pastor, Rev.

Dr. E. G. Taylor, laid the corner-stone of the present edifice on a lot donated by Dr. Boone, on the corner of Warren and Western avenues. In the following spring, the building was completed. In January, 1869, Rev. John Gordon, then a student at Chicago University, was elected pastor, under whom the present organization was perfected. In 1875, he was succeeded by Rev. John Irving, a student from Spurgeon's College, London, Eng. Three years of struggle followed, owing to the financial stress of the times. Rev. Mr. Irving returned to England, and, in 1877, Rev. C. Perren, Ph. D., of St. Catherine's, Ont., succeeded. There was a debt on the old building of about

\$6,000, which, through Mr. Perren's efforts, has been paid; the structure has also been enlarged and improved at an expense of \$14,000, by the addition of basement and gallery, increasing the seating capacity to eight hundred. The present indebtedness on the property, amounting to about \$6,000, is largely provided for.

LA SALLE AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—This society was formerly known as the North Star Mission. The great fire of 1871 having destroyed their chapel, the society erected three stores with a hall above, in which they worshiped until 1883. Later, three additional stores were built. During this period the pastors were Revs. E. R. Pierce, J. M. Whitehead, R. P. Allison and Joseph Rowley. Owing to the changes in the population, occasioned by the fire, the society met with various disappointments and reverses, and soon announced a willingness to disband, if the Baptists of the neighborhood would unite and complete a new organization, offering at the same time to donate to such new organization their entire property. The offer met with a hearty response. Rev. Travis B. Thomas, of Shelbyville, Ky., became the pastor, and soon perfected the organization, a new chapel was erected between Division and Goethe streets, and the old North Star Mission became the LaSalle-avenue Baptist Church. The chapel was opened, free of debt, in January, 1885. It is a brick structure, having a main audience-room capable of seating five hundred persons, and two smaller rooms for Sunday-school and other purposes. The property on the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets was sold in December, 1885, for \$70,000, enough to clear the incumbrance upon it and furnish the nucleus of a new building fund.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Central Baptist Church was organized on June 23, 1873. Rev. C. H. DeWolfe had preached for this body before that event, in a chapel on the corner of Center and Dayton streets, built and owned by Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, for which this church paid thirty dollars a month rent. The church, upon its organization, was named Immanuel Baptist Church. Rev. C. H. DeWolfe was chosen pastor, and remained with the church eleven months, his resignation taking effect on May 31, 1875. On June 16 following, J. D. Burr, a student in the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, became pastor, and was ordained on August 7, 1875. Just previous to this the society removed to a store-room near the corner of Halsted Street and Garfield Avenue, where it continued until August, 1876, and then removed to the chapel, No. 290 Orchard Street. On May 6, 1877, Rev. Mr. Burr tendered his resignation, and Rev. E. O. Taylor, of Ionia, Mich., was called on July 19, 1877. In the following September, the church removed to Chicago Avenue, with the view of receiving the remaining members of the North Baptist Church, which had not been re-built after the fire, with such property as might come into its possession. The church re-organized on October 10, 1877, under the statute, and adopted the name of Central Baptist Church, and at the same time received large accessions to its membership. After six months, it became evident that it would be advisable to remove temporarily to the chapel on Orchard Street. There the church soon became self-sustaining, and on November 24, 1881, having received from the North Baptist Church \$1,500, a lot was purchased on the corner of Halsted Street and Belden Avenue, at a cost of \$3,500, which was paid for in cash. In August, 1884, the building on Orchard Street was sold, and temporary refuge was taken in a store-room known as Temperance Hall, No. 721 Larrabee Street. On October 7, 1884, ground was

broken for the new building, on the corner of Halsted Street and Belden Avenue, which was completed and dedicated on December 13, 1885.

OTHER CHURCHES.—South Baptist Church, Rev. Carlos Swift, pastor; Olivet Baptist Church (colored), Rev. H. H. White, pastor; Bethesda Baptist Church (colored), Rev. A. D. Podd, pastor; North Ashland-avenue Baptist Church; Millard-avenue Baptist Church; Providence Baptist Church (colored), Rev. J. W. Polk, pastor; Humboldt Park Baptist Church, Rev. C. H. Holden, pastor; First German Baptist Church, Rev. Jacob Meier, pastor; Second German Baptist Church, Rev. Franz Friedrich, pastor; First Swedish Baptist Church, Rev. E. Ongman, pastor; Second Swedish Baptist Church, Rev. E. Sandell, pastor; the Scandinavian Baptist Church, organized in 1884.

REV. JACOB MEIER, pastor of the First German Baptist Church, was born in Baden, Germany, on September 6, 1839. His father was Jacob Meier, a farmer, and now living in Iowa. His mother, Susanna (Euderlin) Meier, died in Germany in 1854. Jacob Meier attended the public schools in Germany and also studied with private instructors. He came to America in 1857, his father not coming until 1859. He attended evening schools in New York City for three years, working at his trade as a shoemaker to earn his livelihood. In 1859, he was converted to Christianity, and joined the First German Baptist Church in New York City. He was also connected with the Sunday-school, and held various offices in the church. In 1861, he went to Cincinnati, and at the time of the first Morgan raid was a member of the 37th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, three months' men, in which he served his time as a private soldier. He then returned to Cincinnati and resumed work at his trade. In 1864, he went to Muscatine, Iowa, where he was licensed to preach. In order the better to qualify himself for the work of the ministry, to which he had resolved to devote his life, he attended Rochester Theological Seminary, one year. He commenced to preach at Muscatine, Iowa, where he was ordained in June, 1871. He was pastor of the First German Baptist Church of Muscatine until 1877. The church there increased in membership during his six years' pastorate from sixty-two to one hundred and seventy-six. In 1878, he came to Chicago to perform the duties of pastor of the First German Baptist Church, a position he retains at the present time. The membership of his church has increased from 225 to 380; in 1882, forty-seven members were dismissed therefrom to organize a church at South Chicago. In 1884 his church erected a brick edifice at a cost of \$13,000, at the corner of Willow and Burling streets, which is now occupied by a mission, but which is soon to be organized as the Second German Baptist Church of Chicago. Rev. Mr. Meier was married on February 22, 1864, to Miss Mary Hofflin, daughter of Matthias Hofflin, of Muscatine, Iowa. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Frederick, John, Mary, Emma, George, William, and Ernest.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The institution of this University dates from 1854. About that time Hon. Stephen A. Douglas offered the late Rev. Dr. A. D. Eddy, and he in turn the Presbyterians of the city, a piece of land on which to erect an institution of learning. The Presbyterians, however, did not accept the offer; but Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs, representing the Baptists, and at that time pastor of the First Baptist Church of Chicago, took the matter in hand and proposed the building of a college that should be controlled by his denomination. The result was, that Mr. Douglas, on April 2, 1856, made a contract with Dr. Burroughs, conveying to him the site on which the University of Chicago now stands, provided that he would procure the organization of a board of trustees under the law of 1845, and assign his contract to them, and that such board of trustees should erect a University building on the premises, to cost \$100,000,—\$25,000 to be expended before May 1, 1857, \$25,000 before May 1, 1858, and the remaining \$50,000 to be expended prior to or within the year 1860. These conditions being complied with, Senator Douglas agreed to deed the ten acres of land to the board of trustees. Owing, however, to the divided interest of the Baptist denomination among various institutions in this and neighboring States, many influential persons looked upon the enterprise with disfavor. The board failed to complete the foundations of the proposed building according to the conditions imposed. On November 10, 1856, Senator Douglas granted an extension of time, and added the following limitations:

"This extension is granted upon the condition, and with the understanding, that the title of said land shall forever remain in said University for the purposes expressed in said agreement, and that no part of the same shall ever be sold or alienated or used for any purpose whatever."

During July and August, 1856, \$100,000 was subscribed, and subsequently \$150,000 more, but on account of the financial depression of 1857-58, many of the subscriptions became valueless. The work went slowly forward. Plans for the University building were submitted by Boyington & Wheelock, and were adopted by the

board in May, 1857. The design presented a main building with two wings, connected by corridors, and a bell-tower one hundred and fifty-six feet in height; the entire structure of Athens marble, rock-faced, with mouldings; containing spacious rooms for recitations, libraries, president, professors, and societies, and two chapels, the larger capable of accommodating eight hundred persons. In the attic there was to be a large gymnasium, and one wing was to contain dormitories and studies for one hundred students.

On July 6, 1856, a public meeting of the citizens of Chicago and vicinity was held, at which time a preliminary organization was effected, and within sixty days \$100,000 was subscribed, as stated above. On January 30, 1857, an act was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, incorporating the institution.

The incorporators of the University held their first meeting on May 21, 1857, at which the following Board of Trustees was appointed: Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, president; William Jones, president of the executive committee; Charles Walker and James H. Woodworth, vice-presidents; Hiram A. Tucker, treasurer; Robert H. Clarkson, recording secretary; Samuel Hoard, Levi D. Boone, E. D. Taylor, John H. Kinzie, John C. Burroughs, Walter S. Gurnee, Thomas Hoyne, A. J. Joslyn, J. K. Pollard, James K.



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Burtis, Robert Boyd, C. N. Holden, and William B. Ogden, all of Chicago; Mason Brayman, Springfield; James Dunlap, Jacksonville; Ichabod Clark, Rockford; Charles H. Roe, Belvidere; Elijah Gove, Quincy; H. G. Weston, Peoria; S. G. Miner, Canton; N. W. Miner, Springfield; James R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis.; Thomas Maple, Canton; D. Valentine, Aurora; N. G. Collins, La Moille; J. Bulkley, Upper Alton; R. S. Thomas, Virginia City, Mason Co.; John Dement, Dixon; J. H. Manton, Quincy; Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, Providence, R. I. On the next day the Board of Trustees held their first meeting, electing their officers and appointing the following executive committee: William Jones, president; John C. Burroughs, secretary; Samuel Hoard, Levi D. Boone, Charles Walker, J. H. Woodworth, H. A. Tucker and Robert H. Clarkson. The following additional appointments were also made: Justin A. Smith, corresponding secretary; J. B. Olcott, general agent; J. Young Scammon, librarian; John M. Woodworth, curator of the museum; William H. Bushnell, steward.

The executive committee immediately adopted the plans, and the corner-stone of the University was laid on July 4, 1857. Hon. Thomas Drummond was presiding officer of the day, and made a brief speech. After the opening prayer by Rev. John E. Roy, Rev. John C. Burroughs gave a history of the enterprise, and introduced Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, who, though too ill to speak, was present and was enthusiastically received. The chief address of the occasion was delivered by Hon. Isaac N. Arnold. After several other speeches, the stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, by J. V. Z. Blaney. The committee of arrangements for the day was Cyrus Bentley, George C. Walker, M. B. Smith, J. T. Edwards, C. T. Boggs, D. L. Jacobus, C. Bridges and T. Day.

Not long after this the institution met its first adversity. The financial embarrassments of that year rendered it impossible to collect many of the subscriptions that had been made. The trustees met on August 6, 1857, for the purpose of signing contracts for the completion of the building, but concluded to discontinue the work, and nothing was done for more than a year. By the original contract and the extension, \$50,000 should, by this time, have been expended on the building; but, not being able to raise the funds, the board had expended but \$7,000. Both original contract and extension had therefore been forfeited, and Senator Douglas had it in his power to reclaim the property. Instead of doing this, however, on August 31, 1858, he executed an unconditional deed of the ten acres of land to the board of trustees of the University, his object being to enable the trustees to mortgage the land and raise the money with which to continue building. At a meeting of the trustees, held on September 7, 1858, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, by this board, that the University grounds, and the building to be located thereon, be mortgaged or conveyed by trust-deed, as herein provided, as security for a loan or loans not exceeding the sum of \$25,000, and for a term not exceeding five years, to secure the erection of the University buildings, and that the president and vice-president or secretary of the board be and they are hereby authorized and directed to execute such trust-deed or mortgage."

With the money obtained on this mortgage, the erection of the building proceeded, and by February 10, 1859, the south wing and corridor were finished. In the meantime the trustees resolved to begin the work of instruction. A faculty was elected, consisting of Rev. John C. Burroughs, D.D., president and professor of moral and intellectual philosophy; Albert H. Mixer, A.M., of Rochester, professor of Greek language and literature; and Le Roy Satterlee, A.M., professor of English language and literature. Instruction was commenced by the president and these two professors on September 29, 1858. Six students were enrolled, and preparatory classes organized the same day in St. Paul's Universalist Church, corner of Wabash Avenue and Van Buren Street. The University was divided into three departments—the Academic, or Higher English and Classical School, a Collegiate Department, and a Scientific Department, which excluded ancient languages but retained the modern. At a meeting of the executive committee, on April 5, 1859, it was resolved to organize a Department of Law, and on Monday evening, April 11, 1859, a meeting of the Board of Counsellors of the Law Department was held, at which Hon. Thomas Hoyne stated the object of the proposed department. For the endowment of a Law Department in connection with the University, Mr. Hoyne subscribed \$5,000, and Messrs. Hoyne, Dickey and McCagg were appointed a committee to secure a suitable person to take charge of this branch.

The University chapel was opened on June 26, 1859, the sermon being preached by Rev. H. K. Green. The first annual commencement exercises were held on Thursday, July 21, 1859, at which time the institution was dedicated.

The committee selected to secure a suitable person to take charge of the Law Department reported, July 20, in favor of opening it on September 2, 1859, and placing it in charge of Professor Henry Booth, recently of the State and National Law School of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and recommending as his associates John M. Wilson and Grant Goodrich, judges of the Superior Court of Chicago. Accordingly the Law School was opened on that day, in the rooms of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, the address being delivered by David Dudley Field, of New York. The next day the work of the school commenced with thirty students.

On September 7, 1859, A. J. Sawyer was elected professor of mathematics and principal of the preparatory department; and on the 13th John M. Woodworth was chosen naturalist of the University and curator of the Museum. The second year opened with 178 pupils in attendance. E. C. Johnson, of New York, a thorough and accomplished scholar, was added to the faculty, becoming professor of Latin. The first senior class, which graduated in July, 1861, was composed of Charles Trufant Scammon and Thomas Worcester Hyde.

The vacancy in the presidency of the board of trustees, occasioned by the death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, on June 3, 1861, was filled by the election of Hon. William B. Ogden, who remained in that office until his death, on August 3, 1877. In the early part of 1864, steps were taken to erect the main building. This portion of the structure cost \$122,000, the money for which, on account of

the inability of the authorities to collect the subscriptions in time (which had been solicited mainly by Professor A. H. Mixer), was in part raised by a mortgage upon the ten acres of ground and University building, in favor of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine. This was for \$15,000, and was a second mortgage upon the property, the first being for \$25,000. Other sums were advanced by this company from time to time, until 1866.

The main building was completed in 1865. In 1867, the indebtedness of the institution was \$100,000, and a special effort was made to clear it off. A meeting was held on May 30, in front of the main edifice, and addressed by Hon. William B. Ogden, Hon. Thomas Hoyne, and others in favor of the project. This effort was stimulated by a proposal of Mr. Ogden to the effect that, in case the sum of \$100,000 should be raised, he would himself erect the north wing of the University, the estimated cost of which was \$50,000. This wing was to be called Ogden Hall, as the main building was called Douglas Hall. The south wing, to which William Jones had so liberally contributed (Mr. Jones's donations up to this time amounted to \$30,000), and to whom the University was indebted in its earlier struggles, was named Jones Hall.

About this time the chair of Greek was endowed, the fund being obtained mainly in New York by Rev. W. W. Everts, pastor of the First Baptist Church; and the endowment of another chair was nearly completed by Rev. John C. Burroughs, assisted by Rev. Drs. N. M. Miner and Charles H. Roe.

During the earlier history of the University, the following named gentlemen were officers of its board:

Presidents: Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, to his death, June 3, 1861; and Hon. William B. Ogden, to August 3, 1877.

First Vice-Presidents: Hon. Charles Walker, until 1868; Hon. J. Young Scammon, until 1879.

Second Vice-Presidents: Hon. J. H. Woodworth, until 1863; Hon. J. Young Scammon, until 1869; Hon. Samuel Hoard, until 1875.

Treasurers: H. A. Tucker, until 1863; Hon. J. H. Woodworth, until 1870; Rev. Charles Hill Roe, D.D., until 1873.

Secretaries: Rev. Robert H. Clarkson, D.D., until 1860; Rev. Robert A. Smith, until 1865; Cyrus Bentley, until 1873.

The faculty, during the same period, was as follows: President, and Professor of moral and intellectual philosophy—Rev. John C. Burroughs, D.D., until 1875. Professor of Greek language and literature—Albert H. Mixer, A.M., until 1868; James R. Boise, Ph.D., until 1877. Professor of Latin language and literature—Edwin C. Johnson, A.M., until his death, July 3, 1863; Joseph C. Breck, one year; vacancy, one year; J. William Stearns, A.M., 1865 to 1875. Professor of mathematics—Alonzo J. Sawyer, A.M., until 1869; vacant one year, when Alonzo J. Howe, A.M., principal of the preparatory department, became acting professor of mathematics. Professor of chemistry, geology and mineralogy—J. H. McChesney, A.M., until 1869. Professor of astronomy, and Director of the Dearborn Observatory—Truman Henry Safford, A.B., until the fire of 1871. Hoynes Professor of international and constitutional law—Henry Booth, A.M., until 1874. Hon. John M. Wilson, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Harvey B. Hurd, and Hon. John A. Jameson were all professors in the Law Department, during this period. Besides there were from time to time various other professors in the respective departments, as Hon. Digby V. Bell, professor of commercial science; William Tillinghast, professor of vocal music; Joseph O. Hodnot, professor of civil engineering and natural sciences; C. Gilbert Wheeler, professor of analytical and applied chemistry; and Elias Colbert, honorary assistant and director of the Dearborn Observatory.

In 1875, Dr. Burroughs, having resigned the presidency, was elected chancellor, and Hon. James R. Doolittle served as president pro tem, until the election of Rev. Lemuel Moss, D.D., who continued one year, and was succeeded by Hon. Alonzo Abernethy, formerly superintendent of public instruction in Iowa, who retained the office until 1878. Mr. Abernethy was followed by Rev. Dr. Galusha Anderson, until the close of the academic year 1885.

The years from 1875 to 1881, inclusive, bore very severely on the University, owing to the financial crisis in the country. The internal affairs, however, were never better than during these years; the number of students was large, and a competent and efficient corps of instructors was maintained. In the earlier years of the University, about twenty scholarships of one thousand dollars each, had been endowed for indigent students. But so great was the financial stress at this period that this money, as well as that of the twenty-thousand-dollar Greek professorship, was consumed, excepting six hundred dollars, in paying interest, and in the current expenses of the institution. Great credit is due Rev. Galusha Anderson, for his efforts in meeting the current expenses during his administration, all the indebtedness, excepting that of the mortgage, being paid, mostly by his personal solicitations.

The money obtained from the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine amounted to nearly \$64,000, for interest on which \$25,000 had been paid by the University; yet at the fore-

closure, in the winter of 1885, the decree of indebtedness, including expenses thereof, was \$320,000. The trustees have recently decided not to assume the liquidation of this indebtedness, and will give up the University property to its creditors.

PROFESSOR NATHANIEL BUTLER, JR., M.A., was born on May 22, 1853, at Eastport, Maine. His father, Nathaniel Butler, is a Baptist minister, who since 1881, on account of ill health, has been engaged with the Hollowell Granite Co. of Maine. The father of Nathaniel Butler, Sr., was John Butler, whose father, John Butler, emigrated from England and settled in New York in 1780. His mother, Mrs. Jeannette L. (Emery) Butler, was a daughter of Judge Stephen Emery, also of English ancestry, who was attorney-general of Maine in 1839, under Governor Fairfield. Both parents are still living. After spending seven or eight years in the common schools, Nathaniel Butler began his preparations for college at Waterville, Maine, in 1868, under the celebrated teacher and scholar, James H. Hanson. In the fall of 1869, he entered Colby University, at Waterville, and remained a student there until he graduated, in June, 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of 1873, he came to Illinois, and took the position of assistant principal of Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, where he remained associated with Edward P. Weston, LL.D., three years. In 1876, the school was removed to Highland Park, and Professor Butler sustained the same relations to the school there as at Lake Forest, until 1879. He then taught a private school for boys one year in Chicago, and then went back to Highland Park as principal of the Ladies' Seminary, to succeed Edward P. Weston, LL.D., who had died in 1879. After serving four years in that capacity, he was elected professor of English literature, rhetoric and logic, in the University of Chicago, which position he now fills. In the spring of 1884, he was ordained to the Baptist ministry, and has since filled various pulpits, but has assumed no regular pastorate. Professor Butler was married on April 28, 1881, to Miss Florence R. Sheppard, daughter of Albert M. and Anna M. (Titworth) Sheppard, of New Jersey. They have one child,—Sheppard Emery.

PROFESSOR ALFRED ALLEN BENNETT, B.S., professor of chemistry and geology in the University of Chicago, was born on November 30, 1848, at Milford, N. H. His father, Rhodolphus D. Bennett, was a man of liberal education, a farmer, and of Scotch ancestry. He died in January, 1885. The Bennett family settled in Connecticut early in the history of the colony, and their descendants are now to be found in all parts of the United States. Professor Bennett's mother was Mrs. Mary (Woodward) Bennett, daughter of Isaac Woodward, a farmer of Merrimac, N. H. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native place and, from 1869 to 1871, the Massachusetts State Normal School, at Bridgewater. He was then principal of the Grammar School at Manchester, N. H., two years, and, from 1873 to 1877, he attended the University of Michigan, graduating in the latter year with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After graduating, he returned to the University to pursue a post-graduate course, and remained there until February, 1878, in which month he was elected professor of natural science in the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Oakland Co., Mich. He remained in this position two years and a half, and in the summer of 1880 returned to the University of Michigan to continue his post-graduate studies. He was thus engaged until February, 1881, when he was elected professor of natural science in the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant. He remained there two and a half years, until June, 1883, at which time he was elected professor of chemistry and geology in the University of Chicago. Here he has done all that could be done, considering the financial straits of the University, to establish and build up laboratories in the chemical, biological and physical departments, and has made very gratifying progress in each of these departments, but more especially in that of chemistry. Professor Bennett was married on July 1, 1878, to Miss Amelia E. Chapin, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who, like himself, is of New England ancestry. They have no children.

PROFESSOR OSCAR HOWES, A.M., was born on April 30, 1831, at Brewster, N. Y. His father was Bailey Howes, a farmer, of English ancestry, and his mother was Mary (Cole) Howes, daughter of Obed Cole, of Carmel, N. Y. After spending the usual time in the district school and upon his father's farm, he entered the preparatory department of Madison University, and graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1850. He then spent one year as resident graduate at the University of Rochester. He then went to Europe, where he remained two years, part of the time in the Universities of Berlin and Munich, the object in going abroad being to familiarize himself with the French and German languages. In 1854, he became professor of Latin and Greek in Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill., in which position he remained nineteen years, spending one year of the time in travelling through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. In the summer of 1874, he became professor of Latin and modern languages in Madison University, where he remained until 1882, when he became professor of modern languages in the University of Chicago. Professor

Howes was married on August 8, 1858, to Miss Adelaide E. Hazen, at Faribault, Minn. They have three children,—Mary L., Aura F., and Nellie.

PROFESSOR LEWIS STUART, M.A., professor of Latin language and literature in the University of Chicago, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on December 12, 1847. His father, Lewis Stuart, was a merchant of Glasgow, and was for twenty years an elder in the Barony Parish Presbyterian Church. His mother's maiden name was Mary Hóme. Lewis Stuart was educated at the high school, and afterward at the University of Glasgow, which he attended from 1860 to 1863. He then taught one year in Scotland, and one year at St. James's Collegiate School at St. Heliers, on the Island of Jersey. He then returned to Scotland to settle up the estate of his father who had recently died. In 1869, accompanied by his mother and her other three children, he came to the United States, and settled at Grand Rapids, Mich. From 1871 to 1879, he was engaged in Kalamazoo College as professor of Greek, and in the latter year he was elected professor of the Latin language and literature in the University of Chicago. Professor Stuart was married on July 28, 1877, to Miss Eva Louise Winans, at Coldwater, Mich. She was born at Elmira, N. Y., on April 7, 1851. Professor and Mrs. Stuart have three children,—Augusta Glessner, Edna Olson, and Florence Louise.

THE CHICAGO SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

The early history of this religious organization is given in Volume I. of this work. After the great fire, this society sold its lot on Adams Street, and purchased property on Eighteenth Street and a lot at the corner of West Washington Street and Ogden Avenue, erecting houses of worship, and, at the same time, securing a parsonage adjoining the Eighteenth-street Hall. In 1871, Rev. Mr. Hibbard went to Europe for the improvement of his health. During his absence, the services were conducted by Rev. Calvin Day Noble, and upon Mr. Hibbard's return there was a division in the society, Mr. Noble and his friends organizing a separate society, which, however, soon became extinct. The interests of the Swedenborgian society suffered much through the panic of 1873, and not being able to support their minister, he became a general missionary of the General Convention.

In March, 1877, some members of the church desiring a younger minister and a more central place of worship, formed a new society called the Union Swedenborgian Society. Rev. L. P. Mercer was called to be their pastor, and worship was instituted in Hershey Music Hall, on Madison Street.

In the spring of 1881, the society sold the lot on the corner of Prairie Avenue and Eighteenth Street, purchased a site on Van Buren Street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, and began the erection of a church-edifice. The corner-stone was laid on June 8, and the lecture room was occupied on November 6. During the summer of 1881, the Union Swedenborgian Church, worshipping in Hershey Hall, being invited to unite its membership with the parent society, made an application in the name of eighty of its communicants, who were received into the Chicago Society on November 6, the first Sunday in the Van Buren-street Temple. Rev. L. P. Mercer served the society until in January, 1882, when he was formally installed as pastor of the Chicago Society, which office he still retains. In June, 1882, the auditorium was completed and the church dedicated. The cost of the church, with lot, was about \$60,000.

The society owns valuable property in the North and West divisions; a lot on North Clark Street, corner of Menominee, on which is erected a temporary chapel; and a lot on Washington Boulevard, corner of Ogden Avenue, on which stands a commodious house of worship, built in 1872. In the summer of 1885, the

society sold the Ogden Avenue front of the West Division lot to the Zion's (Jewish) Congregation, and with the proceeds of the sale paid all its indebtedness, and re-furnished the interior of the Union Park Chapel. All the property of the society is now free from incumbrance. The Lincoln Park and the Union Park chapels have been occupied for some years by congregations composed in part of members of the society. During the summer of 1885, these congregations were organized into Immanuel Church of the New Jerusalem and connected with the General Church of Pennsylvania, a co-ordinate body with the Illinois Association. Since the organization of an independent society, the Chicago Society has resumed the occupancy of these places of worship, and missionary services are conducted in them by the pastor. The present membership of the Swedenborgian Church in this city, is about two hundred.*

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

There are three churches of this denomination in Chicago: First Church, corner of West Jackson Street and Oakley Avenue; Central Church, corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, Rev. Henry Schell Lobingier, pastor; and West Side Church, corner of Western Avenue and West Congress Street, Rev. John W. Allen, pastor.

REV. HENRY SCHELL LOBINGIER, pastor of the Central Christian Church, was born at Laurelville, Westmoreland Co., Penn., on October 27, 1849. His father, Jacob Lobingier, was of German descent, and his mother, Lillias F. (Stewart) Lobingier, was descended from the Scotch-Irish and French. At the age of seventeen he entered Bethany College, W. Va., which, after spending nearly two sessions in close application to study, he was obliged to leave on account of failing health. In September, 1869, he re-entered the college, and graduated therefrom in 1873. Immediately upon graduation he was called to the church at Morrisania, N. Y., where he remained over five years. During this pastorate the membership of the church was doubled, and the church itself lifted upon a plane of larger prosperity and greater usefulness. At the invitation of the First Christian Church in Philadelphia, Penn., he removed to that city in October, 1878, and remained pastor over four years, and while there did much to encourage the missionary spirit among his people, which led eventually to the organization of the Third and Fourth Christian churches. In the summer of 1882, the church in Chicago having united to form the Central Church, Rev. Mr. Lobingier was invited to occupy the pulpit. The invitation was accepted and he began to preach in January, 1883. He still remains with this congregation and rejoices in its increased harmony, its present peace, and in its bright prospects for the future. Since he came, about sixty new members have united with the church. Rev. Mr. Lobingier married Miss Annie H. Sinclair, of Morrisania, N. Y. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The Lobingier family were among the pioneers of Western Pennsylvania, and the old homestead has been in their possession for more than a century. The natural beauty of the scenery in its vicinity exerted a powerful influence upon the mind and heart of the boy who grew up in its midst. His imaginative and reflective faculties were rapidly developed by the companionship of mountains and brooks, as is manifest in his literary work, in which he excels. He is a frequent contributor to the press, especially to denominational periodicals, and is now engaged upon a work designed as an answer to the statement of P. C. Mozoomdar, in his book "The Oriental Christ," that it is impossible to correctly apprehend the nature of Christ except through oriental eyes.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

FIRST GERMAN EMANUEL CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—This church, escaping the great fire of 1871, fell prey to that of July, 1874, when the congregation removed to their present site, corner of Thirty-fifth and Dearborn streets. Two lots were purchased, and the church-edifice, transferred from another society, was moved and placed upon them. The church-

*The compiler is indebted, for the data contained in this sketch, to the pamphlet of Dr. Alvan E. Small and to Rev. L. P. Mercer.

building is a small frame structure with basement. It has a seating capacity for six hundred persons, and, with the lots, is estimated to be worth \$14,000. In the fall of 1884, a parsonage was purchased for \$4,500.

The present membership of the church is about two hundred, with a Sunday-school roll of about the same number.

The names of the pastors, during the period covered by this volume, have been as follows: Revs. W. F. Walker, J. F. Grob, Christian Ott, Theodore Alberding, Christian Ott, and Michael Heyl, the present pastor, who was appointed in 1884.

REV. MICHAEL HEYL, pastor of the First Church of the Evangelical Association, was born on November 17, 1839, at Klastadt, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany. His father was Christian Heyl, and his mother Barbara (Bohland) Heyl. They came to America in 1847, and settled at Springfield, Ohio, where they remained until 1852, when they came to Groveland, Tazewell Co., Ill., and still later went to Mason County. Michael Heyl obtained his education at the public schools of Springfield, Ohio, and in Illinois. In 1861, he entered the ministry, joined the Conference at Des Plaines, and was sent to the Genesee circuit as an itinerant. In 1862, he was sent to the Yellow Creek circuit, and after five months, this circuit being divided, he was sent to the Rush Creek circuit, and there remained the balance of the two years, at the end of which time he was sent back to the Yellow Creek circuit. The year 1866-67, he was on the Genesee circuit, and was then stationed at Kankakee. In 1869, he was sent to the Polk-street Church, Chicago, and, in 1871, went to Des Plaines. From there he was sent to Genesee, where he remained from 1873 to 1876. Thence he was sent to the Twelfth-street Church, Chicago, and in 1878 to St. John's Church, Chicago. In 1881, he was sent to the Centennial Church, where he remained until 1884, when he was sent to his present charge. Since he commenced his labors with this church, it has considerably increased in number and has bought a parsonage on Dearborn Street, for which \$4,500 was paid. Rev. Mr. Heyl was married on June 2, 1864, to Miss Catharine Christina Schroth, and has had eight children, seven of whom, four sons and three daughters, are living.

SECOND CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—After the fire, this society re-built its church edifice on the old foundations, at an expense of about \$9,000. It is a two-story Gothic structure, with a seating accommodation for four hundred. Rev. Hintze, pastor at the time of the fire, was followed by those named below, in the order given: Revs. A. Goeckley, George Escher, Theodore Alberding, C. Ott, H. Roland, and Martin Stamm, the present minister. The membership of this church is one hundred and seventy-five.

REV. MARTIN STAMM, pastor of the Second Church of the Evangelical Association, was born on July 18, 1838, at Schleithelm, Canton Schaffhausen, Switzerland. He came to America on January 8, 1852, and lived in New York City until 1858, when he went to Kankakee, Ill. In 1861 he entered the ministry, and joined the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association. He commenced his labors by travelling, in connection with Rev. John Schneider, through the Naperville circuit, which had ten congregations. In 1862, he was sent to Lockport, Ill., the center of a large mission. In 1863, he was stationed at Perkins Grove, and, in 1864 to the Mason circuit, at which place he built a church. In 1865 he went to Hampshire circuit, in 1866 to Dunkley's Grove circuit, and in 1867 to Mendota, as missionary collector, to collect funds to build a new church. He was then returned to Naperville, and thence went to Elgin, where he built a parsonage; from which place he was sent to the Polk-street Church of the Evangelical Association, at Chicago, to harmonize the difficulties then existing therein. From Chicago he was sent to Freeport, where he made arrangements to build a new church; from there to Joliet, in 1873, where also he built a parsonage; from there to Aurora, in 1875; thence to Geneseo, in 1876; thence to Naperville, as presiding elder of the Naperville district, where he remained four years; and then was sent to Ottawa mission, where also he erected another church. He remained there two years; and came to Chicago as pastor of his present church in 1884. Rev. Mr. Stamm was married on April 26, 1864, to Miss Emeline Clouse, of Malden, Ill. They have had five children, four of whom are living.

SALEM CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Amos Goeckley was pastor of this church

from 1871 to 1873. His successors have been: Rev. H. Hintze, 1873-74; Rev. J. Himmel, 1874-76; Rev. M. Heyl, 1876-78; Rev. C. Augenstein, 1878-81; Rev. S. Dickover, 1881-82; Rev. W. Goessele, 1882-84; who was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. G. Vetter. In 1880, the society erected a new house of worship on the site of the old. It is a neat, two-story brick structure, having in the lower story Sunday-school and class-rooms, while above is an audience room with a gallery having a seating capacity of five hundred. The cost of the church was \$14,000. It was dedicated, free of debt, in 1880. The present membership is three hundred, with a Sunday-school numbering three hundred and fifty.

REV. JOHN SCHNEIDER, presiding elder of the Chicago District of the Illinois Conference of the Evangelical Association of North America, was born on September 19, 1832, in Morsheim, Rheinpfalz, Bavaria. His parents were Johannes and Elizabeth Schneider, poor, but honest and industrious. They were members of the Evangelical Protestant Church, and in their religious life and in the training of their children always manifested an exemplary zeal. Young John was given an education in the elementary branches and in the religious instruction customary in the State church. At the age of fourteen, he was confirmed and made a member of the church. About this time his father died, and the support of his mother and two younger sisters devolved upon him, rendering hard work a necessity. On October 11, 1850, in company with his mother and five sisters, he took passage for America, landing at New York City on December 1, and remaining there through the winter. In the spring of 1851, he came to Chicago, where his eldest sister had gone three years before, and where she was employed as a servant in the family of Philo Carpenter. Mr. Schneider was attacked with cholera, but by the kindness and care of Mr. Carpenter and the nursing of his sister, whom Mr. Carpenter brought to him, he believes his life was saved. It was also by the influence of Mr. Carpenter that his thoughts were brought back to religious subjects. He began to read the Bible more than ever, and to attend church. Persistent study and effort led him to the consciousness of forgiveness of his sins, and he soon joined the church and became an active member in the society. He was chosen exhorter and Sunday-school superintendent, in which capacity he served until July, 1854, when he presented himself to the Conference for license to enter the ministry. His first appointment was to the Brookville circuit. After preaching three years in Illinois, he was appointed to a district in Iowa, where he remained three years, or until 1860. He was then recalled to Illinois, and appointed to the Deer Grove Circuit, and in 1861 to the Naperville Circuit. In 1863, he was appointed to Brookville and Freeport station, and in 1866 he was elected presiding elder, and appointed to the Naperville district. In 1870, he was re-elected and given charge of the Mendota district. In 1872, he was elected agent and treasurer of the North-Western College, and at the end of two years declined a re-election. In April, 1874, he was appointed collector of the Conference mission, his efforts in this direction being rewarded with unprecedented success. In 1875, he was again elected presiding elder, and appointed to the Chicago district, where he served until 1879, when he was re-elected and appointed to the Mendota district. At the end of two years, he was appointed to the Chicago district. In 1884, he was again elected presiding elder, and appointed to the Chicago district, his present field. During the last quarter of a century the Illinois Conference has elected him successively six times as a delegate to the General Conference, which meets once in four years. Rev. Mr. Schneider was married, on April 26, 1856, to Miss Magdalena Rapp, of Henry County, Ill. They have had five children, four of whom are living, as follows: Samuel N., John T., Daniel S. and Benjamin J.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN EMANUEL CHURCH.—At the time of the great fire the pastor of this church was Rev. Christian Koerner, whose pastorate continued until August, 1872. After the great fire, this church was crowded by an influx from the North Side, but the refugees did not remain long. Rev. Louis Hoelter, then a student, supplied the pulpit from September to December, 1872, when he was followed by Rev. L. Lange. Mr. Lange resigned in November, 1878, to become a professor in Concordia College, St. Louis. During his connection with the parish, a large brick building was erected, at a cost of \$12,000, for day-school purposes. Four hundred scholars receive in-

struction at this school. A second school-house was built on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Ashland Avenue, costing \$6,000, and is attended by one hundred and eighty children. Rev. Louis Hoelter was called to the regular pastorate from Quincy, Ill., in December, 1878. He has erected a school-house, corner of Cypress and Ashland streets, at a cost of \$7,000, which has now two teachers and one hundred and twenty-five scholars. The number of communicants in this parish is about two thousand one hundred. In September, 1884, Rev. J. Leidel was appointed assistant pastor.

Several churches have sprung from this, as follows: Zion's Church, corner of Nineteenth and Johnson streets, having church-edifice, parsonage, two schools and two thousand communicants, with Rev. A. Wagner as pastor; Trinity Church, corner of Twenty-fifth Place and Hanover Street, having church-edifice, parsonage and one parish school, also a school in Bridgeport, one in Brighton and one in Hamburg; and St. Matthew's Church, corner of Nineteenth Street and Hoyne Avenue, having a church-edifice, parsonage and two schools.

REV. HENRY LOUIS HOELTER, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, was born on March 31, 1848, at Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Henry L. Hoelter, was born in Germany about the year 1820, came to America in 1838, and died in 1855. His mother, Mrs. Mary (Bohning) Hoelter, is still living. Up to his eleventh year he was educated at the public and parochial schools of Cleveland, Ohio. He then went to Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained one and a half years, and then, on account of illness, remained at home until he was sixteen years old. At this time he returned to Concordia College, and remained six years, graduating at the age of twenty-two. From Concordia College he went to Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated in 1873. In this year he commenced his ministry as assistant pastor of a congregation at Quincy, Ill., and, in 1874, became pastor of the church. In 1878, he came to Chicago as pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Church, where he has since remained. At that time there were two hundred voting members, while at the present time there are three hundred and thirty, and between six hundred and seven hundred families in the congregation. They have erected a school building, at a cost of \$7,000, at the corner of Cypress and Ashland streets, and are accumulating a building fund for the erection of a new church-edifice, which it is expected will take place within a year or two. Rev. Mr. Hoelter was married on February 5, 1874, to Miss Emile Seidel, daughter of Rev. Jacob Seidel, then pastor of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Quincy, Ill. They have four children,—Edward, Theodore, Gertrude and Clara.

ST. STEPHEN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church was organized on May 1, 1879, by the present pastor, Rev. L. C. Koehler, Ph.D. The church property was purchased on September 1, 1879. It had previously been occupied by the Second Reformed Congregation, which disbanded on December 15, 1878. The property consisted of three lots on the northwest corner of Wentworth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, upon which stands a frame church-edifice with brick basement, having a seating capacity for one thousand persons. For the property, the sum of \$10,475 was paid, but it is valued to-day at \$18,000. In 1879, the house of worship, having been thoroughly repaired and refitted, was dedicated in the fall by the president of the Wartburg district of the General Synod of Illinois, Rev. J. D. Severinghaus, A.M. At the time of the dedication there was a debt on the property of \$8,000, about half of which has since been paid. The organ, valued at \$3,000, was purchased with the property. Improvements have been made in the church from time to time by the catechumenical classes and the Ladies' Association of the parish. Connected with the society is the parochial school, where English and German are

taught; the school is held in the basement, but the society hope at no distant time to erect school buildings.

REV. LEONHARD CHARLES KOEHLER, pastor of St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born on February 5, 1850, at Wipkingen, a suburb of Zurich, Switzerland. His father was Professor Charles Christopher Koehler, of the Freiberg Gymnasium, in Baden. His mother is Mrs. Regula Koehler, née Fehr, from Egli-san, Canton Zurich, Switzerland. Both are still living in Loerrach, Grand Duchy of Baden. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Loerrach Gymnasium from 1859 to 1864, and at the Gymnasium at Basle from 1864 to 1867. He then attended an academy at La Cheaux de Fonds (Warm Springs) in Switzerland for eighteen months; afterward the Basle University eighteen months; then the Zurich University two years, and finished his education at the Leipsic University, where he studied eighteen months, leaving the University in 1874, having conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philology. Upon completing his education, he immediately came to the United States, and was engaged ten months in teaching history, Latin and Greek in a German-English Academy in Milwaukee. In 1875, he went to the northern part of Wisconsin, and preached nearly two years at Sandy Bay, Two Creeks and Carlton. In 1877, he came to Chicago, and began to teach Latin, French and German to private students. While thus engaged, he organized St. Stephen's Church in 1879, beginning to preach in January of that year, and organizing the congregation in May. At that time only six families joined the new church. At the present time there are one hundred and twenty families in connection with it, and six hundred communicants. The church-building and lots were purchased at a cost of \$10,475, and about \$2,500 have been spent in repairs. Rev. Mr. Koehler is a member of the committee of examination for the German theological students of the Wartburg Synod, a district of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States. He is city editor of the *Lutherische Kirchenfreund*, the official church paper of the General Synod among the Germans, and author of the book called "Die Loesung der socialen Frage in den Vereinigten Staaten."

ST. MATTHEW'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This church began as a school in 1869, on the corner of Paulina and Hinman streets, under the auspices of Zion's German Evangelical Lutheran Church. In September, 1871, about thirty families belonging to this church organized St. Matthew's Church. The first officers were—H. Karitz, John Wolf and Christian Gipke, trustees; and F. Koenig, F. Washer, F. Krueger, K. Rentner and Carl Bank, deacons. The trustees of the new organization purchased a block of land lying between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, and Hoyne and Leavitt streets, and in 1872 erected a two story church-edifice. The basement story is of brick, and is used for a school, the upper story being frame and used for the church services. To raise the money required for its erection, the trustees have sold lots from time to time as occasion required. In 1875, a two-story brick building was erected west of the church, at a cost of \$4,000. In 1882, another school-house was erected on the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Hoyne streets, at a cost of \$12,000. In 1884, still another school was added, on California Avenue, at a cost of \$5,000. This school is taught by Rev. Paul Brauns, who is also assistant pastor of the church. In 1883, a parsonage was erected at a cost of \$3,500. The entire property is worth about \$152,000. Rev. H. Engelbrecht is pastor at the present time.

REV. JOHN ADAM STRECKFUSS, pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born on December 23, 1855, in Ohio. His father was Rev. John George Streckfuss, born in Wernsdheim, Bavaria, on March 3, 1814; died at Okawville, Ill., on December 12, 1880. His mother, Mrs. Katharina Margaretha (Blassneck) Streckfuss, was born on August 17, 1818, at Cadolzburg, Bavaria, and died May 19, 1882, at Davenport, Iowa. At the age of thirteen, Rev. John A. Streckfuss entered Concordia College at Fort Wayne, and remained there six years. At the age of eighteen he entered Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., and remained three years, graduating in 1878. He was then vicar in Chicago for six months, and in 1880 went to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1883. In January of that year, he came to Chicago, and became pastor of St. Peter's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, where he is still located.

Rev. Mr. Streckfuss was married, on January 4, 1883, to Miss Amalie Maria Katharina Mennicke, daughter of Rev. Christian Augustus Mennicke, of Rock Island. They have one child,—John Martin.

REV. LOUIS F. J. LOCHNER, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, on April 7, 1842. His father was Charles Lochner, a lithographer, and his mother was Louisa B. (Gauger) Lochner. They came to America in 1849, settling at St. Louis, where Charles Lochner died almost immediately. Mrs. Lochner died in Milwaukee, in March, 1885. The education of the subject of this sketch was received in Concordia College, St. Louis, Mo., he having entered that institution in 1853 and remaining until 1861. From this time until March, 1864, he was in attendance at the Concordia Theological Seminary, from which institution he graduated at that time. He then entered the ministry in connection with the Evangelical Lutheran Missouri Synod, and took charge, as vicar, of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church in Milwaukee, from May to October, 1864. His first regular charge as pastor was at Richton, Cook Co., Ill., where he remained from November, 1864, to October, 1867. At this time he accepted a call to the Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church at Richmond, Va., where he remained ten years. This church had, at the time he began his labors there, about twenty voting members, having been considerably reduced in membership and strength as one of the results of the War. During his pastorate the membership increased to forty families, a very gratifying increase, considering the few German families that inhabited that section of the country. In 1877, he received and accepted the call to his present church. At that time there were about one hundred and sixty voting members in connection with it; now there are three hundred and twenty-five. The schools in connection with the church have increased from five classes with four teachers, to nine classes with nine teachers, and now have nearly eight hundred scholars. A new school-house has been built in Lake Township, at the corner of Loomis and Forty-ninth streets, and a new church has been established there, with Rev. F. C. Leeb, the first teacher of the school, as present pastor of the church. The debt has been reduced by Rev. Mr. Lochner from \$15,000, bearing six per cent. interest, to \$7,000, bearing no interest, and the congregation and schools are in a remarkably harmonious and prosperous condition. Rev. Mr. Lochner was married on November 10, 1864, to Miss Louisa Knab, daughter of David Knab, of Milwaukee, Wis., and one of the oldest settlers of that city. They have had seven children, five of whom are living,—Lydia L., Carl O., Louisa H., Otilie C., and Agnes M.

REV. WILLIAM H. F. BARTLING, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Jacobi's Church, was born on December 16, 1838, at Lutter, Hanover, Germany. His father, John Henry Bartling, a farmer, was married to Miss Dorothea Kruse, and with her and their six children emigrated, in 1843, to America, settling at Addison, DuPage Co., Ill. William Bartling attended the public schools of Germany from his sixth year to the time of coming to this country, and then entered the school of his brother, John Henry Bartling, who commenced teaching at that time at Addison, and is there teaching still. In 1851, being prepared for college, he entered Concordia College, at St. Louis, Mo., and after studying in the collegiate department six years, entered the Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1860, after completing the prescribed three years' course. He was ordained at Pittsburgh, Penn., on April 15, 1860, by Rev. E. A. Brauer, and remained in Pittsburgh as vicar to Rev. Mr. Brauer until the following November. He then came to Elk Grove, Cook Co., Ill., and preached there and at Dundee, Ill., and Arlington Heights, Ill., for two and a half years. He then went to Springfield, Ill., and became pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church at that place, where he remained until May, 1870, enjoying a successful pastorate, and being the first pastor there of the Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Synod. He started a school, which he taught in connection with his ministerial duties for two years, when, on account of overwork, his health so far failed as to render it necessary for him to provide a successor to himself in the school. On the second Sunday after Easter, 1870, he became pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Jacobi's Church at Chicago, and has since continued in that pastorate. The church was organized in 1869, by Rev. Henry Wunder, as a mission from his own church. When Rev. Mr. Bartling came to it there were about thirty-five voting members. Now there are three hundred and fifty such members, and about fifteen hundred communicants belonging to the church. Rev. Mr. Bartling was married on April 21, 1861, to Miss Minnie Brockmann. They have had eight children, seven of whom are living,—Johanna Christina Dorothea, now Mrs. Rev. Theodore Kohn, of Dallas, Texas; Sophia, Henry Charles, Albert, Matilda, Otto, and Hermann. The youngest child, Minnie, was born on December 14, 1880, and died on November 4, 1884.

REV. CHARLES KOERNER, pastor of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, was born in the Palatinate,

Germany. His father Jacob, and grandfather Frederick, Koerner, were both natives of the same country, but his grandmother, on his father's side, was of French Huguenot extraction. At the beginning of the Revolution of 1848, while he was yet a child, his parents emigrated to America, to try their fortune in the new world. Young Charles studied privately with a Lutheran clergyman at Rochester, N. Y.; then was four years at Hartwick; and finally entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1869. He first served St. Peter's English Lutheran Church at Rhinebeck, N. Y., and remained there until 1871, when he was called to the Church of the Transfiguration, Pottstown, Penn., where he resided until 1881; and in the beginning of the same year was invited to the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity. When he came to Chicago the congregation was worshipping on the southwest corner of Dearborn Avenue and Erie Street, in a rather unchurchly looking basement, in a neighborhood where very few Lutherans reside. Acting on his advice, the property was sold, and a lot bought on the southwest corner of LaSalle Avenue and Elm Street, and in 1883 they began to erect the new church with stone front, in modern Gothic style, costing about \$50,000. The church has a membership of three hundred, is rapidly growing in numbers and financial strength, and, with large Lutheran material to draw from, has a bright future before it. Its present flourishing condition is largely due to the wisely directed energy of the pastor.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SALEM CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1868, by Rev. Erl Carlson, with about two hundred members. Three lots were purchased on Bushnell Street by Emanuel congregation for \$1,000, and presented to the Salem congregation. Upon these lots, in 1869, a church-building was erected, at a cost of \$5,000. This building was dedicated in 1872. Rev. A. Hult was pastor two years, and was followed by Rev. P. Nyqvist, who remained until 1875. After his resignation, the pulpit was left vacant for nearly two years. In 1877, a call was extended to Rev. Carl B. L. Boman, who accepted the charge, and through whose efforts the church was greatly strengthened. When he resigned, in October, 1885, there were seven hundred communicants. The old church-building was now too small for the growing congregation, and preparations were made to build a more spacious house of worship, and in a more convenient location. Accordingly, four lots were purchased on Portland Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, and on this new site a church was erected, with adjoining school-rooms and parsonage. It is a plain but substantial brick structure, and is valued at \$35,000. The church was dedicated on March 1, 1885. The congregation now numbers seven hundred and twenty-five communicant members, with a total parish membership of one thousand and fifty. The present pastor, Rev. L. G. Abrahamson, late of Altona, Ill., has but recently assumed charge of the parish.

REV. CARL BERNHARD LEONHARD BOMAN, late pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church, was born at Dalarne, Sweden, on November 15, 1849. His father was Antonius Boman, and his mother Mrs. Margareta Elizabeth Boman, both of whom are still living at Dalarne, Sweden. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the mission schools at Smaland, Sweden, where he studied from 1870 to 1873. He then came to America, and attended the Augustana College and Seminary at Paxton, and moved to Rock Island with the institution. In 1877 he graduated, having been in attendance there four years. He was engaged a few months preaching at Clinton, Iowa, and Sterling, Ill., and then came to his late charge. At that time the church was on Bushnell Street, and had about three or four hundred nominal members on the roll, though the actual number was considerably less than that, as the church had been without a pastor for three years. There are now about seven hundred communicants and, including children, about one thousand members. In 1884, through the exertions of Rev. Mr. Boman, a new brick church-edifice was erected, as stated in the history of the church. Rev. Mr. Boman was married on June 6, 1877, to Miss Ida Sophia Romvall, daughter of Andrew and Sophia Romvall, of Carver County, Minn. They have four children,—Hannah Bernhardina, Ida Leontina, Carl Emanuel, and Lilly Victoria.

REV. CARL A. EVALD, pastor of the Immanuel Swedish Evan-

gelical Lutheran Church, was born in Orebro, Kil parish, Sweden, on May 25, 1849. His father's name was Anders Anderson, and his mother's name, previous to her marriage, Christine Sjoquist. From 1859 to 1868, he pursued his studies at Orebro College, and from this time, to 1871, he remained with his parents. He then emigrated to America, and in the autumn of 1871, entered Augustana College and Theological Seminary, at Paxton, Ill. He was ordained on September 29, 1872, at Galesburg, Ill., by the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod, and appointed pastor of the Augustana Church, at Minneapolis, Minn., where he remained from 1872 to 1875. In the spring of that year, he accepted a call



CHICAGO AVENUE CHURCH.

to his present church, and was installed on April 4. In this position his work has been crowned with more than usual success. In 1877, he became editor of a weekly paper published in the Swedish language, named *Nad och Sanning* (Grace and Truth), and he is also editor of a monthly paper, also published in Swedish, named *Barnvannen* (Children's Friend). Rev. Mr. Evald has been married twice—first to Miss Annie F. Carlsson, daughter of Rev. Erl Carlsson, on October 4, 1876. She died in Stockholm, Sweden, on November 27, 1880. He was married the second time to Miss Emmy C. Carlsson, a sister of his first wife, on May 24, 1883. By the second wife he has one daughter,—Annie Fidelia Christina.

REV. M. C. RANSEEN, pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Gethsemane Church, was born on April 6, 1845, at Jemshog, Sweden. His father, who was a farmer, died in Sweden. He worked on his father's farm until seventeen years old, and attended the parochial schools such portions of the year as he could not work. In these schools he studied the Lutheran catechism and Bible history, in addition to the ordinary branches of a common school education. At the age of seventeen he commenced studying at the Academy of Jemshog, his native town, remaining there two years, studying the German and Swedish languages, mathematics, history, etc. He then taught school and took private lessons in German, history and theology, having all the time the ministry in view. Having relatives in America, he was induced to come this country, reaching here in 1867, and going to Rockford, Ill. He soon afterward went to the Augustana College, at Paxton, Ill., graduating therefrom in 1871, with the degree of A.B.; also graduating the same year in the theological course. Having received a call to the Swedish Lutheran Church at Dayton (then West Dayton), Iowa, he was ordained. He remained with this church two years, and then went to Keokuk, working there as a missionary six months. He then went to Elgin, Ill., and during his residence there travelled two years in the mis-

sionary field in the Northern peninsula of Michigan. He then went to Ottumwa, Iowa, where for four years he had charge of the Swedish Lutheran Church. During his last two years in Ottumwa he was chairman of the Iowa Conference of the Augustana Synod. He came to Chicago on October 28, 1879, to take charge of his present church, which under his ministrations has increased in membership from about one hundred to nearly four hundred, and is now in a very flourishing condition. Rev. Mr. Ranssen was married on October 3, 1872, to Miss Anna Sophia Anderson of Elgin, Ill. They have seven children, three boys and four girls, all living.

REV. N. C. BRUN, pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran Bethlehem Church, was born on February 20, 1846, in Norway. His father was a farmer. He worked on his father's farm until 1861, when with the rest of the family he went to Canada, remaining there one year. He came to the United States in 1862, arriving in Chicago that year. He entered the Augustana College, then at Paxton, Ill., in 1863, and remained there five years. From there he went to Marshall, Wis., as tutor in Augsburg College and Seminary. He was ordained in 1870, having received a call from the Lutheran congregations in Kansas; these congregations were at considerable distance from each other, being in Brown, Doniphan and Greenwood counties. Rev. Mr. Brun was the first regular Norwegian Lutheran minister to perform missionary work or to preach in Kansas. Remaining there three and a half years, he then went to Minnesota, performing in that State a work similar to that performed in Kansas, preaching to several congregations in Meeker and adjoining counties. In 1877, he received a call to the Bethlehem Church in Chicago, where he has been ever since located. He preached his first sermon here in October, and has added considerable numbers to his church membership, which now consists of upward of one hundred and fifty communicants. Besides his ministerial work, he edits and publishes the leading Norwegian Lutheran child's paper, "*Luthersk Borneblad*," and other children's and Sunday-school literature. Rev. Mr. Brun was married on December 29, 1870, to Miss Ellen Running, who died in 1880; he was married to Miss Lucinda Bryan in January, 1881. There are four living children,—three by the first wife and one by the second.

REV. OLE JUUL, pastor of Our Savior's Norwegian Evangelical Church was born at Valdres, Norway, on September 10, 1838. His father, J. Juul, was a farmer, and emigrated with his family to Manitowoc County, Wis., in 1843. There Ole Juul grew up on a farm until 1860, when he went to Concordia College, St. Louis, Mo., and remained there four years, graduating, in 1864, from both the collegiate and theological departments. Having received a call from the Norwegian Lutheran Church at Dodgeville, Wis., he was ordained, and remained pastor of that church two years. He was called to Our Savior's Norwegian Lutheran Church in New York City, going there in 1866, and remaining ten years. This was a new religious

body in 1866, but under Rev. Mr. Juul became a flourishing congregation. Commencing with but a few families, it had in 1876, at the close of his pastorate, over forty families, together with large numbers of young people. With his assistance, the congregation built a new church-edifice, costing about \$20,000. His labors in New York City were of a character to attract attention in Chicago and was the cause of his call to his present charge. In Chicago his ministry has been marked by unusual success, his church membership now being somewhat over nine hundred. Rev. Mr. Juul was married in 1866, to Miss Gustava Maria Gruda. They have had seven sons and two daughters, and have six children living, all boys. Mr. Juul looks upon Rev. I. A. Ottesen, of Koshkonong, Wis., as the cause of his adoption of the ministry as his life work. He has always been a close student, having read the Bible through in his fourteenth year. He has a thorough knowledge of the Latin, English and German languages, and also reads Greek.

GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Rev. Gotthelf Lambrecht, whose biography appears in Volume II. in connection with a sketch to date of this church, is still the pastor. The church has enjoyed a steady growth in members and general prosperity. In the summer of 1883, two costly bells were placed in the church tower; and in September, 1883, \$8,000 were expended in adding a commodious basement to the building, together with auditorium decoration at a further expense of \$600. The property is worth over \$20,000. The ministry of Mr. Lambrecht has been an exceptionally successful one. In 1880, he established a mission church at Jefferson, whose edifice

he dedicated on September 24, of that year. The church services are all in the German language, although Mr. Lambrecht performs many marriage and baptismal services in English.

GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL ZION CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. William Hansen, pastor of this church at the time of the great fire, died in the fall of 1873, and was succeeded in October of that year by the present minister, Rev. Philip Klein. At the beginning of Mr. Klein's pastorate a debt of \$20,000 rested on the church property, \$14,000 of which he has succeeded in liquidating. Many improvements have been made in the meantime upon the buildings. The school-building, as stated in the preceding volume, was rented to the city for educational purposes, but in 1881 the parish again occupied it with their own day-school, which, for nearly five years, has been in a flourishing condition, having an attendance of two hundred scholars. The Sunday-school numbers eight hundred children, and the membership of the church is seven hundred. In the spring of 1884, the parish founded a mission on the corner of Wood and Twenty-second streets. In 1885, a two-story brick church was erected at an outlay of \$6,000. The mission has become self-supporting, having its own pastor, Rev. Gottlieb Stauger, and it is called Trinity Church.

THIRD GERMAN UNITED EVANGELICAL SALEM CHURCH.—This church came into charge of Rev. Carl Wargowski in 1871, who was followed, in 1876, by Rev. John L. Kling, the present pastor. Under Mr. Kling, in 1884, the church property was exchanged for a brick church-edifice on Twenty-fifth Street, between Wentworth and Portland avenues, and previously occupied by a Baptist society. It is a brick structure, with basement and auditorium. A day-school is conducted in the basement of the building.

REV. JOHN LOUIS KLING, pastor of the Evangelical United Salem Church, was born at Neuffen, Württemberg, Germany, on August 19, 1845. His father was Henry Kling, who died in 1879, and his mother, Mrs. Catharina (Bertch) Kling, who died in 1874. John L. Kling's education was obtained at the public schools, at a Latin Academy and at the mission schools at Basle, where he was in attendance five years, graduating in 1869. His intention was to become a missionary to Africa, but on account of ill health his plan of life was changed, and he was sent to America immediately upon graduation. At first in this country he was pastor of a church at Gallien, Berrien Co., Mich., where he remained one year, and in 1870 he became pastor of the Evangelical United Church in Monroeville, Ohio. In 1871, he went to Northfield, Ill., where, as pastor of the Evangelical United Church, he remained until 1876, in which year he came to Chicago to assume his present pastorate, the congregation then worshipping in a church building on the corner of Wentworth Avenue and Bushnell Street. Afterward, this property was exchanged for their present church on Twenty-fifth Street, then occupied as a mission by the First Baptist Church of Chicago, which Rev. Mr. Kling has had repaired and painted, and so remodeled as to furnish excellent school facilities in the basement, at a cost of about \$5,000. At the present time there are about one hundred families in regular membership and two hundred others in the congregation. Rev. Mr. Kling was married on May 19, 1871, to Miss Christina Kling, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Stanger) Kling. They have four children—Henry Louis, Louis Richard, Maria Wilhelmina, and Lydia Anna.

REV. JOSEPH HARTMAN, pastor of the First German Evangelical Congregation, was born on September 18, 1824, at Bornheim, Germany. His father was a brick-maker named Jacob Hartman. His classical education was received at the gymnasiums of Speier and Zweiboueken, and his theological at the University of Bonn, Rhenish Prussia, and at the University of Utrecht, Holland. In 1849, he started, with his wife, for America, and upon his arrival in Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall of that year, he found in session there a Conference of the German Evangelical Synod. He was examined for admission to the ministry, and was ordained by Rev. Charles Soldan, of Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. Mr. Allart, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. J. A. Fisher, of Chicago. By the influence of Rev. G. Vogt, he was assigned to the first place

in the church at West Turin, Lewis Co., N.Y. After remaining there two years, he came to Chicago and became pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical United Church, a position which he has filled ever since, a period of over thirty-three years. Rev. Mr. Hartman has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Eva Margaret Obenauer, of Oberhochstadt, Rheinpfalz. By her he had six children, three sons and three daughters. These children have all died but one daughter, who was married to John Baur, on January 8, 1880. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hartman was married to Mrs. Louisa von Boden, who is still living.

THE CHICAGO-AVENUE CHURCH.—This building, which stands at the corner of Chicago and LaSalle avenues, takes the place of the old Tabernacle which stood on the corner of Illinois Street and LaSalle Avenue, and which was destroyed by the great fire of 1871. Immediately after the fire, steps were taken in the direction of a new edifice, but it was not until 1873 that the present building was begun. Owing, however, to the panic, only the basement could be completed, over which a temporary roof was placed, and here the services were held for two years. In June, 1875, the completed structure was dedicated by Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. It is a handsome and commodious edifice, with two stories and basement. The cost of the lot was \$22,000, that of the building complete \$68,000, and was dedicated free of debt. During the absence of Messrs. Moody and Sankey abroad, a building committee was appointed, and the enterprise carried on and brought to



D. L. MOODY.

completion. From time to time it has been found necessary to enlarge the class-rooms to accommodate the ever increasing attendance at the Sunday-schools. In the fall of 1884, \$2,500 were expended in painting and frescoing.

This society belongs to no denomination, but is strictly evangelical in its character, claiming to be in full sympathy and fellowship with all Protestant

churches. Its government and articles of faith are similar to those of the Congregationalists.

The successive pastors of the society, since the re-organization in the new church have been—Revs. J. Erdman, C. M. Morton, G. C. Needham, and the present minister, Rev. C. F. Goss.

In the spring of 1884, the society founded a "Medical Mission," with quarters at No. 134 Chicago Avenue, whose object is to provide gratuitous treatment and medicine to the worthy poor.

The trustees of the church are D. L. Moody, Watts De Golyer and A. L. Tucker. The deacons are J. A. Weeks, David McNaughton, Charles Herald, John Morrison, R. F. Aitchison, Peter McLean, F. H. Revell and J. M. Hitchcock. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is J. M. Hitchcock, who has held the position since its reorganization after the fire, as well as for a long time previously.

REV. CHARLES FREDERICK GOSS, pastor of the Chicago-avenue (Moody's) Church, was born in Meridian, N. Y., on June 14, 1852. His father, Rev. Simon S. Goss, was a Presbyterian clergyman, and preached fifteen years in Meridian; he was of American birth, but of English ancestry. The mother of Rev. C. F. Goss was also born in this country, but of German descent. Her maiden name was Mary C. Weaver, and she was the daughter of

tion being held in Utica by Mr. Moody, Rev. Mr. Goss delivered an address, and Mr. Moody, after hearing him speak a short time, immediately offered to obtain for him a unanimous call to the Chicago-avenue Church, if he would accept. The call was extended, and Mr. Goss became the first settled pastor of this church, preaching his first sermon on the first Sunday in February, 1885. He was married, on August 30, 1876, to Miss Rosa E. Houghton, daughter of Rev. Daniel C. Houghton, editor of the Philadelphia Presbyterian. She is a graduate of Houghton Seminary, Clinton, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Goss have one child,—Stella C.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—After the fire of 1871, the house of worship of this congregation was utilized by the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. The church society was scattered in all directions, and it became expedient to sell the church-building for business purposes. It was purchased by H. M. Wilmarth, in December, 1871, for \$80,000. Soon after the society secured a lot on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Twenty-third Street. It was during Rev. Robert Laird Collier's pastorate that the Third and Fourth Unitarian societies were organized. After leaving the old church-building, the congregation held their services in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-second Street, and in the winter and spring of 1872-73, in Martine's Hall, in the vicinity.

The foundation-stone of a new church-edifice was laid in the fall of 1872, and its corner-stone on May 13 of the following year. The building was carried on under the direction of H. J. Macfarland, James L. Ward and John T. McAuley. The dedication took place on Sunday, November 16, 1873, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York. The auditorium has a seating capacity of eight hundred. The entire cost of this edifice was about \$90,000.

In the summer of 1874, the Rev. Dr. Collier was compelled, on account of ill-health, to resign his pastorate. The resignation took effect on September 1, and was much regretted by the congregation. A call was then extended to Rev. Brooke Herford, of Manchester, England, to preach for three months, with a view to pastoral settlement. The call was at once responded to, and Mr. Herford preached his first sermon on March 14, 1875. In the following fall he was invited by the church to become its permanent pastor, and commenced his labors on the last Sunday in January, 1876. During the interval, the pulpit had been supplied by Rev. J. F. Dudley. With the accession of Mr. Herford, the church entered upon a new era of prosperity. In 1879, the bonded indebtedness of the society was provided

for, and since that time they have been practically out of debt. In the summer of 1880, Mr. Herford was allowed a vacation to visit his old home in England, during which time his pulpit was supplied by Rev. Robert Collyer. Each year was marked by financial gains and increased membership, until April 21, 1882, when the pastor tendered his resignation, to accept a call to the Arlington-street Unitarian Church, of Boston, Mass. Much sorrow was felt by the congrega-



CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

John Weaver, a farmer of Pennfield, N. Y. Rev. C. F. Goss graduated at Hamilton College in 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1876 he graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary. His first ministerial services were performed in Weatherford, Texas, where, for eighteen months, he was in charge of the Home Mission under the Presbyterian Board. He then went into the oil regions of Pennsylvania as pastor of the Kendall Creek Presbyterian Church, where he remained three years, during which time he built a new church-edifice. In 1881, he became pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, at Utica, N. Y., where he remained until 1884. In November of this year, at a conven-

tion in being compelled to sever relations which had been, in all respects, so pleasant and profitable. Mr. Herford's successor is the present pastor, Rev. David N. Utter, of Kansas City, who began his labors on January 21, 1883.

REV. DAVID UTTER, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was born on March 21, 1844, at North Vernon, Ind. His father, William Utter, was a farmer and civil engineer, and helped to build the first railroad in the West, that running from Madison to Indianapolis. He afterward settled in Morgan County, near Indianapolis, whence, in 1853, he removed to Ohio. From this time to 1863, David Utter spent most of his time working upon the farm, going to school during the winter months each year. But his desire for learning was so great that his books went with him to the fields, and one summer, during the noon resting times, he mastered common and decimal fractions. At eighteen he began teaching school, also became a debater in country lyceums, an experience so common to American youth. At the age of twenty-one he became a Disciple preacher, and preached his way through the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis, Ind., graduating in 1867. He was then sent by a home missionary society to preach in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y., and was successful in adding considerable members to the church. But his mental development forced him outside his hitherto theological limits, and he became financial agent for Hiram College early in 1868. But as such agent he could not succeed unless he preached, and the consequence was that he resigned the position and returned to the profession of teaching. While at Hiram, he accidentally came upon a Unitarian Year-Book, from which he obtained his first knowledge of Unitarianism. Soon afterward he saw the Christian Register, and American Unitarian Association tracts, and discovered that in reality he was a Unitarian. The consequence of this discovery was that, in 1869, he went to Boston and attended for a short time the Hepworth School, and then entered the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1871. The same year he was ordained as successor to Dr. Cazneau Palfrey, in Belfast, Maine. In 1875, he was sent by the American Unitarian Association to Olympia, Washington Territory, to take charge of a little church and to do missionary work in the towns upon Puget Sound. There he organized a circuit of two hundred miles in length, with six or seven preaching places, and started the publication of the Unitarian Advocate, an eight-page monthly quarto, that lived from January, 1877, to March, 1880. At Olympia, he built a neat little church, helped shape the educational work of the town, did institute work with the teachers, and assisted the Portland church while Thomas Eliot, the pastor, sought rest in Europe. Finding that Olympia was not a growing town, he returned eastward in 1880, and became pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Kansas City, Mo., where he remained until January 1, 1883. At this time he came to Chicago, in response to a call from the Church of the Messiah, where he is still pastor. Rev. Mr. Utter was married to Miss Palfrey, daughter of Dr. C. Palfrey. They have three children,—Margaret, Robert and Richard.

UNITY CHURCH.—The great fire of 1871 destroyed the beautiful house of worship belonging to this society, which had but recently been completed at a total cost, including the ground on which it stood, of \$210,000. On a Sunday, soon after this catastrophe, a few of the members gathered upon the ruins with their beloved pastor, and pledged themselves to each other that the church should be re-built. To the churches of the same order throughout the country it seemed of prime importance that Unity Church should be maintained. The American Unitarian Association, therefore, took it upon themselves to raise subscriptions, with the aid of Rev. Robert Collyer, during 1872, with the understanding that half the sum raised should be devoted to Unity Church. Mr. Collyer's salary was provided, by the generosity of a friend in Boston, for one year. The result was a donation of \$59,387 from the Unitarians of New England. At a meeting of the society, held in the Third Unitarian Church on January 8, 1872, it was voted to re-build Unity Church on the old site, and the following building committee was appointed: Nathan Mears, Henry T. Thompson, Thomas S. Wallin, William C. Dow and Edward I. Tinkham, who at once began the work of re-construction. While this was proceeding, services were held in a temporary wooden building erected by the New England Church, and kindly offered

by that society for the purpose stated. Services were resumed in the lecture room during the winter of 1872–73, and on Sunday, December 7, 1873, the house was dedicated. The dedication sermon, the third in the history of the church, was preached by Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia. The total cost of re-construction, including the organ, was about \$91,737.

The financial difficulties of 1873 had a depressing effect upon the society, and ruin was threatened on account of the debt which had been incurred the previous year. On October 27, 1874, a new loan of \$30,000, for five years, was voted to take up the remains of past indebtedness, and the society struggled vigorously. With the increasing population on the North Side, and a better general condition of affairs, the society became more hopeful. At the annual meeting of the society, on March 1, 1879, a committee was appointed to arrange for paying the funded debt. Mr. Felix addressed himself to the task of getting subscriptions for this purpose. In May, the society was startled by the sudden resignation of Mr. Collyer, who had accepted a call from the Church of the Messiah, in New York. At that time Mr. Collyer was the oldest settled pastor in Chicago, having completed his twentieth year of service with Unity Church. This resignation was accepted on June 23, 1879.

On November 17, 1879, Unity Church celebrated its freedom from debt,—the \$30,000 so long due on the church-building having been raised and paid. From June, 1879, until November, 1880, a committee of six, acting with the trustees, invited various ministers to preach with a view to settlement. In November, Rev. George C. Miln, of Brooklyn, after preaching two Sundays, took possession of the charge, being formally installed on January 12, 1881. On December 13, 1881, Mr. Miln tendered his resignation, which, not being accepted, was finally withdrawn on January 15, 1882. Owing to a change in the religious opinions of Mr. Miln, the society held a special meeting on February 13, 1882, and Mr. Miln was notified that his connection with the society would cease on the expiration of three months from that time. On July 1, 1882, the society voted to call Rev. George Batchelor, of Salem, Mass. The call was accepted, and Mr. Batchelor's installation occurred on November 5, 1882. He was, however, compelled to resign on August 15, 1885, on account of ill health.

The church has called, as the successor of Mr. Batchelor, Rev. Thomas G. Milstead, of Taunton, Mass.

REV. JENKIN LLOYD JONES, pastor of All Souls (Unitarian) Church was born at Blaencathal, Cardiganshire, South Wales, on November 14, 1843. He is the son of Richard Lloyd and Mary (Thomas) Jones, both of whom were noted for independence of thought in religious and political matters. In 1844, they came to America, and settled in Jefferson County, Wis. There they remained twelve years, when they removed to Sauk County, where they lived five years. They then moved to Iowa County, where the father still resides, the mother having died in 1870. The first Unitarian Church, then known as Socinian, was established in South Wales about 1780, under the direction of Rev. Jenkin Jones, from whom the subject of the present sketch received his name. He was brought up on the farm in Wisconsin, and when old enough alternated between farm work in the summer and school in the winter until he was eighteen years of age. He then spent nearly one year in the Spring Green Academy, at the end of which time he was well grounded in the English branches, and was somewhat advanced in algebra and geometry and in the Latin language. It was his intention to then attend the State University; but, after hesitating some time between apparent self-interest and patriotism, he decided to enlist in the Army of the Union, and became a member of the 6th Wisconsin Battery of Light Artillery, on August 14, 1862. He served throughout the War in the Western army, seeking neither furlough nor promotion. During the winter of 1865–66, he taught the public school at the village of Arena, Iowa Co., Wis., and spent part of the following summer on the farm. In September, 1866,

he attended the Theological School at Meadville, Penn., where he listened to the first Unitarian sermon he ever heard. He devoted the first year of study to Latin, Greek and Philosophy, and in the summer vacation of 1868, preached his first sermon in the school-house near his country home, which was the first Unitarian sermon his parents and family had heard in America. He graduated from Meadville Theological Seminary in 1870, before which event, however, he had received calls from three congregations—one in the East and two in the West. He accepted the one from Winnetka, Ill., the smallest place, and where the smallest salary was offered. Having remained there one year, he removed to Wisconsin, and for one year was State missionary under the auspices of the State Unitarian Conference, with headquarters at Janesville, Wis. At the end of this year he accepted a call to the pastorate of All Souls Church, Janesville. In May, 1873, he was elected corresponding secretary of the Western Unitarian Conference, then in session in Chicago, with the understanding with his parish at Janesville that he should

associated with him in Unitarian Sunday-school work. She is a lady of superior literary attainments and social qualifications and has proved herself an invaluable helpmeet to her husband. They have two children,—Mary Lloyd and Richard Lloyd.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The First Universalist Church, or St. Paul's Church, before the fire, stood on the corner of Van Buren Street and Wabash Avenue. After the fire, the society removed to Michigan Avenue, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets. Here they began to build in 1872, and completed their present house of worship in the summer of 1873. The new edifice is of the modern Gothic style of architecture, in solid stone; it has an auditorium, Sunday-school and lecture-rooms, parlors, and all the modern accessories and conveniences of a church. The spire of the church is not yet completed. The total cost of the church, including lot, organ and furniture, was about \$180,000, a somewhat remarkable fact, considering the membership, which at the present time is but five hundred and fifty.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder continued his pastorate until April, 1883, having seen the building enterprise completed and the church dedicated without debt, and the society brought into its present flourishing condition. Dr. Ryder's resignation was much regretted by his church. He was followed by Rev. Sumner Ellis, who remained for two years. In September, 1884, Mr. Ellis was succeeded by Rev. J. Coleman Adams, of Lynn, Mass.

REV. JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, was born at Malden, Mass., on October 25, 1849. His father, Rev. John G. Adams, D.D., is one of the leading divines in the Universalist denomination. His mother was Mrs. Mary Hall (Barrett) Adams, daughter of William Barrett, and grand-daughter of Colonel Nathan Barrett, who led the Concord company at the battle of Concord Bridge, on April 19, 1775. The education of J. Coleman Adams was received at the common schools, and then at the high school of Lowell, Mass. In 1866, he entered Tufts College, at College Hill, graduating in 1870. He immediately entered Tufts Divinity School, at the same place, graduating from this institution in 1872, and in 1884 he received, upon examination, the degree of Master of Arts from Tufts College. In 1872, he was settled as pastor over the Newton University Church, at Newtonville, Mass., a newly organized church, where he remained eight years. This was a very pleasant and successful pastorate. The membership had increased to one hundred and twenty families, and was in a prosperous and harmonious condition. A new and elegant stone church-edifice was erected at a cost of \$25,000. In 1880, he went to Lynn, Mass., as pastor of the First Universalist Church at that place. This is the largest church in the Universalist denomination in this country. While in this pastorate, Rev. Mr. Adams cleared off a debt of \$30,000, which had existed for many years, and declined a call to succeed Rev. Dr. Chapin, at New York City. In January, 1884, he received a call to St. Paul's Universalist Church, Chicago, which he accepted on May 1, and commenced his labors on September 1, 1884, as the successor of Rev. Sumner Ellis, D.D. Rev. Mr. Adams was married on July 18, 1883, to Miss Miriam Priest Hovey, daughter of Charles A. Hovey, who is prominent as a temperance worker in Massachusetts. She is a granddaughter of Charles F. Hovey, who was one of the first abolitionists in that State, and who was the founder of the large dry goods house of Charles F. Hovey & Co., of Boston, Mass., one of the staunchest houses in the country.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—This society, known also as the Church of the Redeemer, after the resignation of Rev. G. T. Flanders, D.D., in 1872, was without a regular pastor, but the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. S. Dennis. Rev. J. E. Forrester followed, taking charge for one year, when Rev. Sumner Ellis, D.D., now deceased, succeeded, in October, 1874. The next regular pastor was Rev. W. S. Crow, who assumed



spend one-fourth of his time in the field. For three years he published a series of Sunday-school lessons, the first ever published in the Unitarian denomination. He was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Western Unitarian Sunday-school Society, and was its secretary for five years, and is one of its active officers up to the present time. In 1880, Mr. Jones resigned his charge in Janesville, and moved to Chicago to give his whole time to the duties of the Western Unitarian Conference and to the editing of Unity, the organ of Western Unitarianism, which periodical he aided in starting in March, 1878, and of which for the last five years he has been editor-in-chief. The summer of 1882 he spent abroad, visiting his birthplace, during which time he preached numerous sermons in his native tongue to the Unitarians in Wales. On his return in November, he began a missionary movement on the South Side of this city, which has developed into the church over which he is now settled. He resigned the duties of the secretaryship in September, 1884, to give his entire attention and energies to the church. A lot has been purchased on the corner of Oakwood Boulevard and Langley Avenue, and paid for, upon which the society purpose soon to build a church-edifice. Rev. Mr. Jones was married the next day after graduating, to Miss Susan C. Barker, who had been for several years amanuensis for Professor F. Huidekoper, of the Divinity School, and who had for three years been

the pastoral charge in January, 1881, and remained until May, 1884. After another interval, Rev. Charles Conkling, of Chelsea, Mass., accepted a call, and was publicly installed about the middle of January, 1885.

A new church-edifice has been erected and dedicated at the corner of Robey Street and Warren Avenue. The lot on which it stands was donated by Mrs. Mary Talcott, and is valued at \$10,000. The cost of the building, together with its furniture and organ, will be about \$50,000. The society at the present time numbers four hundred, with a Sunday-school of two hundred.

The auxiliary organizations are the Talcott Society, Young Ladies' Aid Society, Ladies' Aid Society, Reform Alliance, Young Men's Association, and the Flower Mission.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH OF CHICAGO

Although Rev. David Swing withdrew from the Presbyterian body during the year 1874, he still continued as pastor of the Fourth Church. This fact awakened much comment, and was the cause of a growing discontent on the part of the Presbyterian churches in the city, excepting, of course, his own congregation. It was urged that Professor Swing, with his peculiar views, ought not to occupy a Presbyterian pulpit. This state of opinion being widely expressed, led to Professor Swing's resignation, on November 28, 1875. During the week of his resignation, measures were taken to organize a new society, with Professor Swing as its pastor. The first step was the execution of the following agreement, which is quoted from the records of the Central Church:

"We, the undersigned, believing it to be desirable that David Swing shall remain in the City of Chicago and continue his public teachings in some central and commodious place, and having been informed that the whole expenses of such an arrangement can be brought within the sum of \$15,000, including acceptable salary to Professor Swing, do hereby severally, and not jointly, agree to pay such portion of the deficit, if any there shall be, arising from the conduct of such services, to the amount above named, for the term of two years, as the sums set opposite our names may bear to the whole amount of the fund hereby subscribed; provided, however, that in no event shall the liability of the undersigned exceed the amount set opposite their respective names."

Signed: J. D. Webster, Leonard Swett, Wirt Dexter, N. K. Fairbank, Franklin MacVeagh, Alfred Cowles, John S. Hunter, A. M. Pence, William Bross, Walter S. Peck, A. W. Kellogg, W. W. Kimball, O. T. Fuller, Dr. Ralph N. Isham, Samuel Bliss, A. L. Chetlain, Ferd W. Peck, Clarence I. Peck, A. T. Andreas, William R. Page, C. A. Spring, Jr., Frank M. Blair, Henry Potwin, Wilbur S. Henderson, O. W. Potter, Edmund Burke, P. C. Maynard, F. M. Corby, A. T. Hall, W. E. Doggett, J. V. LeMoine, G. B. Carpenter, C. B. Holmes, Murry Nelson, Perry H. Smith, Charles H. Lane, George Sturges, John G. Shortall, J. H. McVicker, Henry I. Sheldon, John B. Drake, E. L. Sheldon, V. C. Turner, Enos Johnson, H. M. Wilmarth, Robert Harris, Joseph Medill, H. A. Johnson, John C. Dunlevy, Eugene S. Pike, each \$1,000.

Following the execution of this document, a meeting was held on December 4, 1875, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, when a legal society was organized to be known as The Central Church of Chicago. At the first meeting of the board of trustees of the new society, it was resolved to hold meetings in McVicker's Theater until otherwise ordered, and seats rented to secure about \$15,000 per annum, Dr. Swing to receive \$7,000 a year. Services were accordingly conducted in McVicker's Theater until the opening of Central Music Hall, into which the congregation removed, and have continued until the present time.

The success of Professor Swing and of this organization is so well known as to require little comment. One service on Sunday is held in Central Music Hall, and

Mr. Swing's audience is limited only by the seating capacity of the place. The Sunday-school attendance of the Central Church ranges from four to five thousand. There is also a mission Sunday-school under the superintendency of C. B. Holmes, numbering about three thousand five hundred.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

Early in the fall of 1880, while Rev. H. W. Thomas was preaching at Centenary Church, it was ascertained by certain of his friends that, at the approaching Conference, action would be taken against him for his alleged heterodox teaching, he having already received censure on this ground at the preceding Conference. It was feared that Dr. Thomas would be without a pulpit until such time as the charges and specifications against him had received the attention and decision of the Conference. Accordingly, on October 28, 1880, a number of gentlemen met at the office of Stephen F. Requa, No. 153 LaSalle Street, for the purpose of effecting a legal church organization which should support Dr. Thomas until the action of the Conference should be taken and its issue known. The organization was completed under the corporate name of The People's Church of Chicago, with the following trustees:

Samuel Boyles, Stephen F. Requa, A. V. Hartwell, L. H. Turner, E. A. Blodgett, Jared Bassett and J. A. King.

This being done, the following letter was addressed to Dr. Thomas:

"CHICAGO, October 28, 1880.

"To the REV. HIRAM W. THOMAS, D.D.

"Dear Brother: Whereas the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which you are a member, at its late session, at Rockford, Ill., after having passed your character and by a majority vote, without just cause, requested you to withdraw from the Church and the ministry, thereby necessitating you, on your part, to ask for a supernumerary relation, therefore, we the trustees, as authorized by the board of directors, extend to you a call from The People's Church of Chicago, to preach the gospel upon such a broad and evangelical platform as to you may seem in accordance with the will of God and best promotive of His cause in the welfare of mankind. "SAMUEL BOYLES, Pres't.

"Attest: S. F. REQUA, Sec'y."

To this call Dr. Thomas replied in the following language:

"Dear Brethren: Having felt it best not to continue in the regular work during the pendency of the question of doctrinal differences with the Church, my relations to the Conference are such that I am free to engage in any form of ministry I may desire, and, being in entire sympathy with your broad evangelical principles and the work you propose to do, I cheerfully accept your offer of this date to become the pastor of The People's Church of Chicago.

"Affectionately, H. W. THOMAS.

"Samuel Boyles, S. F. Requa, and others of the board of trustees.

"CHICAGO, October 28, 1880."

On November 9, the trustees met, and adopted a code of by-laws for the society. Soon after this, Hooley's Theater was secured in which to hold divine services. The first service was held in that place on November 14. After the trial of Dr. Thomas, it was decided that The People's Church should now be established on a permanent basis, with Dr. Thomas as pastor, and at a meeting of the trustees, on May 14, 1882, the following creed was adopted:

"As its name implies, it is the aim of The People's Church to provide a place of worship for all; for strangers and those without a religious home, and those of much or little faith, and of different beliefs; and to unite all in the great law and duty of love to God and man, and in earnest efforts to do good in the world.

"In form, The People's Church is independent Congregational, and requires no theological tests as conditions of membership. We think and let think. We hold that upon the great questions of the Christian faith and life, the freedom of reason should not be bound

by the opinions of men, but that all should search the Scriptures and believe and do what they think is true and right; and The People's Church welcomes to its fellowship all who are in sympathy with its spirit and work."

From the first service held in Hooley's Theater, Dr. Thomas has been greeted by large audiences, so large indeed that the seating capacity of the place was inadequate to their accommodation. On September 6, 1885, the society removed into the Chicago Opera House,



H. W. Thomas.

where at the present time it is difficult to obtain even standing-room when Dr. Thomas preaches.

The expenses of The People's Church are met from the sale of seats, which secures annually, for a term of ten months, the other two months of the year being granted to the pastor for vacation and rest. To avoid every possible financial contingency, from the date of the society's organization a board of twenty guarantors have yearly signed a contract pledging themselves to the amount of \$250 each. The trustees, of whom there are nine, are elected by the guarantors from their own number.

REV. HIRAM W. THOMAS, D.D., the pastor of The People's Church, was born on April 29, 1832, in Hampshire County, Va. (now W. Va.). His father, Joseph Thomas, was a farmer by occupation, and his mother was Margaret (McDonald) Thomas. The former was of German and Welsh descent, while the latter was of Scotch and English parentage. In 1833, the family moved to Preston County, Va., near the Maryland line, where H. W. Thomas grew to manhood. His time was spent on the farm and in the district schools until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he became interested in the subject of religion, and after being converted he left the paternal roof for the purpose of fitting himself for the ministry. At first he was a pupil of Rev. Dr. McKisson for two years, and then he attended, for some time, Cooperstown (Penn.) Academy. After leaving the Academy, he entered Ber-

lin Seminary, then under the principalship of Professor J. F. Eberhart. During all this time he was accustomed to preach in pulpits which otherwise would have been vacant, and thus earned money to pay expenses of his education. In the fall of 1854, his parents removed to Washington County, Iowa, and he followed in 1855. There, to recuperate his health, which was somewhat impaired by his study and preaching in Virginia, he applied himself to farm labor, and afterward continued his studies privately under Dr. Charles Elliott, president of the Iowa Wesleyan University. His studies have, however, never been discontinued. He has endeavored to make the years of his ministry the principal years of his training

and of the acquisition of theological and literary studies, and it is this that has kept up the freshness of his discourses and his sympathy with the newest developments of thought. He commenced preaching when he was but little more than eighteen years old. In 1851, he joined the Pittsburgh Conference of Evangelical Association, or German Methodists as they are sometimes called. During the first three years of his ministry, he received an annual salary of \$100; and for several years subsequently, when he had a family to support, his salary was but \$300 a year. During his first year in Iowa he preached on a circuit as a supply, and in 1856 joined the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that Conference he filled numerous important appointments, at Marshalltown, Fort Madison, Washington, Mt. Pleasant and Burlington. During two years of his residence in Iowa, he was chaplain of the State Penitentiary. In 1869, he received a special request to become pastor of the Park-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, and after three years' service was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, where he also remained three years. In 1875, he was appointed to the pastorate of the First Methodist Church, Aurora, Ill., where he remained until 1877, when he received a call to the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, in which he served until 1880, when his term expired. But the most interest attaches to the life of Dr. Thomas in connection with the liberality of his views. As early as 1865, rumors became current that he was becoming very liberal, and while he was at Burlington, Iowa, attempts were made on this account to prevent his transfer to Chicago, but it was not until his ministry at the First Church, Chicago, that his heterodoxy attracted general attention. Here he became one of the most popular preachers in the city, especially with those outside the Church. This was because, in various ways, he manifested his recognition of the good that is in all men, even in the worst, and many of this class who had been hitherto utterly indifferent became interested in religion. His sermon at the funeral of John W. Coon, the noted billiardist, made a sensation that spread throughout the Church. In this sermon he spoke of the broad brotherhood of man that makes us one, and said that he was glad the broad love of God was not limited by the narrow lives that too often dwarf our human sympathies. He said: "Nothing pains me more, or gives me more anxious thought, than that the world's great need and religion's great gift—man's want and God's fullness—can not be brought together." Soon after the organization of the Philosophical Society, Gerald Massey and Judge Henry Booth lectured before that body, which met in the audience rooms of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The delivery of infidel lectures from a Methodist pulpit was looked upon by many as a great outrage upon Christian thought and feeling. And about this time—April 20, 1874—Dr. Thomas delivered a sermon on the trial of Professor Swing, which created a profound sensation. In this sermon he took exception to the doctrine of decrees, according to which the elect are foreordained to salvation and the non-elect to perdition. In the fall of 1875, the complaint of his excessive liberality was so broad in certain quarters that it had its influence in sending him to Aurora. This was in consonance with the design of those who desired to silence him without giving him a trial for heterodoxy. But he was called to the Centenary Church in 1877. In October, 1878, at the Conference which met at Mount Carmel, his recent utterances were privately discussed by the ministers, and a Committee on Conference Relations was appointed with special reference to his case. His sermon on the "Present Needs of Religion" determined their action, resulting in the adoption of a resolution asking him to give assurance that his objectionable teachings should not continue or that he retire from the Methodist pulpit. Dr. Thomas declined to either give the assurance or to retire, but did state that he should continue to do the best he could as a faithful Christian minister. The case was therefore dropped; and he was returned to Centenary Church. But the situation was a tentative one, and therefore could not long continue. In 1880, he was asked by the Conference to withdraw, by a vote of 96 to 45, seventy-five members being absent or refusing to vote. As Dr. Thomas still persisted in remaining inside the Church, there seemed no course open but to try him for heresy; this course was

therefore pursued, with the result of his expulsion from the Methodist ministry and from membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. But as a full history of this trial appears elsewhere in these pages it is not deemed necessary to pursue the details further here. Upon the organization of The People's Church, Dr. Thomas became its pastor, and continues to officiate in that capacity to the general satisfaction of the members and many strangers attracted by his liberality, his eloquence and his fame. But although the intricacies of the trial are not followed here, it is deemed proper to present the views of Dr. Thomas on the three great ideas which lie at the basis of Christian Theology: The atonement, endless punishment and the inspiration of the Scriptures. With reference to the atonement, he holds that it is a measure for securing the moral order of the universe, if the idea of penal substitution be omitted. He believes in the divinity of Christ, that he suffered for man, so that he might be redeemed from his sin and made like Himself, but that He was not punished as guilty, nor that the penalty of the law was executed upon Him. He does not believe in a righteousness imputed, but in a righteousness imparted. With reference to eternal punishment, he believes that future punishment is certain for those who die in their sins; that the law that brings suffering to the sinner must abide forever; that this law operates in all worlds and in all ages; that so long as any soul sins, so long must that soul suffer; and he believes that even those who turn to the right may always suffer loss because of having done wrong;—but he believes that God is the Father of all, and will deal in a tender love with all; and as he can not affirm that any one soul, or the same soul, will remain forever in sin, neither can he affirm endless suffering for any soul. With reference to the inspiration of the Bible, Dr. Thomas teaches that "Holy men of old spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit"; hence it is not the thought nor the language of the Bible that is inspired, but in the Bible we have the thoughts and the words of inspired men. Some of these men received more, and others less of the Divine illumination, and hence all parts of the Scriptures are not equally inspired, nor are the quality and the quantity of inspiration the same in all parts of the writings of the same author. The Old Testament is largely a history of the Hebrew people, and contains much that is irrelevant and of but little use—much that is uncertain and even legendary; but running through the history can be traced the movement of a progressive unfolding of the ideas of God and righteousness, which reach their fullness in Jesus Christ and the apostles. The final truths of the Bible, as interpreted by the clearest reason, are authority in matters of faith and morals. Revelation is not only progressive but continuous, and the Holy Spirit is still present, and guides inquiring minds. Dr. Thomas was married, on March 19, 1855, to Miss Emeline C. Merrick, a brilliant and accomplished young lady of Pennsylvania. They have had seven children, one of whom, Dr. Homer N. Thomas, is still living. Mrs. Thomas is a lady of cheerful disposition and practical good sense; she has always been a true helpmeet, and has been the patient sharer of his early poverty and trials and the intelligent and genial companion of his later blessings and greater abundance.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.—An account of the organization of this society, and its work down to the year 1871, appears in the preceding volumes.

The tenth canvass of the city in 1875, as shown in the reports of the Society, resulted as follows:

Families visited, 17,564; families destitute, 4,482; families and persons supplied, 1,563; families refused, 1,674. Bibles sold, 483; Bibles donated, 1,001. Cash received, \$265.25. The branch societies drew books, during the year 1875-76, to the amount of \$370.78; and paid into the treasury \$1,876.86. The reports show that during this year no county in the State was, probably, more thoroughly or more frequently canvassed than Cook County. Fifty-seven vessels sailing on the western lakes were supplied with 110 Bibles. Grants to churches and Sunday-schools amounted to 770 Bibles and Testaments, valued at \$298.30. Grants to the destitute amounted to \$74.94. Grants to the Young Men's Christian Association amounted to \$80.30. Grants from the depository amounted to 287 Bibles and Testaments, valued at \$72.75. The total number of volumes distributed during the year was 6,497. The treasurer's statement for the year, as shown by report, was—Receipts, \$7,729.77; disbursements, \$7,687.01.

The reports for 1876-77 show that 26,905 families were visited during the year, that 3,783 families were destitute, that 2,518 families were supplied, that 1,210 refused Bibles, that 503 Bibles were sold at a value of \$307.43, that 2,012 Bibles were donated at a cost of \$941.28. Thirty-seven branch auxiliaries had received books to the amount of \$266.04, and had paid into the Society about \$888.48.

During 1878, the Society in connection with other societies in the State, undertook the supply of each passenger and caboose car on the various railways centering in Chicago, with two or more copies of the Bible, prepared specially for that purpose. Three of the railway lines and forty railway stations in the county were supplied with 432 Bibles, costing \$350.80. The report for 1878-79 shows thirty-seven township and branch societies.

In the early part of the year 1879, the parent society, the American Bible Society, changed its Methods of selling to and supplying its auxiliaries, requiring cash for all books sold. The Chicago Society being at that time in debt nearly \$3,000, with small collections coming from the churches, and with only a small stock of books on hand, found itself unable to obtain Bibles for sale or distribution, or to pay for the stock they had. The parent society, however, came to its relief by a donation of \$1,000, by which it was enabled to continue operations. The summary of grants, sales, etc., for 1878, amounted to 395 Bibles and 387 Testaments. The grants from the depository amounted to \$514.38. Thirty-eight branch societies were furnished with books to the amount of \$430.50. The sales from the depository amounted to \$3,100.39.

Reports for the year ending March 31, 1881, show three persons to have been employed, one hundred and twenty days of service rendered, \$138.46 paid for such service, 8,908 families visited, 2,956 of which were Catholic, 449 were found destitute of the Bible, 190 of these refused the Bible, and 113 volumes were disposed of. There were books in the depository to the value of \$564.94, and in the depositories of the branch societies to the value of \$500.

The report for year ending March 31, 1883, shows that the branch societies paid into the county society \$307.01. They drew from the county depository 126 volumes, valued at \$69.16. They put into circulation 211 volumes, valued at \$97.28. Three canvassers visited, in all, 5,057 families, 424 of which were found destitute, 45 of which were supplied with Bibles; 156 volumes were sold, valued at \$104.15; 24 volumes given, valued at \$4.08; 87 volumes were given from the depository to destitute persons and families, valued at \$22.74; 380 volumes, valued at \$86.76, were presented to 33 churches, missions, hospitals, etc. There were sold from the depository and by the superintendent, 7,393 volumes, valued at \$2,337.72; and put into circulation, all told, 8,251 volumes, valued at \$2,652.73.

For the year ending March 31, 1884, 121 volumes were given, valued at \$133.28. During the year the branch societies paid into the county society \$1,032.75. They have in their depositories, at the time of this report, 2,486 volumes, valued at \$1,048.73.

The officers of the Society at the present time are: T. W. Harvey, president; C. R. Larrabee, H. W. Dudley, Theodore F. Rice, vice-presidents; T. B. Carter, corresponding secretary; C. W. Newton, recording secretary; C. H. Mulliken, treasurer; Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D., Rev. Arthur Little, D.D., Rev. Frank M. Bristol, Rev. Thomas E. Green, C. P. Holmburg, executive committee; Rev. J. A. Mack, superintendent.

THE BETHEL.—In June, 1871, the Bethel flag floated over the completed new building, a commodious brick structure, four stories in height, near the corner of Michigan and Market streets. The large audience-room, known as the Mariners' Church, had been finished several years before, and services regularly held in it. The work had prospered during this period. On Sundays a free breakfast had been served to the poor, followed by a gospel temperance meeting; a union temperance prayer meeting at 3 p.m. had been established; a division of the Sons of Temperance was instituted and had grown to a membership of one hundred and thirty-five. A talented young missionary, Edward W. Drew, had been engaged to assist the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Leonard. Distribution of Bibles and tracts on land, and visitations to ships in the harbor, were diligently prosecuted. At the church, services were regularly held on Sunday mornings and evenings; on Sunday afternoon, simultaneously at the Marine Hospital and on the dock, at the lumber market, or on shipboard. The Sabbath-school was in a flourishing condition. Dr. R. L. Leonard, the youngest son of the chaplain, was superintendent and gave much time to the work. A debt of \$7,000 rested on the property, but there were two stores on the first floor, with basements, which were expected to pay off the loan in a few years. On October 9, 1871, the structure was destroyed by fire. On the following Sunday, a chapel was rented at No. 180 North Peoria Street, where services were regularly conducted until they were re-established upon the old site. It was a great loss from which to recover, but Mr. Leonard, though over sixty years of age, at once went to work to secure funds to re-build; this time so enlarging the edifice as to include a sailors' home. The cornerstone of the new structure was laid in July, 1873, and the Mariners' Temple, a brick structure, five stories high, was inclosed, and one story finished. Into this the Sunday-school and "Sheet-Anchor Division" removed, and regular morning and evening preaching was resumed in the new building. In the few finished rooms, the sailors' home was opened, but only twenty-five boarders could find accommodations. The Sunday-school grew to a membership of three hundred and fifty. Gospel temperance meetings, every Monday evening, were crowded, and the regular church services were always well attended. At the time the Mariners' Church was burned there was a debt upon it of \$7,000. In the re-building this was increased to \$14,000; \$25,000 was raised by subscription, and Rev. Mr. Leonard put several thousand dollars of his own, all he possessed, into the enterprise. Still this was not adequate for the

completion of the building. In October, 1875, negotiations were consummated with the Western Seaman's Friend Society, by which the work was transferred to them, they having removed their headquarters from Cleveland, Ohio, to this city, and which had originally sent Mr. Leonard to this field. This Society assumed the Bethel debts and continued the chaplain at the Temple. The debts, however, were not paid, and the building was sold under mortgage some time during the winter of 1876-77. Notwithstanding this fact, rooms were rented in the building and the services conducted as before.

Mr. Leonard had been accustomed to visit towns and cities in Illinois to collect funds for the prosecution of his work among the sailors of this port. During one of these visits, on Sunday morning, June 17, 1877, he preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rochelle. On the next morning, while on his way to take the train returning to Chicago, he called on a Mr. Williams, a merchant of the place, and while waiting to see him, fell to the floor and expired.

After his decease the mission was conducted for nearly a year by his son, Dr. R. L. Leonard, but for lack of funds the work was suspended October 1, 1878, and has not since been resumed.

THE JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

KEHILATH ANSHE MAARAB, or Congregation of the Men of the West.—After the destruction of their place of worship by the great fire of 1871, this congregation purchased a church on the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Indiana Avenue, where they are still situated. Rev. L. Adler, called to be the religious teacher of this society in 1861, held this office until 1881, when, in consequence of his advanced age, he was pensioned by his congregation, but continued his official duties until the election, in 1883, of his successor, Rev. Samuel Sale. Various reforms have been inaugurated during the present ministry, among which may be mentioned Sunday worship and the introduction of instrumental music.

REV. SAMUEL SALE, rabbi of the Kehilath Anshe Maarab, was born at Louisville, Ky., on October 29, 1854. His father, Isaac Sale, was born in Bavaria, on April 26, 1822, and was a merchant. He came to America in 1839. His mother was Henrietta (Dinkelspiel) Sale. His education was obtained in the public schools at Louisville until in 1871, when he graduated from the high school with the highest honors, and was thus, by the rules of the school, entitled to, and received, a scholarship in the Washington College, Lexington, Va. He entered this college, but returned soon afterward to Louisville, and pursued his Hebrew studies there until September, 1873, when he went to Europe, and for five years thereafter attended the University of Berlin and at the same time the Jewish Theological Seminary. In August, he returned to Louisville, and in September received a call from the Har Sinai Congregation at Baltimore, as the immediate successor of Rev. Emil G. Hirsch. He remained there five years, and then, in September, 1883, after preaching a trial sermon, was called to the Kehilath Anshe Maarab, Chicago. This congregation is growing somewhat under his ministrations, though perhaps not so rapidly as would be the case were it not so near the powerful Sinai Congregation, and were it not for the fact that it is for the most part composed of conservative members, while Rev. Mr. Sale is in sympathy with the reform movements of the age. He was married to Miss Rachel Goldenberg, on January 12, 1881. They have two children,—Llewellyn and Ashley D.

THE SINAI CONGREGATION.—After the resignation of Rev. Dr. H. Rohler in 1879, and his acceptance of a call to New York City, Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch took charge of the society, beginning his labors in August, 1880. After the destruction of their place of worship on Van Buren Street by the fire, the congregation worshiped in various churches and other buildings, such as the present Wabash-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the First Presbyterian Church, and Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana Avenue and Twenty-second Street. This latter place was engaged for services on the first Sunday in January, 1873, and was used until the completion of the present capacious and handsome temple. The lot on which the edifice is erected was purchased for \$30,000, and is on the southwest corner of Indiana

Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The temple was dedicated on April 8, 1876, or about one year from the date of its commencement. It is a substantial stone structure of the early French-Gothic type, at the same time bearing features of a pronounced oriental character. The most noteworthy external characteristic of the building is its massiveness, which is, at the same time, combined with simplicity. The cost of the structure, including sidewalk, furniture and organ, was \$90,000.

Of special interest, as pertaining to this society, are the Sunday services. The first attempt to hold service on Sunday was made during Dr. Chronik's ministry by a small portion of the congregation, but failing to meet general approval was soon discontinued. The reform movement finally was successful, and was unanimously adopted in January, 1873. The movement gained strength under Dr. Kohler, and on his retirement Dr. Hirsch was called with reference to his special fitness for carrying on this work. During his administration the Sunday services have become practically the most important held in the synagogue, although Sunday has not been adopted officially as the Sabbath and the Saturday services are still continued, although attended by only one hundred and fifty persons, mostly women. These services are conducted according to the reformed ritual of Dr. Einhorn, father-in-law of Dr. Hirsch, the leading reform Jew in the United States. The Sunday services are not so distinctly religious as intellectual. They consist of singing, a prayer or sermon by Dr. Hirsch, a composition by him in place of the Kaddish, or memorial prayer for the dead, and a benediction. These latter services are attended by from five hundred to one thousand five hundred people.

The Sinai congregation is the largest single contributor in the city to the treasury of the United Hebrew Relief Society. The Sabbath-school is superintended by Dr. Hirsch, assisted by Rev. Solomon Kauffmann and Miss D. Simon.

REV. SOLOMON KAUFFMANN was born at Wrouke, in the Province of Posen, Prussia, on January 24, 1846, the son of Kaufmann Kauffmann. His education was obtained at the public schools of his native town, where he received special instruction in Hebrew, the Talmud and kindred studies. Later, he went to Samter, remaining there in the high school until he was seventeen years of age. He then filled the position of religious teacher at Mirow, Mecklenburg, and there remained teaching and pursuing studies preparatory to entering the Theological Seminary at Berlin until April, 1866, when he entered the seminary as a member of the junior class, graduating therefrom in April, 1868. Then he became a professor in the celebrated Jacobson School, at Seesen, Duchy of Brunswick, occupying the chair of Latin, Jewish history and literature and German language and literature. This school was founded by Israel Jacobson, the philanthropist, for the education of poor youth, but it afterward also received scholars who paid in part or in full for their education. Rev. Mr. Kauffmann remained in this position until October, 1869, when he went to Essen, the present location of the Krupp cannon manufactory, to take charge of a Jewish congregation as minister, and where he also had charge of the school of the congregation. There he remained for two and a half years. In the spring of 1872, he came to America to take charge of the Beth El Emeth (Temple of Truth) Congregation, at Memphis, Tenn. In the fall of 1873, he left Memphis, and went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he became minister of the B'nai Abraham Congregation. He remained in this position two and a half years, and in the summer of 1876 accepted the position of professor of the English and German languages and literatures and French in the "Philanthropin" College at Frankfort-on-the-Main. This position he held until January 1, 1882, when he returned to this country, and remained one year at Portsmouth, Ohio. On January 1, 1883, he came to Chicago to take ministerial charge of the Kehilath B'nai Sholom, in which position he remained until June of the same year, when he resigned, but still continued to officiate as pastor at holiday services until Easter, 1884. Rev. Mr. Kauffmann was married at Portsmouth, Ohio, to Miss Bettie Eichelstein, on August 4, 1874, by whom he has four children, one son and three daughters.

ZION CONGREGATION.—This society was organized

in 1864, the first religious service being held on September 1. The young congregation then purchased a Baptist church-edifice on Desplaines Street, between Madison and Washington, for which the sum of seven or eight thousand dollars was paid. This was sold in 1869, to the Arbeiter-Verein, or Workmen's Association, the situation being no longer appropriate. The society next purchased a lot on the corner of Jackson and Sangamon streets, and erected a frame house of worship, in which they held their services until September, 1885, when they occupied their new temple on the corner of Washington Boulevard and Ogden Avenue. This latter structure, one of the most attractive on the West Side, is of pressed brick, embellished with terra cotta, and is in the Moorish style of architecture. The interior is commodious, having a seating capacity for one thousand five hundred, and is beautifully decorated and frescoed. A large organ is in process of construction. The total cost of the temple was about \$60,000 and the lot \$15,000. One hundred and twenty families are enrolled in the regular membership. The principal services are held on Saturday morning; but lectures are given on Friday evening and on Sunday. The services are in the German language. This society, with that of Sinai, is representative of what is modernly called Reformed Judaism. Rev. B. Felsenthal has occupied the rabbi's chair of Zion Congregation since 1864. Since the fall of 1884, Rabbi Max Heller has been Dr. Felsenthal's assistant. A debt of \$20,000, incurred in the building of the new temple, was readily provided for.

THE NORTH SIDE HEBREW CONGREGATION.—This society of the Orthodox Jews was first organized in 1867. Previous to the great fire, their worship was held in a rented building on Dearborn Avenue. They subsequently erected a temple on Ohio Street, near Wells Street, which was destroyed in the great fire. In 1884, they began to re-build, finished the basement and dedicated it, not having the means to complete the entire building. The congregation numbers about one hundred. Rev. A. Norden has been the minister since 1871.

Various other congregations of Orthodox Jews of small membership exist throughout the city; some worshipping in rented halls, others in small structures which they have built, and having, in most cases, daily religious services. Many of these smaller societies are of very recent date, due largely to the remarkable influx of Jewish refugees from the Russian persecutions in Poland in 1882.

REV. AARON NORDEN, minister of the Congregation of the North Side, was born at Lissa, Prussia, on June 8, 1844. His father, Saul Norden, has been a minister forty years. His mother's maiden name was Eva Spieldech. Both his parents are living in Prussia. He received his elementary education at Lissa, and graduated from the high school there in 1860. He pursued his rabbinical studies with the celebrated rabbi, Dr. Elias Gutmacher, of Graetz, Prussia, remaining under his instruction three years. One year after completing his studies he remained with his father, and then came to America, landing at New York City in 1864. For the next two years he was minister of the *Communauté Israélite Française*, a French Jewish Congregation, and in 1866 he became minister of the Eden-street Synagogue, Baltimore, Md. He remained with this congregation four years, and in 1870 came to Chicago, to take charge of the Congregation of the North Side, as the successor of Rev. A. Ollendorf. The great fire of 1871 destroyed most of the property of the members of this congregation, and scattered the members themselves to such an extent that it was impracticable to hold services for some time, and, in consequence, Rev. Mr. Norden went to Natchez, Miss., and remained until his congregation in Chicago was ready for his return. The congregation was reorganized in 1874, with thirty-five members, and Rev. Mr. Norden was recalled to continue his ministerial labors. Most of the time since then they have worshipped in Christian churches, as in that of the New England Congregational, Grace Methodist Episcopal, and Unity; but in 1884 they completed a handsome temple of their own on the corner of Rush Street and Walton

Place, at a cost of \$30,000, upon which there is now no debt. Rev. Mr. Norden was married to Miss Rosalie Gabriel, daughter of Moise Gabriel, a merchant of New York City, on April 17, 1866. They have had seven children, all of whom are living—three sons and four daughters.

THE SPIRITUALISTS.

It is estimated that at the time of the great fire in October, 1871, the number of Spiritualists in Chicago was ten thousand, and at the present time thirty thousand. There has not existed at any time a permanent organization of Spiritualists in this city, and hence the lack of statistics or authentic data. Small societies have been organized from time to time, but their existence has been brief. After the great fire, meetings were held in various parts of the city; but never at any time have the Spiritualists, as a society, owned any property for their specific purposes in Chicago. At the present time, meetings are held in Madison-street Theatre, between State and Dearborn streets, at which paid speakers address the audiences.

It may be stated here, that the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, perhaps the chief organ of the Spiritualists in the United States, is published in Chicago, and has a circulation in the city and vicinity of about ten thousand copies.

MRS. CORA L. V. RICHMOND, pastor of the First Society of Spiritualists, was born at Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y., on April 21, 1840. Her father was Davide Scott, a farmer and a blacksmith. Her mother was Lodensy (Butterfield) Scott, daughter of Oliver Butterfield, also a farmer. Her early life was spent at her father's home in New York, but in 1852, when she was eleven years old, she removed with her family to Wisconsin. Her first experience of spirit influence came to her shortly after this removal. She was seated in an arbor in her father's garden, preparing to write a composition for school. While thus engaged she was thrown into a trance, during which the slate was written over in an unfamiliar handwriting. Upon awaking, Cora took her slate to her mother, and said "Some one has writted my slate all over while I was asleep." The communication was addressed to "My Dear Sister," and purported to be a message from a sister of the mother, who had died several years before. This experience produced a profound sensation in the mother's mind. A few days afterward little Cora was thrown into a second trance, while sitting by her mother's side, and the latter, thinking it was a swoon, tried every restorative at hand; but, seeing the hand move, she remembered the previous writing, and brought the slate. The following message soon appeared written on the slate: "We are the spirits of your departed friends; we will not harm the child; but we have found a method of holding converse with the earth." These were the first instances known of trance-mediumship. The education of Cora Scott, up to this time, had been that usually received by country children in the district school; and since that time she has received no further instruction in the schools, nor from teachers of any kind, other than her "Spirit guides." One of these guides, she says, is a son of Adin Ballou, who founded a small community called Hopedale, Mass., and who was then a Universalist, but later a Spiritualist. The son died when nearly eighteen years old, and was one of the first to "influence" the medium. Her first form of mediumship was that of writing; and the neighbors hearing of the singular phenomenon frequently thronged the house to discover, if possible, what this new thing might be. Her teacher, Miss Mary Folsom, afterward Mrs. Hayes, of Madison, Wis., a woman of profound piety, was so moved with an earnest desire to know if this extraordinary gift were from the angels, that in the privacy of her room she prayed that it might be made known to her, and, as a most singular answer to her prayer, she soon became a most powerful healing medium. After some time Cora's guides intimated that a German physician would control her, and would prescribe for diseases or treat them by the laying on of hands. During the four years this physician controlled the medium, he frequently prescribed for diseases, speaking in the French, German and Italian languages, with which the medium was entirely unacquainted, and yet, so far as physicians present could determine, was fully experienced in every branch of medicine. Numerous instances of the exercise of her healing power are given, but they can only be referred to in a sketch of this character. In the thirteenth year of her age she made a visit to her native county, in New York, and held frequent meetings, teaching the assembled audiences the new spiritual gospel and healing the

sick. On her return to Wisconsin, her father prepared a large room in his own house, to which the public were invited one evening in each week to listen to a discourse. When she was fifteen years old, the power of healing was withdrawn, to give place to teaching and speaking, and at sixteen she went to New York, where the phenomena manifested through her were investigated by a company of literary and scientific gentlemen, composed of Drs. Gray and R. T. Hallock, Professor Mapes and Judge Edmonds. From that time to the present she has delivered upward of three thousand discourses, upon almost every conceivable topic, and all of which are entirely extemporaneous and impromptu. In 1872, as Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan, she visited England, and remained there and in the provinces until 1875. During this period she delivered from one to five discourses each week, most of which were



collected and published in 1875, by James Burns, London, in a volume entitled "Discourses through the mediumship of Mrs. Cora L. V. Tappan." These discourses were on such topics as the following: Spiritualism as a Science, The Realm of Spirit, There is no Death, Some of the Methods of Producing Spirit Manifestations, The Spirit World and its People, The Greatest Teacher (whom she declared to be Jesus Christ), The Need and Efficacy of Prayer, The Judgment Day, etc. Since returning from England she has been employed most of the time as pastor, or public teacher, by the First Society of Spiritualists, whose lecture room is in Martine's Hall, on Ada Street. This society numbers from four hundred to five hundred members, but the attendance upon the lectures varies greatly, as Spiritualists have no creed, and hence no common bond of union as is the case in Christian churches; hence, they do not attend as a matter of duty but as a matter of choice, the choice being largely determined by the nature of the topic to be discussed. Mrs. Richmond has visited and spoken in all parts of the United States, but her labors have been confined mostly to Boston, New York City, and Chicago. She claims no credit for whatever of merit her teachings or discourses may contain, as before delivering them she knows nothing of what they are to contain, and after delivering them she has no remembrance of what they contained. She claims to be only the medium for their delivery to mortal men. And in this entire lack of preparation she is literally fulfilling the injunction "Take no thought for the morrow," if that injunction may be applied to the work of the ministry. On October 12, 1876,

Mrs. Tappan was married to William Richmond, of this city, son of the late W. Thomas Richmond, and grandson of Hon. Thomas Richmond, a pioneer in Chicago, who had lived here forty years. Mr. Richmond shares the faith of his wife and is a most earnest supporter of her public work.

THE RELIGIO-PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL is a large eight-page weekly, established in 1865, and devoted to modern Spiritualism and general reform. It was originally a chartered institution, incorporated under a special charter, but in 1866 it was wrested from the hands of the original managers, and Messrs. Jones & Bundy lost control of the concern. In nine months' time the new managers had wrecked the business. This obliged an abandonment of the charter, and S. S. Jones then revived the paper and general publishing business as a private enterprise, associating Colonel Bundy with him. Mr. Jones being the editor-in-chief of the journal, the business management devolved upon John C. Bundy. On March 15, 1877, Mr. Jones was murdered in his office, and Mr. Bundy took possession of the paper and became its editor and manager, acting as administrator of the estate, and in 1879 became sole owner by purchase. Like all newspapers, it had a struggle for life, but finally, in 1870, under good business management, became strong in circulation and financially healthy. In 1871, the office was located at Nos. 187-189 South Clark Street, where the fire swept them out of existence. Property worth over \$20,000 was lost; the mail-list and books of account alone were saved. Fifteen dollars was the total amount realized from insurance policies aggregating \$7,000. In about twenty-four hours after the loss, they had secured a place on the West Side, and had issued a small paper, and mailed it to their subscribers. The enterprise shown by this management was rewarded, for subscriptions poured in from all directions, and delinquents sent in remittances to balance old accounts, until the winter following found them nicely situated and with more money than they needed, their subscription list meanwhile reaching twenty-five thousand copies. This is the only paper in Chicago devoted to Spiritualism, and is an able exponent of the scientific and educated wing of Spiritualists. The paper is well supported, and numbers among its friends the brilliant Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., Hon. W. K. McAllister, Rev. Robert Collyer and others. It is unsectarian, non-partisan, and thoroughly independent, and lends its active support to any scheme adapted to the amelioration of man. It has a national circulation, and nearly a thousand copies are taken in foreign countries, quite a number going to India, Australia, Russia, and a still larger number to England and Germany.

STEVENS S. JONES, formerly editor and publisher of the Religio-Philosophical Journal, was born in Barre, Vt., on July 22, 1813. His father was a farmer, and was an intelligent, liberal-minded man. At the age of nineteen he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to practice at the November term of court of that year. He entered upon a successful practice in Hyde Park soon after he was admitted, and remained there until his removal to St. Charles, Ill., in the spring of 1838. For many years he confined himself to his profession, and ranked high as a lawyer, and was thence elected judge of the Kane County Court, and sustained his former reputation as an able and impartial jurist. In the early days of the railroads in the Northwest he was actively engaged, always taking a prominent part in matters of enterprise. He was liberal in religious matters, and during his younger years was a supporter of the Universalist denomination. Generally he was presiding officer at Universalist State Conventions and was present at all representative gatherings in the State. He drew the charter of the Religio-Philosophical Publishing Association, and secured its passage through the Legislature. Under this broad charter he organized an association for the publication of books and papers, and established the Religio-Philosophical Journal in May, 1865. The institution flourished and gave excellent promise of success, but in the fall of 1866 a change of management threw the control into other hands, and Mr. Jones was retired. Nine months thereafter the Religio-Philosophical Journal came into his hands once more, through the failure of the association. In 1871 his office was entirely destroyed; but not in the least deterred, he immediately went to New York City and purchased a new outfit, and in five weeks sent his new paper full size to his subscribers. During the interim, he had supplied his subscribers and friends with a small sized sheet. His success was pronounced, and he flourished as a publisher until March 15, 1877, when he was foully murdered in his office at No. 394 Dearborn Street. He was married at Hyde Park, Vt., to Miss Lavinia M. Camp, daughter of Philo G. Camp, on May 1, 1838, and there are two children living,—Mary E., wife of Colonel John C. Bundy, and Clara M., wife of Robert B. Farson, of the Hintze-Baker Company of Chicago.

JOHN C. BUNDY was born at St. Charles, Kane Co., Ill., on February 16, 1841. His parents, Asahel and Betsy (Minard)

Bundy, were farmers, and his education was commenced in the public schools of the village adjoining his home. In 1857, he attended for two years Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. The climate affected his health, and he was obliged to return home, and never completed his college course. In 1860, he began business life as a clerk in the dry goods store of Minard & Osgood, at St. Charles, but the business was not congenial to his tastes, he inclining toward literary pursuits. In 1861, when the War broke out, he began recruiting men for the service, and before becoming identified with an accepted organization he had sent forward several hundred recruits. On August 7, 1861, he was sworn into the service as a private in a cavalry company organized in Kane County; C. B. Dodson was elected captain, and John C. Bundy second lieutenant. The company was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, and was under General S. R. Curtis, of Iowa. They were then moved to Benton Barracks, just outside of St. Louis, where Lieutenant Bundy was appointed mustering officer. He was on the staff of General S. R. Curtis in his memorable march through Arkansas. During this march he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Arkansas Infantry. His health finally gave way under the hardships of active service in the field, and he was forced to seek its recovery at home, returning to the Army after a short absence. In 1863, he was obliged to retire from the Army on account of his health. The following extract from a letter written by Governor Yates, before Colonel Bundy had become convinced that he could not longer endure active service,

will appropriately close this brief sketch of the young soldier's war record:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"*Springfield, Illinois*, February 11, 1863.

"To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President.

"* * * Colonel Bundy is the bearer of credentials of a very high character, vouching for his integrity and ability. He served with distinction in the Dept. of the Missouri, and is highly spoken of by Major-General Curtis. Any favor granted Col. Bundy will be worthily bestowed.

"Very Respectfully Your Obt. Servant,

"RICHARD YATES, Governor."

After leaving the Army he applied himself to the study of law, which he had always had a liking for, but in 1866 concluded to identify himself with journalism, and was soon occupying the position of business manager of the *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, a large weekly published in Chicago. On the death of Stevens S. Jones, he at once became editor and manager, and, later, proprietor of this journal, and by his energy and ability has made it a very successful and widely influential publication. He was married at St. Charles, Ill., on August 19, 1862, to Miss Mary E., daughter of Stevens S. Jones, and has one daughter living,—Gertrude M. He lost his only son, George M., who was killed by a base ball on October 22, 1870, while watching other children playing in the street.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM THE FREE SOIL MOVEMENT OF 1848 TO THE PRESENT TIME.—The history of the municipal politics of Chicago necessarily bears close relation to the great organized parties, and the process of writing it is like grafting new branches upon old and well-rooted trunks. Whatever may have been the causes that divided the early voters of Chicago by distinct party lines, they were never wholly obliterated in local elections by issues involving the interests of the growing city itself until the close of the Civil War.

Whether originally bound together by the leadership of pioneer spirits; the bond of self-preservation that united all in common cause against the Indians; the clearing of the forests, the tilling of the soil; the building up, expansion and improvement of the city—any or all of these influences gave way in time, after serving their brief purposes, to the great issues leading up to and involved in the abolition agitation,—the Free Soil movement of 1848, the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the election of Lincoln to the presidency, and the crisis of the great War of the Rebellion.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT.—The majority of local voters from 1830 to 1853 were of the Democratic school, except in 1840 and 1848, when the party strength was divided by internal dissensions. The party split in the latter year was on the slavery issue, the anti-slavery wing expressing its sentiment in Chicago by giving to Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil Democrat, 1,543 votes for president. Only four years before this the popular refrain of the Whig opposition had been—

"Oh, oh, oh, the country's risin'!

For Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen."

But the country did not rise to the extent anticipated. The Whigs were not strong enough to overcome the Democrats; and although the brilliant "Harry Clay" was immensely popular in Chicago, and the city gave him 850 votes to Polk's 136, the latter carried Cook County by 2,027 votes to Clay's 1,117. The news of the election came by stage, and it was two weeks before the people of Chicago knew how close New York State had been. The news came as a "special" way-bill, along with the letter sack, to Ellis & Fergus, publishers of the

Democratic Advocate, and the jubilant Democrats celebrated the election of Polk and Dallas by building bonfires on Clark street and by extemporaneous oratory.

Some account of the abolition movement, the agitation over the "Black Laws," the Kansas excitement, the alleged mobbing of Stephen A. Douglas at North Market Hall, and other stirring incidents leading up to the Rebellion were given in a preceding volume, and it is not the intention here to give a resumé of National politics, except sufficiently to show the bearing and influence of the great questions of the times upon the people of Chicago, and the men who were active and prominent in leadership.

The few abolitionists here in 1840 gave their votes to James G. Birney, of Michigan. In 1844, after his second nomination, he received 209 votes in Chicago and a total of 317 in Cook County.

When the Free Soil party was organized, its main principle, as enunciated in its platform, was hostility to the further spread of slavery; but this, alone, did not seem sufficient to commend the party to the suffrages of the disaffected voters of all parties.

While Van Buren carried Chicago and Cook County by a plurality in 1848, four years thereafter the Democrats carried the city by 2,853 and the county by 3,767 for Franklin Pierce. Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate, got 1,765 votes in the city and 2,089 in the county, and John P. Hale, the Free Soil candidate got but 424 votes in the city and 793 in the county,—fewer by far than Van Buren had polled as the first Free Soil candidate. It was not until the Republican party was formed, and John C. Fremont was chosen as a leader, under the bold, broad and stirring declaration that there should be no further extension of slavery, together with other popular principles embodied in the platform, that all unsettled elements united in a distinct, strong and formidable party.

During all of this excitement and agitation, Hooper Warren and Zebina Eastman may be said to have been the leading spirits in every movement in behalf of freedom.

In 1842, Zebina Eastman established in Chicago

the "Western Citizen," in response to the request of such early abolitionists as James H. Collins, Calvin DeWolf, Philo Carpenter, Shubael D. Childs, Dr. C. V. Dyer, H. L. Fulton, Newton Rossiter, Lemuel C. P. Freer, J. Johnston, Rev. F. Bascom and other brave spirits, who, moved by their hostility to slavery and incensed by their recollections of the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy by a pro-slavery mob at Alton in 1837, and the continued threats of pro-slavery men that no Abolition paper should be established in Chicago, determined that such a paper should be established, and that the man who had written the obituary of the veteran abolitionist, Benjamin Lundy, and established the *Genius of Liberty* as the successor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, at Lowell, LaSalle County, should be the editor and guiding mind of the new venture. They felt that the abolitionists of the Northwest needed an organ to represent their principles and defend them in their agitation of the anti-slavery movement. The paper was established, and filled this want. In 1853, the name of the pioneer journal of freedom in Chicago was changed to *The Free West*.

In 1842, the Liberty party, as it was then called, had but 142 known voters in Illinois; in 1852, it had 10,000, and was then strong enough to break down the long continued power of the Democrats, and four years later controlled the State, and had solidified and strengthened into the new political power that made Abraham Lincoln president in 1860. The party was composed of anti-slavery Democrats, anti-slavery Whigs, and anti-slavery Americans, all animated with the hope of checking the aggressive movements of the supporters of the slave power in their efforts to control the National Government.

In April, 1854, a meeting of prominent Chicago and State politicians, including Democrats and Whigs who were opposed to the course of Stephen A. Douglas in the Senate, was held in Room 4, Tremont House. There were present Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Mark Skinner, O. H. Browning, John E. Stewart, David Davis, Norman B. Judd, J. Young Scammon, Francis C. Sherman, and others equally well known. Those present pledged themselves to the support of an "Anti-Nebraska" party, and appointed a committee to agitate the subject. This led to that fusion of sentiment that revolutionized the politics of the entire northern part of the State.

The first formal move in the direction of organizing a party, was at a meeting of Anti-Kansas-Nebraska editors, held at Decatur, on February 22, 1856. The most prominent Chicago men present were Dr. C. H. Ray, of the *Tribune*, George Schneider, founder of the *Staats Zeitung*, and William B. Ogden. This meeting formulated a call for a State Convention, to be held at Bloomington on May 29. Among Cook County men present were James McKee, who was a vice-president of the Convention; C. L. Wilson, one of the secretaries; Dr. C. H. Ray and Norman B. Judd, who were made members of the State Central Committee; and John Wentworth. On June 17 following, the great meeting of Anti-Slavery Democrats and Whigs of the North, was held at Philadelphia, and John C. Fremont was nominated by the National Republican party, the name already adopted by the organization in Illinois. Although in the ensuing election Fremont carried Chicago by 6,370 and Cook County by 9,020 votes against 4,913 and 5,680 in city and county respectively for Buchanan, the latter carried the State by a plurality of 9,150, but the Republicans elected Bissell governor over Richardson, by a majority of 4,697. The Republican

party had, in four years, absorbed the Whig and Free Soil parties in Cook County, and weakened the Democrats fatally.

GENERAL POLITICS.—Hon. John Wentworth, in his "Reminiscences of Adams, Benton, Calhoun, Clay and Webster," relates that the *idea* of the formation of the Republican party may be said to have originated in the House of Representatives in December, 1853, at the time of Thomas H. Benton's great speech against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Wentworth says:

He (Benton) was elected as a Democrat of the regular organization, who had all his life opposed the principles of Mr. Adams, and as one upon whom the mantle of General Andrew Jackson had fallen. But when he manifested opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, his venerable head had to receive all the blows that once were leveled upon that of Mr. Adams. But the latter was from a free State, whilst Benton was from a slave State. As Missouri was admitted into the Union under the provisions of the Missouri Compromise, and as Colonel Benton was one of its first two Senators after admission, and as he was very decided in his opposition to the repeal, there was a very great desire among its opponents that he should make a speech. Yet, with his style of speaking, slow even for a Senator, how much could he say in one hour? And we feared, with the Speaker against him, he could obtain no extension of his time. And then we knew that he had frequently said that he never would print what he did not speak. Frequently, consultations were held among men of all political parties opposed to the repeal as to the best means of obtaining for him a full hearing. And here may be said to have originated the idea of the Republican party, when such life-long Democrats as William H. Bissell of Illinois, Reuben E. Fenton of New York, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts, and myself met with men whom we had ever before opposed, to consult upon a common object. We had another difficulty. No one of us dared to speak to Colonel Benton upon the subject, for fear he would stand upon his dignity and refuse to speak at all. Our opponents had deliberated, and had come to the conclusion that they would not yield him the courtesy, never before denied to a man, of finishing a written speech when he objected to its publication without delivery. At length he obtained the floor, and as he produced his manuscripts, it was evident that a scene must ensue. The Senators came over, and the galleries were soon filled. A Senator, for thirty years, was addressing the House. And, as he progressed, every eye was intent upon the chairman's hammer, to see it denote the close of the hour allotted to him. Fortunately, I had not spoken, and, still more fortunately, I made as good time in rising as the hammer did in falling, and my voice was simultaneous with the hammer's sound. I was recognized, and suggested that the gentleman from Missouri finish his speech inside the hour to which I was entitled.* But loud objections from the friends of the repeal were made all over the House. Then commenced the first of those series of exciting parliamentary struggles which continued until the Rebellion broke out, between the men of opposite politics who were thereafter to be organized into the Republican party and their opponents.

Colonel Benton visited Chicago in the spring of 1857, while Mr. Wentworth was Mayor, to deliver a lecture. He held a reception at the Tremont House, which was largely attended by the best people of the city. Mr. Wentworth, in his *Reminiscences*, says:

While I was conducting him about the city, his language was prophetic as to the approaching condition of the country. Often did he say: "Somebody must be hung. Hanging alone will arrest the progress of the traitors. Hanging ought to commence now." Said he: "Does your man Douglas expect to be nominated for President the next time? Does he expect that the South, while liking his treason to the North in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, will not show its distrust of the traitor? What good does he expect a nomination will do him? Does he believe in the providences of God? What does he suppose God Almighty sent the Convention down to Charleston, S.C., that hot-bed of treason, for, but to make a Babel of it?"

The lecture was before the Young Men's Association, on Tuesday evening, 12th. May, 1857, at the First Presbyterian Church, southwest corner of Clark and Washington Streets. The

* Mr. Wentworth finally moved an amendment, which opened up the discussion anew. Benton addressed the chair, was recognized; Mr. Wentworth yielded, and thus Benton was enabled to finish his speech within the time allotted to Wentworth.

following passages from it are well remembered, although the lecture was not reported: "There are sages of the past and there are sages of the future, and I stand here to-night as the connecting link between those sages of the past and those sages of the future." The cheering was unbounded when he uttered the following sentiment which has ever been the sentiment of every man who voted against the unsolicited, unnecessary, and peace-destroying repeal: "When I am gathered to my narrow home, I desire that my friends shall deeply engrave upon my tombstone: 'He voted against the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and gloried in the deed.'"

In 1852, the combined Whig and Free Soil vote was 2,189 in the city and 2,882 in the county, as against 2,835 Democratic votes in the city and 3,767 in the county. During the years these important elections occurred, the vote on Congressmen in the district including Cook County followed the same tendency of sentiment. John Wentworth was elected in 1842, and served four successive terms as a Democrat, from the then fourth district. From 1851, to 1853, the district was represented by Richard S. Molony, Democrat, of Belvidere, who was elected over C. C. Coffing, Whig, by a majority of 983 out of 4,743 votes polled. The census of 1850, increased the State representation in Congress from seven to nine members, and the numbers of the districts were changed. In 1852, the first district extended from Galena to Waukegan, and although not a Chicago district its politics are worthy of mention here, for the reason that under the abolitionists, the voters of the Liberty party were advised not to throw away their votes; they then held the balance of power in several districts. This course elected Elihu B. Washburne, of Galena, a Whig, over Thompson Campbell, Democrat, or "Locofoco." Mr. Washburne made no pledges, but was thought to be an abolitionist at heart, and afterward proved to be a sincere friend of the cause. He represented the first district from 1853 to 1863, and the third from 1863 to March 9, 1869, when he resigned to accept the office of Minister to France. John Wentworth was again elected to Congress, as a Democrat, in the second district, and served from 1853 to 1855, and from the first district from 1865 to 1867. James H. Woodworth was elected in the second district as a "Know Nothing," over Turner, Douglas-Democrat, and served from 1855 to 1857.

The names of succeeding Congressmen and the changes in the political complexion of the Chicago districts are given in a tabular addendum to this chapter.

The names of Owen Lovejoy, Lincoln, Douglas, Trumbull, Ficklin, McClelland, Browning, Ingersoll, Yates, Oglesby, Logan and Grant are as familiar to Chicagoans as are those of their own early representatives, and they were all sufficiently identified with the growth of political sentiment in Cook County to come within the purview of an article dealing with the subject.

The triumph and martyrdom of Lincoln; the mournful pageant accompanying his remains through Chicago to his former home, that gloomy April day in 1865; the grand achievements and resplendent fame of Grant,—all belong to the great city which is the center of our noble State, but their deeds are blazoned on the records of the Nation, and need no more than passing mention here. But the interests of a great and ever-increasing municipality, in their relations to politics, is a theme that must be embellished by many statements of dry facts, in order to produce connected results.

JOEL CLARKE WALTER, one of the pioneer merchants of Chicago, was born at Goshen, Litchfield Co., Conn., on October 30,

1810. He resided there through his boyhood, and during his early manhood went to Alabama, where he carried on merchandising for about two years. He then returned to the North and determined to locate in the West. In June, 1837, he arrived in Chicago, and shortly after the firm of Norton & Co. began doing a general merchandising business at their store on South Water Street, between Dearborn and Clark Streets. Mr. Walter was the company, his partner being a wealthy gentleman from Connecticut. In 1839, Mr. Walter "squatted" on a piece of government land at the corner of Dock and River streets, and when the property came into market the firm purchased the lot. In 1840, they built a warehouse for the storage of grain, although the firm had been handling that commodity for a couple of years prior. H. Norton & Co. was the first firm to make a grain shipment from Chicago to Buffalo. They bought the grain from the floosiers, and shipped it



J. C. Walter

in sacks by boat. Their warehouse was soon changed to an elevator run by horse power. The Daily American, of March 18, 1842, speaking of the new elevators, said: "That run by H. Norton & Co. is the largest, being one hundred and forty feet in size. It is on the Reservation; work in the elevator will be performed by horses. The wheat, instead of being shipped from it by the usual slow and tedious process [transferring the grain by carts and boxes] will, after being raised to the upper story by means of elevators not unlike the revolving buckets of the dredging machine, glide thence into the hold of the vessel in double quick time." The firm continued to run the elevator in this way for a number of years. The wooden elevator was finally burned down, and in its place a stone structure was erected. In 1842, Edward K. Rogers became a member of the firm of Horace Norton & Co., in the storage and forwarding business. Mr. Walter was also connected with Mr. Rogers in the coal and iron business for about fifteen years. Mr. Walter was also connected with Wadhams & Willard in the ice business for a number of years. In the organization of the Chicago Board of Trade in the spring of 1848, Mr. Walter took great interest. He, of course, was one of the original members, and in after years served on several committees of the Board. He belonged to the old Volunteer Fire Company, and was one of the first members of Engine Company No. 1. In 1861, when the War spirit was awakening, Mr. Walter signed his name

to the muster-roll of "The Old Guard," one of the military organizations composed of citizens over forty-five years of age. He was first married to Miss Ophelia, a daughter of Dr. Philip Maxwell, an early settler of Chicago. Her death occurred on October 18, 1863. They had four children; Charles J. now residing at Lake Geneva, Wis., Mrs. Julius Steele, of Chicago, Annie, who died in 1867, and Philip Edward, who died in 1881. Mr. Walter was again married, on December 4, 1866, to Mary E. Mudge, a Boston lady. They have one son; Alfred N., now attending Harvard School.

LOCAL POLITICS—In 1847, the population of Chicago was 16,859. On February 16, the city limits were extended on the south to Twenty-second Street, on the west to Western Avenue, east to the Lake, and north to Sedgwick Street and Fullerton Avenue. Nine wards were created, and subsequently two more were added; the population rapidly increased, and in 1853 it amounted to 60,652 persons. By the revised charter of 1863, the territory of the city was extended to Thirty-ninth Street on the south, Western Avenue on the west, and Fullerton Avenue on the north, while to the eastward the limits included one mile of the bed and waters of the Lake. This area was divided into sixteen wards.

The following facts regarding the vote on the adoption of the new State Constitution of 1848 are taken from the files of the Chicago Daily Democrat for March and April of that year:

The vote in Cook County on the clause prohibiting escaped slaves from coming to Illinois was 400 for and 1,084 against. Comparing this with the city vote on the same, as given in the Democrat March 7, 1848, of 176 for and 1,052 against, shows the vote outside of the city to have been 224 for the clause and only 32 against it. The vote in the whole State (Democrat, April 19) was 49,066 for the clause and 20,884 against. By divisions, the vote was as follows: For the negro clause, North Division 40; South Division 95; West Division 41; total, 176. Against the negro clause, North Division 388; South Division 484; West Division 190. Majority against, 886.

The vote on the Constitution direct, by divisions, was as follows:

For the Constitution, North Division 170; South Division 566; West Division 154; total 990. Against the Constitution, North Division 261; South Division 319; West Division 86. Total 666. Majority for, 324.

For the 2-mill tax, North Division 164; South Division 413; West Division 193. Total 770. Against, North Division 259; South Division 145; West Division 38. Majority for, 328.

The Democrat of April 19, 1848, under the head of "Voting as yet Viva Voce," had the following:

Many appear to be under the impression that the voting at the next August election will be by ballot under the new Constitution. This is an error. Section 15 of the schedule of the new Constitution provides that the General Assembly, after their first session after the adoption of the new Constitution shall pass laws regulating the mode of voting by ballot, etc., but that until such laws are passed, the voting at all our elections shall be viva voce, as at present.

The Democratic City Convention of 1848 was held Monday, February 28, and resulted as follows:

For Mayor, James Curtiss, nominated on the second ballot, receiving 18 votes and L. C. Kercheval 11. For Marshal, R. C. Ross 21 votes; B. Daily 8 votes. For Collector, James Fitzsimmons 20; A. D. Taylor 7; H. Barnes 3. For Treasurer, Andrew Getzler 24; C. Taylor 2; W. Wright 2. For Attorney, P. Ballingall 24 votes; G. Manierre 2. For Surveyor, Asa F. Bradley 22; G. W. Clark 8; James Carney 3.

Assessor, South Division, Nathan H. Bolles; Street Commissioner, Charles Baumgarten.

Assessor, North Division, George O'Brien; Street Commissioner, Patrick Duffy.

Assessor, West Division, B. Gaffney; Street Commissioner, Patrick Denny.

Aldermen—First Ward, Edward Manierre; Second, Henry L. Rucker; Third, William Jones; Fourth, C. L. P. Hogan; Fifth, T. Blaney; Sixth, Joseph Berry; Seventh, Peter Turbot; Eighth, John Daley; Ninth, Samuel McKay.

The Independent Democrats and Whigs held a convention, and made nominations as follows:

Mayor, James H. Woodworth; City Attorney, Giles Spring; Marshal, Ambrose Burnham; Collector, A. D. Taylor; Treasurer, W. L. Church; Assessor, South Division, Thomas Church; Street Commissioner, O. Morrison; Assessor, North Division, P. J. Deuker; Street Commissioner, Andrew Nelson; Aldermen—Seventh Ward, Elihu Granger; Eighth Ward, W. B. Herrick; Ninth Ward, John H. Kinzie.

The election was held on March 7, and resulted as follows:

Mayor, James H. Woodworth, Independent, 1,971; James Curtiss, Democrat, 1,361. Marshal, Ambrose Burnham, Independent Whig, 1,973; R. C. Ross, Democrat, 1,265. Collector, A. D. Taylor, Democrat, 1,948; J. Fitzsimmons, Democrat, 1,254. Attorney, G. Spring, Whig, 1,912; P. Ballingall, Democrat, 1,312. Surveyor, no opposition, A. F. Bradley. Treasurer, W. L. Church, Democrat, 1,941; Andrew Getzler, Democrat, 1,257.

The Independents also elected their Assessors and Street Commissioners in the North and South Divisions, and the straight Democrats theirs in the West Division, where they had no opposition. The Independents also elected their alderman in the Eighth Ward, and came near getting John H. Kinzie through in the Ninth, he having been defeated by Samuel McKay by only one vote, as the following resumé will show:

Aldermen—First Ward, E. Manierre, no opposition. Second Ward, H. L. Rucker, no opposition. Third Ward, William Jones, 377; W. H. Adams, 41. Fourth Ward, Robert Foss, 196; C. L. P. Hogan, 172. Fifth Ward, J. C. Haines, 248; T. Blaney, 3; R. Hugunin, 75; F. H. Taylor, 70. Sixth Ward, A. Pierce, 175; Joseph Berry, 90. Seventh Ward, P. Turbot, 135; E. Granger, 114. Eighth Ward, William B. Herrick, 291; J. Daley, 184. Ninth Ward, Samuel McKay, 131; J. H. Kinzie, 130.

It will be seen that three other Independents were elected in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards who did not have the direct indorsement of the Independent element. The election was an exciting one, and the summary, as given, shows better than any amount of description, even in this early day, that something besides the nomination of a well organized party is necessary to political success.

There had been a feeling prevalent for some time that the city was becoming disorderly and that reform was necessary. On March 4, 1848, the City Council adopted the following:

Whereas, Richard C. Ross, City Marshal, has proved to be an inefficient officer, by countenancing gambling houses, particularly keno tables, and with his full knowledge tolerated violations of the license ordinance; therefore,

Resolved, That R. C. Ross, City Marshal, is clearly censurable for gross neglect of duty.

On March 18, 1848, the City Council passed the following:

AN ORDINANCE TO SUPPRESS KENO. *Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago*, That any person, or persons, who shall keep within the City of Chicago, a keno game, or who shall run or otherwise use the same, or determine any chance or hazard by which any person, or persons, are to receive any money, check or checks, bank notes or bills or other valuable thing, shall for each offense pay a penalty of \$25, to be recovered by the City of Chicago before any justice of the peace or any court having jurisdiction thereof.

JAMES H. WOODWORTH, Mayor.

HENRY B. CLARKE, Clerk.

Passed March 18, 1848.

The above is believed to have been the first anti-gambling ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council.

For two years following the adoption of the new Constitution containing the "Negro" clause, the agitation of the "black laws" in general was kept up. On July 8, 1850, Isaac N. Arnold, J. H. Collins, John M. Wilson, Edwin C. Larned, George Manierre and Grant Goodrich issued a joint challenge, in which they proposed to contend against any orators that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional and should be repealed. About this time action was taken on the matter in

the Common Council, Alderman Dodge offering the following:

Whereas, the Fugitive Slave Act recently passed by Congress is revolting to our moral sense and an outrage upon our feelings of justice and humanity, because it disregards all the securities which the Constitution and laws have thrown around personal liberty, and its direct tendency is to alienate the people from their love and reverence for the Government and institutions of our country; therefore,

Resolved, That as the Supreme Court of the United States has solemnly adjudged that State officers are under no obligations to fulfill duties imposed upon them as such officers by an Act of Congress, we do not, therefore, consider it our duty, or the duty of the city officers of the City of Chicago, to aid or assist in the arrest of fugitives from oppression; and by withholding such aid or assistance we do not believe that our harbor appropriations will be withheld, our railroads injured, our commerce destroyed, or that treason would be committed against the Government.

There is no record of what the ultimate action on this resolution was, but it was probably adopted; for the reason that a similar resolution, offered by Alderman Throop on October 21, 1850, found a majority of nine ayes to two noes. Alderman Throop's resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The Fugitive Slave Bill virtually suspends the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the free States who sneaked away from their seats and aided and abetted in the passage of this law richly merit the reproach of all lovers of freedom and are only to be ranked with the traitor Benedict Arnold, and Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver; therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens, officers and police of the City of Chicago be, and they are hereby, requested to abstain from any and all interference in the capture and delivering up of the fugitives from unrighteous oppression, of whatever nation, name or color.

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law, recently passed by Congress is a cruel and unjust law, and ought not to be respected by an intelligent community, and that this Council will not require the city police to render any assistance for the arrest of fugitive slaves."

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution adopted as a whole by the vote mentioned.

A meeting of those who favored the law, and some who feared Congress would retaliate upon Chicago for the action of the Council, by cutting off the harbor appropriations and railroad grants, was held at the City Hall on October 23. Senator Douglas addressed the meeting, expounding the Fugitive Slave Law, and advocating it as a wise and necessary measure. Resolutions were adopted, eulogistic of the Congress, and impliedly indorsing the Fugitive Slave Bill, and B. S. Morris thereupon introduced the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States are entitled to our most profound gratitude for their exertions in procuring the passage of several laws at the late session of Congress, calculated to insure the completion of a railroad through the center of our State, and to restore its credit to that position it is entitled to occupy.

Resolved, That we, the people of Chicago, repudiate the resolutions passed by the Common Council of Chicago upon the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, passed by Congress at its last session.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held the following night, October 24, Alderman Dodge moved to reconsider the action on the Fugitive Slave Law. Carried; ayes 12, nays 1. Alderman Hamilton then offered a resolution to expunge the resolutions from the record; which, on his own motion, was laid upon the table until the next meeting.

The following tabular statement shows the presidential and congressional vote by counties in the fourth congressional district in the campaign of 1848:

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, JUNE 7, 1848.				CONGRESSIONAL VOTE, AUGUST 7, 1848.		
Counties.	Cass.	Van Buren.	Taylor.	John Wentworth, of Cook.	J. Y. Scammon, of Cook.	Owen Lovejoy, of Bureau.
Boone	395	450	414	436	360	73
Bureau	306	566	376	453	368	337
Champaign	187	---	213	151	168	---
Cook	1,622	2,120	1,708	2,183	1,921	470
DeKalb	374	427	223	520	117	255
DuPage	623	528	313	559	239	174
Grundy	207	63	123	228	98	37
Iroquois	322	28	268	333	267	7
Kane	783	1,220	855	910	523	417
Kendall	378	547	392	552	356	287
Lake	446	1,088	321	960	383	249
LaSalle	1,238	873	862	1,244	742	237
Livingston	130	4	82	108	62	---
McHenry	528	1,016	618	952	586	196
McLean	626	94	758	532	665	39
Vermillion	758	68	942	739	709	73
Will	897	540	713	997	738	308
	9,820	9,632	9,181	11,857	8,302	3,159
	Total ----- 28,633			Total ----- 23,318		

The Gem of the Prairie, of August 19, 1848, gave as follows the official returns of Cook County in the congressional contest between Jonathan Young Scammon and "Long John" Wentworth, and for other officials.

CONGRESS—Wentworth, 2,183; Scammon, 1,921. STATE SENATOR—Norman B. Judd, 4,224. STATE REPRESENTATIVES—Sherman, 2,527; Walker, 1,905; Witt, 2,170; Maxwell, 2,184. SHERIFF—Cook, 2,320; Burling, 2,243. COMMISSIONER—Sauter, 2,282; Lane, 2,270. CORONER—Kelley, 2,214; Burdell, 2,267.

The preceding congressional convention, held at Ottawa, on June 6, 1848, was divided upon the slavery question, some of the delegates favoring Lewis Cass for president, and some Martin Van Buren. The convention therefore, by a harmonious agreement, adjourned without passing any resolutions. The vote in the district, as will be seen by the totals, was comparatively close. The seventeen counties then organized stood nine for Cass and eight for Van Buren, each running slightly ahead of the Whig candidate.

The district was reorganized under the census of 1850, and became the Second District. The Democratic Convention was held at Dixon, on September 15, 1852, the delegates from Cook County being

Eli B. Williams, Nathan Allen, Henry W. Zimmerman, Augustine Deodat Taylor, Michael Dunn, William L. Church, William Jeffrey Patterson, Thomas A. B. Boyd, Daniel McKillup, Michael Maher, Stephen Rexford, Edward H. Castle, Edwin Woodman, Charles S. Cameron, Martin N. Kimbell, James Curtiss, Edwin Sherman, Henry A. Mitchell, Richard J. Hamilton, Homer Wilmarth, Asa F. Bradley, Henry McCauley, William L. Fenton, John E. McGirr, James Long, Joshua L. Marsh, W. H. Stickney, Abraham Leatherman, John S. Everett.

All the votes, but six scattering ones, were cast for John Wentworth, and he was declared the unanimous nominee.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1.—That the sympathies of the Democratic party are now, and ever have been, with the cause of the oppressed everywhere, and that it will never neglect any constitutional means to encourage and

protect those struggling to be free who are capable of maintaining their freedom, remembering the important aid extended to this Government by foreign lands when striking for its independence; and that ample evidence of this feeling, on the part of the Democratic party, is furnished by the fact that whilst the Whig party has invariably opposed, the Democrats have as invariably supported every proposition to acquire new territory or to admit new States into this confederacy.

2.—That the United States and the territories thereof should be the safe refuge for exiles from all countries, in accordance with the established policy of this Government.

3.—That the Democratic party is neither the friend nor the enemy of any religious sect or creed. It favors none. It proscribes none. It opposes all religious tests as qualifications for office, and all mingling of religious differences with political elections. The men who signed the Declaration of Independence, who fought the battles of the Revolution, who framed the Constitution of the United States, and who have conducted the affairs of the Nation to the present day, have differed in their religious opinions, and thus taught us that there were honor, patriotism, and democracy among the friends of all creeds, and in view of this fact that we ought to be tolerant to all.

4.—That the Democratic party is in favor of a strictly economical government, and of a retrenchment of public expenditures in every possible respect, and views with alarm their great increase under the present administration, and more especially is it alarmed at the enormous expenditures for private claims in which the officers of the Government are personally interested. And, whilst the money to meet the expense of the Government is raised from a duty upon imports, they are in favor of so levying such duties as to favor alike all classes, assisting with an equal hand the farmer and the manufacturer, encouraging mechanics and capitalists at home, opening upon the most liberal terms all foreign ports to American bread-stuffs, and uniting in a peaceful and profitable commerce all the nations of the earth.

5.—That the Democratic party is still opposed to a National Bank, and to all connection, on the part of the General Government, with banking institutions or other corporations; and that experience proves that under the present policy of receiving, safe-keeping, and disbursing the public money, the people's treasury was never managed with less expense, greater convenience, or so few losses.

6.—That the delegates of this convention have heard with great pleasure of the passage of the harbor-and-river bill as an act of justice, long delayed, and that that pleasure has been increased by seeing the names of so many distinguished Democrats recorded in its favor; this fact gives a refutation to the charge of the Whigs, that because Democrats are opposed to commencing and carrying out a general system of internal improvements within the States, they are not necessarily opposed to such public works as are National, not State—general, not local.

7.—That the members of this convention have every confidence in the ability, integrity, and Democracy of Hon. John Wentworth, and believe that in his long experience in Congress, and in his proverbial habits of industry and perseverance, the people of this district have an ample guarantee that he will make a faithful and efficient member of Congress.

The area embraced in Congressman John Wentworth's district under the census of 1840, now embraces nineteen counties.

The candidates against Mr. Wentworth in the ensuing election, held November 2, 1852, were Cyrus Aldrich, Whig, of Lee County, and James H. Collins, Abolition, of Cook County. The result by counties was as follows:

Counties.	Wentworth.	Aldrich.	Collins.
Cook	3,423	2,493	585
Rock Island	659	750	91
Whitesides	538	548	124
Lee	508	565	55
DeKalb	585	452	346
Kane	1,274	1,230	575
DuPage	551	399	373
(Total, 16,124)	7,538	6,437	2,149

As an interesting reminiscence of Mr. Wentworth's editorial career, and as a specimen of early newspaper art, the following extract is given; it having been issued as a carriers' address:

Fac-simile.

Chicago Morning Democrat.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1841.



The Colonel, Mounted on his celebrated war horse Davy Crockett, and his INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is hardly necessary for me to premise that I appear before you in a novel and unexpected attitude. But tremble not! For, though clothed in the habiliments of war, my governing motive is "peace on earth, good will to all men." To be sure the steed upon which I ride snorts at times like the war horse, and in his very tramp, imitates the thunder of the cannon, but remember, he is a mere animal, and has caught the warlike ferocity of the master, without partaking of the finer feelings and restraints of humanity. But, though furious in his inclination, I can assure you he is reined by the hand of discretion. I know my steed much better than you know his master, if the sight of my glittering sword and nodding plume fill your breast with any unpleasant emotions. Banish, then, the least ground of affright, and consider me, as ever before, your fellow-citizen and your equal whenever I shall have dismounted, and, laying aside this glittering equipage, shall have retired once more to the shades of private life. Yes, fellow-citizens, rest assured that nothing would afford me greater enjoyment than once more to renew with you the civilities of the social circle and commingle with you in daily intercourse, would the imminence of this republic permit me to resign my commission. (Immense applause.) Start not back, my friends, at the brandishings of my sword. I am sorry to see you do it. I assure you I meditate no harm; and I vow by the country I love that, if it is crimsoned in any other cause than that of human liberty, it shall only be in that of injured



John W. W. W. W.
Chicago

James S. Everett Democrat.

Editor of the Boston Herald, Boston, N. H., 1851.

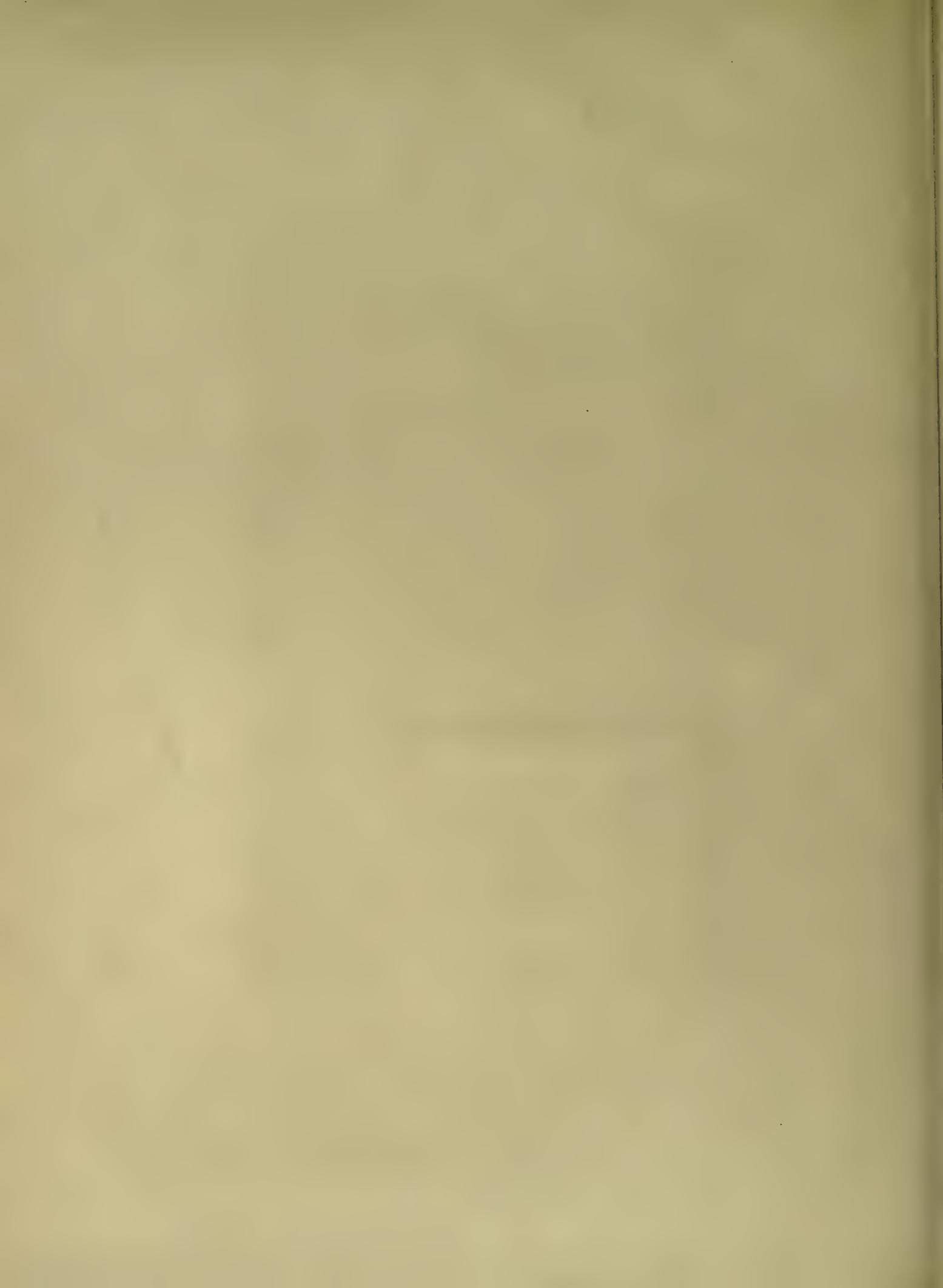


The Colonel,

Read of the address by James S. Everett, and the
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.



*John Wentworth
Chicago*



modesty and innocence. (Loud cheers and great waving of handkerchiefs among the ladies.)

"In peace prepare for war" is my motto. For this alone have my deserts been rewarded with the rank of Colonel, and this alone will I consent to wear of my costume. Wars have been, and wars may be again; and, in that event, you will see me, like Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi, following my commander-in-chief, Honest Tom Carlin, where the bullets fly thickest and men die fastest, it being glory enough for me to have served under such a chief. And, if I die, there, upon the very spot upon which I fall, let my bones bleach and moulder until a taller man than myself shall be found to bury them and erect a mausoleum to my memory, proportionate to my height. It is, indeed, my last request, fellow-citizens, that no puny arms shall be raised for my entombment which will measure the reverence due my remains by their own tiny selves. I have told you that I considered myself rewarded by this appointment. Verily it may be considered a high honor. But, though honored, I am not puffed up. I flatter myself that I am the same person I always have been, without variableness or shadow of turning, and that, upon the first suitable occasion, you will find me delighting to greet each and every one of you with my accustomed cordiality. (Loud cheering.) The title of Colonel has conferred no real worth upon me. Titles are not worth, but only the reward of worth. Without it, they would be but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. My intellect beams no brighter, I stand no higher and sleep no longer than I did before. My merits would have been the same had Gov. Carlin never appreciated them. Why, then, should I be lifted up merely because I prance the champing war-steed? Vanity alone would suggest such a thing. No, fellow-citizens, I must still walk the same ground you walk, and I must still support of official dignity. Behold me, then, as I am, lifted above you and yet down among you, your feet and mine still treading the same earth together. (Immense applause. "And faith," says an Irishman, "this is the first Colonel I ever saw that could ride and walk too.")

You have heard, fellow-citizens, that republics were ungrateful. But it is not so. I sit here a living evidence of its falsity. None but an aristocrat would make the charge, and I fling the calumny back in his teeth, and

Whoever dare these words repeat

Must meet the Colonel feet to feet.

(Loud cries of "Bravo! Bravo!")

I make a common cause with all republics, and whoever speaks ill of them, speaks ill of me, my forefathers and my posterity. And Governor Carlin will declare all such as outlaws, and I shall aid him. To be sure, many have been gathered unripe to their fathers—many have gone down to the sepulchre before deserved laurels had decked their brow. But there is philosophy to account for all this. They died before their time. Had they lived long enough, they certainly would have received their deserts. Look at my own case, fellow-citizens. Supposing I had been shot last winter, when one, fresh from the communion table of the church of which he still continues a rich and chivalrous member, thirsted for my blood, would I not have gone down to my grave unhonored and unused? Would I have been a Colonel, then? And would not men uninitiated into the fundamental principles of philosophy, have then cried out "how great is the ingratitude of republics"? And this might have been the governing motive of my opponent. For I will not deny to him shrewdness and sagacity. The time and place he selected prove all this. His keen vision, probably, penetrated the long vista of time, and, perhaps, realized this very moment when I, a humble citizen but a moment before, should sit, a la mode Alexander, Napoleon, Washington and Jackson, in full uniform, whilst the loud huzzas of the gentlemen are rending the skies and the handkerchiefs of the ladies are waving in their lily white hands. Be it remembered that he was a military man, a Captain. The office of Colonel, you well know, fellow-citizens, is a rare one. The mass of our countrymen would consider it the height of audacity to aspire to it. You have but to look around to become satisfied that none but men of wisdom and sobriety enjoy that title. My prospects the chivalrous Captain could not brook. His ambition run away with his religion. In fact, it has always been considered an indelible disgrace for Captains to be jumped over by privates, even though they be as high as myself. That he feared this I have no doubts. But perhaps he only judged the future by the past. He must have been familiar with my early history, my rise and progress. (Loud cries of "What is it?" "Tell it!" "Tell it!") I do so with pleasure. Not, however, from any motives of vanity, but as a model to rising generations.

"History," says a distinguished writer, "is philosophy teaching by example." Let my history then have its effect and go down to the remotest posterity. There are many young ladies here who may think me superhuman and arrived at a height impossible for them. But do they not know that

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow?"

In the first place, let us transfer our imagination back to one of the oldest States in the Union, which has a town surrounded by mountains, and where the soil is so rocky that, before the people turn their cows out in the morning, they have to hone their noses down to a point so that they may be enabled to gather the grass from between the rocks. There was I born, and, to encourage habits of industry, my father gave the one who saw the sun rise first a copper. And, cold or hot, rain or shine, could you have passed his residence at day-break, you might have seen a picturesque sight indeed. For there stood upon the top of his fat-roofed shed, ranged all along in a row, his six only sons, John tallest, and the rest standing on different stools graduated so as to make them all exactly of my eminence. But I invariably got the copper. And do you ask why, since we were all of one height? Philosophy will easily explain it without resorting to magic or necromancy. For whilst, at the starting point, we were all equal, no sooner did the solar rays begin to peer above the mountains than there was quite a difference, as my whole height would increase so fast as the sun rose, and as they were above the stools, which were not made of stretchable materials. In this way I accumulated a little more money than was necessary to complete my education. At which time, my father and mother disagreed as to my future calling, he insisting that he saw all the marks of a great lawyer about me, and she that I had a call to preach. Between these two extremes I took the mean; and, pocketing what few coppers I had, I steered for the West, having no doubt but that in a more fertile soil I should rise still higher. But my ambition never grasped at my present station. I should have been content with being judge of a horse race, committee of vigilance at some election, clerk of some lyceum, holder of the stakes at some bet or some other such high honor. But to my history. Could you have been upon the sandhills between here and Michigan City, on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, in the fall of 1836, you would have seen me stretched out like a leather shoe string, tied up just after wading a prairie marsh, all length as no longer as a leaping frog over the country at an angle of forty-five degrees, with all my clothes under one arm and a jug of whisky under the other, with which to bathe my blistered feet. On the 25th of October, 1836 (remember the day, fellow-citizens), I came limping into this city, and took my first lodging with "honest John Murphy," then of the U. S. Hotel, but now of the Sauganash. Since which time have not all my doings, by day and by night, been proclaimed to the world through the newspapers? Have not my portraits been drawn without expense to me and sent to the remotest parts of the earth?

Thus, fellow-citizens, have I briefly alluded to some of the prominent events of my life, which you should treasure deep in your hearts as learning you the pathway to fame. Bear in mind that I was once nothing but an infant "mewling and puking in my mother's arms" and that my history proves that the road to glory is open to all. What I now am, in my almost regal splendor, it would be vanity in me again to repeat. But I shall be pardoned for saying here that, only a few days since, I earned my divine obligations must be "a legitimate descendant of the first king of Israel." Young children, look at me, and, as you admire the trappings of power, imitate my example, and you may get to be not only Colonels but Generals and Commanders-in-chief. (Immense applause.) Ladies, I ask you, too, to look at me. Do you see this proud war-steed, this nodding plume and glittering epaulette? Well, then, laugh no more at old bachelors! For "military and alone" have I attained this proud eminence. (Great waving of handkerchiefs among the ladies.) One word to you, fathers, and I have done, and perhaps forever. For, this very night, news may arrive of the invasion of our territory; and,

if there is anything to be argued from the conduct of my horse, named for the illustrious Crockett, I should think he already snuffed blood and carnage. Though I am far above you, fathers, let neither envy nor jealousy rankle in your bosoms; for upon no consideration will I consent to serve a second term or take any part in the appointment of my successor. But that I shall not, at some future day, fill the executive chair of this nation, I can not now say. Indeed, it would be distrusting the strength of my friends, who are seeking the use of my name for that office, saying that the lustre of my military achievements already eclipses that of others who have obtained the highest honors of this republic on military merit alone. One thing is certain, I am a persecuted man and have been for years. Considering my military renown, then, I believe I can do no less than throw myself upon the gratitude of the citizens of these United States at the close of General Harrison's term as the nearest like him in bravery and persecution. At any rate, however, my resolution is fixed in regard to acting as Colonel no longer than the expiration of my present term. But, for the present, fellow-citizens, one and all, rest secure in your property, your homes and your families! For I have unsheathed my sword, and it will never be sheathed again until your last enemy shall be trampled under my feet. But I may die with it in my hands; and, if so, I shall die as proudly and as bravely as a Crockett. And, in that event, I pray you take good care of my horse and don't let Capt. Hunter steal my pistols."

The following, issued prior to the close of his term in 1861, was the first proclamation issued concerning the Rebellion, and the last proclamation of Mayor Wentworth, and evinces how he could write when the honor of the Nation was assailed:

WHEREAS, Rebels and traitors have taken possession of the forts and other public property of the Union, and the Constitution of the United States has been set at defiance, and men who are sworn to protect them all, not only fail to discharge their duty in this respect, but have the appearance of encouraging rebellion and treason;

WHEREAS, An honorable exception to this charge is furnished in the conduct of Major Robert Anderson, who took the responsibility, without awaiting for orders from those who would have left him in a weak position, either from a disposition to make him an easy prey to rebels and traitors, or from a fear to do what they knew to be their sworn duty, of fortifying his position and placing himself where he could defend his own and his Country's honor; and

WHEREAS, Some demonstrations of respect are due from the Metropolis of the Northwest to the gallant Major Anderson; and it seems to be appropriate that the 8th day of January should be set apart as the day for such a testimonial. And whilst testifying our respect for him, let us not forget the sentiment of the distinguished general and statesman, whose gallant defense of his country, at New Orleans, upon that day, has made it second only in our National anniversaries to that of the day when it was declared that "All men were created equal." That sentiment was "The Federal Union,—it must and shall be preserved."

Therefore, on that day the public offices of this City will be closed. And I recommend that the business of the City generally be suspended; and that the people congregate in such places as may seem to them best, to adopt the necessary measures to declare their attachment to the Federal Union, "and in support of their declaration, with a firm reliance upon the protection of Divine Providence, to mutually pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." I also recommend that the flag of the Federal Union be everywhere displayed, and that our military companies and other organizations take such steps as they may deem due to the memory of a Jackson and the gallantry of an Anderson. At sunrise, thirty-three guns will be fired in honor of the union of these United States. At noon, a salute will be fired in honor of Major Anderson, of fifty-six guns, corresponding with his age. During the firing of these guns, the bells will be rung throughout the City. At sunset, a salute will be fired in honor of the memory of General Andrew Jackson, to the number of seventy-eight guns. During this salute, the bells will be tolled throughout the City, not so much in consequence of the loss of General Jackson (for all men must die), but because of the absence, in the General Government, of his patriotism and courage, which did not wait for overt acts among nullifiers and disunionists. In the evening, I recommend the meeting of our young men, at such places as may best suit them, for the purpose of forming themselves into military companies, in order that they may be able to promptly respond to any calls that may be made upon them to aid in the defense of the Union and the Constitution.

JOHN WENTWORTH, Mayor.

CHICAGO, 5th January, 1861.

Mayor John Wentworth was the first Mayor elected after the formation of the Republican party. The election was held on March 3, 1857, and was bitterly contested. Great disorder prevailed at the polls; voters were obstructed, drunkenness was prevalent and the rioting resulted in the killing of one citizen and the wounding of several others. Charles Seifert, a respectable German citizen, was killed at the second

precinct of the old seventh ward, northwest corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, leaving a wife and several children. George Armour, deceased, was one of the number who were severely wounded at the first precinct of the same ward, southeast corner of Kinzie and Wells streets.

Mayor Wentworth, in 1857, introduced the first steam fire engine, the "Long John," and in 1860, during his second administration, he introduced two more, the "Liberty" and the "Economy." It was during his administration, in 1857, that he made his celebrated raid upon "The Sands." The lawless and criminal classes had taken possession of the lake shore beach on the North Side as squatters, and erected shanties, which were the scenes of drunkenness, revels and vice of every description. The police, by order of the Mayor, razed these domiciles to the ground, burning many, and clearing "The Sands" of their lawless occupants.

Mr. Wentworth served twelve years in Congress altogether, and was Mayor of the city two terms. He introduced in Congress the first bill ever drawn in favor of the bonded-warehouse system. He early saw the importance of this question and knew legislation must be devised to control the great interests involved. February 17, 1846, in pursuance of previous notice, he asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill (No. 241) to establish the warehousing system, which bill was read a first and second time and referred to the committee on commerce, of which Mr. Wentworth was a member. The other members of the committee were afraid of the bill, and thought action ill-advised at that time, while all admitted that some day it would be a necessity and have to be adopted. Mr. Wentworth never ceased his agitation of the subject until the bill became a law. The bonded-warehouse system now in vogue, therefore, originated in Chicago. Of course New York and the great eastern cities would not let Chicago have it exactly as she wanted it; but here the system originated, and Mr. Wentworth is entitled to the credit of being its first champion.

NATIONAL ISSUES.—The last municipal election prior to 1848, in which issues that disturbed the great National parties cut any figure, was in the spring of 1846, when John P. Chapin, Whig, was elected Mayor over Charles Follansbee. The latter was defeated by the Irish Democrats, who bolted his nomination because he was one of the signers of the "Native American" petition, which favored an enactment requiring twenty-one years' residence in the country of all foreigners before they could become naturalized citizens. The Democrats re-united in 1847 and elected James Curtiss as Mayor, and in 1848, and again in 1849, elected James H. Woodworth to the office. In 1851 and 1852 Walter S. Gurnee was elected Mayor, and in 1853 Charles M. Gray. The Democrats were so greatly in ascendancy that no strong and well organized opposition was offered to their candidates, and there was no real party issue. In 1854, Isaac L. Milliken was the successful Mayoralty candidate of his party. There was a genuine surprise in store for the electors in the following year, when Dr. Levi D. Boone, who was a pronounced "Know Nothing" and opposed to foreigners holding office, was elected by a decisive majority, together with a full "Know Nothing" Council. The election was an exciting one, and created differences and engendered ill-feeling between many good and staid citizens that did not die out for years afterward. A newspaper called the "Native American" was published by W. W. Danenhower, father of Lieutenant Danenhower, celebrated for his connection with the Arctic expedition

of 1883, in which the names of Philip A. Hoyne and other prominent citizens were published as of foreigners holding office. The paper ceased to exist after being published for one year. W. W. Danenhower and Dr. Levi D. Boone were presidential electors on the Fillmore ticket in 1856. The ticket received 37,531 votes in the State as against 96,278 for John C. Fremont and 105,528 for Buchanan. The Democrats had a majority in both houses of the State Legislature. Samuel Holmes was elected Speaker of the House over Isaac N. Arnold, by a vote of 36 to 28.

An account of the riots which made Mayor Boone's administration memorable is given in Volume II. In 1856, Thomas Dyer, Democrat, defeated Francis C. Sherman, who was placed at the head of his ticket as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, in order to take advantage of a sentiment which at that time was believed to hold sway over a majority of the voters. The ticket was all "Know Nothing" except Mr. Sherman, and his nomination was mainly due to the efforts of John Wentworth, who gave him the unqualified indorsement of the Chicago Daily Democrat. The following year "Long John" was elected Mayor, on the issues involved in the inevitable political struggle. The Republican party in Chicago was just fully formed, and, with the new principles for a platform and Mr. Wentworth's personal popularity, the ticket won a decisive victory. John C. Haines, Republican, was elected Mayor in 1858, and re-elected in 1859; and in 1860 "Long John" was again elected to the office. Sectional issues began to run high about the close of his term, and in March, 1861, Julian S. Rumsey, who had been selected by the Republicans as their candidate, met a vigorous and bitter opposition, but he was successful, and was known as the first "War Mayor." In April following his election, Mayor Rumsey, in company with Stephen Clary, president of the Board of Trade, at the head of a committee of one hundred, started for Washington, to see if it were not possible, by wise counsels, to avoid a conflict with the South. As members of this committee were such well-known citizens as Richard Wilson, of The Evening Journal, George H. Phelps, Joseph Clarkson, Philip A. Hoyne, W. D. Houghteling, Tertius Wadsworth, Dwight Booth, William F. Tucker, W. C. D. Grannis, Norman B. Judd, Isaac N. Arnold, and many others. They were entertained in the Senate restaurant, upon arriving at Washington, by Stephen A. Douglas and John F. Farnsworth, who, on account of the radical difference of their politics, were not on speaking terms. The committee called on William H. Seward, General Winfield Scott, Andrew Johnson and other notables, but received small encouragement that hostilities could be averted. The second day they waited upon President Buchanan, and were received by him in the blue-room of the White House. The committee were assured by Mr. Buchanan that he was doing all in his power to heal up the sectional troubles without recourse to arms; but many of them left, firmly convinced that the President believed the country had grown so large and the interests so diverse that separation was inevitable. They had been joined by Charles M. Larrabee, a bright but somewhat erratic lawyer, and a member of Congress from the La Crosse, Wis., district, and as they were about to leave the President's presence, Congressman Larrabee upbraided him by saying: "If you had not forced the quarrel against Douglas in our own party this trouble would not now be upon the country." Buchanan did not lose his temper, but replied with great earnestness, that Democratic party politics had

nothing to do with the attitude of the South, where the chivalrous spirits that led the people believed they were contending for as vital a principle of liberty as the people of the North were. The President closed the interview by saying that it used to be thought that the Democratic party could not survive after Jackson, and many now thought it could not live without Douglas. He warmly denied, however, that he had precipitated the quarrel with Douglas.

Every reader interested in the political history of Chicago is informed upon the subject of the Douglas and Lincoln Debates, which occurred in 1858. Mr. Lincoln was a frequent visitor to Chicago, and took an active interest in politics, as will be noted by his presence at the Tremont House Anti-Nebraska Caucus in April, 1854. Mr. Douglas made his first public appearance in Chicago in 1840 taking up his residence here in 1847. In a speech, on October 24, 1850, he defended the Compromise and Fugitive Slave Bills, and enunciated the principles which became embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, in 1853. In 1854 occurred what various chroniclers have termed the "mobbing," or denial of the right of free speech, to Douglas at North Market Hall. Many maintain that Douglas was not insulted or interrupted except by persons in the audience asking him questions which they desired him to answer.

Mr. Douglas was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, on June 18, 1860. Mr. Lincoln was nominated by the Republican National Convention, which assembled in the Wigwam Building, southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, on May 16, 1860.

There were four Presidential and four State tickets in the field. The Lincoln and Hamlin electoral ticket was headed by Leonard Swett. It received 171,137 votes in the State, and of the number, 14,589 were given to Mr. Lincoln in Cook County. Among the Douglas and Johnson electors were S. Corning Judd, James L. D. Morrison and Calvin A. Warren. The highest vote the ticket received in the State was 158,257, and in Cook County, 9,846. The Bell and Everett electors received 4,851 votes in the State and 107 in Cook County. This ticket was called by many the "Straight Whig" ticket and by others the "Constitutional Union" ticket, the latter from the convention of twenty States that met in convention at Baltimore, on May 9. The Breckenridge and Lane ticket, called the Bourbon, or Southern Democratic ticket, received 2,288 votes in the State and 87 of them were cast in Cook County. In this election, Isaac N. Arnold, Republican, defeated Augustus M. Herrington, Douglas Democrat, for Congress, getting 14,663 votes in Cook County, to 9,791 for Herrington, who ran slightly behind Douglas. The total vote for Congressman in the district was 47,856, of which Arnold received 30,834; Herrington 16,950, scattering 72.

The Twenty-second General Assembly convened on January 7, 1861. The Chicago delegation numbered William B. Ogden in the Senate; and in the House, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, S. M. Wilson and Homer Wilmarth. April 23, Governor Richard Yates convened the General Assembly in extraordinary session, to take action upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union. Governor Yates in his message to the Assembly, in referring to the services tendered him in his efforts to raise troops and money, said:

"Our principal city (Chicago) has responded with contributions of men and money worthy of her fame for public spirit and patriotic devotion. Nearly a million of money has been offered to the State, as a loan, by our patriotic capitalists and other private citizens, to pay the expenses connected with the raising of our State troops and temporarily providing for them."

Lyman Trumbull, who had just been elected United States Senator, and John A. McClernand, who had been returned to Congress from the sixth district, ably ad-

ressed the Senate and House in January in favor of the prosecution of the War and crushing the rebellion.

The patriotic principles and generosity of disposition of Senator Douglas were exemplified by his visit to President Lincoln shortly after his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops had been issued, and his assurance to his successful rival that he intended to stand by him as long as his country was in peril. It was then the famous "Douglas dispatch" was formulated and sent to the country through the medium of the Associated Press. It was as follows:

April 18, 1861, Senator Douglas called on the President, and had an interesting conversation on the present condition of the country. The substance of it was, on the part of Mr. Douglas, that while he was unalterably opposed to the administration in all its political issues, he was prepared to fully sustain the President in the exercise of all his constitutional functions to preserve the Union, maintain the Government and defend the Federal Capital. A firm policy and prompt action was necessary. The Capital was in danger, and must be defended at all hazards, and at any expense of men and money. He spoke of the present and future, without reference to the past.

The General Assembly of Illinois having passed a joint resolution requesting Senator Douglas to address them on the great issues of the hour, he arrived at Springfield, and addressed the two houses on April 25. The following are excerpts from the speech:

For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a widespread conspiracy exists to overthrow the best government the sun of heaven ever shone upon. An invading army is marching upon Washington. The boast has gone forth from the Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate States, that by the first of May the rebel army will be in possession of the National Capital, and by the first of July its headquarters will be in old Independence Hall.

The only question with us is whether we shall wait calmly for the invaders, or rush, as one man, to the defense of that which holds most dear. Piratical flags are aloft on the ocean, under pretended letters of marque. Our great river has been closed to the commerce of the Northwest.

So long as hope remained of peace, I plead and implored for compromise. Now, that all else has failed, there is but one course left, and that is to rally as one man under the flag of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and Franklin. At what time since the Government was organized, have the constitutional rights of the South been more secure than now? For the first time since the Constitution was adopted there is no legal restriction against the spread of slavery in the territories. When was the Fugitive Slave Law more faithfully executed? What single act has been done to justify this mad attempt to overthrow the Republic? We are told that because a certain party has carried a presidential election, therefore the South chose to consider their liberties insecure! I had supposed it was a fundamental principle of American institutions, that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, should govern! If the defeat at the ballot-box is to justify rebellion, the future history of the United States may be read in the past history of Mexico. It is a prodigious crime against the freedom of the world to attempt to blot the United States out of the map of Christendom.

How long do you think it will be before the guillotine is in operation? Allow me to say to my former political enemies, you will not be true to your country if you seek to make political capital out of these disasters; and to my old friends, you will be false and unworthy of your principles if you allow political defeat to convert you into traitors to your native land. The shortest way now to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparations for war.

Arrangements were made for an immense mass meeting to be held at the Wigwam Building, in Chicago, and Mr. Douglas was asked to address the assemblage. He went direct to Chicago from Springfield, and addressed the meeting, saying:

I beg you to believe that I will not do you or myself the injustice to think that this magnificent ovation is personal to myself. I rejoice to know that it expresses your devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag of our country. I will not conceal gratification at the unconquerable test this vast audience presents—that whatsoever political differences or party questions may have divided us, yet you all had a conviction that, when the country should be in danger, my loyalty could be relied on. That the present danger is imminent, no man can conceal. If war must come, the bayonet must be used to maintain the Constitution. I say before God, my conscience is clear. I have struggled long for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. I have not only tendered those States what was their right, but I have gone to the very extreme of magnanimity.

The return we receive is war; armies marching upon our capital; obstructions and danger to our navigation; letters of marque, to invite pirates to prey upon our commerce; a concerted movement to blot out the United States of America from the map of the globe. The question is, Are we to maintain the country of our fathers, or allow it to be stricken down by those who, when they can no longer govern, threaten to destroy?

The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year since, formed by leaders in the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago.

But this is no time for the detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, only patriots or traitors.

Thank God, Illinois is not divided on this question. I know they expected to present a united South against a divided North. They hoped in the Northern States party questions would bring civil war between Democrats and Republicans; when the South would step in with her cohorts, aid one party to conquer the other, and then make easy prey of the victors. Their scheme was carnage and civil war in the North.

There is but one way to defeat this—in Illinois it is being so defeated,—by closing up the ranks. War will thus be prevented on our own soil. While there was a hope for peace, I was ready for any reasonable sacrifice or compromise to maintain it. But when the question comes of war in the cotton fields of the South or the corn fields of Illinois, I say the further off the better.

I have said more than I intended to say. It is a sad task to discuss questions so fearful as civil war; but sad as it is, bloody and disastrous as I expect it will be, I express it as my conviction before God, that it is the duty of every American citizen to rally around the flag of his country.

I thank you again for this magnificent demonstration. By it you show you have laid aside party strife. Illinois has a proud position—united, firm, determined never to permit the Government to be destroyed.

This was the "Little Giant's" last patriotic appeal to his countrymen. At its close he went to his rooms at the Tremont House, was taken ill, and died on June 3, 1861.

The first real break of the Democratic grasp upon the politics of the State, in which prominent Chicago men took an active part, was at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement. In the Senate of the XIXth General Assembly, which convened January 1, 1855, were Norman B. Judd, Burton C. Cook and John M. Palmer, all Anti-Nebraska Democrats. A United States Senator to succeed Senator James Shields was to be elected. Abraham Lincoln was the Whig candidate and General Shields the Democratic. The balloting began in joint session February 8, and resulted as follows:

1st ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 45; scattering, 13.

2d ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 43; scattering, 15.

3d ballot—Shields, 41; Lincoln, 41; scattering, 16.

On the seventh ballot General Shields's name was withdrawn and that of Joel A. Matteson substituted. The result was, Matteson, 44; Lincoln, 38; scattering, 16.

8th ballot—Matteson, 46; Lincoln, 27; scattering, 25.

On the ninth ballot Lincoln's name was withdrawn, and on this ballot Matteson received 47; Lyman Trumbull, 35; scattering, 16.

The result of the tenth ballot was, Trumbull, 51; Matteson, 47, scattering, 1; and Trumbull having received a majority of all votes cast was declared the Senator elect.

It is related that when Mr. Lincoln found that he could not get the votes of Messrs. Judd, Cook, Palmer and that of Henry S. Baker, an Anti-Nebraska Whig,* which would have secured his election, he, while standing in the lobby, reached over and directed a member of the House to withdraw his name, which, being done, Trumbull was elected on the succeeding ballot.

Lyman Trumbull was re-elected United States Senator, on January 10, 1861, over Samuel S. Marshall, by a vote of 54 to 46. The Republicans had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and it was the first time in the history of the State that any party other than the Democratic had a majority in both houses.

On January 15, 1867, Mr. Trumbull was again re-elected United States Senator, this time defeating T. Lyle Dickey by a vote of 76 to 33.

Senator Douglas challenged the manner in which the first election of Trumbull was brought about in his second joint debate with Lincoln, at Freeport, on August 27, 1858. These two giants of the stump had debated before this at Chicago. On July 9, at Chicago, Douglas made a deliberate and carefully phrased conclusion on Lincoln's speech of June 16, and the following day (July 10) Lincoln made a brief review of Douglas's speech of the 9th. This preliminary crossing of swords led to the challenge of Douglas to a joint debate by Lincoln on July 24. Challenge and reply were written in Chicago, both at the Tremont House, and Lincoln's challenge was handed to Douglas by Norman B. Judd, who then represented Cook County in the State Senate. Douglas fixed upon the places of meeting, and Lincoln accepted the list on July 31. In his address at Freeport, Mr. Douglas said:

In 1854, after the death of Clay and Webster, Mr. Lincoln, on the part of the Whigs, undertook to Abolitionize the Whig party, by dissolving it, transferring the members into the Abolition camp, and making them train under Giddings, Fred Douglass, Lovejoy, Chase, Farnsworth, and other Abolition leaders. Trumbull undertook to dissolve the Democratic party, by taking them into the Abolition camp. Mr. Lincoln was aided in his efforts by many leading Whigs throughout the State, your member of Congress, Mr. Washburne, being one of the most active. Trumbull was aided by many renegades from the Democratic party, among whom were John Wentworth, Tom Turner and others with whom you are familiar. When the bargain between Lincoln and Trumbull was completed for Abolitionizing the Whig and Democratic parties they "spread" over the State, Lincoln pretending to be an old line Whig, in order to rope in the Whigs, and Trumbull pretending to be as good a Democrat as he ever was, in order to coax the Democrats over into the Abolition ranks. It has been published to the world and satisfactorily proven that there was, at the time the alliance was made between Trumbull and Lincoln to Abolitionize the two parties, an agreement that Lincoln should take Shields's place in the United States Senate, and Trumbull should have mine so soon as

they could conveniently get rid of me. When Lincoln was beaten for Shields's place, he felt sore and restive; his friends grumbled, and some of them came out and charged that the most infamous treachery had been practiced against him; that the bargain was that Lincoln was to have had Shields's place and Trumbull was to have waited for mine, but that Trumbull, having the control of a few Abolitionized Democrats, he prevented them from voting for Lincoln, thus keeping him within a few votes of an election until he succeeded in forcing the party to drop him and elect Trumbull. Well, Trumbull having cheated Lincoln, his friends made a fuss, and, in order to keep them and Lincoln quiet, the party were obliged to come forward, in advance of the last State election, and make a pledge that they would go for Lincoln and nobody else. Lincoln could not be sliced in any other way.

Prior to the opening of the joint debates, Lincoln's friends were fearful that he would commit himself by expressions which would allow Douglas the advantage over him, and when, at the opening of the debate just quoted from, Lincoln propounded four certain questions bearing upon the extension of slave territory, they came to him and insisted that he had played right into Douglas's hands; that he had done just what Douglas could most have desired him to do, and had as good as elected him to the Senate.

Lincoln replied: "That may be, but it will defeat him for the presidency."

It is claimed that the answers made by Douglas to these questions lost him the support of the Southern Democrats in 1860, and created the opportunity for the election of a President by the Republicans, and Lincoln was the man of the hour, who on account of the prominence he had gained in his controversy with Douglas, became the favorite and successful nominee of the Republican party.

On August 8, 1862, at the time of the opening of the State and Congressional campaign of that year another great union mass meeting was held at Chicago, which was addressed by Owen Lovejoy, John F. Farnsworth and Isaac N. Arnold.

LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.—So far as the question of argument is concerned, it has been exhausted. A son does not argue or appeal, to decide as to the propriety of killing the assassin of his mother; neither do the sons of the Republic need long winded arguments to induce them to put down this assured and certain evil. We want men, not men with muskets in their hands, not hurrahs from their throats. I have but little reputation as a conservative man, so far as I have been informed. Some people go so far as to say, I am slightly tintured with fanaticism in my views of the slavery question. For myself, I claim to be a sort of an anointed prophet of the Lord. I have faith in God, and, next to Him, in the American people. Let us not fall into the error of the man, who, standing by the side of a bayonet or arm of the sea, and witnessing the ebb of the tide, exclaims: What the sea was becoming dry land again. Rather let us say that behind and beyond the temporary reverses now afflicting us, there will come up the great uprising of popular patriotism, which, in its certain flood, shall cover with its proper element and spirit the ground lost in those temporary reverses. It is not for any of us to say that during the trying emergency in which we are at present placed, he could manage the ship of state more satisfactorily than the one who is now at the helm. Let us each seize a rope and do what we can to prevent this nation from being lost. This is common sense. I call it good common sense for a "fanatic." We must preserve the nation; we must preserve it intact from rebels at home, or foreign intervention. We must not allow French intervention in Mexico. Neither must we allow a descendant of that old British tyrant, George the Third, to plant his throne in southern soil, within the boundaries of the Republic. We must therefore defend our soil if every foot of the domain is consecrated with the blood of a slain hero. As to the question of the permanent dismemberment of these United States, I had a thousand times rather lay down my life on the battle-field than outlive such a dreadful event. I don't know what God wills, but I have a shrewd suspicion that He wills what we will. The maintenance of the Government and the perpetuity of the Union are a necessity. What! consent to dismemberment? Suppose we allow the confederates to secede, what do we gain? We gain a confederacy more despotic than any monarchy of Europe. With Canada on the north and this hated southern confederacy on the south, with all the power and hate of England to back her, we are ground to powder between the upper and nether millstone.

How is our nationality to be preserved? By every man, woman and child consecrating themselves to the great work till the rebellion is suppressed. This is a matter that can not be settled by resolutions or meetings, nor ballots; it's got beyond that; it's bayonets and bullets now. War has hardly touched us yet, in the great Northwest, it has not yet laid upon us its bloody hand. Rather let us feel its withering, blighting curse. We must buy and sell and conduct ourselves as usual, but the one grand idea must ever be prominent—the suppression of this rebellion. We must make this war the great business of our lives till it is ended.

FARNSWORTH'S SPEECH.—They have massed an immense army, and are fighting with a desperation we have not evinced. Until we have the same spirit, we shall not conquer them. When we seize all the territory, as they do, we shall conquer, and that right speedily. The rebels have got their last large army. Every man has been compelled to take arms and fight in the front of the rebels. When we do this, rebellion will be put down. The people of the North are getting over their tender-footed conservatism which has sacrificed too many lives dear to your firesides. My friends, there is at this moment, in the Southern States, an army of men equal to our entire army in numbers. They are our friends. They will work for us and fight for us if you will but say the word. You are allowing them now to cultivate corn and wheat to feed your enemy. You are letting them work in the trenches and build fortifications against you. The entire element is ready—and I speak from my own knowledge—is ready to act, and work, and fight for you. A rebel throat is none too good to be cut by a black man. I find in Virginia, that the only reliable, truthful men from whom we can obtain information about the rebel armies, their roads and their scouts, were in the poor hovels of the negro. Using all the skill and experience I have had as a lawyer, I have questioned white men, and when I had done, some old negro, too old to bear arms, would nod to me to meet him behind the barn, and would tell me "Massa" lied, and would impart to me information which subsequent experience proved true. I have never known them to tell an untruth to me. I want to see an expression go forth from this meeting lifting up the hands of the President and cabinet for using every agency we can lay our

* D. W. Lusk's Politics and Politicians of Illinois.

hands upon. The voice of the people is the voice of God. It is authoritative with statesmen and generals. That voice, I trust, will be heard. I hope the fruits of this meeting will be felt. I hope it will not be an exodus for the accumulated gas of speeches. Organize your companies and train them at home for any emergency which may occur. I want to see the wealthy merchants who own these large buildings, the well-to-do lawyers and thriving physicians, come down with the sinews of war to aid the men who are fighting the battles of the stay-at-homes. I see before me at least two regiments of men. What are you doing here? You've all got your little property at stake. Put your names on the muster roll.

ARNOLD'S SPEECH.—Starting from the Nation's capital, all along through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, you see a vast uprising of the people, with a fixed, stern determination, at any cost, to crush out this vast rebellion. But it is in the Northwest, and in this great city of the Northwest, that the zeal and energy of patriotism is most active and all pervading.

Illinois is meriting for herself and her children a glorious record. She had won distinguished honors in the Mexican war. Bissell and Hardin had associated their names and the name of Illinois with Palo Alto and Buena Vista; but in this far more glorious war, in which the faithful fights for his country against rebels and traitors, far more cruel and barbarous than Mexican guerrillas, Illinois covered herself with glory. The bones of her sons lie scattered on every battle field in the valley of the Mississippi. With more than 60,000 of her gallant sons in the field, the President, whom Illinois has given to the Nation, and more troops.

Illinois springs to the rescue. Her commercial capital speaks to-day in a voice which will thrill the nation. The Northwest is ready. As a citizen of this city, I claim to-day to express my thanks to the Board of Trade.* You have done nobly, and your efforts will tell in all the Northwest, and be felt throughout the loyal States, and I doubt not the gallant soldiers you raise will be felt among the barbarians in arms against our country.

Every great war has undergirded it a great idea. What is the great idea which gives impulse and native power to this war? It is our nationality. The grand idea of a great continental republic, ocean bounded, and extending from the lakes to the gulf, commanding the respect of the world, is an idea implanted deeply in the American heart, and it is one for which every American patriot will fight, and if necessary die. Nowhere is this sentiment stronger than in the Northwest. With one hand we clasp the East, and with the other the Northwest will grip the South, and we will hold this Union together. We will not see this grand Republic split into contemptible Mexican provinces—always fighting and destroying each other. Incident to this idea of nationality—and becoming every day stronger—is another, that this grand Republic must be all free, filled with one great free population.

The suicide of slavery is being enacted before our eyes. Let the cursed barbarous, traitor-breeding institution die. The slave-holder has himself given to it the mortal wound; let no timid northern dough-face attempt to staunch the blood. The end of slavery will prove the regeneration of the Nation.

Liberal bounty is offered to the gallant volunteer. I wish to state a fact which may not be generally known. The Congress just adjourned provided by law that all our foreign-born soldiers should become the adopted children of the Republic; he who fights for the flag shall be immediately a citizen. We could not do less for the gallant Germans, the countrymen of Sigel, and Osterhaus, and Willich—for the brave Irishmen, who, under Meagher and Shields and Mulligan, are fighting for the old flag. To every Irishman I would say, remember Corcoran and rally to his rescue.

Who shall pay the cost of this war? Let us quarter on the enemy, confiscate the property, and free the slaves of rebels.

The records in the office of the Adjutant-General of the State show that Cook County furnished 22,436 soldiers for service in the immortal struggle for union and liberty.

It is a notable thing that the three speakers at this meeting were re-elected to Congress from their respective districts in the ensuing November election by increased majorities.

Isaac N. Arnold, was elected over Francis C. Sherman, Democrat, by 10,025 votes to Sherman's 8,387 in the first district. John F. Farnsworth defeated Neil Donnelly, Democrat, in the second district, receiving 12,612 votes to his opponent's 4,785. Owen Lovejoy was returned from the sixth district over two opponents, the vote standing, Lovejoy, 11,683; Thomas J. Henderson, 11,020; Benjamin Graham, 617.

In the election for delegates to the convention to frame a new State Constitution, which took place in November, 1861, and the Chicago representatives elected were John Wentworth, Melville W. Fuller and Elliott Anthony. The Democrats had a majority of fifteen in this convention over Republicans and Fusionists. The Convention, however, undertook a number of extraordinary acts, among others an ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of Illinois, but Governor Yates held that the duties of the Convention were simply to frame a new Constitution, and he refused to recognize the legality of any other act.

The new Constitution, as submitted to the voters for adoption, provided that no negro or mulatto should migrate to or settle in Illinois, nor should any negro or mulatto have the right of suffrage or hold office in this State. These articles were voted upon separately and both were carried by large majorities, while the balance of the Constitution was defeated by a majority of 25,515 in the State.

In the summer of 1864, the third year of the War, the peace movement had reached its height. Many

* An account of the troops and money raised by the Board of Trade and much war history, is given in the Board of Trade history, Volume II.

Eastern papers had been deploring "coercion" measures for months, without cessation. In Illinois the Democratic Legislature had passed a "peace" resolution in the spring of 1863, against which the minority had made a hopeless fight with a counter resolution. Owing to the bitterness of feeling and the danger of having all the war measures undone in this State, Governor Yates had prorogued the General Assembly until January, 1865. The Democrats in an address to the people had pronounced this action unconstitutional. The "peace at any price" Democrats had been re-inforced by the stay-at-home Republicans. Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio apostle of peace, was making speeches in the West calling for a cessation of hostilities. He spoke to a large concourse of people in the Court House Square, and was replied to by John Wentworth. The following reference to this meeting, together with Mr. Wentworth's reply, is from the Chicago Tribune of August 28, 1864:

On the retirement of Vallandigham from the steps, the crowd called for "Long John." "Wentworth," the two names being synonymous in Chicago for our most appointed police commissioner. Mr. Wentworth appeared upon the stand, and said:

I am pleased with the opportunity which your call affords me, to lay my own views of public policy and public affairs before you, and in so doing I trust I shall not be deemed an intruder, for I would not thrust myself before you, nor press my views upon unwilling ears.

It has long been a part of my political ethics, that the true method of discussing public affairs was, for the pros and cons to go together before the people. In every public address for the past years of my life, I have enforced the correctness of this understanding, and therefore request the attention of all, for I am no party man. I am chained to the partisan car of no class, no interest, no organization. To my country, and my country alone, do I owe fealty and render homage. I love my country. It nurtured me in my youth, it honored me in my manhood, and now, when I have passed the meridian of life, I love to respond to any call to plead in her behalf. As we cast our eyes over the land and witness the tears that everywhere prevail, and the dangers that now environ the Republic, the heart of the patriot sinks with doubt and dread. War, with all its dread calamities following in its train, is convulsing the nation. The art of arms has succeeded the pursuits of peace, and nearly a million of men confront each other in battle array. Amid the horrors of war we naturally look and long for peace. The fathers and mothers of Chicago, whose sons are braving the hazards of battle and the perils of death, for the peace of the wives of Illinois, whose husbands have perished, or are perishing, in the terrible struggle, send up their daily prayers for the cessation of the strife. My own wish and hope is for peace. My regret, when the maddened traitors of South Carolina fired upon the national ensign, and forced the Federal authority into a conflict, was not more keen and poignant than my joy will be deep and sweet when they lay down their arms and cease the warfare they then so wickedly, foolishly, and deeply inaugurated. This is the peace for which we hope, for which we pray, for which we fight.

The struggle is like every conflict that has ever existed since Time began; and if we would have a termination of the struggle, we must conquer. The road to victory is the road to peace. It is to this alternative that we are driven—a shameful surrender or a certain triumphant, lasting victory, and consequently peace.

I have listened, with great interest, to the eloquent and well-considered remarks of that peculiar Democratic champion who has just addressed you from the stand. I have heard him bewail in feeling, touching terms the existence and continuance of this accursed war. In terms of indignation he has inveighed against the Federal administration for the part it has had to act in the bloody drama. But, while he was thus deprecating war and violence, I listened, in vain, for one single breath of censure, for one word of reproof from his lips of those who first madly unchained the ugly demon, and let loose upon the heads of the nation the vials of his wrath. He poured upon the head of the infamous Beauregard, and the impudent government of Montgomery, who basely trained their cannon upon a citadel floating the national flag, and shed the first blood in this fraternal fight? Not a Federal gun had been fired, not an act of hostility committed, when the rebellious chief, acting as Secretary of War for a rebel government, telegraphed to the fatal order—Open fire upon Fort Sumter. Then the strife began. But this denouncer of strife, this messenger of peace, this herald of reconciliation, who in his speech to-night, running through nearly an hour, did not a word of denunciation and reproof for those who, before God and man, are guilty of its commencement. Why this omission? Why this studied silence on the part of Mr. Vallandigham? Why are his invectives directed solely to the general government which, when assailed, only then attacked? Does Mr. Vallandigham wish to be understood that the acts of the traitors, in opening the strife, is not worthy of censure, while the act of the government in opposing force to force is entitled to an hour's interminable denunciations? I draw no uncharitable inferences. I arraign not the purity or honesty of his motives, but I submit that these things are worthy of remembrance. If you, my friends, are quietly marching along the street and are brutally assaulted, and fight back, as becomes a man, would you not say to the man who denounced you for striking back, but had no word of censure for your assault, would you not say to him, I ask, that he was your enemy, and would have tossed up his hat at your defeat? Nor would that inference be unjust. My Peace Friends, if the Republicans should assail your gathering here to-night and fire on your assembly, would you be responsible for the fight which might ensue? And how would you obtain peace? By vacating the Square, or by enforcing respect for the laws?

But Mr. Vallandigham tells us to accept peace, to stop fighting and negotiate for a reconstruction. Ah, we want no "reconstruction." The old Constitution, the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, the Constitution of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison is all we desire. Under that Government we lived and prospered, and were happy. Under it the West grew up, expanded, peopled with millions of men, and under it Chicago rose to be the pride of the Northwest and glory of the continent; and when a man talks to me about reconstruction, or prates of a new Union, I mark him as an enemy of my country and the father of my children. The old Union with its glorious memories, its unfulfilled hopes, its history blazing upon every page with words and deeds of deathless glory, all bind me to the old Union, and cause me to abhor the name of reconstruction. I would say to the gentleman from Ohio, and those who think with him: "In God's name say no more of reconstruction," but, sinking every other consideration, forgetting all other motives, moved by no other impulse, let your zeal, your efforts, and your energies, all be directed to the maintenance of the old Constitution. That is hallowed by the memory of Washington, the glorious history of our revolutionary struggle, and dearer, by far, is it to us and our children, than any new-fangled combination that can be hatched by any convention.

It is rarely that any good comes out of a convention, and the proposed convention of the States, both rebel and loyal, is the most unpromising of

the entire brood. If we want peace then, let us conquer. If the South want peace, let them lay down their arms and cease war. Then will I be willing to deal with them justly and generously. Then will I try to forget the rivers of Northern blood they have shed in their unholy struggle for slavery. Then will I try to forget the thousands they have slain, the homes they have bereaved, the hopes they have crushed, and the hearts they have broken. But while an arm wields a sabre, while the Constitution is defied and the laws laughed to scorn, I will uphold the authority whose solemn oath was, that the Constitution should be preserved and the laws maintained.

But Mr. Vallandigham told you that the Government could never be held together by coercive force; that power, brought to apply upon the unruly, could never reduce them to obedience. Was there ever a greater heresy uttered by the mouth of man? No coercion! Why, gentlemen, the coercive power of government is the only safety and salvation of society. No government, no community can exist an hour without it. It was the weakness of the articles of the old Confederation that they conferred no coercive power, and the statesmen of that day saw the pressing necessity of the new Constitution. Take, to-day, from municipal and governmental organization, the power of coercion, and society goes at once into anarchy and chaos. The weak would become the helpless prey of the strong, and might would, indeed, become right. I have been told that there are those who would disturb the quiet of gathering in this city. We, the authorities of the city, coerce them into respect of law. Surely you should not denounce coercion. That glorious old war-horse of Democracy, General Jackson, from whose lips I inhaled the pure inspiration of Democracy, and at whose feet I received the first lessons of political and governmental duty, was gloriously free from this modern heresy. His celebrated proclamation against the nullifiers, in which coercion gleamed and glistened everywhere, will give him and his policy immortality in history when the maligners and denunciators of this policy shall have been forgotten. I, therefore, stand for General Jackson, and against Mr. Vallandigham. Will you stand for Mr. Vallandigham, and against General Jackson?

But I will not press the matter further. The attention you have given me fills me with gratitude, and leads me to hope that the canvass will not be marked by such bigotry and intolerance as usually attend political campaigns. Our interests are one, our hopes are identical. Let us, therefore, meet and discuss this matter in a spirit of fraternal love, and good will flow from the interchange of opinions, and, together, we will reap the rich harvest of wealth and glory that awaits our country. As the children of a common destiny, the pathway of our progress should be marked by no shameful bickerings, no jealousies, no discord. Differ we may, differ we must. But the difference must be honest and the association not unfriendly, but arm in arm, two by two, let us push on in the race of civilization and progress and reach the summit of greatness and glory, a proud example of a free, enlightened, and tolerant people, who love union, liberty and law; who when their country was assailed, defended it, and when treason raised its bloody banner, beat it back, and handed down to posterity the rich legacy of their fathers.

Chicago was represented in the XXIIIrd General Assembly of 1863 by William B. Ogden and Jasper D. Ward, in the Senate, and by Ansel B. Cook, Amos G. Throop, William E. Ginther, Melville W. Fuller, Michael Brand, Francis A. Eastman and Lorenz Brentano in the House. Michael Brand gained his seat by a contest with George W. Gage, who had first been admitted. This Assembly elected as the successor of the lamented Stephen A. Douglas, in the United States Senate, William A. Richardson, who received 65 votes to 38 for Richard Yates.

Mr. Lincoln was re-nominated for President by the Republicans, at Baltimore, on June 7, 1864.

Chicago was selected as the place of holding the Democratic Convention, and the great gathering of Northern Democrats, on August 29th, nominated General George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, for President, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice-President. McClellan was nominated ostensibly as a War Democrat, but the platform adopted was known as a peace platform, and called for a cessation of hostilities. The ill-ballasted party ship found the inevitable haven of defeat, which in the speeches and songs of the campaign was designated Salt River.

The State campaign was enlivened by the rivalry between Hon. William Bross and S. Corning Judd, who were candidates on the opposing State tickets for the office of Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Bross, ran slightly behind his ticket, but succeeded in gathering 188,842 votes in the State to Mr. Judd's 158,244.

John Wentworth was returned to Congress from the first district, receiving 18,557 votes to 14,277 for his opponent, Cyrus H. McCormick.

John F. Farnsworth was again returned from the second district, his vote being 18,208 and that of his opponent, M. C. Johnson, 5,237.

The highest vote in the State for the presidential electors was for Lincoln, 189,521; for McClellan, 158,829. Arno Voss was a McClellan elector, and John V. Farwell, John I. Bennett and Francis A. Hoffman, were Lincoln electors.

The Republicans were in the ascendancy in both branches of the Legislature. Lieutenant-Governor Bross was the presiding officer of the Senate. Governor Richard Yates was elected United States Senator; and

at this session the "black laws" were repealed, and appropriations were made for the care of soldiers' orphans and for the purchase of the tract in which the remains of Stephen A. Douglas were interred.

The following memorial was sent from Chicago:

MEMORIAL OF THE PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CHRISTIAN MEN OF CHICAGO.

To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

Your memorialists, of all Christian denominations in the City of Chicago, assembled in solemn meeting to consider the moral aspects of the war now waging, would utter their deepest conviction as to the present relation of our country and its rulers to the government and providence of Almighty God; and would respectfully ask a hearing for the principles and facts deemed fundamental to a right judgment of this appalling crime. And to this we are encouraged by the frequency with which, on various public occasions, you have officially recognized the dependence of the country and its chief magistracy upon the Divine favor.

We claim, then, that the war is a Divine retribution upon our land for its manifold sins, and especially for the crime of oppression, against which the denunciations of God's word are so numerous and pointed.

The American nation, in this emergency, must acknowledge that the cry of the slave, unheard by man, has been heard by God, and that in this terrible visitation. The time has at length come of which Jefferson solemnly warned his country, as he declared that the slaves of America were enduring "a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which occasioned the War of the Revolution," and added, "When the measure of their tears shall be full, when their tears shall have involved Heaven itself in darkness, doubtless a God of justice will awaken to their distress, by diffusing a light and liberality among their oppressors, or at length, by his exterminating thunder, manifest his attention to the things of this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of blind fatality."

The slave oligarchy has organized the most unnatural, perfidious and formidable rebellion known to history. It has professedly established an independent government on the avowed basis of slavery, admitting that the Federal Union was constituted to conserve and promote liberty. All but four of the slave States have seceded from the Union, and those who remain (with the exception of Delaware, in which slavery but nominally exists) have been kept in subjection only by overwhelming military force. Can we doubt that this is a Divine retribution for national sin, in which our crime has justly shaped our punishment?

Proceeding upon this belief, which recent events have made it almost atheism to deny, your memorialists avow their solemn conviction, deepening every hour, that there can be no deliverance from Divine judgments till slavery ceases in the land. We can not expect God to save a nation that clings to its sin. This is too fearful an hour to insult God, or to deceive ourselves. National existence is in peril; our sons and brothers are falling by tens of thousands on the battle-field; the war becomes daily more determined and destructive. While we speak, the enemy thunders at the gate of the capital. Our acknowledged superiority of resources has thus far availed little or nothing in the conflict. A Christian patriot will dare not conceal the truth, that these judgments mean what the Divine judgments meant in Egypt. They are God's stern command—"LET MY PEOPLE GO!"

This work of national repentance has been inaugurated by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and its prohibition in the territories, as also by encouragement to emancipation in the border Slave States, offered by Congress at the suggestion of the President.

But these measures do not meet the crisis as regards either the danger of the country or the national guilt. We urge you, therefore, as the head of this Christian nation, from consideration of moral principle, and as the only means of preserving the Union, to proclaim, without delay, National Emancipation.

However void of authority in this respect you might have been in time of peace, you are well aware, as a statesman, that the exigencies of war are the only limit of its power, especially in a war to preserve the very life of a nation. And these exigencies are not to be restricted to what may avail at the last gasp prior to national death, but are to be interpreted to include all measures that may most readily and thoroughly subdue the enemy. The rebels have brought slavery under your control by their desperate attack on the life of the Republic. They have created a moral, political, and military necessity, which warrants the deed, and now God and a waiting world demand the opportunity be used. And surely the fact that they have placed in our power a system, which exposes them, is itself the grossest wickedness, adds infinitely to the obligation to strike the blow.

In this view of a change of power involving an equal change of duty, we do not conceal the fact that gloom has filled our hearts at every indication that the war was regarded as simply an issue between the Federal authorities and the rebel States; and that therefore slavery was to be touched only to the extent that the pressure of rebel success might absolutely necessitate. Have we not reason to expect rebel success on that policy? Are we to omit from our calculations the necessary condition of Divine favor? Has the fact no moral force, that the war has suddenly placed within the power of the President the system that has provoked God's wrath? Is there not danger that while we are waiting till the last terrible exigency shall liberate the slave, God may decide the contest against us, and the measures that we would not adopt on principle, prove too late for our salvation? We claim that justice, here as everywhere, is the highest expediency.

At the time of the national peril of the Jews under Ahasuerus, Mordecai spake in their name to Queen Esther, who hesitated to take the step necessary to their preservation, in these solemn words: "Think not with thyself that thou shalt escape in the King's house, more than all the Jews. For if thou altogether holdest thy peace at this time, then shall there enlargement and deliverance arise, to the Jews from another place; but thou and thy father's house shall be destroyed; and who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" And your memorialists believe that in Divine providence you have been called to the presidency to speak the word of justice and authority which shall free the bondman and save the Nation. Our prayer to God is, that by such an act the name of Abraham Lincoln may go down to posterity with that of George Washington, as the second saviour of our country.

A committee (consisting of Rev. W. W. Patton and Rev. John Dempster) waited upon President Lincoln to present to him the foregoing memorial. The committee read their report to an assembly of citizens, held in Bryan Hall, on September 20, 1862. It was substantially as follows:

We reached Washington on September 11, but could not see the President until the 18th, when an interview was obtained through the services of Hon. Gideon Welles. We were courteously received by President Lincoln, who listened courteously, and with fixed attention while the memorial was read by the chairman of the delegation. The chairman, after reading the memorial, added a few words with regard to the deep interest felt in the President by the religious community, of the many prayers offered in his behalf, and to explain the pressure of feeling that caused those prayers to be followed by a memorial expressive of their solemn conviction of national duty and necessity. The time of presenting the memorial might seem inauspicious, in view of the recent disasters, which make the authority of the government

in the slave States less extensive and influential than before. But the memorialists believed these disasters to be tokens of Divine displeasure, calling for new and advanced action by the President in behalf of the country—such as would indicate national repentance for the sin of oppression, and he must see that if success in our military affairs was supposed to render such action unnecessary, and defeat unavailing, then duty becomes an idle word, and God's voice of remonstrance and warning an unmeaning utterance.

The President answered, "The subject presented in the memorial is one upon which I have thought much for weeks past, and I may even say for months. I am not so much inclined to be of opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious men, who are equally certain that they represent the Divine will. I am sure that either the one or the other class is mistaken in that belief, and perhaps in some respects both. I hope it will not be irreverent for me to say, that if it be probable that God would reveal His will to others, on a point so connected with my duty, it might be supposed he would reveal it directly to me. For unless I am more deceived in myself than I often am, it is my earnest desire to know the will of Providence in this matter, and if I can learn what it is, I will do it. But there are not the days of miracles. I must study the plain, physical facts in the case, and learn, if possible what appears to be wise and right. The subject is difficult and good men do not agree. The last session of Congress had a decided majority of anti-slavery men, yet they could not unite on this point. And the same is true of religious people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying with a great deal more earnestness, I fear, than our own troops, and expecting God to favor their side."

"But what would be a proclamation of emancipation do for me? Would my word free the slaves, when I can not even enforce the Constitution in the rebel States? And what reason is there to think that it would have any greater effect upon the slaves than the late law of Congress, which offers protection and freedom to the slaves of rebels who come within our lines? And suppose they could be induced by a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw themselves upon us, what should we do with them? * * * Understand, I raise no objection with the most opposite opinions and advice, and that by religious people. Why, the rebel soldiers are praying with a great deal more earnestness, I fear, than our own troops, and expecting God to favor their side."

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The President rejoined, admitting most of these points, but did not, at the interview, admit the necessity or policy of a proclamation, and said, in conclusion: "Do not misunderstand me because I have mentioned these objections. I have not decided against a proclamation of freedom to the slaves, and I can assure you that the subject is on my mind by day and night more than any other. Whatever appears to be God's will, that I will do."

The committee returned, hoping that their mission would not be in vain.

Upon the face of this petition of the Christian men of Chicago, as contrasted with the President's subsequent acts, it is not presuming too much to believe that it had great influence in his conclusions and in directing his course.

This petition was more fully answered by President Lincoln in his acts and by his utterances later on in the contest. Writing from the executive mansion, under date of April 4, 1864, to A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., he said:

MY DEAR SIR:—You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally stated the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

I am naturally an anti-slavery man. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I can not remember when I did not so think and feel; and yet I have never understood that the presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the oath without taking the oath. I understood, too, that ordinary civil administration this oath, even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment and feeling on slavery. I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that Government, that Nation of which the Constitution was the organic law.

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and prayed to the same God, and each invoked His aid against the other.

It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both should not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. * * * Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword—as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

In April, 1862, Francis C. Sherman was elected Mayor as a Democrat and in 1863–64, when the two years' term began, he was re-elected. In 1865, John B. Rice was made the Republican nominee; the assassination of Lincoln blighted any prospects the Democrats might have had; and as public sentiment and sympathy were universal in the one direction, Mr. Rice served the two

years' term and was re-elected for two years more in 1867. On March 10, 1869, the General Assembly passed an act dividing the city into twenty wards and changing the time of the city election from April to November. Mayor Rice and his colleagues continued in office until the first Monday in December, 1869. In the November election, Roswell B. Mason was elected Mayor on the "People's ticket." Corruption was rampant, and the press united with the best citizens in forming and supporting a People's Party. At the close of Mayor Mason's term, in the fall of 1871, the remnant of the party which had elected him formed what was called the "Fire-Proof" ticket, at the head of which, for Mayor, was Joseph Medill, editor of the Tribune. It was during the last year of Mayor Mason's administration that the city was almost obliterated and municipal government disrupted for the time being by the great fire.

The defalcation of David A. Gage, the City Treasurer, was an additional calamity. While charges of corruption were made without reserve during Mayor Mason's term, and Gage had been elected on the first People's ticket, and again on the Fire-Proof ticket, it was not yet known, in 1871, that he was a defaulter to the enormous amount of \$507,703.58. The ring believed to be behind him rallied, and forced his re-nomination on the Fire-Proof ticket, in order to hide the true condition of affairs. Gage was known familiarly about the city as "Dave," and it has frequently been observed that rottenness in city politics began with the election of the first "good fellow." The destruction of the City Hall, public departments and records, the water works, and other improvements, together with the defalcation of Gage, involved the city in debts from which the process of recuperation was slow and expensive. Vast quantities of city "scrip" were issued by successive administrations, and the principal part of the cash collected from tax levies was required to pay the interest on the bonded debt and to redeem this scrip. The tax levy after the fire was reduced to 10 mills, which left the treasury in a disordered state. The Constitution prohibited the city from borrowing beyond the limit of the next annual tax levy, and, to avoid this restriction and yet obtain funds, the Council of 1872–73 issued city scrip in a lavish manner.

During the first part of his term Mayor Medill was opposed to the closing of the saloons on Sunday, but being urged by a Citizens' Committee of fifteen, representing a supposed popular demand, he yielded to these influences. In 1872, he was an ardent supporter of the Sunday-closing idea, and in January he promptly vetoed an ordinance passed by the Council late in December, repealing the Sunday liquor law. In his veto message, Mayor Medill said he did not believe a majority of the people wanted liquor sold on Sunday, and would like to see the question put to a popular vote.

In November 1873, the popular vote was taken, and the result was the election of Harvey D. Colvin, Democrat, over L. L. Bond, Republican, the latter having been nominated by the weakened party represented by the Fire-Proof ticket. Besides a demand for reform and economy, other issues entered the election. The reform element demanded Sunday and midnight closing of the saloons and other restrictions, which a large foreign element deemed an infringement upon their rights. The "personal liberty" cry was raised, and Mr. Colvin announced that he would not run as a Democrat, but as a liberal candidate.

The national campaign of 1868 opened at Chicago in May. General U. S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, were nominated here by the Repub-

lican National Convention on May 20, for President and Vice-President. The Democratic National Convention was held at New York on July 4, and Horatio Seymour was nominated for President and Francis P. Blair for Vice-President. Local issues were lost sight of in National questions. John M. Palmer was the Republican candidate for Governor, and John R. Eden the Democratic. John A. Logan was the Republican, and William W. O'Brien the Democratic, candidate for Congressman-at-large. Logan's vote was 249,422 in the State and O'Brien's 199,789. In the first Chicago district, Norman B. Judd, Republican, defeated M. R. M. Wallace, Democrat, for Congress by a vote of 27,414 to 19,233, and in the second district, John F. Farnsworth, Republican, defeated A. M. Herrington by a vote of 20,725 to 6,307. The Seymour electoral ticket received 199,143 votes in the State, and the Grant electors 250,293.

John C. Dore and Jasper D. Ward were elected to the State Senate of 1869, from the Chicago districts, and Cook County was represented in the House by H. B. (Buffalo) Miller; L. L. Bond, J. S. Reynolds, F. Munson, John C. Knickerbocker, Iver Lawson and E. S. Taylor (the latter a resident of Evanston). James P. Root, of Cook, was elected clerk of the House over J. Merrick Bush, of Pike County, by a vote of 56 to 23.

Delegates having been elected to a Constitutional Convention, to amend, alter or revise the State Constitution of 1848, which the State had outgrown, the Convention met at Springfield on December 13, 1869. The delegates from Cook County in this Convention were Joseph Medill, S. S. Hayes, John C. Haines, William F. Coolbaugh, Charles Hitchcock, Elliott Anthony and Daniel Cameron. A Constitution was framed which has been pronounced one of the best instruments of the kind ever devised for the government of any commonwealth.

The State campaign of 1870, was spiritless, devoid of issues and interest. The principal contest in Cook County was that between Charles B. Farwell and John Wentworth for Congress, in the first district, which is alluded to elsewhere. Farwell defeated Wentworth, his vote being 20,342, to the latter's 15,025.

In the second district, John F. Farnsworth was re-elected, receiving 8,396 votes to 6,516 for J. C. Stoughton and 2,349 for Richard Bishop.

The new Constitution provided for increased representation, and the XXVIIth General Assembly of 1871 was the largest ever convened at the capital, consisting of fifty senators and one hundred and seventy-seven representatives.

On October 13, this Legislature, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Palmer, issued October 10, met in special session to take action with reference to the great calamity of the Chicago fire. The cry of homeless thousands for help had gone forth, and the needs of the crippled municipality were urgent. The emergency was great, and Governor Palmer notified all members of the Senate and House, by telegraph, of his proclamation, and at the appointed time they were in their seats, ready for action.

A clause in the new Constitution of 1870 forbade all special legislation, and there was great doubt as to the ability of the Legislature to take effective and legal action for the relief of the stricken city. Governor Palmer, however, recognized the fact that something must be done, and he issued a message, in which he pointed out the manner in which relief might be afforded. The Legislature had passed an act, in 1865, providing for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal in pursuance of the plan adopted by the State in 1836,

and intrusting the work to the City of Chicago, restricting the expenditure to \$2,500,000, which was ultimately to be paid by the State. The city had already expended in this work the full amount limited by the act of 1865, and the Legislature, pursuant to Governor Palmer's advice, promptly made an appropriation of \$3,000,000 covering principal and interest of the investment, to re-imburse the city, on the payment of which the Canal was surrendered to the control and management of the State. In his outgoing message Governor Palmer referred to the clash of the State and Federal governments at the time of the Chicago fire, in regard to the respective duties of each at that time. Governor Palmer contended that the State was able to preserve order and protect the property of its citizens, and that the National authority, if exercised at all, was to be subordinate to the State authority.

Among the well-known Chicagoans in this Legislature were—in the Senate, John C. Dore, John N. Jewett, Willard Woodard, John L. Beveridge, and Artemas Carter, the latter succeeding Senator Beveridge, upon his resignation; in the House were James L. Campbell, Carlile Mason, Wiley M. Egan, R. P. Derrickson, A. L. Morrison, A. J. Galloway, H. B. Brayton, S. D. Phelps, James P. Root, William H. King, Arthur Dixon, A. H. Burley, William Vocke and W. K. Sullivan. In the Assembly of 1873, Daniel Shepard, of Cook, was elected clerk of the House over Joshua L. Marsh, of Cook, by a vote of 86 to 61.

John L. Beveridge, who had been elected Lieutenant-Governor in the fall of 1872, became Governor through the election of Governor Oglesby to the United States Senate. Lyman Trumbull was Governor Oglesby's opponent for the Senate, but was defeated, receiving 62 votes in joint session to 84 for Oglesby.

The State campaign of 1874 did not awaken much interest or enthusiasm in Chicago. The Liberal Republican, or Greeley party, had ceased to be a political factor, such men as Joseph Medill retreating back to the Republican fold, and the few Democrats who had voted for Greeley renewing their older affiliations. Out of the scattered remnant of the Liberal movement was formed the Anti-Monopoly party.

The vote for the respective candidates in the Chicago Congressional districts was as follows:

First District, Bernard G. Caulfield, Dem., 10,211; Sidney Smith, Rep., 9,803.

Second District, Carter H. Harrison, Dem., 9,189; Jasper D. Ward, Rep., 9,181.

Third District, Charles B. Farwell, Rep., 8,177; John V. LeMoynes, Dem., 7,991; Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., 139.

In the ensuing General Assembly of 1875, the Democrats, by a fusion with the Independents, gained a majority of both houses. Jere J. Crowley, of Cook, was elected clerk of the House over Daniel Shepard, by a vote of 81 to 68.

This Legislature passed the act for the reorganization of cities, under which Chicago subsequently became reorganized as a municipality.

The Greenbackers had become sufficiently organized throughout the State, in 1873, to take an active part in the campaign. They favored action on the part of the Government which would make and keep the paper, or "Greenback," money our standard National currency, and were opposed to the resumption of specie payments. The party was made up of original fiat or paper-money men and the scattered followers of the Liberal and Anti-Monopoly movements. They nominated a State ticket, and the party also had a National ticket in the field, nominated May 17, at Indianapolis, with

Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, and Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, for Vice-President.

The Republican State Convention nominated Shelby M. Cullom for Governor, Andrew Shuman, of the Chicago Evening Journal, for Lieutenant-Governor, and James K. Edsall for Attorney-General. There were no Chicago men on the Democratic State ticket.

The Republican National ticket, nominated at Cincinnati on June 14, contained the names of R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President; and the Democratic National ticket, nominated at St. Louis on June 17, the names of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

At the outset, the campaign on the Republican side was spiritless and tame, while the Democrats generally were well pleased with their ticket, and entered at once into a vigorous and sustained canvass. The usual Republican majority in the State was greatly reduced. The vote in the State, on Lieutenant-Governor, was, Andrew Shuman, Rep., 278,167; Archibald A. Glenn, Dem., 255,970; James H. Pickrell, Greenback, 18,053.

On the Hayes ticket, for electors, were the names Peter Schuttler, George Armour and Louis Schaffner, of Chicago; on the Tilden ticket, William F. Coolbaugh, Thomas Hoyne, S. S. Hayes and Arno Voss; on the Cooper ticket, A. J. Grover, A. C. Cameron, John M. Thompson and A. J. Streeter. The highest vote in the State for the Hayes electors was 278,232; for Tilden, 258,601; Cooper, 18,241. In the Congressional districts the vote was as follows:

First District, William Aldrich, Rep., 16,578; John R. Hoxie, Dem., 14,101; George S. Bowen, Greenback, 486.

Second District, Carter H. Harrison, Dem., 14,732; George R. Davis, Rep., 14,090; S. F. Norton, Greenback, 118.

Third District, Lorenz Brentano, Rep., 11,722; John V. LeMoyne, Dem., 11,435.

The Republicans and Independents united and organized the XXXth General Assembly of 1877. Lieutenant-Governor Shuman entered upon his duties as presiding officer of the Senate on January 9.

An exciting contest resulted when the two houses met in joint session, on January 18, to ballot for a United States Senator. John M. Palmer was the Democratic caucus nominee and John A. Logan the Republican.

On the first ballot the vote stood: Logan, 99; Palmer, 88; William B. Anderson, 7 senators; David Davis, 6 representatives.

On the twenty-second ballot Governor Palmer's name was withdrawn, and on the taking of the ballot the result was, Logan, 99; W. B. Anderson, 85; John C. Haines, 7; William C. Goudy, 7; scattering, 4.

On the twenty-fourth ballot the name of General Logan was withdrawn, and on the ensuing ballot the result was, David Davis, 97; C. B. Lawrence, 86; John C. Haines, 7; scattering, 8.

On January 25, a total of 200 votes were cast, and on the fortieth ballot the result was, David Davis, 101; C. B. Lawrence, 94; John C. Haines, 3; John A. Logan, 1; William H. Parish, 1.

David Davis, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the duly elected Senator.

In the campaign of 1878, the Greenback party again placed a State ticket in the field, and the contest in Chicago and Cook County, as elsewhere, was a triangular one, but devoid of excitement or interest, except in Cook County, where the Socialists ran candidates in most of the districts, thus narrowing the majorities between the parties down to a close margin.

The candidates, and the votes polled by each in the Chicago Congressional districts, were as follows:

First District, William Aldrich, Rep., 12,165; James R. Doolittle, Dem., 7,136; William V. Barr, Greenback, 1,184; John McAuliff, Socialist, 2,322.

Second District, George R. Davis, Rep., 10,347; Miles Ke-

hoe, Ind. Dem., 6,111; James Felch, Greenback, 1,600; George A. Schilling, Socialist, 2,473; J. H. Condon, Ind., 250; John Lebolski, Ind. Socialist, 74.

Third District, Hiram Barber, Rep., 9,574; Lambert Tree, Dem., 5,280; A. B. Cornell, Greenback, 884; Benjamin Sibley, Socialist, 2,306.

On January 21, the XXXIst General Assembly of 1879 met in joint session, and elected John A. Logan United States Senator over General John C. Black, the Democratic caucus nominee, by a vote of 80 to 60. Ten votes were cast for Alexander Campbell, Greenback, and three for John McAuliff, Socialist.

The Chicago Socialists elected to this Assembly one Senator, Sylvester Artley, and two representatives, Leo Meilbeck and Christian Meyer. The Socialists succeeded in getting a bill passed for the creation of a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other labor legislation adopted.

JOHN MCAULIFF was an engineer by trade; an intelligent, well-read man and a popular and powerful leader among his followers. He died in 1881.

LEO MEILBECK published a paper printed in the Bohemian language, which was extensively circulated in the sixth and seventh wards. He had a hobby, which was the publication of a polyglot paper, to be printed in the Bohemian, Polish, German and English languages, but never succeeded in carrying out his ideas. He became insane, and committed suicide by cutting his throat at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, in 1882.

The State campaign of 1880, so far as its influence in Chicago and Cook County was felt, was not productive of anything more exciting than a closely-contested election. There were five electoral tickets—Republican, Democratic, Greenback, Prohibition and Anti-Secret Society—in the field, and in the Chicago districts the Trade and Labor elements and the Socialists ran candidates for Congress. The Democrats selected a Chicago man—Lyman Trumbull—as their candidate for Governor, and his Republican opponent was Shelby M. Cullom.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago on June 2, and was probably the greatest and most representative gathering of the party ever assembled. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, for Vice-President.

THE SEVENTH REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF 1880 was the most momentous in the history of the party, with the exception of the first historical Convention, at which the immortal Lincoln was nominated. Both of these famous Conventions were held in Chicago. This city had come to be a recognized political center, a City of Conventions, in 1880. The immense hotels, the numerous railroads and the superior telegraphic accommodations, besides the possession of a magnificent Convention hall in the Exposition Building, made this city the choice of a majority of the members of the Republican National Committee as the place for holding the great party assembly. The efforts to secure this Convention for Chicago were mainly inaugurated by James P. Root, member of the National Committee from Illinois, and John B. Jeffery, who, during the latter part of the year 1879, determined that, if possible, they would secure the Convention for Chicago, and set about accomplishing that result. The interest and influence of other prominent citizens were enlisted; a large delegation was sent to Washington to present the claims and attractions of Chicago to the National Committee, which met in that city on December 17, 1879. The Convention was secured for Chicago; an executive and finance committee, and sub-committees of well-known citizens, were formed, and the magnificent Convention hall, within the Exposition Building, which was capable of seating 15,000 people, was completed at a large outlay of time and money.

The executive committee was composed of the following gentlemen:

Jesse Spalding, chairman; John B. Jeffery, secretary; William H. Bradley, treasurer; Lyman J. Gage, chairman of the committee on finance; General William E. Strong, chairman of the committee on lumber; William E. Johnson, chairman of the committee on hardware; General John L. Beveridge, chairman of the committee on transportation; General Anson Stager, chairman of the committee on telegraphy; William Henry Smith, chairman of the press committee; A. N. Eddy, chairman of the committee on hotel accommodations and music; George M. Bogue, chairman of the committee on selection of employes; James P. Root, chairman of the committee on printing, decorations and hall.

On May 26, 1880, seven days prior to the meeting of the Convention, the Convention chamber was turned over to a sub-committee of the National Committee; and upon the assembling of the Convention, General William E. Strong was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms.

This Convention is worthy of mention at length, for the reason that it was the great Convention of the Republican party and fairly inaugurated the Era of Conventions in Chicago. The efforts of the supporters of James G. Blaine to nominate that great leader and to defeat the movement of the Grant men in favor of the "Old Commander"; the gallant stand of the "306"; the "Third Term" cry; the fact that Elihu B. Washburne was made an unwilling candidate in Cook County against Grant; and that the bitterest fight in the Convention was caused by party differences in Illinois—all contribute to make it of the greatest local importance. It is even maintained by many politicians that the defeat of Mr. Blaine, and the downfall of the Republican party four years later, can be traced to the differences growing out of this Convention.

During the first day's proceedings of the Convention, General John A. Logan introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the distribution of tickets is hereby instructed to furnish each day to the chairman of the Veteran Soldiers' Association five hundred tickets of admission, for distribution among the retired Union soldiers.

GENERAL LOGAN then said: "I desire to say one word, sir, in reference to that resolution. The veterans have had a meeting in the City of Chicago, and are here, and have expected that at least they would be treated as they have been in former National Conventions. In 1868, in the City of Chicago, I was chairman of the Veteran Association, and marched into the National Convention at the head of these veterans, and that by the invitation of the National Republican Convention. Application was made to the National Committee for their admission to this Republican Convention, and I am told—however not being a member of that committee, I can not vouch for the truth of the statement—that it was voted down in that committee. If that be true, I ask this Convention to do for them that justice which has been done by every other convention where the application has been made. On looking around and observing seats unoccupied all day to-day, I ask what Republican will say that the veteran soldiers, many of them wearing wooden legs—the men that saved your Nation—should not be furnished with tickets of admission to this Convention? It is not for that I ask their admission; but it is that these men, who in time of trial went forth and saved their country, and nine-tenths of whom are Republicans, should not be denied their rights."

"Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to complain, nor do I complain of the National Committee, but, sir, this morning when I entered this Convention, although a delegate-at-large from Illinois, I had to enter it without a ticket of admission as a delegate, excepting a provisional ticket given me by a man appointed by that committee. I went to every member of that committee whom I could find, and they finally said that they gave no such instructions. No man questioning my right to a seat in this hall, I was not permitted to enter this hall with a delegate's ticket. I entered with a ticket signed by James P. Root. Now, sir, I do not say this by way of complaint. I am here; but I want to see admitted these men that have asked this committee to be permitted to look upon the Convention. They do not desire to come here to cheer for any man, but ask merely that they may be permitted, as men who have served their country faithfully, to look upon this Convention that nominates the candidates for whom they are asked to vote."

GENERAL KILPATRICK, of New Jersey, said: "I desire to say just one word. With all my heart I second the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois. The men for whom he pleads here to-day were my constant and well loved companions on many bloody battle-fields. I do not care whom they may favor in this Convention, they have a right to be here to look upon it. There are men who have received tickets to this Convention, from their friends, who do not pretend to have done what these brave soldiers did, not only for the grand Republican party of the Nation, but for the Nation itself. I will never turn my back upon a soldier, no matter for whom he votes or whom he may favor in this Convention."

In regard to the status of the contest between Illinois delegations there were majority and minority reports of the committee on credentials. The majority report was as follows:

FOURTH.—ILLINOIS.—The Committee recommended the admission of the following delegates and alternates within the State of Illinois, in the place of sitting members:

First Congressional District—William J. Campbell, Elbridge G. Keith. Alternates, Arthur Dixon, Louis Hutt.

Third Congressional District—Washington Hesing, Elliott Anthony. Alternates, George Struckmann, John A. Maisen.

Fourth Congressional District—C. W. Marsh Lot B. Smith. Alternates, D. M. Marsh, A. C. Fassett.

Fifth Congressional District—Robert E. Logan, W. H. Holcomb. Alternates, J. H. Mosler, J. S. Kosier.

Sixth Congressional District—James K. Edsall, John P. Hand. Alternates, S. J. Hume, William Jackson.

Ninth Congressional District—John A. Gray, W. Seldon Gale. Alternates, C. Ballance, John Lackey.

Tenth Congressional District—Henry Tubbs, John Fletcher. Alternates, William Venable, J. P. Graham.

Thirteenth Congressional District—F. Low, E. D. Blenn. Alternates, R. D. Smith, W. E. Gopen.

Seventeenth Congressional District—William E. Kueffner, E. Gulich. Alternates, H. M. Kimball, C. W. Thomas.

The committee find that a State Convention was held at Springfield, Ill., on the 10th day of May, to elect delegates to the National Convention. During the Convention the delegates from each of the foregoing Congressional districts assembled and organized district conventions, and elected two delegates and two alternates to the Chicago Convention, by a clear majority of all the delegates elected to the State Convention. In each of said districts, as is shown by the credentials accompanying this report, the State Convention, by means of a committee of one from each Congressional District, selected, and afterward assumed to elect, forty-two delegates to the National Convention, including the sitting members from the foregoing districts, the delegates from each of which filed in the State Convention protests against said elections by the State Convention.

FIFTH.—The committee report against the validity of the con-

test in the second district of Illinois, of the seats of sitting members A. M. Wright and R. S. Tuthill.

SIXTH.—The committee report against the objections to the seats of the four delegates-at-large from Illinois. * * *

MINORITY REPORT.—With reference to the State of Illinois, the minority respectfully submit to this Convention, and, through the Convention, to the country, the following conclusions:

It was understood, when notice was given of this contest in the Convention, that the contest related merely to delegates in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Congressional districts; but upon the assembling of the committee, a memorial was presented to it, very general in its character, signed by the contesting delegates and their alternates, challenging the rightfulness of the entire delegation; and to this general memorial, in which this general challenge is embodied, we first address ourselves.

The leading feature of that memorial may be stated to be a very vehement and sweeping denunciation of the State Convention for the State of Illinois, held at Springfield on the 19th day of May; sweeping and vehement charges of unfairness on the part of its presiding officers; sweeping and vehement assertions of a conspiracy formed prior to the Convention, to perpetrate, through the action of the Convention, a fraud upon the Republican electors of the State of Illinois.

Of these charges, so positively made, not one syllable of proof was adduced before the committee. We can not regard the unsupported declarations of these contesting delegates as furnishing even the slightest proof satisfactory to us, or to the Convention, or to the country, of the truth of the charges which they make.

If a gigantic conspiracy to defraud the electors of the State of Illinois had been organized, as is positively asserted, and if that conspiracy was worked out in the actual proceedings of the Convention, there could be, it would seem to us, no difficulty in furnishing some evidence in support of a charge so grave and serious in its character. Not a syllable of evidence was adduced, and an examination of the record of the proceedings of that Convention, so far from furnishing any evidence from which to base these charges, in our judgment completely and decisively refutes them.

It is asserted in the memorial to which we have referred, that an agreement was entered into on Sunday, the 9th day of May, to bolt the county convention held in Cook County. No evidence of any such agreement has been furnished to us, nor to the committee, although during the session of the committee a call was made by the representatives of the seated delegates for the production of such evidence, if any existed.

The memorial neglects to state, what clearly and conclusively appears to be the fact, that not only was there no "bolt" premeditated, but that there was none in point of fact.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into the details, either of the Cook County Convention or of the primary election which preceded the meeting of that Convention; it is sufficient to say here that the representations of the seated delegates charged that the grossest frauds has been perpetrated at its primaries, and not only made the charge, but proffered to the committee, that several of the wards were carried by fraud of the grossest and most conspicuous character, and these charges of fraud were not denied by the gentlemen appearing for the contestants, but one of these gentlemen frankly conceded that frauds were practiced, and sought to excuse it merely in the assertion, for the support of which he furnished no evidence, that frauds had also been committed on the other side. It appears that the Republican State Committee of the State of Illinois, in 1876 adopted for Cook County the plan of having its delegates vote in said Convention, not as a county, but by Senatorial districts.

Within the territorial boundaries of Cook County there are seven Senatorial districts, both inclusive. In State Convention, these Senatorial districts vote as such, and the county, as a county, is not known. Notwithstanding the gross frauds practiced at the primaries at these elections, the delegates known as the Grant delegates carried three Senatorial districts, the First, Third and Fourth; and had a positive and decided majority in the Second. This entitled them to thirty-six delegates to the State Convention, that being the number of delegates to which those Senatorial districts were entitled to vote. These primaries were held on Saturday, the 8th day of May, and it appears in the issue of the daily papers on Sunday, the Chicago Tribune among the number, that the right of these thirty-six delegates was not even questioned, but during the day a scheme was concocted, in violation of all the precedents and traditions of the party in Cook County, to smother these Senatorial districts, to deny them the right to select their own delegates, and to send a solid "anti-Grant" delegation to Springfield, notwithstanding the fact that, when the call for Cook County was reached, these Senatorial districts were independently called.

This corrupt and dishonest scheme was proclaimed by the public press of the City of Chicago on Monday morning, and a full history of the conference which led to it given in the Chicago

Tribune. Horace M. Singer, whose integrity seems to be unquestioned, a steadfast and life-long Republican, is chairman of the Cook County Central Committee, and, as such chairman, it devolved upon him to call the Convention to order. With the utmost fairness, this he proceeded to do, after having consulted with various gentlemen, representing all interests, as to the policy he should adopt.

He individually decided, as presiding officer, in effecting a temporary organization, to place in nomination George Struckmann, a well-known citizen and a prominent "Washburne" delegate. Calling the Convention to order, he proceeded to nominate Mr. Struckmann. He was at once interrupted; was unable to be heard; a scene of great confusion ensued.

Some one in the body of the hall proceeded to make another nomination, which was declared carried. Mr. Singer was violently ousted from his position, but returned, and beseeching order, announced, as he himself and as the Chicago Tribune, in its detailed report of the proceedings of this Convention, states, his desire only to submit the name of Mr. Struckmann to the Convention for its action; but utterly unable to secure order, and, as Mr. Singer declares, the proceedings being so riotous and tumultuous that no business could be conducted, declared the Convention adjourned to meet at the Palmer House club-rooms.

The fact that Mr. Singer declared this Convention adjourned is studiously and steadily ignored by the contestants and their representatives, but the fact exists, nevertheless, and upon this point we submit the statement made by Mr. Singer himself. It is absurd to call these proceedings thus far the result of any premeditation; there was no conspiracy whatever, except the conspiracy which the Chicago Tribune promulgated to stifle the voice of three Senatorial districts in that Convention, and to deprive them of their right to the selection of delegates to the State Convention.

At the close of the description of this conspiracy thus to stifle the voice of three Senatorial districts, the Chicago Tribune, in its article already referred to, says:

"In the appointment of this committee, the business of the morning was ended so far as preliminaries were concerned, and the delegates marched through the pouring rain to Farwell Hall, where the scalping was expected to begin at ten o'clock sharp."

This is all the conspiracy, and the only conspiracy of the existence of which any proof was offered to this committee. Upon the adjournment of the convention by Mr. Singer, a large body of delegates repaired, pursuant to the adjournment, to the club-rooms of the Palmer House, where they were called to order by Mr. Singer, and an organization was effected.

Ninety-two delegates were selected by Senatorial districts, and upon the assembling of the State Convention appeared there, contesting the right of the so-called "Farwell Hall" delegation. The fragment left of the Farwell Hall convention proceeded to its work, threw out the regularly elected delegates from the Twelfth Ward, thus securing a majority of the Second Congressional District; seated the fraudulently elected delegates of the First Ward, thus securing another Congressional District; selected their ninety-two delegates to Springfield, and, it is proper to remark, selected their delegates by Senatorial districts; the result being that the delegates from the First, Third and Fourth Senatorial districts were selected by the delegates from the other Senatorial districts, thus recognizing the call of the State Convention, and thus recognizing clearly and emphatically the right of each Senatorial district to elect its own delegates. Appearing before the State Convention, the State Central Committee, recognizing the contest, gave to both delegations the privilege of seats in the gallery of the convention hall. A committee on credentials was selected, composed of one from each Congressional district; to which committee the whole question was submitted, and three reports was made, one recommending the seating of fifty-six of the "Farwell Hall" delegates and thirty-six of the "Palmer House" delegation, and another recommending the seating of the entire "Palmer House" delegation. There certainly was no effort to stifle discussion upon this contest before the committee on credentials in the State Convention. That committee had the question under consideration for nearly a day and a half before submitting these reports.

Upon the presentation of these reports to the State Convention, time was allotted to each side there represented to present its case through its own chosen representatives, and both sides were fully and thoroughly heard. First, upon the report recommending the seating of the entire Farwell Hall delegation, which was rejected by a majority of eighty, and which has been erroneously stated to be a majority of only thirty-eight. The question then came up on the report recommending the admission of fifty-six of the Farwell Hall delegation and thirty-six of the Palmer House delegation, which was adopted by the convention by a majority of eighty; whereupon the admitted delegates immediately took their seats in the convention and participated in all the subsequent proceedings.

A permanent organization being effected, a resolution was offered that the delegates to the National Convention be selected

by a committee of one from each congressional district, to be appointed by the chair. This motion led to long and animated discussions, consuming many hours, and was finally adopted by a positive majority. The chair named a committee, and that committee recommended as delegates to the National Convention the re-seated delegates, selecting two from each congressional district, pursuant to the call of the National Convention, and four delegates from the State-at-large.

Upon the motion to adopt the report of that committee, discussion was had, and the report was adopted by a decisive and positive majority. All the delegates thus selected, and whose selection was thus reviewed and indorsed by the action of the State Convention, appeared before the Convention with their credentials regularly signed by the President and Secretary of the State Convention. The names of no other delegates were submitted to that convention for its action, and we can only know that other delegates were selected in any other form by the statements which have been made before the committee; for it is conceded upon all hands that, whatever other selections of delegates may have been made, such selections were never presented to the convention for its action, and no report of such elections were ever made, or evidence furnished to the State Convention, save such as may be embodied in the protests filed to these various Congressional districts, as the Convention was about closing its deliberations.

[Then followed a copy of the call for the State Convention, with comments thereon, and many precedents in the history of party usage in the State, the report concluding with the statement that the minority was entitled to only just and fair consideration, and not to rule, and that the committee could see in recognizing the claims of the contestants nothing but danger and peril in the future.]

The question occurred upon the division of the report, and was debated as to all the States presenting contests.

General Green B. Raum, Elliott Anthony and Emery A. Storrs were heard upon the question of the adoption of the majority report relating to Illinois.

GENERAL RAUM, of Illinois.—Mr. President: I rise on behalf of the sitting delegates, whose seats the majority report, if adopted, will vacate, and confer upon other gentlemen. My distinguished friend, who has taken his seat, has been vehement in presenting what he understands to be the traditions and law of the Republican party in the State of Illinois, in respect to the selection of delegates to the National Convention of the United States. I say to you, Mr. President, and to the honorable gentlemen of this convention, that the sitting delegates from the State of Illinois are willing to rest their rights upon the law of this case, and upon the precedents which have been established by long usage of the party in the State of Illinois. We are here, sir, asking for justice. We ask for nothing more. We expect that gentlemen, when they come to vote upon this great question, will not be biased by the interests of their respective candidates, but treat this question in a dispassionate, fair-minded and just manner. It has been well said by various gentlemen, who have addressed this convention, that there is not to-day, and never has been, an uniform rule in all the States in respect to the selection of delegates in the National Convention. Whenever an uniform rule shall be adopted by the authoritative declarations of the Republicans of the United States, the Republicans of Illinois will cheerfully acquiesce in that rule; but I say to you, Mr. President, as is said in this minority report, that we do not wish to be subjected to an ex post facto rule—a rule adopted after the facts. We sitting delegates tried by the law as it exists to-day, that law having been established by the usages of the Republican party since 1856. I say to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Conger, that he is in error in regard to his facts. I say to him that there is an unbroken line of precedents in the State of Illinois, to the effect that the State Conventions, from time immemorial, have selected the delegates, instructed the delegates, and sent them to the Republican National Conventions of this country. Why, Mr. President, the usage of both of the parties in the State of Illinois has been the same for the last forty years, and to my individual knowledge, for, sir, I was born and raised in this great State; and to my certain knowledge since 1852, no convention—Whig, Democratic, or Republican—sending delegates to the National Conventions in this country, have acted otherwise than through a State Convention. I assert it as a fact that can not be controverted, that there never was a district convention held in the State of Illinois, to select a delegate to a National Convention.

Gentlemen may say that the committee of a State Convention, going out under the instructions of that convention to perform certain duties, are Congressional Conventions. I deny the statement in toto. What constitutes a convention? What are the preliminary steps which lead to the organization of a convention? Did you ever hear of a convention meeting in the State of Illinois unless there was a call issued for that convention? Think, if you please, of a convention meeting, electing, instructing those delegates, and sending them to a National Convention, unless there was a call for that convention.

Mr. President, the call under which the sitting delegates were selected was a call for a State Convention. The Republicans in the various counties of the State of Illinois were requested to send delegates to a State Convention, for the purpose of nominating State officers, for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Convention, for the purpose of selecting electors and creating a State Republican Central Committee.

It has been the practice in the State of Illinois since the organization of the Republican party. In 1860, when Lincoln, of sainted memory, was presented by the Republicans of Illinois for the suffrages of the people of this country, the delegates were selected by a State Convention, and I had the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln is the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency, and the delegates from this State are instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Chicago Convention, and vote as a unit for him, and the said delegates shall have power to fill the vacancies."

Mr. President, we have recognized Abraham Lincoln as a man possessed of some little political sense and experience. There is the resolution, under which the Republican delegates, sent to the National Convention, acted when Abraham Lincoln was nominated in 1860.

In 1864, the delegates were selected in the same way, by a State Convention, and a similar resolution was passed, instructing the delegates to that convention to vote for Abraham Lincoln as a unit.

In 1868, when the Republican convention of this State met at Peoria, I happened to be a delegate to that convention. I was on the committee on resolutions, and I assisted in the preparation of the letter of instructions to those delegates. Those delegates were selected by the State Convention.

They took their instructions from the State Convention, and went to the National Convention, and assisted in the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant.

And how were those delegates selected? They were not selected otherwise than by a committee; a committee selected under the orders of the convention composed of one delegate from each congressional district in the State; they retired; they considered the subject intrusted to their care; and they reported the necessary delegates, and their report was received by the convention, and was adopted.

How was it in 1872? I state these facts, Mr. President, from actual knowledge, because I was a delegate at these conventions. In 1872, Ulysses S. Grant was again presented by Illinois to the suffrages of the people of this country. I had the honor of penning the letter of instructions to the delegates to use all honorable means and vote as a unit for Ulysses S. Grant. How were the delegates selected? They were selected in 1872, by a committee. That committee was raised under the orders of the convention—one member from each Congressional district. They reported the names of the delegates; that report was received by the convention, and it was ratified, and those delegates performed the duties with which they were intrusted.

Why, Mr. President, the fact that the Republicans of Illinois have always and every where claimed the right to instruct their delegates is conclusive evidence that they also claim the right of selecting delegates that would obey their instructions. What was the issue in the Springfield Convention? When we went down to Springfield, we found a minority in that convention who were threatening up and down the streets of that city, and through the corridors of the hotels, that unless they conducted the affairs of that convention according to their will and pleasure, they would be the victors. That was an issue. The majority of the convention was in favor of selecting delegates to support Ulysses S. Grant, and the minority of that convention told us, in the Convention itself, in the course of debate, that they would not obey the instructions that that convention might give them, to vote for Ulysses S. Grant.

When Abraham Lincoln, sitting at the Capital of the State of Illinois, had his friends to instruct the delegates to vote for him as a unit, when, at the second term, the same course was pursued; when, in 1868, the same course was pursued; when in 1872 the same course was pursued in regard to instructions—you have a line of precedents which conclusively shows that the Republicans of the State of Illinois have at all times claimed, in convention assembled, to hold in their hands the authority of selecting delegates to carry out their will. When the majority at Springfield found that the minority selected as delegates to be elected, they disobeyed their instructions, they concluded, and rightfully concluded, to give expression to the great majority of the Republicans of the State of Illinois, by selecting delegates who would carry out the will of the Republicans of Illinois. These delegates come here to-day. They occupy those seats. They are regular delegates. They represent the great voice of the Republicans of the State of Illinois. I ask you, Mr. President, and I ask the honorable gentlemen of this assembly, and I wish them to keep in mind, at their hearts this night, whether, by revolutionary means inaugurated after the fact, they propose to put these eighteen delegates out by adopting an ex-post-facto law in their case. Why, Mr. President, we have been told by the honorable chairman of the committee on credentials that there were fifty contests here in this National Convention. Why these contests? Why is it that from one end of this country to the other you find that there are contests for seats in this National Convention? I will tell you, Mr. President, why; it is because you are seeking to invade, to overturn and destroy, the ordinary methods of the Republican party in these States—I say to you, that these are revolutionary measures. This convention can turn these eighteen delegates out. You have the power to do it; but I say to you, that if this revolutionary spirit is carried forward another four years, the hour has struck for the destruction and overthrow of the Republican party. I will support your candidature. I will go forward and support him, but I will not support him; but I warn you, Mr. President, and I warn you gentlemen of the convention, that the Republican party can not stand such a strain another four years.

We ask of these delegates in the National Convention assembled, to do us justice. We ask them to administer the law. We are willing to learn from New England. We are willing to learn from adjacent States. We are willing to be taught on A, B, C's in politics. I have been in politics now these thirty years, and I do not know anything about it. I find that the whole thing is to be learned over again. I find that if a State convention meets, and nobody objects, why then they can send delegates to a National Convention; but if somebody gets into one corner of a hotel, and gathers two or three around him, and files a protest, and comes with credentials, and says, "Here was a district convention, and you must not stifle the voice of a district convention," then your State Convention is of no validity. A voice from the gallery, and that you no longer are in the Palmer House? The gentlemen in the gallery has alluded to the Palmer House. That is not pertinent to this inquiry. But, Mr. President, it seems to excite some curiosity, and it would seem from what has just passed that I would be afraid to speak of the Palmer House. I have no fears of alluding to what occurred here in Cook County some few weeks ago. I do not live in Cook County. I live three hundred and fifty miles south of Cook County. I have nothing to do with broils in politics here, but there is one important feature of this Cook County affair that does not seem to be understood. I am going to tell you what I have come up to this Convention from a distance. When the primary elections were held here in the County of Cook, and in the great City of Chicago, it was found that the candidate who lives in the northeastern corner of this nation was unable to carry Cook County against Ulysses S. Grant, and it was found necessary to drag another name into that race against his consent, and to drag him into that race in order that he might be able to cause those who are not his friends to say that it was an ungracious act, and an act of ingratitude; and they did this for the purpose of uniting all elements against Ulysses S. Grant. Why, Mr. President, when this popular uprising we have heard so much talk about occurred, one-fourth of the votes were cast—just one-fourth of the votes—and Ulysses S. Grant beat James G. Blaine about two thousand. [A delegate.] Three thousand. Three thousand; and he beat E. B. Washburne by a large majority. Why, if the minority—two delegates—had been elected as Grant delegates—every one of them. They would have been elected according to the poll that was made at that election; and when the returns came in, it was found that Ulysses S. Grant had a large majority in three of the Senatorial districts.

Now, Mr. President, when these contesting delegates went down to the City of Springfield, they were met by six hundred dispassionate men, who had nothing to do with this contest. They sat upon that contest two days, and laying aside the form of that County Convention, but looking to the substance of primary election, they gave to these parties the number of delegates that they were entitled to according to the votes that were cast at that primary election. Why, my distinguished friend here (Mr. Conger) stinkles, severely stinkles, to have delegates close up to the people. Here were delegates that were close to the people; here were delegates, which, by the voice of three Senatorial districts in the County of Cook were chosen by the great majority of the people of these districts.

Much has been said of the action of that State Convention, Mr. President. I was not a delegate to that convention. I visited Springfield on business, and to look at the proceedings of that convention. I have attended nearly all the conventions in this State since the War. After two days in that great mass of excited men, it was believed that I would be able better to control these elements than any other gentleman in the assembly. I undertook that duty, and I performed it as well as I could with my inexperience as a presiding officer. I did justice as I saw fit. I tried to do justice to every man in that convention. But, sir, I call your attention to the fact that it was a very exciting convention. It lasted three days and two nights. We had one continuous session from seven in the afternoon until nearly two o'clock at night, which was filled with debate, and excited debate at that.

Laying aside that convention, Mr. President, I come again to state to these delegates of the National Convention that we want you to do us justice, and in doing us justice, you will leave those eighteen men in their seats.

THE PRESIDENT.—The chair informs the convention that Mr. Elliott Anthony, a contestant from the third Congressional district desires to occupy a portion of the time assigned to that side of the question. Gentlemen of

the committee on both sides agree to that. Is there objection? The chair hears none.

MR. ANTHONY.—Mr. President: I do not, in the short space of time I shall occupy here, intend to travel over the ground covered by the gentleman who just preceded me, but shall confine myself to the question before the convention. That question, as I understood it, is, What has been the practice of the Republican party in the State of Illinois in selecting their delegates to the National Convention? This is a question, Mr. President, that is to be determined, and ought to be determined, without any reference to the bearing it may have upon the distinguished soldier that was referred to by one of the sitting delegates from Illinois, and without any reference to the bearing it may have upon the distinguished statesman that has been referred to by other gentlemen here; but it must be decided on the facts of this case, and, as I say again, in accord with the practice. * * *

Now, what has been the practice in this State? The gentleman that preceded me, as I understood him, laid down the doctrine that it was the State Convention that elected the delegates to the National Convention. I wish here in my place to deny it as a question of fact; and I meet it fairly and squarely by saying that never in the history of the State of Illinois were the delegates to the National Convention ever selected by anybody, except by conventions of the Congressional districts. I repeat it again in the most emphatic manner; and if the gentleman meant what he said, he stands before the public and the people of Illinois as a perverter of history. This is no time to mince words over a question of this character, and I am emphatic upon this, particularly so, because I understood from the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bowditch) who introduced a resolution here, that he was in favor of having delegates selected and referred to in the way and manner that the precedents of the party had been for years in the past.

Now, the first Republican convention that was called in the State of Illinois was in 1856. The resolution that was introduced upon that subject was by a distinguished gentleman that occupies a seat in the First Congressional District here to-day. The Honorable John Wentworth introduced this resolution:

"Resolved, That the delegates in attendance from the several Congressional districts be requested to suggest the name of one person from each Congressional district for presidential elector, and three persons for delegates to the National Convention, and that a committee of nine, consisting of one from each Congressional district, be appointed by the chair, to recommend two suitable candidates for delegates for the State-at-large."

Take the next record, and follow it down to the present time. I wish to state to the gentlemen here, that for the first time in the history of the State of Illinois was there a committee appointed upon motion of any gentleman upon the floor, and it was the first time in the history of the party that the distinguished gentleman that spoke here a moment ago took out of his pocket, himself, a list of the committees without their being suggested by the various Congressional districts in the State.

What are the facts in this case, as shown by the statistics here? The facts are that delegates were elected to the State Convention. They went there, and in accordance with the custom of the party, they held there the Congressional district election. They selected their men as we had done since 1856. The first thing we knew, as I stated, after this had been done and each of the Congressional districts in the State had selected their delegates to the National Convention, it was found that in various ones of these Congressional districts they were to represent different persons, in their preferences, from what the majority of that convention at that time wanted, and they proceeded to set aside the men that had been selected to this convention.

Take 1860; that was the next State Convention of the Republican party, at which delegates to the National Convention were appointed. It was held in Decatur, on May 9 and 10, 1860. The following is an extract from the proceedings of that body:

Mr. John M. Palmer moved that a committee of one member from each Congressional district be appointed by the chair, to nominate four delegates from the State-at-large to the Chicago Convention, with alternates, and two candidates for electors from the State-at-large. Mr. Murphy moved to amend Mr. Palmer's proposition, by providing that the members of the National Convention be selected, not by the chair, but by the several representatives present from the several Congressional districts.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings appears this: "The report of the committee on delegates and alternates at-large was presented and received. The committee recommended the selection of the following gentlemen:" Then follows the names of the gentlemen. "On motion, it was ordered that the various Congressional districts, through the proper persons, hand in a list of district delegates, selected by them, and also the district electors."

What did the gentleman mean when he stood up before you here to-night, and said that the State Convention had selected the delegates to the National Convention? I have the record here.

Take the Convention of 1864. The Republican State Convention of that year met at Springfield on May 25, and the record on the point is as follows:

"Mr. Seammion, of Cook, moved 'That a committee, to consist of one delegate from each Congressional district, be selected by the delegates from among themselves, to nominate six delegates to the general Convention, the Baltimore Convention, and their alternates, and to select two delegates from each Congressional district and their alternates, and one candidate for elector for President and Vice-President in each Congressional district.' Mr. Cook, of LaSalle, moved to amend the last branch of the resolution so as to read as follows: 'That the delegates from each Congressional district select two delegates to the Baltimore Convention and two alternates.' The amendment was adopted by Mr. Seammion."

That was the action in 1864.

Take 1868; in that Convention, it was as follows: The Republican State Convention met at Peoria on May 6. As part of the proceedings of that Convention, Mr. Franklin Corwin, of LaSalle, was elected president, and then announced that four committees had been decided upon, one of which was a committee to choose electors and delegates to the National Convention. The various Congressional districts were called upon to name one member for each of these committees, and it was announced, as follows: Committee to name delegates to the National Convention, First District, A. C. Heing; Second, George S. Bangs; and so forth.

MR. MURPHY, of New York.—I would like to ask the gentleman, if he did not state in the corridor of the hotel, two days ago this week, that, under no circumstances would he vote for General Grant, if he was nominated?

MR. ANTHONY.—Sir? I never said so in my life; and I never thought of saying such a thing in my life. Sir, I will surely vote for General Grant, or any other man that this convention nominates. I want to say that I represent here the First Congressional District in this country. It has a population of over 120,000. Nearly 50,000 of that population are Germans. In that district, at the Cook County elections, there were only two men that were elected as Grant men in the entire district. Myself and the other delegate, Mr. Heing, were by the Congressional Convention elected unanimously as delegates, and they take to place over us. They took and placed over us, for one, the Hon. John L. Beveridge, who was beaten out of sight in his own town. They could not find Germans enough in that district to make a representative of, and they took a most reputable man, a good man, but a Bohemian—who does not represent the German population at all. The gentleman pictures to you what disasters will follow. I want to tell you that these ten Congressional districts of the State of Illinois constitute the Republican party in 1876, they are a Republican majority of nearly 28,000. The counties down south, that voted solid against us, gave at that time more than 8,000 Democratic majority. These gentlemen talk about revolutionary measures. The men to introduce and inaugurate resolutions were the men who operated and co-operated with the gentlemen. We are here pleading for justice, and we ask no more than to follow the precedents of the party.

MR. STORER, of Illinois.—Mr. President: A proposition is made for the first time in the political history of a National Convention, to abolish State Conventions in Illinois. It will not work. We have gone along since 1856 under our system of State Conventions, and have rolled up magnificent Re-

publican majorities. I hope that Maine, I hope that Ohio, looking back to their troublesome history as Republican States, will not undertake to force upon us their methods. It is very clear that they had better adopt ours. The gentleman who last addressed the Convention has arrogated to the Congressional districts, for whom he speaks, the supreme credit of being the Republican party of the State of Illinois. The First and Third Congressional districts two years ago, gave Democratic majorities of 17,000. So much for history. The gentleman must have been out of the party, and have forgotten the event. I stand here to-night with the only evidences of title as a delegate to this Convention that a delegate from the State of Illinois ever presented. It is a question of title. No delegate from Illinois ever appeared in a National Convention that did not bear with him the credentials of the State which he represented. He never, and he never will, crawl into the Convention on any other terms crawled in under the canvas, or was appointed doorkeeper. He never got in in the regular way. It is a question of title. I hold to-night the credentials from the State Convention, and my title is no better because the evidences are the same as of the eighteen delegates whom you propose to exclude. You admit me, and you exclude them, on precisely the same evidences of title. Reconcile the inconsistency if you know how. Since 1856, this State has held Republican State Conventions, and there has never been an instance in its history—not once in which a delegate was appointed to a National Convention where the authority to make the appointment did not proceed from the Convention-at-large. I do not care how vigorous, declamatory, noisy or vehement the assertion to the contrary may be. That is the history of the State. When committees were formed for the selection of delegates, they were formed because the Convention authorized them to be formed. Is the speaker, I ask, the editor, the superintendent of the press, the committee selected by the Congressional districts? If it was because a committee, selected by the Congressional districts, it was because, in every instance, the Convention authorized the organization of the committee, and directed the body from which it should be constituted. And on all occasions the committee, clothed with this power, derived its authority not to select, not to appoint, but merely to name delegates to the National Convention; and their action was reported back to that body for its approval or its disapproval. That has been the history of the State. Now it is proposed that a committee, urged, I believe, that a great, white, and privileged, that of district representation—has been invaded. All these delegates are from the Congressional districts for which they were named, and there is but one exception to that statement of fact. Among the contesting delegates there is one delegate selected from the Sixth District who is not a resident of the district, and has not been for years past. I go further with this history. I shall not detain you to-night by reading; but let me call your attention to what that Convention did. It is a question of what? Of the Republicans of the State of Illinois. To meet how? To meet in State Convention. For what purpose? As a State Convention, as an entire, complete, indivisible political body, to nominate candidates for State officers, and to name forty-two delegates to this body. That is the call. Recognizing the call, the thousands of Republicans of this State sent six hundred and ninety-three delegates, not to a conglomeration of Congressional Conventions, but to a great solid body called a State Convention, in which the majority of the minority must rule. And in this instance the majority decided to rule. Never has there been an instance in the entire history of this State when such a thing as a Congressional District Convention was held within, outside, on the verge of, near by, or adjacent to a State Convention—never. In this long history to which I have referred, sometimes the Convention has appointed a committee, made up of one person from each Congressional district, to do what? Sometimes the chair has named the committee, sometimes the Convention has named the committee to select delegates to the National Convention. When that has been done the work has been referred back to that body, and they approved. The State Convention has set its seal of approval upon the work, and by its credentials sent each delegate here, and he has represented, not merely a school district, not merely a sewing society, not merely a fractional part of a Congressional district, but he has represented, in part, the majesty of the great State of Illinois.

Now what has this Illinois body done on this occasion, has it committed? It desired, speaking authoritatively through its State Convention, to give expression to its will. Whatever its will, we knew of but one method by which that will could be ascertained. It was by an appeal to the Convention itself. When the Convention, representing the Republicans of the State, declared by its majority its preference for a particular candidate, that was the will of the State, and if it had the power thus to express its will, I had, I understood, the right to make it known. If it had the power, I had the right to instruct—and no one denies that it does possess that power, with the right to instruct—it had the right to make its instructions so vigorous that they would be obeyed. If it could express its will, it had a right to enforce the execution of that will—it had a right to defend itself against treachery, trickery, fraud, corruption, violated faith, broken pledges, and disregarded instructions. It did protect itself; and that convention, as all prior conventions have done, had the right to make it known. I am sure that the men who knew no law but the will of the majority which they represented; who knew no "boss" and no allegiance to anything, and recognized no despotism except the stern, inexorable and irreversible despotism of duty.

It has been suggested, however, that an argument can be drawn from the call of this Convention. Looking back to the various calls of National Conventions, from 1854 down to this day, no allusion whatever has been made to Congressional Districts. There has merely been an expression indicating that delegates from each Congressional District were to be in the case the call was prepared by one of the members of the committee, at the suggestion of its chairman, and never referred to the committee, as a body, for its action. Is the will or accident of some scrivener to be substituted for and made the law of a great National Convention? * * * I appeal to considerations away beyond the mere personal preferences which we feel to-night. I appeal to those considerations infinitely grander, vastly nobler, than those personal preferences which we feel to-night. I appeal to the grand body of this Convention. I appeal to the great cause which absorbs within itself and is grander than all the greatness of our individual leaders. I appeal for that harmony in the future which we must have. I appeal to that just judgment of the party which I do not believe will ever knowingly, or willingly, or deliberately inflict a wrong. I conjure you to stay your hand over what the Republican party in this State will regard as an outrage on its dignity and on the freedom of its action.

I wish to indulge in no line of commentary that can intensify the bitterness which already exists. I wish to denounce no one. But I have seen upon this platform, advocating a cause which has been espoused here to-night, and announced in the report of the majority of the committee, what looked to me like disembodied spirits of the party of Liberal movement of 1872.

I am in favor of no such resurrection. When the bolter dies, I hope that he may die, and that the death of the bolter may seem as if it had been the tomb of all the chronic bolters of the State had been rilled, and their forms, re-fleshed, set up here to speak a law to the Republicans of the State of Illinois. I object to being instructed from that quarter. * * *

And now, looking to this future into which we are so rapidly walking; looking to this great contest upon which we are so soon entering, do not, I beg of you, by one single word that you may utter, or one vote that you may cast, impair the integrity of the great rank and file which constitute the 50,000 Republican warriors of the State of Illinois.

I beg you to deal justly with us all, and whatever individual preference this great Convention may express will be responded to, not half heartedly, not despairingly, not doubtfully, but with whole soul and in dead earnest. Nominate James G. Blaine if you will, and when the gentlemen who are cheering in the galleries to-night are reposing under the soft summer sky, tired of politics and disheartened with its intrigues, you will find that the followers of the grand, old soldier, who died not by the camp fire, and carrying the banner of the sluggish forward to triumphant victory.

Give the grand old State that never knew a draft and never filled up a regiment with paper soldiers; give the grand old State, the home of Lincoln, and Douglas and Grant,—a fair chance. Put no indignity on the honor of her sons. Then, if you can nominate the worthy son of Ohio, John Sherman, do it fairly, and when the hyphenated gentlemen who are afraid that he is not popular enough to carry Illinois, are inquiring their way to the polls, the grand old guard, whose representative I am, will have planted the banner of

victory on the citadels of the enemy. By all means let us be free and absolutely untrammelled; put no just cause for complaint on us; have no hesitancy in a candidate who exhibits scars, provided they are honorable scars, won in honorable warfare.

Select no man without a record; pull no skulls from under the ammunition wagon, because it shows not upon him the signs of battle; take the old tried hero—let us take him if we can get him; and then I believe, with the old guard behind him, who have never kept step in this world to any music but the music of the Union, and with the friends of Blaine, and the friends of all good men, a victory will be achieved, the like of which has never been recorded in the annals of our National politics.

Citizens of one country, members of one party, let us remember that while we accept the humiliations from our enemies, we hope, and trust, and pray our friends will put none upon us. Here in this midnight, with the storm without and these assembled Republicans within, we are first to be just, first to be fair, and victory is ours as sure as the morning comes. Gentlemen I thank you.

James A. Garfield was nominated for President on the thirty-sixth ballot and the sixth day of the Convention. Roscoe Conkling moved to make the nomination unanimous, and Senator Logan seconded the motion, speaking as follows:

MR. LOGAN, of Illinois. Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention: We are to be congratulated that we have arrived at a conclusion in reference to the present contest. It is the standard-bearer of the Republican party for President of the United States. In any party, harmony there is strength. Whatever may have transpired in this Convention that may have momentarily marred the feelings of any one here, I hope that, in our conclusion it will pass from our minds. I, sir, with the friends of, I think, one of the grandest men that graces the earth, stood here to fight a friendly battle in favor of his nomination, but sir, this Convention has chosen another leader. The men who stood by Grant's banners will be seen in the front of this contest on the field. We will go forward in this contest, sir, not with tied hands, not with sealed lips, nor with bridled tongues, but to speak the truth in favor of the grandest party that has ever been organized in this country; to maintain its principles, to maintain its power, to preserve its ascendancy; and, sir, with the leader you have selected, my judgment is that victory will perch upon our banners. I, sir, as one of the representatives of the State of Illinois, second the nomination of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and I hope it may make me very much more so.

NOMINATION OF ELIHU B. WASHBURN for Vice-President.—MR. PILEY, of California.—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I rise for the purpose of placing a man in nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, in the State in which he was born; but only in consultation with and by the desire of my own State—California. In the estimation of the people of the last twenty years, and give the electoral vote of California, Nevada, and Oregon again to the Republican party. I think we ought not to lose sight of the importance of securing a man of equal and equally strong man for the second place upon that ticket. The nomination that has been made is undoubtedly one that will commend itself to the best intelligence of the whole Republican party of the United States; and although our delegates did not obtain the eminent gentleman for whom we voted, we go back to our western shore in confidence that those three States will back the political traditions of the last twenty years, and give the electoral vote of California, Nevada, and Oregon again to the Republican party. I have the pleasure of the acquaintance of the gentleman whom I am about to name, for a great many years. For sixteen years he was in the Congress of the United States. He made a magnificent record there. He made a record in the direction of questions that are now becoming very prominent before the American people. I had the further pleasure, Mr. President, to meet this gentleman under very trying circumstances, in the City of Paris, when I was abroad. You all know to whom I refer,—it is Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.

Mr. President, I saw that gentleman, too, at a period when it tested the true dignity and bravery of the American character. I saw him chosen, because he was Ambassador of the United States, to be the Ambassador of the belligerent German powers. I saw him throw the protecting shield of the American people over the heads of our fellow-citizens that are so largely represented in the United States. I desire to have all the friends of Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, said when he placed Mr. Washburne in nomination for President, to be re-said of him now as candidate for Vice-President; for surely if he was so largely respected and loved by the German people for his dignity of character while in Paris—as a candidate here for this high office, with the same dignity of character, he will command the same respect from the same people, and bring to the party every German vote. I am conscious and certain that in every one of the great cities, whether the Republican party is strong there or weak, the German population will be grateful to this Convention if we shall give them the strongest ticket that can be made for all the people of the country—James A. Garfield for President, and Elihu B. Washburne for Vice-President.

With a single word I shall close. The question of locality is sometimes considered, and I have heard it suggested here. But if the delegates from Ohio nominate their man, and the delegates from Illinois consent to Mr. Washburne, I think the locality will not be considered as being of any importance, or cutting any figure as opposed to the general fact that Mr. Washburne will bring to our ticket that large foreign element that is working with the Republican party, and has done so ever since it has been a party in the United States.

Chester A. Arthur, of New York, was placed in nomination for Vice-President by General Woodford, of New York, and the nomination was seconded by Emery A. Storrs, as follows:

MR. STORRS, of Illinois.—On behalf of the majority of the Republican delegates from the State of Illinois, it is my duty, as it is my extreme pleasure, to second the nomination just made for the Vice-Presidency, of Hon. Chester A. Arthur, of the State of New York. I believe that every dictate of political wisdom and political prudence looks in that direction. I believe that the "old guard," which stood through thirty-six ballots 306, whose line never wavered, in whose ranks there never was a shrinking man, in whose solid front there was never a desertion—I believe that this old guard, that has carried in the past and will carry in the future the flag of the party to triumph, wishes and prays for the nomination of Chester A. Arthur. I know that these stalwart Republicans, representing hundreds of thousands of Republicans throughout the Union, are as firmly resolved that Garfield shall be elected President as if the modest man, the great statesman, the silent soldier had received the nomination of this Convention. We have suffered no defeat; nothing could have defeated or dismayed us but a wavering of the line, and the line never wavered. With our banners still flying, members of the same army, inspired by the same elevated purpose, animated by the same patriotic spirit, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, joining hands together, will carry the flag through to a triumph as splendid as the party ever achieved. I know I speak in behalf of those who are now Republicans; I know I speak in behalf of those who always will be Republicans; I know I speak in behalf of the friends of the great silent soldier—when I second the nomination of Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

ROSCOE CONKLING, of New York, placed General Grant in nomination for the Presidency in this convention, and the speech of that celebrated statesman on this occasion was pronounced one of his most splendid efforts. The speech was as follows:

"And when asked what State he hails from,
Our sole reply shall be,
He hails from Appomattox
And its famous apple tree."

In obedience to instructions which I should never dare to disregard, expressing also my own firm convictions, I rise, Mr. President, in behalf of the State of New York, to propose a nomination with which the country and the Republican party can grandly win. The election before us is the Austere-ness of American politics. It will decide for many years whether the country shall be Republican or Cossack. The supreme need of the hour is not a candidate who can carry Michigan. All Republican candidates can do that. The need is not of a candidate popular in the Territories, because the Territories have no vote. The need is of a candidate who can carry doubtful States—not the doubtful States of the North alone, but also the doubtful States of the South, which we have heard, if I understand aright, ought to take but little or no part here, because the South has nothing to give, but everything to receive. The need which urges itself on the conscience and reason, not the convention is of a candidate who can carry doubtful States, both North and South. And believing that he, more surely than any other man, can carry New York against any opponent, and can carry not only the North, but several States of the South, New York is for Ulysses S. Grant.

Never defeated,—in peace or in war—his name is the most illustrious borne by living man.

His services attest his greatness, and the country—nay, the world—knows them by heart. His fame was earned not alone by things written and said, but by the arduous greatness of things done; and perils and emergencies will search in vain in the future, as they have searched in vain in the past, for any other on whom the Nation leans with such confidence and trust. Never having had a policy to enforce against the will of the people, he never betrayed a cause or a friend, and the people will never desert or betray him. Standing on the highest ground of instruction, modest, firm, simple and self-possessed, having filled all lands with his renown, he has seen, not only the high-born and the titled, but the poor and lowly, in the innermost ends of the earth, rise and uncover before him. He has studied the needs and the defects of many systems of government, and he has returned a better American than ever, with a wealth of knowledge and experience added to the hard common sense which shone so conspicuously in all the fierce light that beat upon him during in forty years the most trying, the most portentous, the most perilous in the Nation's history.

Villaged and reviled, ruthlessly assailed by unnumbered presses, not in other lands, but in his own, assaults upon him have seasoned and strengthened his hold on the public heart. Calumny's ammunition has all been exploded; the powder has all been burned once—its force is spent—and the name of Grant will glitter, a bright and imperishable star in the diadem of the Republic, when those who have tried to tarnish it have mouldered in forgotten graves, and when their memories and their epitaphs have vanished utterly.

Never elated by success, never depressed by adversity, he has ever, in peace as in war, shown the very genius of common sense. The terms he presented for Lee's surrender foreshadowed the wisest prophecies and principles of true reconstruction. Victor in the greatest war of modern times, he quickly signaled his aversion to war and his love for peace by an arbitration of international disputes which stands the wisest, the most majestic, example of its kind in the world's diplomacy.

When inflation, at the height of its popularity and frenzy, had swept both houses of Congress, it was the veto of Grant, single and alone, which overthrew expansion, and cleared the way for specie resumption. To him, immeasurably more than any other man, is due the fact that every paper dollar is at last as good as gold.

With him as our leader we shall have no defensive campaign. We shall have nothing to explain away. We shall have no apologies to make. The shafts and arrows have all been aimed at him, and they lie, broken and harmless, at his feet.

Life, liberty and property will find a safe-guard in him. When he said of the colored men in Florida, "Wherever I am, they may come also," he meant that, had he the power, the poor dwellers in the cabins of the South should no longer be driven in terror from the houses of their childhood and the graves of their murdered dead. When he refused to receive James Kearney in California, he meant that communism, lawlessness and disorder, although it might stalk high-headed and dictate law to a whole city, would always find a foe in him. He meant that, popular or unpopular, he would hew to the line of right, let the chips fly where they may.

His integrity, his common sense, his courage, his unequalled experience, are the qualities offered to his country in the hour of its need—the only one that the wit of man or the stress of politics has devised, is one which would dumfounder Solomon, because Solomon thought there was nothing new under the sun. Having tried Grant twice and found him faithful, we are told that we must not, even after an interval of years, trust him again. My countrymen! my countrymen! what stultification does not such a fallacy involve? The American people exclude Jefferson Davis from public trust. Why? Because he was the traitor from a word of his voice. And now the same people are asked to ostracize Grant, and not to trust him. Why? Why? I repeat, because he was the arch-preserver of his country, and because, not only in war but twice as Civil Magistrate, he gave his highest, noblest efforts to the Republic. Is this an electioneering juggle or is it hypocrisy's masquerade? There is no field of human activity, responsibility or reason in which rational beings object to an agent because he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. There is, I say, no department of human reason in which sane men reject an agent because he has had an experience making him exceptionally competent and fit. From the man who shoes your horse to the lawyer who tries your cause, the officer who manages your railway or your mill, the doctor into whose hands you give your life, or the minister who seeks to save your soul—what man do you reject because by his works you have known him, and found him faithful and fit?

What makes the presidential office an exception to all things else in the common sense to be applied to selecting its incumbent? Who dares to put fetters on that free choice and judgment which is the birth-right of the American people? Can it be said that Grant has used official power and place to perpetuate his term? He has no place, and official power has not been used for him. Without patronage, without emissaries, without committees, without bureaus, without telegraph wires running from his house or from the seats of influence to this convention, without appliances, without electioneering contrivances, without effort on his part, Grant's name is on his country's lips. He is struck at by the whole Democratic party, because his nomination is the death-blow of Democratic success. He is struck at by others, who find an offense and disqualification in the very services he has rendered and the very experience he has gained. Show me a better man. Name one, and I am answered. But it can name the candidate of the very experience which makes this man fit beyond all others.

There is no "third term" in the case, and the pretense will die with the political dog-days that generated it. One week after the Democratic convention we shall have heard the last of this rubbish about a "third term." Nobody now is really disquieted about a third term except those hopelessly longing for a first term, and their dupes and coadjutors. Without effort or intrigue on his part he is the candidate whose friends have never threatened to bolt unless this convention did as they said. He is a Republican who never wavers. He and his friends stand by the creed and the candidate of the Republican party. They hold the rightful rule of the majority as the very essence of their faith against, not only the common enemy, but against the charlatans, jayhawkers, tramps and guerrillas, who deploy between the blues and forage, now on one side and then on the other. The convention is master of a supreme opportunity. It can name the next president of the United States. It can make sure of his election. It can make sure, not only of his election, but of his certain and peaceful inauguration. It can assure the Republican majority in the Senate and House of Representatives. More than all, it can break that power which dominates and mingles the South. It can overthrow an organization whose very existence is a standing protest against progress.

The purpose of the Democratic party is spoils. Its very hope and existence is a solid South. Its success is a menace to order and prosperity. This convention can overthrow and disintegrate these hurtful forces. It can dissolve and emancipate a distracted "solid South." It can speed the nation in a career of grandeur eclipsing all past achievements. Gentlemen, we have

only to listen above the din and look beyond the dust of an hour, to behold the Republican party advancing, with its ensigns resplendent with illustrious achievements, marching to certain and lasting victory with its greatest Marshal at its head.

JAMES P. ROOT, attorney and counsellor-at-law, was born on July 22, 1830, in Madison County, N. Y. In 1837, the family came to this city, and until 1840 lived at the Tremont House, then kept by Ira Couch. His father was a contractor, and directed the construction of the first section of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, in 1837-40, at Upper Lockport. From 1840 to 1854, he remained at Oneida, N. Y., during which time he engaged in farming, and acquiring a thorough education, which enabled him to secure an instructor's position at the Oneida (N. Y.) Academy. His father's farm adjoined that of "Shenandoah," chief of the famous tribe of Oneida Indians. In the spring of 1851, he began the study of law with E. W. Dodge, of Oneida, and was admitted to the Bar, at Syracuse, in 1853. He began active practice, and acted assistant United States attorney under S. P. Garvin, who was appointed by President Franklin Pierce. During the following spring he came to this city, and, after looking through the Northwest for a location, took the advice of Judge Drummond, to whom he was introduced at Belvidere, and decided to settle in Chicago. He entered the office of Judd & Frink as clerk, and was subsequently in the office of Higgins, Beckwith & Strother, with whom he remained until 1855, when he opened an office in the Newhall Building, northeast corner of Randolph and Franklin Streets. This building was the first one raised by jackscrews in this city. In 1859, he became a member of the legal firm of Root & Walker (afterward governor of Virginia and member of Congress), the partnership continuing two years; and from 1863 to 1865 was associated with William T. Burgess, one of the brightest members of the Chicago Bar. He entered politics in 1864, and during the agitation of the succeeding four years had the practical charge of the conduct of the republican campaigns of this State, acting under private instructions of President Lincoln. In 1869, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives for this State, and in 1870 was elected a member of the General Assembly, from Cook County. He drew the present corporation law, and was a member of the committees upon burnt records, warehouses, and other committees of equal importance. By the unanimous vote of the county board he was elected county attorney in 1873, and in such capacity conducted the revenue cases in behalf of the city in the Supreme Court, over sixty in number, without a single failure. During the last twenty-five years he has resided at South Park, and has been instrumental in the procuring of lands for the park, and has been the attorney and counsel for the commissioners in many purchases they have made. Mr. Root has figured as counsel for the city in many important actions, and he has uniformly been successful, among which will be remembered the famous action of Hoynes vs. Colvin, etc., in 1875. Since then he has devoted his attention to his private practice. Mr. Root was married, on October 2, 1850—the anniversary of his admission to practice—to Miss Anna Mackin, of New York. They have five children,—Frederick K., Charles P., Frank H., Leonora and Clarence.

THE GREENBACK NATIONAL CONVENTION was also held at Chicago on June 20, and James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was nominated for President, and P. J. Chambers for Vice-President.

The Democrats nominated Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for President, and William H. English, of Indiana, for Vice-President, at Cincinnati in July.

The vote in the State on Governor was, Cullom, 314,565; Trumbull, 277,532. In the first Chicago district, for Congress, William Aldrich, Rep., received 22,307 votes; John Mattocks, Dem., 18,024; J. Altperer, Socialist, 605; Richard Powers, Trade and Labor, 532. In the second district, George R. Davis, Rep., received 20,603 votes; John P. Farnsworth, Ind. Rep., 16,014; O. A. Bishop, Trade and Labor, 29; Charles G. Dixon, Greenbacker, 461; Reinhard Loremy, Socialist, 514. In the third district, Charles B. Farwell, Rep., received 16,627 votes; Perry H. Smith, Jr., Dem., 11,903; Charles H. Adams, Greenbacker, 221; Oscar Neebe, Trade and Labor, 141; Adolph Waldmann, Socialist, 114.

Among the Garfield electors were George Schneider, Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Smyth, and James A. Kirk, and among the Hancock electors William C. Seipp, W. J. Hynes, and Francis A. Hoffman, Jr. Garfield's highest vote in the State was 318,037, which number was received by Robert T. Lincoln; and Hancock's 277,321, received by William C. Seipp.

The vote in Cook County for President and Vice-President was as follows:

Garfield and Arthur, Rep., 54,816; Hancock and English, Dem., 44,302; Weaver and Chambers, Greenback, 1,168. For Governor, Shelby M. Cullom, Rep., 53,899; Lyman Trumbull, Dem., 44,657; A. J. Streeter, Greenback, 1,255.

In the XXXII General Assembly, which convened on January 5, 1881, William J. Campbell, of Cook, was elected president pro tempore of the Senate over W. P. Callon, of Morgan, by a vote of 33 to 28, and in the House, Horace H. Thomas, of Cook, was elected speaker over Bradford K. Durfee, of Macon, by a vote of 81 to 71. The Legislature met in special session on March 23, 1882, and re-appointed the State into congressional and senatorial districts.

In the State campaign of 1882, in which a state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction were

elected, the German Republicans of Cook County, as elsewhere throughout the State, bolted the nomination of Charles T. Strattan, the Republican nominee for superintendent of public instruction, and gave their votes to Henry Raab, the Democratic candidate, for the reason that Strattan, while a member of the assembly, had voted in favor of submitting to the people a constitutional prohibitory amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors. The Greenbackers and the Prohibitionists had tickets, and although the latter were urged to vote for Strattan, they, because the Republican State Convention had voted down a resolution favoring the submission of the Constitutional amendment, voted straight out for their candidate, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Brown. The result was the election of John C. Smith, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, by a small plurality of 6,137, and of Henry Raab, the Democratic candidate for superintendent of public instruction, by the still smaller plurality of 2,869, and it was maintained that the vote of the Germans in Cook County alone brought about Raab's election.

In the second congressional district there was a hotly contested contest between John F. Finerty, editor of "The Citizen," an Irish-Nationalist weekly, who for ten years had been a well known journalist connected with the Chicago Times, and Henry F. Sheridan, also a prominent Irishman, identified with many powerful Irish societies.

The result of the Congressional elections in the Chicago districts was as follows:

First District—Ransom W. Dunham, Rep., 11,571; John W. Doane, Dem., 10,535; A. J. Grover, Anti-Monopoly, 644.
Second District—John F. Finerty, Ind. Dem., 9,360; Henry F. Sheridan, Dem., 6,939; J. Altpeter, Ind., 189; Sylvester Arley, Socialist, 180.
Third District—George R. Davis, Rep., 12,511; William P. Black, Dem., 10,274; Caleb C. Haymen, Anti-Monopoly, 748.
Fourth District—George E. Adams, Rep., 11,686; Lambert Tree, Dem., 9,446; Frank P. Crandon, Prohibitionist, 663; Christian Meyer, Anti-Monopoly, 128.

In the XXXIII^d General Assembly, which convened on January 3, 1883, W. J. Campbell, of Cook, was elected president, pro tempore, of the senate over Thomas M. Shaw, of Marshall, by a vote of 23 to 15; and in the house, Lorin C. Collins, Jr., of Cook, was elected speaker over Austin O. Sexton, of Cook, by a vote of 78 to 75.

On January 16, the two houses voted separately on the question of electing a successor to David Davis in the United States Senate. Shelby M. Cullom, nominee of the Republican caucus, received 105 votes, and John M. Palmer, nominee of the Democratic caucus, 95 votes. Three members of the house refused to vote, and there was consequently no election. January 17, the two houses met in joint session and balloted, Mr. Cullom receiving 107 votes and Mr. Palmer 95. Mr. Cullom was declared duly elected senator. February 7, on account of the resignation of Governor Cullom, Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton became Governor, and William J. Campbell acting Lieutenant-Governor.

Early in this session, Representative Harper, of Cook, introduced a bill intended to create a uniform license for the sale of spirituous liquors, known as the "Harper Law." The bill provoked almost the united opposition of the retail liquor interests of the state, and Chicago dealers were especially active in their opposition to the proposed measure. The bill was under discussion nearly five months. It passed the House on June 8, by a vote of 79 yeas to 65 nays, and the senate on June 15, by a vote of 30 yeas to 20 nays.

WILLIAM H. HARPER was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., on May 4, 1845, and when a child moved with his parents to Woodford County, Ill. His boyhood days were passed on a farm during the summer and at school in the winter. When he was nineteen years old he enlisted in the 145th Illinois Volunteers, and remained with the command until it was mustered out. He then came to Chicago, and entered the Eastman Business College, and a year later graduated. He returned to Woodford County, and engaged in the stock and grain shipping business until 1868, when he came to Chicago. For four years he was engaged in the commission business, until 1872, when he was appointed chief grain inspector. Mr. Harper filled this position until 1875, discharging the duties allotted to him to the entire satisfaction of all interested in the grain trade. In 1875, Mr. Harper built the Chicago and Pacific Elevator "A," with a capacity of 650,000 bushels. In 1882,

he sold a half-interest in the structure to Abner Taylor. In 1885, they erected Elevator "B," which has a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels. In the campaign of 1882, Mr. Harper was elected to the Legislature by a large majority, and was the author of the famous high-license bill, which met with such bitter opposition, but finally became a law. In 1884, he was re-elected with a very flattering vote, receiving 16,247 votes, being the largest, with two exceptions, of any of the one hundred and fifty-three members elected in the State. Mr. Harper is an energetic, active business man, easy of approach and very affable in demeanor. He is president of the Indiana Club, a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., 32°; of the Board of Trade, Citizens' Association, Union League, Washington Park Club, Union Veteran Club and the Fifth Presbyterian Church. Mr. Harper was married in 1868, to Miss Mary J. Perry, of Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill., who died on September 30, 1884, leaving three children, Fannie A., Roy B. and Hazel G.

The "Harper Law," governing the sale of spirituous liquors, was the last, to date, of a long line of measures affecting the liquor traffic which have at times been presented to our legislators for action. A committee of ladies, bearing a petition signed by 80,000 voters and 100,000 women, asking the passage of a law allowing women to vote on questions relative to the liquor traffic, waited on the house of representatives on March 6, 1879. Among the Chicago ladies on the committee were Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Illinois; Mrs. T. B. Carse, president of the Chicago W.C.T.U.; Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, Miss Lucia Kimball, Mrs. M. A. Cummings, Mrs. R. Greenlee, Mrs. L. A. Hagans, Mrs. Willis A. Barnes, Mrs. C. H. Case and Mrs. D. J. True.

On motion of Representative Sol. P. Hopkins, of Cook, Miss Willard was invited to address the House. On April 10, the same committee presented the petition to the Senate, and, by a vote of 24 for to 19 against, a recess of thirty minutes was taken, during which time Miss Willard addressed that body. The Senate took no action, but the House considered a bill which provided for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women over twenty-one years to be registered as voters, and that before a saloon could be opened the keeper should be able to show to the municipal authorities that he had secured the consent of a majority of both men and women over twenty-one years of age in the community. The bill was ably championed and as ably opposed. It reached a third reading May 30, when it was lost by a vote of 55 nays and 53 yeas.

It is claimed the agitation set on foot throughout the State by the temperance women had much to do in securing the passage of the Harper Law in 1883. In the House, 70 Republicans and 9 Democrats voted for the bill, and 51 Democrats and 4 Republicans against it. In the Senate, 29 Republicans and 1 Democrat voted for it, and 19 Democrats and 1 Republican against it. Thus the Republicans assert, and are clearly entitled to the claim, that the law was a Republican measure and passed by substantially a party vote.

MAYOR MASON'S ADMINISTRATION.—Mayor R. B. Mason's message, delivered before the Common Council on December 5, 1870, set forth, in regard to the finances, that there was no floating debt; the total amount of cash in the city treasury was \$3,236,090.78; the total bonded debt of the city, on December 1, 1870, was \$13,934,000, less \$4,820,000, principal and interest provided to be paid out of the revenues from the Water Works, and \$2,500,000 expended for deepening the canal, which was to be reimbursed by the State; leaving net city debt, on December 1, 1870, to be paid from taxation, \$6,611,000. It was stated that the work on the canal would be completed early in 1871. The message continued:

Besides the advantage of drainage gained by the work, the navigation of nearly one-third of the entire canal will be much improved, and if a comparatively small outlay be made on other portions of the canal to obtain a greater depth of water, the tonnage of boats can be increased from almost 150 to 200 tons burthen.

And in the completion of the Illinois River improvement, so as to give good water communication between Chicago and St. Louis during the entire season of navigation, the business of the present canal, I am quite sure, would be more than doubled, and it would regulate, to a greater or less extent, the rates of eastern bound freight between St. Paul and St. Louis. There is no public work within my knowledge that can be completed with so small an expenditure, and the advantages of which would be so widely diffused, as the Illinois River improvement. By the completion of the lock and dam near the head of Peoria Lake, which is now being constructed by the State, and is in rapid progress, the canal will be substantially extended to Peoria, and it is to be hoped, at a very early day, to the mouth of the Illinois River. The City of Chicago is deeply interested in the completion of this work, not only in a commercial point of view, but as a means of reimbursing itself at an early day for the large expenditure now being made on the canal.

Assuming that the total [of saloon licenses] issued for the year ending July 1, 1871, will be 2,300, and that our population is 300,000; this gives one saloon for every 130 inhabitants, including men, women and children. If we assume one-fifth of the population to be men over twenty-one years of age, this gives one saloon for every twenty-six men in the city. That this state of things should be remedied in some way, I think does not admit of a doubt, and it may be done by limiting the number or increasing the rate of saloon licenses. I earnestly recommend the subject to your careful consideration.

Among Mayor Mason's appointments were J. K. Botsford, appraiser of the school lands; J. E. Chadwick, fire commissioner; Grant Goodrich, C. G. Hammond and Louis Wahl, inspectors of

the House of Correction; G. H. Lafin, guardian of the Reform School.

The last meeting of the Council prior to the fire was held on October 2. A special meeting was called for October 10, when an ordinance was passed to prevent extortion in the sales of food to sufferers by the fire. The price of a twelve-ounce loaf of bread was fixed at eight cents, and a penalty provided for any violation of the ordinance. On October 11, another special meeting was held, and it was announced that at an informal meeting of members of the Council and city officials it had been decided to select the High School and the Ogden primary school, on West Monroe Street, as the place wherein to organize the city government. This action not being satisfactory to all, a committee of nine was appointed to select a suitable building wherein to locate the city offices. Seven members of this committee presented a report in favor of the use of the Madison-street Police Station for the meetings of the Council, the erection of temporary buildings on the Court-house Square, and that the Board of Public Works cause plans to be prepared for the erection of a permanent building on the City Hall site.

The minority favored the use of the High-school building. Business having gone mainly to the West Side after the fire, many believed that section could be made the business section of the new Chicago. The West Side aldermen voted in favor of the adoption of the minority report, but the majority report was carried by a vote of 15 to 12. At this meeting, a communication was received from Mayor Mason, stating that inasmuch as all the offices of the City Government were located by law in the South Division, he had located his office, temporarily, at the corner of Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court, which he hoped would give general satisfaction. Mayor Mason thought if temporary city buildings were located on the City Hall site, business blocks would spring up around them, and capital, knowing there was to be no change in the center of business, would at once seek investment in the re-building of the former trade center.

Mayor Mason's administration was upon the whole quite satisfactory to the citizens of Chicago, his opponents being mainly those who differed with his views in reference to the licensing and control of the liquor business, which element of opposition during the ensuing administration of Mayor Medill developed and crystallized in the "People's Party" movement.

THE "FIRE-PROOF" TICKET.—The Fire-Proof, or Republican, Convention, which nominated Mr. Medill for Mayor, met in the High-school building on West Monroe near Halsted Street. Charles C. P. Holden, his opponent, nominated by the Democrats, had been alderman from the Tenth Ward and president of the Common Council under the Mason administration. The election was held on Tuesday, November 7, 1871, and resulted as follows:

Mayor—Joseph Medill, 16,135; C. C. P. Holden, 5,988. City Treasurer—David A. Gage, 16,155; Kiler K. Jones, 5,730. City Collector—George Von Hollen, 13,896; William J. Onahan, 8,219. City Attorney—Israel N. Stiles, 15,217; Patrick McHugh, 6,406. Clerk of Police Court—Caute R. Matson, 16,068; Albert Michelson, 6,003. POLICE MAGISTRATES.—South Division—John Summerfield, 13,634; John Fitzgibbon, 5,278. West Division—P. T. Sherlock, 14,972; Richard J. Barrett, 5,895. North Division—William H. Sickney, 13,351; Nathan M. Plolke, 5,085. ALDERMANIC VOTE.—First Ward—Glauber T. Boyce, 643; Jacob Becker, 64. Second Ward—Arthur Dixon, 990. Third Ward—J. W. McGinniss, 1,216; J. A. Montgomery, 188; A. B. Sheldon, 235. Fourth Ward—J. H. McAvoy, 1,489; Moses A. Thayer, 36. Fifth Ward—R. B. Stone, 563; Moore Conger, 290. Sixth Ward—Philip Reidy, 678; William Tracey, 696. Seventh Ward—William Rawleigh, 344; Edward E. Cullerton, 415; Patrick McElwary, 296. Eighth Ward—J. Givory, 703; W. S. Powell, 335; Philip Moser, 271. Ninth Ward—James McMillen, 680; Patrick Rafferty, 550; George Powell, 792. Tenth Ward—L. L. Bond, 891; Alonzo Snider, 435. Eleventh Ward—Henry Sweet, 530; James Walsh, 470; C. F. Periolet, 284. Twelfth Ward—Monroe Healy, 1,250. Thirteenth Ward—George W. Sherwood, 653; J. L. Campbell, 583. Fourteenth Ward—S. E. Cleveland, 618; Thomas McNamara, 109; James Fyne, 126. Fifteenth Ward—John Vant Woud, 543; J. J. McGrath, 971. Sixteenth Ward—Thompson Stout, 559; Brice A. Miller, 258. Seventeenth Ward—Adolph Misch, 64; A. D. Skinner, 79; Jacob Langacher, 365. Eighteenth Ward—Owen McCarthy, 190; Thomas Carney, 593. Nineteenth Ward—Mablon D. Ogden, 310; James McCauley, 45. Twentieth Ward—Charles L. Woodman, 515; Philip A. Hoyne, 44; Thomas D. Reilly, 52.

A full set of twenty constables was elected but were not sworn in by the Council, and the matter was referred to the corporation council, as there were doubts as to the legality of their election. A report was made to the Council on November 27, signed by Murry F. Tuley, corporation counsel, I. N. Stiles, city attorney, and the members of the Committee on Judiciary, in which the opinion was given that there could be no valid election for constables, unless in the Fifteenth and Twentieth wards respectively, where there were vacancies. It was advised that no certificates be issued to any of the majority candidates, and that they be left to the legal remedies, if any.

MARCUS CICERO STEARNS, the oldest surviving member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, was born at Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y., on May 28, 1816. He was reared in his native town, but when only a little more than fifteen years of age, he was obliged to seek his own support, his father having died shortly before his birth. On March 1, 1832, he was taken into the family of John Ostrander, of Kanona, Steuben Co., N. Y. He was given an insight into general business matters, and his salary for the first year was only \$50. He remained with his patron for two years, and

then went to Bath, where he obtained a good situation in a larger store. On August 1, 1836, young Stearns determined to come West, and on the 16th of that month he arrived in Chicago, without any other prospects of employment than that which was offered to every young man who was ready to work at whatever was given him. In November, 1836, he became a clerk for Mr. Higgins, who kept a stove and tin store. He soon after secured employment with Peter Pruyn & Co., wholesale grocers and wholesale and retail druggists. Dr. Edmund Stoughton Kimberly was the partner of Mr. Pruyn, and under his tuition Mr. Stearns learned the art of putting up prescriptions. During that summer, Mr. Pruyn, who had a contract for cutting out rock on the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Romeo, sent young Stearns thither to take charge of the business, which also included a supply store. He worked for the firm about a year, and then resigned, opening a little store on the bluff at Romeo, on his own account. The venture proved fairly successful, but he sold out at the end of six months, and returned to Chicago. In the fall of 1838, he went into the employ of George F. Randolph, who opened the first wholesale dry goods house here, the place of business being on the south side of Lake Street, between Dearborn and Clark streets. He remained there until about 1840, when he started a store at No. 136 Lake Street, between LaSalle and Clark streets. His partner was Mr. Hallam, and the style of the firm was Stearns & Hallam. They continued about a year and a half, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Stearns bought out J. D. Clark, a merchant doing a general business in the same block. After running that store two years, Mr. Stearns sold out to H. O. Stone. Mr. Stearns began, in 1844, a commission business, handling all kinds of produce, and buying wool for the Eastern markets. In March, 1848, Mr. Stearns was approached by Edward K. Rogers, a merchant, who solicited his aid and co-operation in forming a Board of Trade. Mr. Stearns looked over the "little square book," now one of the dearest possessions of Chicago's Board of Trade, and when he came to the clause which required the payment of \$1.50 fine in case a member should neglect to attend stated meetings, he declined to sign his name. Mr. Stearns did a small commission business then, and he could ill afford to neglect his business to attend the Board of Trade, much less pay \$1.50 fine for non-attendance, so he respectfully and firmly declined "to go in with the boys!" But Mr. Stearns's name was greatly desired, and it was finally arranged that he would not be required to pay any fine in case of non-attendance. And in this manner he became a member of the organization. He secured his membership ticket, and, from April, 1848, to the present time, he has been a continuous member of the Board—a record which no other man to-day possesses. He was a regular "trader" up to 1869 or 1870, when he withdrew from active business transactions, although paying his dues and retaining his ticket. In 1858-59, he was a director, and served on many committees during several years. When the Illinois and Michigan Canal opened, in 1848, he carried on a large commission business with merchants and producers along the canal, and was one of the first to receive a boat load of produce from Ottawa. His trade was largely increased in consequence of the opening of the Canal, and he prosecuted the business to the fullest extent. In December, 1853, the Illinois Stone and Lime Company was organized, they becoming proprietors of the Sherman quarry at Lemont and the lime kiln near Bridgeport. Of this company Mr. Stearns was secretary and treasurer. They erected the stone fronts to the old Masonic Building and the old Marine Block, besides several residences, these being among the first stone fronts put up in this city. Mr. Stearns continued so identified only a year, when he withdrew from the company, taking as his share of the business the limestone quarry and kilns, and to this business Mr. Stearns has devoted the greater part of his attention for the past thirty odd years. In 1861, T. J. S. Flint and Mr. Stearns, under the firm name of Flint & Stearns, opened a packing-house, near the Rock Island Elevator. They continued in business for two years, packing an average of 15,000 head of hogs per annum, a large packing business in those days. Shortly after the great fire of 1871 Mr. Stearns was a member of the Board of County Commissioners on the Reform ticket, and served the people in a most honorable and conscientious manner.

THE MEDILL RÉGIME.—Certain mistakes of Mayor Medill's administration are alleged by many to have brought about the utter rout of the Republican local organization, the formation of the People's Party, and a long train of ensuing evils. A committee of fifteen waited upon Mayor Medill to urge the rigid enforcement of the Sunday-saloon closing law, this committee being a part of the Committee of Seventy, an organization composed of leading citizens and a large number of clergymen, devised shortly after the great fire to promote moral reforms, among which was the attempted enforcement of temperance restrictions immediately after the passage of the State liquor law, and at a time when temperance and prohibitory agitation was prevalent throughout the country. To the unrestricted sale of liquor was attributed by the committee the great prevalence of lawlessness and crime, which

had been a matter of the utmost public concern since the time of the fire, when criminals from every section of the country drifted into Chicago.

The management of the Police Force and the Fire Department also was in the hands of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, which had become reorganized at the time of the election of the Fire-Proof ticket, by the addition of Mancel Talcott and Jacob Rehm, and subsequently, in the spring of 1872, by the appointment of E. F. C. Klokke to the Board, to succeed Jacob Rehm, resigned. To the police power the public looked for safety and protection of life and property. On July 29, 1872, Mayor Medill removed Superintendent of Police Kennedy, and three weeks thereafter made Elmer Washburne superintendent of the force. Mr. Washburne was the warden of the State penitentiary at Joliet, and the opponents of the Fire-Proof administration maintained that Mayor Medill's selection of a head for the department at this critical time was unwise, for the reason that Mr. Washburne was unacquainted with the duties of the office, ignorant of the ramifications of crime in a great city, and inexperienced in the management of a force of men who had been accustomed to the direction of superiors who had been promoted from the ranks. Besides the agitation conducted by the Committee of Seventy, a committee of twenty-five, representing the three divisions of the city, was appointed at a meeting of citizens held in the Chamber of Commerce on Market Street, on September 12, and presided over by Henry Greenebaum. On September 30, the Committee of Seventy were addressed by Mancel Talcott, chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners, who coincided with their views, and insisted that the epidemic of lawlessness and crime was caused mainly by drunkenness, and advocated, as a partial remedy, the closing of the saloons on Sunday. The sub-committee of fifteen was thereupon sent to Mayor Medill to urge the enforcement of the Sunday-closing ordinance. Mayor Medill, in response to the committee, said that the movement was impracticable, for the reason that both sellers and purchasers would deem it an arbitrary and inconsistent interference with their prerogatives on one certain day out of the seven in the week; that the law was directed against the keepers alone and not against the drinkers as well, therefore being discriminative; and further, because it would require one policeman for each drinking-place to see that the law was enforced, or say three thousand altogether, whereas the tax-fighters made it hard work to support a force of four hundred and fifty policemen. The Committee published a reply on October 8, claiming that although the liquor interest was active and united and exerted a controlling influence in politics, the facts went to show that whenever an honest effort had been made to enforce the Sunday liquor law, it had been successful, and accusing the administration of cowardice. Mayor Medill claimed this reply to be unfair, but, on October 10, he sent a communication to the Board of Police Commissioners, in which he referred to newspaper reports in reference to a conference between members of the Committee and the Board, in which it was stated that the Board anticipated no serious trouble in enforcing the law, and concluding with an order for the enforcement of the law, as contained in Section 4, Chapter 25 of the City Ordinances and all other ordinances relating thereto.

On October 25, the Committee of Seventy issued an address to the people, in which the closing of the saloons on Sunday was advocated. The German saloon-keepers deemed all of this agitation and effort to enforce the Sunday law an infringement upon their rights, and agitators began to denounce the Committee of Seventy as a relic of "Know Nothingism." A committee of Germans waited on Mayor Medill, and went away satisfied that his personal predilections were favorable to their views. On October 28, the committee of twenty-five, which has been referred to, met, and a majority of the members were in favor of the enforcement of the Sunday law. Henry Greenebaum thereupon resigned as chairman of the committee. On December 2, 1872, Mancel Talcott resigned from the Board of Police Commissioners, and C. A. Reno was appointed president of the Board, which was now composed of Messrs. Reno, Sheridan and Klokke. The discontent in the police force increased, and Superintendent Washburne got into a contest of authority with the Board. Charges were preferred by the secretary of the Board against Superintendent Washburne for neglect of duty, incompetency and disobedience of the orders of the Board, and Dr. Ward was appointed acting superintendent. The Mayor sustained Washburne by removing the Police Commissioners Reno and Klokke, but the Board refused to recognize the authority of the Mayor, claiming they were appointed under commissions from the Governor, and instructing Dr. Ward to recognize no other authority than that of the Board. On February 24, 1873, Carlile Mason and L. P. Wright presented their certificates from the Mayor of their appointment to the Board, which the Council had confirmed. Commissioner Mark Sheridan addressed the Board, saying that he felt that his duty to the public would compel him to act with Messrs. Mason and Wright. The Mayor and Comptroller having refused to adjust claims of persons who had furnished supplies to

the Department, there was no doubt in his mind that the Mayor and Comptroller would recognize Messrs. Mason and Wright, and while he had no doubt as to the legality of the claims of Messrs. Reno and Klokke, and if he acted he should do so under protest, he was constrained to act with Messrs. Mason and Wright in order to advance the interests of the city and maintain the efficiency of the Police and Fire Departments. He was satisfied that the power claimed by the Mayor, under and by virtue of the Act known as the "Mayor's Bill," was contrary to the spirit of our republican institutions, and that, even if the power did exist, the arbitrary exercise of it would not be justified or sustained by the courts.

On February 26, the Board, as newly constituted, dismissed the charges against Superintendent Washburne, and on April 7, the Board sustained the Mayor in the dismissal from the force of Sergeants Rehm, Bischoff, Douglas and Macauley, they having obeyed the orders of the Board and the acting Superintendent, Dr. Ward.

On April 28, Superintendent Washburne issued an order to the police force to enforce the Sunday-closing ordinance. Commissioner Sheridan opposed the enforcement of the order, and failing to convince the Mayor that it was unwise, entered his protest upon the records of the Board, in which was quoted Section 6, Article 2, of the Constitution: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." Messrs. Mason and Wright entered upon the records a resolution denouncing Commissioner Sheridan's protest as incendiary in character, and as tending to incite the police force to disobey the orders of the Board. From this time on, for three months, conflicts of authority in the Board were frequent, at one time Commissioner Sheridan and Superintendent Washburne narrowly escaping coming to blows. On July 12, Captain M. C. Hickey resigned from the force, and July 29, Commissioner Mason resigned from the Board and was succeeded by Reuben Cleveland. It was then but three months before another city election was to be held, and in addition to the trouble over the police management, rumors became prevalent of a probable shortage in the accounts of David A. Gage, the city treasurer.

Various meetings had been held during the summer, in which Mayor Medill's administration was denounced as a failure, and it was plainly apparent that the growing unrest and dissatisfaction was destined to find expression in a political movement. Agitators and demagogues were working among the foreign-born element. The Democrats, who were almost solidly opposed to Medill, helped along the growing movement, and finally the People's Party was born in a series of mass meetings, controlled and addressed in the main by people whose subsequent records went to prove that personal ambition was the principal incentive to their actions.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY—The People's Party was, therefore, the outcome of a public feeling against the Medill administration, and a movement in favor of personal liberty. It was anti-Washburne, anti-Gage, anti-Sunday closing, and against the "tax-fighters." The first notable meeting was held on May 14, in Thielemann's Theater, on Clybourn Avenue, which was addressed by many prominent Germans, among the number being A. Hotlinger, Adolph Schoeninger, A. C. Hesing, Mr. Knoblesdorf and Alderman Lengacher. At this meeting, H. B. (Buffalo) Miller, renounced the Republican party. Suitable resolutions were adopted and a plan of action agreed upon. A great mass meeting was next held, on May 20, at Aurora Turner Hall, on Milwaukee Avenue. Ex-Alderman John Buehler, acted as chairman, and the speakers were A. C. Hesing, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Emil Dietzsch, General Hermann Lieb and others. At a meeting of the Chicago Turngemeinde, held in the North Side Turner Hall, on May 21, resolutions were adopted denouncing all legislation and official action opposed to personal liberty, and inviting all liberal societies to select five members each for "mutual consultation and united action." On May 24 and 29, the Tribune contained articles showing that the Germans were drifting away from the Republican party, and that the movement was rapidly spreading.

On the evening of May 29, delegates from eight or ten liberal meetings met in Bismarck Hall, in the Teutonia Building, and selected an Agitation Committee, composed of

Conrad Niehoff, Richard Michaelis, A. C. Hesing, Carl Blum, Peter Hand, L. Schwuchow, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., Frank Schweinfurth, William Floto, C. Tegetmeyer, Dr. Matthei, Max Eberhardt, Emil Mahlke, R. Thieme, J. Schiellinger, G. R. Korn, William Schwarz, B. Eisendrath, Carl Dahinten, Philipp Stein, H. Schandlin, W. Schaeffer, R. Frieberg, E. Christensen, J. C. Meyer, A. Erbe, F. Sengl, and editors of the German papers.

This Committee formulated an address and resolutions, which were presented, on June 25, in Bismarck Hall, to the "Central Committee," which had in the mean time been organized. These resolutions, which were unanimously adopted as the incentive of the new organization, recited that the temperance and Sunday laws were obnoxious to a large and respectable portion of our people; that the civil service of the general State and local governments had become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal

ambition; that the arrest of any person whose offense was only punishable by a fine, instead of procedure by mere process of summons, was an outrage, and that the police power of the State, county or city should not be wielded in the interest of factions of society. The resolutions further denounced intemperance in all things, advised the appointment of inspectors of all beverages sold, to detect impurities, and recommended that an ordinance be passed prohibiting the granting of licenses to persons of bad repute, and declaring as a cardinal principle that a person should be held responsible only for his own wrong-doing, and for this reason that not landlords, but saloon-keepers, be held accountable for liquor sold on premises, and not saloon-keepers, but drunkards, responsible for the habit of drunkenness. At this meeting it was agreed, on the suggestion of A. C. Hesing, to hold a mass-meeting.

The movement had gained such headway by this time that a number of Democratic leaders thought it wise to favor it, and a meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, August 31, 1873, in Greenebaum's bank, at which there were present, among others,

J. H. McAvoy, Barney G. Caulfield, W. J. Onahan, George Von Hollen, Jacob Rehn, Michael Evans, P. M. Cleary, John Corcoran, Thomas Brennan, Michael Keeley, Justice Boyden, A. C. Hesing, Herman Lieb, Peter Hunt, Edward O'Neill, Arno Voss, R. Kenny, J. Bonfield, Edward Phillips and Adolph Schoeninger.

The speakers denounced the Medill administration as leaning to despotism and for having sold out to the "Law and Order" men. A committee was selected to confer with the Committee of Agitation in reference to holding a mass-meeting. After several meetings of conference had been held, a joint committee on political action was appointed, on which the various nationalities were represented. This latter committee, on Friday evening, September 26, 1873, adopted a call for a mass-meeting, to be held at Kingsbury Hall, on Clark Street, on Saturday evening, October 4. This meeting was a notable one in the political annals of the city. H. B. Miller occupied the chair of this meeting, and the speakers were B. G. Caulfield, A. C. Hesing, and others. The following was adopted as the platform of the party:

Resolved, That in the present state of the public finances, it is imperatively necessary that our city and county affairs be managed in the most economical manner, and the public moneys be husbanded as carefully and frugally as possible, in order that our increased municipal taxation be reduced by a just and discriminating government, and the expenditures be made, not for the benefit of any particular class, but for the benefit of the entire community.

Resolved, That the education of the youth of our country is one of the most effective agencies for the suppression and prevention of crime; that this object is much better attained by the instruction of our children in the public schools than to attempt to enforce morality by legislation.

Resolved, That the course of temperance is deserving of the aid and assistance of every good citizen, and that those who oppose such restrictions are opposed by constitutional law, and while we believe that on Sunday all business and amusements should be so restricted as in no measure to interfere with or disturb the devotion or worship of any class of citizens, yet we firmly deny the right of any one or any class of individuals to prescribe how or in what manner Sunday or any day shall be enjoyed by a free people in a free Republic.

Resolved, That we recognize the pursuit of happiness as one of the inalienable rights of the citizen, and every one should be left free to exercise his right without let or hindrance, except where such restrictions are imposed by constitutional law, and while we believe that on Sunday all business and amusements should be so restricted as in no measure to interfere with or disturb the devotion or worship of any class of citizens, yet we firmly deny the right of any one or any class of individuals to prescribe how or in what manner Sunday or any day shall be enjoyed by a free people in a free Republic.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the granting of licenses to persons of bad repute, for any purpose or purposes whatsoever.

Resolved, That there ought also to be appointed by the proper authorities inspectors of all beverages sold publicly, and those found impure and deteriorated should be confiscated and dealers therein fined.

Resolved, That we look with deep regret and apprehension upon the demoralized condition of our police department. Instead of serving as a department for the protection of life and property of the people, it has been used as an instrument of oppression in the hands of a class of prejudiced and narrow-minded men, and that we deprecate that the legitimate duties of the police force have been prostituted to gratify the intolerant spirit of a minority faction.

Resolved, That the frequent arbitrary arrest of our citizens in cases where fines only are imposed for breach of city ordinances is a gross outrage and a violation of constitutional rights, and should not be tolerated by a free and enlightened people.

Resolved, That we consider it a cardinal principle that a person should be held liable for his own wrong only; and for that reason we consider as unjustifiable the statutory enactment making the owner or landlord of premises which have been rented for lawful pursuits responsible for the neglect or misdemeanor of his tenants, and for the same reason we demand that drunkards be held strictly accountable for their acts committed while drunk.

Resolved, That the principles we represent in our platform and resolutions are conducive to law and order; and while we appeal to the sympathy and support of the community at large, regardless of all party affiliations, to indorse them and the action that we have deemed proper to take in this municipal contest in opposition to a spirit of intolerance, we pledge ourselves that we shall abide by law and order, and denounce any faction that arrogates to itself that name, and to this end we shall oppose every candidate for office who is not in sympathy with the foregoing resolutions.

Joseph K. C. Forrest offered the following as an additional declaration of principles, which was also adopted:

In view of the present demoralized condition of the trade, commerce and industry of the country, the meeting held in the financial and commercial centre of the great Northwest resolves:

1.—That the President be respectfully requested to convene Congress in extra session, for the purpose of considering the advisability of issuing a sufficient amount of legal-tender currency, based upon the deposit of National securities, and at such high rates of interest as will attract it again to the treasury upon the restoration of private and corporate credit. The great want at the present time is currency. It is absurd to ask the people to deposit money in banks which do not pay it out on demand. At the same time such deposit of money merely tends to intensify the existing stringency; it simply enables the banks to save their specie and the expense and to the vital injury of the manufacturing and mercantile community. The legitimate and truly commercial mode of calling out currency from its hiding places is to make it for the interest of holders to part with it.

2.—Congress should be respectfully asked to repeal the existing National bankrupt act. A person with \$10,000 of property other than money can now be compelled to sacrifice it for a debt of \$150. At the same time such sacrifice, if general, will depreciate the real and personal property of the country from fifty to seventy-five per cent. This would necessarily entail ruin upon hundreds and thousands of our citizens.

3.—Congress should replace the notes of national banks which have gone into liquidation with legal-tender money. This would save interest and prevent stringency of currency.

4.—The City of Chicago should promptly issue a sufficient amount of scrip to keep the mechanics and laborers now engaged in municipal improvements in full work.

5.—The advertised sale of city lots on which are the houses of our citizens, and on which tax payments have not yet been made, should be postponed until the city scrip to be issued has, to some considerable extent, filled the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of money from circulation.

With this declaration of principles, we submit the cause of the People's Party to our citizens of all religions and nationalities.

The convention of the People's Party to nominate city and county tickets to be voted for in the ensuing election was held at No. 205 Randolph Street, on October 24, Henry Greenebaum presiding. Resolutions offered by A. C. Hesing, F. H. Winston, and others, were adopted, one of which recommended to the Mayor who might be elected the appointment of S. S. Hayes as city comptroller; and the Convention adopted the Kingsbury Hall platform.

The proposition of certain Democratic leaders to indorse the People's Party ticket had met with some opposition, and a few Democrats had pledged support to the "Law and Order" ticket, which had been nominated at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Saturday, October 18.

Before the People's Party convention proceeded to make nominations, Mr. Hesing introduced the following communications from the Democratic County Central Committee, which as will be seen had taken the name of "Liberal" also:

We, the undersigned, members of the Liberal and Democratic Central and Executive Committee of Cook County, hereby certify that we have not authorized any person for us to pledge the support of the party, as a party, to what is known as the "Grand Pacific Hotel" nominations, or to any other nominations, made or to be made; and believing it to be inexpedient to make any nominations as a party at this time, we leave to all persons the privilege of supporting such candidates in this local election as their judgment and consciences may dictate.

And we may say that we beheld with surprise the announcement in the papers, that parts of our committee had participated in, and indorsed, the said Grand Pacific Hotel nominations; and we further say that neither of the three named persons who pretended to represent the party at the Grand Pacific Hotel are members of the Liberal and Democratic Central Committee of Cook County, and consequently have no authority to pledge the party to any nominations, except as private individuals.

CH. KOEHLER,
JACOB D. FELTHAUSEN,
ROBERT KENNY,
EDWARD KEHOE,
ALBERT MICHELSON,

Democratic Central Committee of Cook County

Chicago, October 24, 1873.

Nominations were then made as follows:

For Mayor, H. D. Colvin; for City Treasurer, Daniel O'Hara; for City Collector, George Von Hollen; for City Assessor, Charles Dennehy; for Judge of the Superior Court, S. M. Moore; for Judge of the County Court, M. R. Wallace; for County Clerk, Herman Lieb; for Clerk of the Criminal Court, Austin J. Doyle; for County Treasurer, H. B. Miller; for County Superintendent of Schools, George D. Plant; for County Commissioners, Christian Busse, John Hertling, William P. Burdick, Thomas Lonergan, A. B. Johnson; and for Police Commissioner, C. A. Reno.

The offices of City Attorney and Police Court Clerk having been left vacant on the ticket, they were filled on Monday, October 28, by the names of Egbert Jameson for Attorney, and Martin Scully for Police Clerk.

The leaders and most active workers in the People's Party movement, were A. C. Hesing, Daniel O'Hara, Barney Caulfield and Miles Kehoe, the latter being chairman of the campaign committee.

DAVID A. GAGE.—Before entering into an account of the Law and Order opposition to the People's Party ticket, it will be proper to review, to some extent, the operations of David A. Gage, as city treasurer, for the reason that the Law and Order men made the fatal error of re-nominating him for the office, and his defeat became an issue of the election. It appears that although the charter of 1863 provided, under penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary, that the treasurer should keep the funds in a place designated by the city, no such place was provided, and the treasurers, prior to Mr. Gage's term of office, fell into the habit of placing the money in various banks and retaining the interest as a part of their perquisites. The city desiring this interest, a law was passed by the Legislature, in the winter of 1869, providing that the city might, by ordinance, direct the treasurer where to deposit the funds, at such a rate of interest and with such security as might be demanded. Mr. Gage was the first treasurer elected after the passage of this law, and his first official act was to ask the Council to act according to the provisions of the law, and at the same time he filed his official bond in the sum of \$400,000, the amount required of former treasurers. The Council determined that if they should direct where the money was to be placed, and it should be lost, the city must lose it, and they therefore determined to exact a heavy indemnifying bond of Mr. Gage, and let him place the money where he pleased. The amount of this bond was fixed at \$2,500,000 and, out of consideration for Mr. Gage, who by this arrangement assumed personal risk of loss, the Council in its wisdom paid him \$10,000 per annum for his risk. During the first two years he served, Mr. Gage made over \$100,000 by this arrangement, and at the end of his term every dollar had been loaned, aggregating about \$1,000,000. During the panic of 1873, some of the banks wherein Mr. Gage deposited

the funds, failed, and he found himself with a large deficiency on his hands to make good. The first authentic information that Mr. Gage had become a defaulter for a large amount, was not received by the authorities until December, 1873, when Mayor Colvin had taken his seat, but it had been charged by A. C. Hensing, in the *Staats Zeitung*, that Gage had deposited funds with banks, upon agreements that they should extend to him personal credit to the amount of a certain proportion of such deposits. Mr. Hensing charged that one bank could be specified which held a note of Gage's for \$40,000, to which he offered \$60,000 of city deposits on condition of an extension being granted him on the note; and it was also alleged that Gage would pay all of the expenses of the People's Party, if they should nominate him for city treasurer, and Dan. O'Hara for county treasurer. In a sworn affidavit, Mr. Hensing deposed that he had been approached by emissaries, who offered if he would use his influence to secure Gage the nomination of the People's Party for city treasurer, Gage would give him the control for two years of one-fifth of the city deposits.

It then became whispered about in public resorts that there were urgent reasons why Gage wanted to retain the office of treasurer, and the orators of the People's Party made as much capital as possible out of the rumors and demanded a count of the money by "Honest" Dan. O'Hara, as their candidate was familiarly known. The opposition plainly discerned the damage that was being done their cause by these charges against Gage, and were compelled to take measures to quiet them. Mr. Gage, on October 20, sent a communication to the Mayor and Common Council, asking that through a proper committee his accounts be examined, and an official report be made of the same. The Finance Committee of the Council was instructed to make the investigation and report. The Committee was composed of L. L. Bond, chairman; Mahlon D. Ogden, J. W. McGennis, J. H. McAvoy and George Sherwood. The two last named were not present at the investigation, and the other members of the Committee appear to have had perfect confidence in Mr. Gage's integrity. At his request the following report was made:

Chicago, Ill., October 31, 1873.

L. L. BOND, ESQ., Chairman Finance Committee:

Sir: In the matter of the communication of D. A. Gage, Treasurer, referred to our Committee, you are authorized to report that we find the Treasurer's accounts correct, and the cash in hand so that the city funds are entirely safe and the special funds in the condition required by law.

MARLON D. OGDEN,
J. W. MCGENISS.

This report was used by the Law and Order speakers as a campaign document to disprove the charges made against Gage.

THE LAW AND ORDER PARTY.—The adherents of the Law and Order Party were composed in the main of the remnant of the supporters of the "Fire-Proof" ticket, those who indorsed Mr. Medill's administration, a portion of the Committee of Twenty-five and the Committee of Seventy. On the evening of July 17, a part of the latter committee met in the Builders' Exchange, on LaSalle Street, and there decided the fight to be an out and out issue between law and order and ignorance and misrule. Plans were shaped accordingly, and a fusion of all opposing elements agreed upon. A convention was held Saturday, October 18, 1873, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the following ticket placed in nomination:

For mayor, L. L. Bond; for city treasurer, David A. Gage; for city collector, A. L. Morrison; for city assessor, W. B. H. Gray; for city attorney, I. N. Stiles; for Police Court Clerk, K. E. Matson; for Judge of the Superior Court, William H. Porter; for Judge of the County Court, M. R. M. Wallace; for county clerk, J. W. Brockway; for clerk of the Criminal Court, W. K. Sullivan; for county treasurer, Philip Wadsworth; for county superintendent of schools, A. G. Lane; for county commissioners, A. J. Galloway, S. Olin, William M. Laughlin, W. B. Bateham, S. W. Kingsley; for police commissioner, Reuben Cleveland.

This ticket was formally indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, in a mass meeting held in Kingsbury Hall on October 23.

The following letter was addressed to Mr. Bond by a committee the day before the mass-meeting of the committee was held:

Chicago, October 22, 1873.

HON. L. L. BOND:

Dear Sir—You have been requested by a respectable body of citizens to become a candidate for the office of Mayor at the approaching municipal election. The representatives of Law and Order will have a convention tomorrow for the nomination of candidates to be supported by them at that election. The office of Mayor is the most important one to be filled. We wish the best man, regardless of nationality, creed, or party, for the place—one who is in accord with our principles. We demand that there shall be honesty and strict economy in the management of our finances, to the end that all expenditures be limited to the actual needs of the people and that taxation be lightened as much as possible.

We demand that the laws shall be enforced for the protection of life and property. We claim that the protection of every member of society, regardless of age, sex or condition, in person, property and freedom, is the supreme object and duty of government.

* October 29, Joseph P. Clarkson was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court, vice William H. Porter, who died subsequent to his nomination.

We claim that every person has a right, so far as human law is concerned, to his own opinion, and to act upon them as he shall deem best, and to engage in any lawful traffic, and to all the guaranties which the law affords for its conduct and management.

But upon the question of what kinds and modes of traffic are injurious to the citizen, as promoters of disorder, ignorance, pauperism and crime, and consequent unnecessary taxation, the aggregate will of the people is supreme, and must be obeyed. And to be specific on this point, we insist that the assal-shall be closed on Sundays; that the licenses of those who violate the law shall be revoked; that the keepers of these establishments be required to give bonds, as required by law, with good security, for the protection and indemnity of those who suffer from violation of the law; and that the law be enforced by a faithful and efficient police, to the end that crime may be diminished and public order maintained.

We respectfully ask if the principles we have announced meet with your approval. If they do, we pledge to you such a support as, we believe, will secure your nomination and triumphant election, with a result which will give to our city a character and attitude she is entitled to possess and to occupy before the world.

By order of Committee:
S. B. GOOKINS.

To this Mr. Bond made the following reply, which was read in the Kingsbury-hall meeting, and was received with great enthusiasm:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Chicago, October 22, 1873.

HON. S. B. GOOKINS:

Dear Sir—Your letter of to-day is at hand, and in reply I have to say that if the people assign to me the duties appertaining to the office of Mayor, I shall earnestly endeavor to have all the financial interests of the city honestly and economically administered, and to that end will do all the Mayor can do.

With regard to the other points, I have to say that no executive officer can stand in any other position than that contained in the oath of office—"that he will faithfully and impartially execute all the laws to the extent of his ability," and in the discharge of his duties protect all citizens in their personal and property rights and in the prosecution of all lawful business enterprises, regardless of the condition of such persons.

As this is the effect of the oath and the position of an executive officer, it is apparent that I can not make an exception of the Sunday law, and this necessarily includes the exercise of all lawful means for its enforcement.

It is my purpose to devote my whole energies, if elected, to secure such a government as will promote the safety and welfare of the whole people, and to maintain the good name and credit of our city. No man can do more than this, and no honorable man can do less.

LESTER L. BOND.

Mr. Bond was a member of the Council, chairman of the Finance Committee, and at this time Acting Mayor, in the absence of Mayor Medill, who had gone to Europe, and the Common Council tendered him a vote of thanks for his wise counsel and able and careful management.

The official returns of the election held on Tuesday, November 4, 1873, make a fitting and proper entry at this stage of the history of the People's Party and the Law and Order movements. As will be seen, every candidate on the People's Party ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 13,000. In the city the majority of the aldermanic candidates who had identified themselves with the liberal movement were elected. The totals were as follows:

Mayor—H. D. Colvin, 28,791; L. L. Bond, 18,540. City Treasurer—Daniel O'Hara, 28,761; D. A. Gage, 18,629. City Attorney—Egbert Jamieson, 28,586; Thomas J. Turner, 18,636. City Collector—George Von Holten, 28,590; A. L. Morrison, 18,560. City Assessor—Charles Demiehy, 28,570; W. B. H. Gray, 18,705. Clerk of Police Court—Martin Scully, 27,544; K. E. Matson, 19,240. Police Commissioner—C. A. Reno, 27,148; R. Cleveland, 18,729.

ALDERMEN.—First Ward—Cole, 601; Lyon, 478. Second Ward—Dixon, 666; Reid, 285. Third Ward—Fitzgerald, 1,700; McGennis, 984; Thomas, 348. Fourth Ward—Spalding, 1,735; McArthur, 688. Fifth Ward—Stone, 1,805; James, 938. Sixth Ward—Reidy, 2,212; Tracey, 984; Conley, 149. Seventh Ward—Cullerton, 2,204; Millard, 299. Eighth Ward—Hildreth, 1,687; Fleming, 848; McDonald, 695. Ninth Ward—Bailey, 1,547; Powell, 1,423; Clark, 510; Ryan, 338. Tenth Ward—Woodman, 1,384; Greenbaum, 672; Eaton, 206. Eleventh Ward—White, 1,136; Walsh, 609; Ferguson, 69. Twelfth Ward—Heath, 1,543; Courtney, 665. Thirteenth Ward—Campbell, 1,233; Sherwood, 853; White, 292. Fourteenth Ward—Cleveland, 1,127; Turtle, 877. Fifteenth Ward—McGrath, 2,874; Casselman, 454; Brown, 235. Sixteenth Ward—Stout, 2,162; Hawkinson, 460. Seventeenth Ward—Lengacher, 2,454; Polstrom, 211. Eighteenth Ward—Murphy, 1,007; Handley, 606; Bean, 455; Barrett, 96. Nineteenth Ward—Lynch, 540; Greely, 198. Twentieth Ward—Jonas, 837; Harney, 494; Kehoe, 383.

JUDGES OF THE COURT.—Judge of Superior Court—S. M. Moore, 32,019; Joseph P. Clarkson, 21,167. Judge of County Court—M. R. M. Wallace (on both tickets), 53,417. Clerk of County Court—Hermann Lieb, 31,156; James W. Brockway, 22,046. Clerk of Criminal Court—Austin Doyle, 33,031; W. K. Sullivan, 20,163. County Treasurer—H. B. Miller, 31,941; Philip Wadsworth, 21,106. Superintendent of Schools—George D. Plant, 31,248; A. G. Lane, 21,839. County Commissioners—Christian Busse, 30,537; A. B. Johnson, 31,639; Thomas Louergan, 31,976; William B. Burdick, 31,629; John Hertling, 31,784; E. A. Lynn, 20,999; S. W. Kingsley, 21,782; W. B. Bateham, 21,340; William M. Laughlin, 21,557; A. J. Galloway, 21,626. Member of State Board of Equalization—S. S. Gardner, 10,673; R. P. Derriekson, 9,173. Thomas Cannon and Max Eberhardt were elected "County Justices," but the Governor refused to commission them on the ground that no such office existed.

With this election the Committee of Seventy, as an active political factor, came to an end. Even the Tribune, in referring to its demise, rather ungratefully commented as follows:

"The Committee of Seventy soon absorbed the smaller organizations. It put a ticket in the field last year, but its first venture in politics was not encouraging. During the winter it was dormant, but some three months since it smelt the battle afar off, and came out of its winter quarters. It proceeded to organize the recent campaign, in which it met with a crushing reverse. Hereafter it will be remembered in the history of local politics for good intentions, for miserable inefficiency as a political organization, and for its failure to execute the designs for which it was organized."

Remnants of the Committee, and other advocates of the "Sunday-closing" ordinance, subsequently formed an organization, and operating with them was a band of "praying women," similar to those that about this time created a furore in Ohio, Massachusetts, and the East. A number of meetings were held, which were addressed by the pastors of the city churches, and at a meeting held on Friday, March 13, in the First Methodist Church Block, it was resolved by some six hundred ladies present, to appeal to the Common Council to enforce the Sunday-closing ordinance. A

committee was appointed and waited on the Council; but a majority of that body having been elected on the other side of the issue, the appeal of the ladies was unavailing, and the Council passed an ordinance granting the traffic in liquor on Sundays as well as other days, with such restrictions as were deemed proper, and repealing conflicting ordinances. The ladies appealed to Mayor Colvin to veto this ordinance, but he explained that it would be impossible for him to do so and at the same time represent the views and wishes of the constituency to which he was pledged prior to the election.

THE GREELEY MOVEMENT.—In 1872, the Republican party was menaced in Chicago, as elsewhere, by the Greeley, or "Liberal Republican," movement. Early in 1870, Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, through his paper, advocated with great persistence and effect a more liberal and lenient policy toward the States lately in rebellion. The Republican party in Missouri, which was in control of the State, divided on the question of removing from the constitution of that State the clause which disfranchised rebels, and the issue became well defined. Mr. Greeley had paved the way for a liberal movement, and various leading journals, including the Chicago Tribune, had followed his lead. In Missouri, Carl Schurz and B. Gratz Brown led the faction favoring the abrogation of the disfranchising clause. Dissatisfied Republicans and leaders of factions in many sections joined in the liberal movement. Among those more prominent in the defection, under the leadership of the Tribune, in Chicago, were Joseph Medill, William Bross, John Wentworth, Leonard Sweet and Lyman Trumbull, and throughout the State such men as John M. Palmer, Francis A. Hoffman, Gustavus Koerner, David Davis, and all of the Republican State officers who made up Governor Richard Yates's cabinet.

On May 1, 1872, the Liberals held a National Convention at Cincinnati, and nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President.

The Republican party met in Philadelphia on June 5, and re-nominated General U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

The Democratic party met in National Convention at Baltimore on July 9, and endorsed the nominations of Greeley and Brown, thus creating a Liberal Republican and Democratic fusion. A Democratic defection was caused, however, by this action. Mr. Greeley's nomination was not satisfactory to the rock-rooted, or straight-out Democrats, he having been an early Abolitionist and one of the chief founders of the Republican party. The Straight-out Democrats accordingly called a convention, and met at Louisville, Ky., on September 3, and nominated Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President, and John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

In Chicago and Illinois, spurred on by the Tribune, the Liberals waged an active and vigorous contest, and from constant claims of great gains put forth by them and the uncertainty attending the triangular fight, many Republicans believed the heretofore successful party would be beaten. Many of the old line Democrats voted for General Grant, however, and when the returns of the election in Illinois were made known, it was found that both the Liberals and the Democrats had been literally snowed under.

Grant and Wilson received 241,944 votes in the State; Greeley and Brown, 184,938; O'Connor and Adams, 3,058; Black, Temperance, 5,608; General Grant's majority over all being 53,948. Horace Greeley having died prior to the assembly of the Electoral College, the electoral vote of the Liberal party was scattered among favorites; Thomas A. Hendricks receiving 48 for President; and B. Gratz Brown 47, or a majority over all, for Vice-President. The result of the campaign for the more important State officers was as follows: For Governor, Richard J. Oglesby, 237,774 votes; Gustavus Koerner, Liberal Republican, 197,084; Lieutenant Governor, John L. Beveridge, 235,101; John C. Black, 199,787; Auditor, C. E. Lippincott, 241,498; Daniel O'Hara, Liberal, 192,708; Attorney-General, J. K. Edsall, 240,731; John V. Eustace, Liberal, 191,897. Members of Congress, Chicago Districts: First District, John B. Rice, Democrat, 12,870; Lucien B. Otis, Republican, 7,235; Second District, Jasper D. Ward, Republican, 12,182; Carter H. Harrison, Democrat, 8,873; Third District, Charles B. Farwell, Republican, 9,202; John V. Le Moyne, Democrat, 4,962.

THE GRANGE.—In 1873, the Patrons of Husbandry became strongly organized in Illinois, and exerted great influence in politics. The organization was founded in Washington, D. C., in 1867, and its object was to do away with "middle men," that is brokers and commission agents, and bring about barter and trade at first hand, besides compelling the railroads to do away with car-load discrimination in freight rates. Several "granges," as their clubs were called, were organized in Cook County. The movement resulted in the election of certain State officers and a Legislature favorable to the demands of the "grangers," and laws were passed relating to the management and business traffic of railroads, which were decidedly onerous and impractical. James K. Edsall, Attorney, General of the State, was instrumental in enforcing much of this legislation. After a fruitless effort to gain possession of the State judiciary, the demagogues who had allied themselves with the movement ceased to take active interest in the organization; the obnoxious laws were subsequently modified, amended and repealed; and eventually the "granger" element was eliminated as a potent factor from our politics.

CHARLES KERN, one of the most prominent representative German-American citizens of Chicago, is the third son of John and Mary (Stemmler) Kern, and was born at Otterbach, in Rhenish-Bavaria, on April 18, 1831, where he enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the admirable German system. At the age of eighteen he left his native land, and settled in America, at Dover, Tenn. But after a brief sojourn in that place he removed to Cincinnati, and, subsequently, to Terre Haute, Ind., where he was employed as clerk in a hotel, in which position his manners and close attention to business won for him both popularity and success. His first business undertaking was the opening of a hotel and restaurant, which he conducted until the democrats, in 1862, elected him sheriff of Vigo County. Mr. Kern's success in this contest was gratifying and unexpected. The county had been hopelessly republican, and neither himself nor his friends regarded his election as probable. The majority which he received proved both his popularity and the public confidence in his character. His administration of the sheriff's office was characterized by such executive ability and sterling integrity as to win from his political opponents the title of "The best sheriff Vigo County ever had." At the close of his official term (in 1864), he became interested in the management of the Galt House, at Cincinnati, and remained there until October, 1865, when he removed to Chicago, and opened a restaurant which was, from the opening day, a financial success. He was in the full tide of prosperity when the great fire came and swept away his all. Although Mr. Kern collected but a small percentage of his insurance, he was enabled to meet all his obligations in full, and scarcely had the smoke cleared away ere he had completed a temporary structure on the old site and was ready for business. Like energy and invincible determination have characterized him in all the relations of life. To facilitate business he converted his dwelling, No. 458 Wabash Avenue, into a restaurant, which he occupied until August, 1872. In the preceding June, the re-building of large business structures forced him to vacate the ground he had occupied, and he rented a building near the corner of LaSalle and Monroe streets, one of the first substantial edifices erected in the burned district. One year later he removed to his present location, No. 110 LaSalle Street, adding the adjoining number, 108, a few years later. He has since enlarged his accommodations so as to occupy nearly all the basement of the Union National and part of the City National Bank buildings. Mr. Kern's political career in Chicago began in 1868, when he was the democratic nominee for sheriff of Cook County. The county was then largely republican, and as a matter of course he failed to secure an election. In 1870, and again in 1872, he was the unanimous choice of his party for the office for which he had been defeated in 1868. The result of the elections proved his popularity, since, although defeated, he ran 4,000 votes ahead of the remainder of the ticket. In 1876, he was for a fourth time unanimously placed in nomination, and elected by a majority of 6,000, receiving 10,000 more votes than the other candidates on the democratic county ticket, who were defeated by adverse majorities averaging 4,000. Of his management of the office, it is enough to say that his political antagonists accorded him the heartiest praise, the republican journals and lawyers uniting with the general public in pronouncing his administration to have been characterized by strict fidelity and scrupulous economy. In 1878, he was renominated, but the apathy resulting from the failure to seat Mr. Tilden had demoralized the democratic party in Cook County, and the ticket was defeated by 13,000 majority, Mr. Kern, however, running 10,000 ahead of his ticket, and lacking only about 3,000 votes of being elected. Subsequently his name was prominently mentioned in connection with several other important public offices, but he declined to entertain the propositions, preferring to devote all his time and energies to his private business. In December, 1885, Mr. Kern was elected president of the Cook County Democratic Club, a position which he merited by reason of his public political services and his standing as a representative citizen. He has also served one term as vice-president of the Iroquois Club, of which he is an active member. Mr. Kern possesses, to a remarkable degree, the qualities of firmness and affability. His decision of character is so well known that a kindly suggestion from him carries with it more weight than would a peremptory order from most men. His success as a political leader is mainly due to five causes,—his ability as an organizer, tireless energy, great tact without trickery, sterling integrity, and personal popularity. When he takes an active part in a campaign, he can, his political opponents say, declare the result as well the day before as after election, so systematically and thoroughly has every precinct and every voter been canvassed under his instructions. His influence as a member of the aristocratic Iroquois Club is no less potent than in the councils of the more active working members of the party who compose the Cook County Democratic Club. His advocacy of the election of a man or the adoption of a measure is generally considered equivalent to success. Mr. Kern has all his life been very fond of field sports, and is accounted one of the best shots in the country. His annual vaca-

tions are invariably spent on the prairies, among the lakes, or along the rivers of the far Northwest. Being a true sportsman, he has taken an active part in the framing, enactment, and enforcement of the game laws of the State. He was president of one of the first sportsmen's organizations in Chicago, the Prairie Shooting Club; has for seven years been president of the Audubon Club; and in 1885, was elected president of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association. While not a turfman, in the sense in which the term is ordinarily used, he nevertheless takes a lively interest in all prominent events, is a member of the Washington Park Club, and always has several good roadsters in his stables for his private use. Mr. Kern married, in 1852, Miss Mary A. Whitman, of Lyons, N. Y. They have two children—Josephine and Harry W. He is a member of Ashlar Lodge, No. 303, A.F. & A.M.; of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R.A.M.; and of Chicago Com-mandery, No. 19, K.T.

ELIJAH M. HAINES, for many years editor of the *Legal Adviser*, and one of the best known political characters in the State, is a native of Oneida County, N. Y. His father died when he was six years of age, and soon afterward he went to live with a farmer in the neighborhood, with whom he remained for some five years. The boy, with the idea of independence which has always marked him as apart from the common crowd, started West with John C. Haines, his brother, and arrived in Chicago in May, 1835. The village then contained about five hundred people, the Indian traders being the most important portion of the population outside of the gar-ison. Soon thereafter he moved to Joliet, where he remained till the spring of 1836, when he went to what is now Lake County and worked upon a farm. There were then no schools in the county; in fact from the age of seven years he obtained his education, regularly, only in the winter. Notwithstanding this drawback, and the fact that for many years he was obliged to provide not only for himself but for a widowed mother, he had acquired in early manhood an education in the common branches, and the Latin and German languages, and was quite proficient in the art of surveying. When he first re-moved to Lake County, he joined an organ-ization of settlers who were banded together to protect themselves in their landed rights. Becoming much interested in the legal aspect of this rude attempt to establish justice in a community which was almost without the pro-tection of constituted authority, his mind turned to the study of law, and he commenced reading with the ardor and determination which have continually brought him into public prominence. He was admitted to the Bar in 1851, and in 1860 opened a law office in Chicago, continuing, however, to reside in Waukegan. In 1855, Mr. Haines completed a compilation of the laws of Illinois relating to township organization, containing notes of decisions and forms for proceedings in various cases. The work so attracted the attention of the Legislature that a large edition was ordered for distribution to the public officers in every township in the State. It also went into popular use and is much prized by the legal fraternity generally. Like compilations were prepared by him for the States of Michigan, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the last two by order of the Legislature. In 1858, Mr. Haines also published a "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace in Illinois," which to day is standard authority. In all probability there are few people who are at all acquainted with the political history of Illinois for the past thirty years, who are not thoroughly convinced of Mr. Haines's independence, fearlessness and originality in action and thought. Naturally an agitator and a radical, practical thinker, politics seem to have always had a charm for him, and he appears never to have been satisfied with taking a subordinate part. He was originally a democrat, but the slavery question drove him to the republican party, which he assisted to organize. In 1859, 1861 and 1863, he was sent to the State Legislature as a representative of Lake County. He com-menced to agitate the anti-monopoly question in 1867, and two years later was elected to the constitutional convention as an independent and anti-monopoly candidate, defeating the republican nominee by about three hundred majority in a county which usually gave that party fifteen hundred. In the constitutional

convention there were eighty-five members and the republicans had but one majority, so that Mr. Haines held the balance of power, as he did in 1885, during the contest for the speakership and the United States senatorship. Upon both occasions he acted inde-pendently, in one case being greatly instrumental in shaping the anti-monopoly element in the State constitution, and in the other



being a power in the choice of a senator. Mr. Haines was re-elected to the Legislature in 1870 and in 1874, representing, during the latter year and under the apportionment of the new constitution, the counties of Lake and McHenry. At the session of 1875 came the contest for speaker of the House. The inde-pendents again held the balance of power and Mr. Haines was called to the post of honor—the third officer under the State gov-ernment. He was re-elected in 1882 and 1884, serving again as speaker of the House during the session of the Legislature of 1885.

MAYOR COLVIN'S TERM.—In his inaugural address to the Council, on December 1, 1873, Mayor Colvin referred to the issues between the two parties in the preceding canvass, and promised economy and reforms. The following are excerpts from his message:

During the last municipal administration the attention of our community has, to a great extent, been diverted from all questions referring to an economical management of the city finances, or even to the protection of life and property; efforts, as fruitless as they were frantic, were made to enforce certain ordinances in regard to the observation of the first day of the week. It is a well known fact that those ordinances, how much soever they may have been in consonance with the public opinion of a comparatively small and homogeneous population at the time of their enactment, have ceased to be so since Chicago has, by the harmonious co-operation of citizens belonging to the different nationalities, grown from a village to the rank of one of the greatest cities of the world. For a series of years it has been the practice of our municipal administration to treat those ordinances as obsolete, and to refrain from enforcing them. It is not intended to denounce that practice, but merely to state that, within the past year, it has become distasteful to a large portion of the community. In our late election the issue has been fairly and squarely made, whether the existing ordinances shall be retained and enforced, or, upon the other hand, either repealed or so modified as to be in consonance with the present state of public opinion in our community. A majority of our people (so overwhelming that it would be preposterous to designate their decision as a "snap" judgment, or to cavil at its meaning) has decided the question in favor of the latter alternative. It behooves all good citizens who believe in the principles of our republican form of government to accept that popular decision, to which, following the advice of my predecessor in office, they have appealed. There is no reason to fear that those who conscientiously believe the existing ordinance upon the subject to be dictated by a spirit of religious intolerance incompatible with the spirit of our age, will, on their own part, defy the spirit of mutual toleration. If the Common Council, in its wisdom,

and having undoubtedly full power upon the subject, should determine either to repeal or modify the Sunday prohibitions and Sunday clauses in the license law, or to fully secure the religious exercises of a portion of our citizens from all disturbance, without interfering with the harmless enjoyments of other citizens, it will do no more than its duty toward the majority of the people this city.

Our police system should be conducted upon the principle of the prevention rather than the punishment of crime. Nor should the city seek to obtain revenue by means of any of the prevalent forms of vice. When it does, it becomes participant in the iniquity it professes to punish or suppress. My nature revolts against this barbarous and brutal practice, not pursued for the purpose of extirpating vice, but with the object of adding a few paltry dollars to the public revenue. It shall never receive my sanction. All that can usefully be accomplished in this direction is the mitigation of the more glaring and demoralizing effects of that which in all ages and among all races has existed as an evil that may be mitigated, or perhaps, regulated, but which has never yet been exterminated.

Police officers should be made to understand and feel that laws are enacted as much to protect the unfortunate as to punish the wicked. In no case should a person be inhumanly treated simply because he has been arrested for some petty offense or misdemeanor.

I am decidedly opposed to the practice of police officers receiving money. In the shape of rewards for services rendered, from any corporation or individual. Let them look to the city alone for remuneration. Such practice will, sooner or later, end in the force becoming merely the instruments of great corporations or wealthy individuals.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would add that, in view of the prostrated condition of our city treasury, my fellow-citizens loudly call upon you for economical legislation. At the same time they look to me for a prompt interposition of my veto to any measure of wasteful, excessive or corrupt expenditure. I hope and trust that neither will fall in the duties of our respective provinces. In the event that we do not, we shall acquit ourselves to our own and the public satisfaction, and receive the reward due to good and faithful servants.

Among the first official acts of Mayor Colvin was the appointment of Jacob Rehm as superintendent of police and E. F. C. Klokke as a member of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. They were confirmed by the Council on December 22, 1873. These appointments were followed by that of Michael C. Hickey, for captain of police, vice Louis J. Lull. Subsequently Mr. Rehm became implicated in the whisky fraud conspiracy against the Government, and was forced to resign, when M. C. Hickey was made superintendent of police, and Joseph Dixon appointed deputy superintendent. Among other important appointments made by Mayor Colvin were S. S. Hayes as comptroller, Mathias Benner for fire marshal, Michael B. Bailey for superintendent of buildings, A. M. Billings and W. J. Onahan as directors of the Public Library, Noel B. Boyden as prosecuting attorney, John B. Drake and S. M. Moore as fire commissioners, George L. Dunlop as city marshal, George Everhart as assistant city weigher, W. J. English as a member of the Board of Education, H. B. Hurd as commissioner to revise ordinances, Dr. Brockholst McVickar as member of the Board of Health, Avery Moore as appraiser of school lands, and R. E. Goodell as city marshal, to succeed George L. Dunlop, resigned.

THE GAGE DEFALCATION.—On December 15, 1873, John A. Rice, one of David A. Gage's bondsmen, waited on Mayor Colvin and informed him that the city treasurer was short in his accounts to the extent of \$350,000, and in order to make good this deficiency stood ready to turn over his entire property. The announcement, as may be supposed, created a great sensation and was the topic of more than the passing hour. Legal measures were set on foot to recover as much as possible of the money involved in Treasurer Gage's defalcation. The city attorney filed a precept in a plea for debt against Gage and his bondsmen, William F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, James H. McVicker, Nathaniel P. Wilder, John A. Rice and George W. Gage, placing damages at \$1,000,000. On December 26, City Treasurer O'Hara, following the instructions of the city law department, made a formal demand upon Ex-Treasurer Gage for a deficit of money belonging to the city, amounting to \$507,703.58. After consultations between Mr. Gage's bondsmen, on December 30 a formal conveyance by trust deed was made by Mr. Gage of all his property to George Taylor. Proceedings were then instituted against Mr. Gage for perjury, the charge being, that, in his periodical statements made under oath regarding the disposition of funds and the amounts in his hands, he had repeatedly and knowingly committed perjury. The matter of Mr. Gage's defalcation having been brought before the grand jury, City Treasurer O'Hara, in accordance with the advice of State's Attorney Charles Reed, made another personal and formal demand upon Gage for the balance of the city funds in his hands, but Mr. Gage made no response. On January 7, the grand jury returned indictments against Gage for failing to pay over the moneys intrusted to his keeping, and also for perjury. The indictment for perjury was quashed, but the February grand jury returned a new indictment covering the same charge. From a careful examination of the records bearing on the Gage defalcation, it appears that Alderman Sherwood, a member of the finance committee of the Council, was the first to discover that anything was wrong, but it was openly charged after the defalcation became publicly known that some of Gage's bondsmen claimed that they were not reprehensibly careless or responsible, for the reason that shortly after the "Fire-Proof" administration assumed charge of city affairs Gage was discovered to be short some \$200,000. Some days before the election of the People's Party candidates, Alderman Sherwood questioned Gage about the city's funds, and secured a list of banks wherein they were alleged to be deposited. He asked to see the bank books to compare them with the list of balances, and was told that Mr. Gage had taken

them away and that they had not been written up for several months. The stubs of check books showed that current accounts were running with but two banks, the Second National and Mechanics', while the other accounts had apparently not been disturbed since 1871. Shortly before the fire, however, the water fund was known to be over \$1,000,000, whereas, from the records, the amount in the hands of the treasurer on October 17, 1871, was seen to be only \$645,727.48. Mr. Sherwood was called to Minnesota by the death of his sister before he could pursue his investigation further. Upon his return he received a request from Mr. Gage to meet the latter at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and did so. At this interview Mr. Gage confessed that he was short \$300,000, and Mr. Sherwood said subsequently he understood from Gage he had confessed to Mr. Bond and Comptroller Burley that he was short \$250,000. Mr. Gage appealed to Mr. Sherwood's generosity to give him ten days in which to straighten matters up. Mr. Sherwood consented, insisting that the books should be fully written up, and ended the interview feeling satisfied Gage would make up the deficiency before he was compelled to make a settlement with his successor. The finance committee made up a report to the Council, which Mr. Sherwood refused to sign, on account of his knowledge of the facts above given. The deficit at the end of Gage's term was \$507,703.58, the amount stated in the demand of his successor, Treasurer O'Hara, of which \$147,500 remained in the banks, leaving the actual claim against Gage \$360,203.58. The re-indictment of Gage for perjury was quashed by Judge Moore on March 26, 1874, on the ground that in his affidavits Gage omitted the word "unlawfully" before the word "use," and that the affidavit was therefore merely a voluntary offering and not a legal document within the meaning of the law. On the indictment for failing to turn over the funds, Gage obtained a change of venue to Lake County, and eventually defeated the city on this criminal charge also.

In March, 1878, a judgment was rendered in the Circuit Court of Cook County against David A. Gage, and his bondsmen, William F. Tucker, Albert Crosby, John B. Sherman, James H. McVicker and Nathaniel P. Wilder, for the sum of \$507,703.58. The case was taken to the Appellate Court by writ of error, by the defendants, and that court rendered judgment on January 7, 1879, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court. The city appealed from the judgment of the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court, and that court, at its September term, 1879, reversed the judgment of the Appellate Court and directed the latter court to enter judgment confirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, which was done accordingly. In December, 1873, David A. Gage and wife executed to George Taylor a deed of trust of several pieces and parcels of land to secure the city on account of Gage's indebtedness, and containing power of sale, etc. Of this land a certain portion described as being in Township 39, Section 1, was not owned by Gage, but he did own 30 acres in Township 38, Section 1, which he claimed was the land he intended to convey, but that a mistake was made in the description. He subsequently conveyed the tract in Township 38, Section 1, to another party, and the trustee thereupon filed a bill to have the latter conveyance set aside and the description in the trust deed corrected.

While T. Lyle Dickey was corporation counsel, he filed a bill in the Superior Court of Cook County, for a decree directing the trustee to sell a tract of 254 acres, known as the "Gage farm"; another party, a non-resident of the State, claiming interest as a creditor of Gage, filed a cross-bill, and upon his petition the cause was removed to the United States Circuit Court, but on motion of the corporation counsel, the United States Court remanded the cause to the Superior Court, holding that it was not removable therefrom under the Act of Congress. From this order the complainant in the cross-bill took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which court affirmed the order of the court below, remanding the case to the Superior Court of Cook County.

Mr. Gage also assigned, in 1873, to George Taylor, as trustee, for the use of the city, certain choses in action, such as bonds, life insurance policies, etc. Up to February 19, 1880, Trustee Taylor had realized for the city from real-estate sales and other sources \$67,644.57, which amount was credited on the judgment against the bondsmen.

On January 10, 1881, Corporation Counsel Adams recommended to the Council that authority be conferred upon the Mayor and Comptroller, to make a reasonable compromise with the bondsmen for the balance due the city. A compromise was finally effected. The bondsmen who went into bankruptcy escaped payment. John B. Sherman paid the city \$50,000, his full share of the indebtedness, and William F. Tucker paid \$5,000. David A. Gage, on his part, perfected the title of the city to the 30 acres in township 38. How much the city will realize upon the total defalcation will not be known until all of the land is sold.

In June, 1875, when it was feared the Government would tear down the partially built Custom House, on account of the insecurity of its foundations, Mayor Colvin, in obedience to a resolution of the

Council, appointed a commission of expert architects, composed of J. M. Van Osdel, chairman, W. W. Boyington, A. Bauer, Edward Burling, J. J. Eagan, and O. L. Wheelock to examine the foundations of the Custom House, consult with the Government engineers, and report to the City Council. The architects subsequently reported that, in their estimation, the foundations were sufficiently secure to support the contemplated structure. They also put in a claim for pay for their services, and as this contingency had not been provided for, a series of embarrassments ensued before the claim was ultimately satisfied.

On April 23, 1875, during Mayor Colvin's term, an election was held on the question of the proposed organization of the city under the general law, by the adoption of the new charter, and to settle the question of minority representation in the Council. The Council at this time was in favor of the new charter and against minority representation; and while the voters did not take much interest in the questions, which had not been fully discussed in public, the aldermen went out in their wards and succeeded, by reason of a light vote, in carrying the election to suit themselves. The vote as canvassed on May 3, was—For organization of the city under the general law, 11,714; against, 10,281; For minority representation in the Council, 1,550; against, 5,544.

On June 25, 1875, the Committee on Police, to whom had been referred a resolution relative to the abolishment of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, reported an ordinance creating the present Police and Fire Departments and the offices of City Marshal, Superintendent of Police and Fire Marshal, and on June 28, after a lively contest in the Council, the ordinance was passed by a vote of 28 to 5. In March, 1876, the ordinance creating the Fire Department was amended so as to put the appointive powers and full control and management in the hands of the fire marshal. The salary of the city marshal was fixed at \$4,000 a year and Mayor Colvin, on July 30, 1875, appointed George L. Dunlop the first city marshal under the new law.

On February 28, 1876, the Council passed an ordinance re-districting the city into eighteen wards, thereby reducing the number by two wards.

At a special meeting of the Council, on March 24, 1876, Alderman Woodman moved that the city clerk be instructed to call a "Special election for Mayor, April 18, 1876, to fill the existing vacancy." The motion was lost by a vote of 21 noes to 16 ayes. On March 27, the Council judiciary committee reported an ordinance for a special election in answer to the petition of a large number of citizens for a special election. The ordinance was defeated by a vote of 22 noes to 16 ayes. At the Council meeting of April 28, 1876, Alderman White offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Law Department for an opinion upon the following questions:

1. Is it the duty of the City Council to canvass the votes cast at the recent election for Mayor?
2. If not, can this Council or its successors declare a vacancy to exist in the office of Mayor, and elect, to fill such vacancy, one of its members?

The Law Department, at the meeting held on May 1, 1876, submitted an opinion by Egbert Jamieson, city attorney, in which both questions were answered in the negative.

Early in January, 1876, the Tribune began to attack the financial policy of the administration, and there were quite a number of citizens in favor of the repudiation of the payment of their taxes, and they also favored repudiation on the part of the city of the payment of a certain portion of the outstanding city scrip, or the certificates issued subsequently to the adoption of the new charter. On February 21, 1876, Comptroller S. S. Hayes, in an exhaustive communication, rebutted any possible legality in such action on the part of the citizens.

By the adoption of the new law, the re-districting of the city and other improvements in the system of government noted, the old and cumbersome machinery of many governing boards was done away with, and the administration of the laws and ordinances was simplified and made more direct in the hands of the Mayor and heads of departments.

MOSES JONES WENTWORTH, attorney at law, is a son of Colonel Joseph and Sarah P. (Jones) Wentworth, and was born at Sandwich, N. H., on May 9, 1848. He attended the schools of his native town during his youth, and then entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1868. He came to Chicago at the age of twenty, and entered the Chicago Law University, graduating in 1871. In 1874, he was elected a member of the Legislature, re-elected again in 1876 and 1878, and was nominated for the fourth time, but declined the honor. During his three terms in the Legislature, he never rode upon a free pass (although such were always sent to him), and this noticeable departure from the ordinary custom has never been mentioned, until this item makes the fact public. He has since devoted himself to the general practice of law, and is chiefly engaged in attending to the interests of his uncle, Hon. John Wentworth. He is a staunch democrat and a member of the Calumet Club.

HOYNE VS. COLVIN.—The general incorporation act, which had been adopted, changed the date of the election of Mayor from November to April, and Mayor Colvin thought he had the right, under the charter, to hold over from fall to spring. The Council had passed an order providing for an election of city officers under the new general incorporation act, but had omitted all reference to the office of Mayor. Meantime, notwithstanding the fact that Mayor Colvin claimed the office and no official call had been made for the election of Mayor, a mass meeting of citizens, numbering upward of thirty thousand, was held in the Exposition Building, and Thomas Hoyne was nominated for Mayor. In the ensuing election a popular vote was taken, and Thomas Hoyne received 33,064 votes against 819 scattering. The city therefore had two mayors, although the Council refused to canvass the vote cast for Mr. Hoyne. The incoming Council, at its first meeting, however, decided to canvass the vote, and, having done so, declared Mr. Hoyne the duly elected Mayor. An exciting time ensued. Mr. Hoyne waited on Mayor Colvin, at the old City Hall, known as the "Rookery," and demanded that he surrender the office. Mr. Colvin declined to yield possession, and a reference was had to the courts, resulting in the virtual failure of each of the contestants to sustain his position. Judge McAllister decided that Mayor Colvin should have issued a call for the election as usual, and further that the election of Mr. Hoyne was informal, the Mayor and Council not having issued a call. The new Council thereupon called a special election for July 12, 1876. Mr. Hoyne was besought to again become a candidate, but he refused, saying he considered that he had already performed his duty to the public. The call of the Council having been formal as to the city treasurer, city clerk, city attorney and clerk of the police court, these officers, who ran at the same time as Mr. Hoyne, were declared duly elected. They were: Clinton Briggs, treasurer; Caspar Butz, city clerk; Richard S. Tutthill, city attorney; Martin Best, clerk of police court.

In the special election in July the Republicans nominated Monroe Heath for Mayor, and the Democrats Mark Kimball. Mr. Heath's majority in the election was 11,539 over Kimball, and he served with the officers already elected until April 3, 1877, when he was re-elected by a majority of 11,449, receiving a total vote of 30,881 to 19,449 for his opponent, Perry H. Smith, the Democratic candidate. Caspar Butz was re-elected city clerk and R. S. Tutthill city attorney. Charles R. Larrabee was elected treasurer over Clinton Briggs, receiving 26,509 votes to the latter's 23,929.

"THE TIME CHICAGO HAD TWO MAYORS," well remembered by tax payers and voters, and often referred to by politicians, was the exciting period between April 18 and July 12, 1876, when both Thomas Hoyne and Harvey D. Colvin claimed the office of Mayor. The first meeting of the new Council elected at the same time that Mr. Hoyne received the entire popular vote, without opposition, was held on May 8, 1876. Mayor Colvin occupied the chair, and when his official motto was presented by the clerk, it was referred, by a large majority, on motion of Alderman McCrea, to the Finance Committee, when the Committee shall have been appointed. On several ensuing motions the Council refused to sustain the rulings of the chair by votes of 24 to 12, and 26 to 10. By the latter vote, on motion of Alderman Aldrich, the clerk was instructed to produce the returns of the last election, and, upon the announcement of the result, Alderman Aldrich moved that Thomas Hoyne be declared elected Mayor of the city for the term ending on the third Tuesday of April, 1877. Mayor Colvin ruled the motion out of order and refused to entertain an appeal. Alderman Thompson then called upon Alderman Aldrich to put the question on his motion, and the latter stepped to the clerk's desk and put the question, and it prevailed by a vote of twenty-five ayes to eleven nays. On motion of Alderman Thompson to fix the bond of the Mayor in the penal sum of \$10,000, Mayor Colvin again refused to entertain the question, and Alderman Aldrich again put the question, and the motion prevailed by a vote of twenty-six ayes to ten nays. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5, Article 4, of the Act of 1875, under which the city had been re-incorporated, the aldermen then proceeded to draw lots for the term to be held by each member of the Council. Those drawing lots for the first class, to continue in office for one year, were Aldermen Pearsons, Bullard, Aldrich, Gilbert, Sheridan, Lodding, Kerber, O'Brien, Beldier, Smith, Briggs, McCrea, Cleveland, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy and Joser. Those drawing lots for the second class, to continue in office for two years, were Aldermen McAuley, Rosenberg, Thompson, Stewart, Sommer, Cullerton, Hildreth, Lawler, Van Osdel, White, Throop, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Sweeney and Kirk. Thus the election of aldermen to alternate terms was established.

The Council began to hold day sessions, meetings as often as three or four times a week. At the meeting of May 9, the clerk announced that Mayor Hoyne had taken the oath of office and filed his official bond. Alderman Thompson moved that the bond be approved, and Mayor Colvin, in the chair, refused to entertain the motion. The question being put by Alderman Aldrich, the bond was approved by a vote of twenty-six ayes to ten nays. Alderman Aldrich presented a preamble and resolution, directing all city officers to recognize Hon. Thomas Hoyne as Mayor, and moved its adoption. Mayor Colvin ruled the resolution out of order, and refused to entertain an appeal; but the question on the adoption of the resolution was put by Alderman Aldrich, who was called upon by Alderman Cullerton to do so, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of twenty-six for to ten against. On May 11 the Council met, and from the absence of Mayor Colvin it appeared that he had given up the fight temporarily to appeal to the courts. Alderman Aldrich was made chairman of the Council pro tempore. At the next meeting of the Council on May 15, the clerk presented the following communication from Mayor Hoyne:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 15, 1876.
To the Honorable the Members of the City Council of Chicago:

Gentlemen,—I have pleasure of communicating to you the intelligence that, in obedience to the request contained in your resolutions of the 9th inst., I have been recognized as the legally qualified and acting Mayor of Chicago, by all the departments of the Municipal government, except that of the City Comptroller, who, I doubt not, will speedily follow the example of the other officials. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOMAS HOYNE, Mayor.
Mayor Hoyne also presented a complete list of standing committees of the Council, which was duly adopted by a vote of twenty-five to nine. The clerk announced that he had in his possession a communication from Hon. H. D. Colvin, concerning the penal sum of the mayor's bond. Alderman Cullerton moved that the communication be not received, and the motion prevailed by the customary vote. It was at this meeting of the Council that the first official notice was received of the defealcation of George Von Hollen, city collector. Alderman Cullerton moved, and it was carried, that a special

committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it should be to fully investigate the alleged losses of the late City Collector, George Van Hollen, in various gambling houses in the city, and, to that end and for the purpose of assisting said committee in the recovery of said money, they should have power to send for persons and papers. As members of this committee of investigation, the chair appointed Aldermen Cullerton, Thompson and Rawleigh. On May 18, Mayor Hoyne assumed the chair as presiding officer of the Council, and delivered his inaugural address. The address was voluminous, and replete with recommendations for reforms and the better government of the city.

At this meeting, Alderman Pearsons presented the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the comptroller be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to make such arrangements as may be practicable and legal to pay punctually at maturity all the certificates of indebtedness of the City of Chicago issued for actual loans of money to the city, or for other liabilities for which an appropriation and tax levy has been made.

At the ensuing meeting of the Council, May 22, a communication was received from Mayor Hoyne, removing from office forty-five employees of the Board of Health, and recommending that all duties pertaining to the Board of Health be referred to and placed under the superintendence of Dr. Brockhoff, McVickar, the president of the Board. In another communication Mayor Hoyne recommended that he be removed from office all of the persons, thirteen in number, employed in the Department of Buildings, and recommending that, until further orders, the duties of the Department be referred to and performed under the direction of the Board of Public Works. Mayor Hoyne's first appointee was Elliott Anthony, since a judge of the Circuit Court, as counsel of the corporation, and the appointment was confirmed by the Council by a unanimous vote, thirty-three members voting in the affirmative.

At the meeting in question Mayor Hoyne also announced that he had removed Hon. S. S. Hayes, the city comptroller, from office, for the reason that over his own signature, in a morning paper, Mr. Hayes deliberately declared his adherence to the financial policy which had already been condemned and had compromised and jeopardized the credit of the city.

"He insists," said Mayor Hoyne, in his communication, "as the financial officer of the city, upon continuing the issue of certificates drawn against the tax levy of the year 1876, and upon paying out appropriations toward the expenses of this year, for which the levy was made, but to pay and take up certificates unlawfully issued in former years, and now about maturing."

"I am satisfied that if the levy of 1876 is drawn against for this purpose to the extent contemplated, of 75 percent, to pay outstanding certificates, the present Council will find itself without funds to pay its current expenses, such as policemen, firemen, laborers, etc., before the end of the fiscal year."

Mayor Hoyne further stated that Mr. Hayes, in case his removal was confirmed, the Hon. R. P. Derickson.

The Council confirmed the appointment of Mr. Derickson by a vote of twenty in the affirmative to eleven in the negative.

Mayor Hoyne further recommended the removal of R. E. Goodell, city marshal, and the abolishment of the office, and that the Superintendent of Police, M. C. Hickey, be required to perform the duties theretofore pertaining to the office. The committee on police also reported in favor of abolishing the office of Marshal, the reduction of salaries and a general reorganization of the police force, as recommended by the Mayor in his message.

At this memorable meeting of the Council, the bond of Clinton Briggs as city treasurer, in the penal sum of \$5,000,000, was approved, the signers being Clinton Briggs, William F. Coolbaugh, Calvin G. Wheeler, Asa Dow, David Kneigh, Matthew Ladin, Joseph O. Rutter, M. C. Stearns and Daniel O'Hara.

At the Council meeting of May 31, the penal sum of the comptroller's bond was fixed at \$100,000, the office of city marshal was abolished, and the Fire Department was directed and authorized to establish a department of repairs.

Beginning with the session of June 5, 1876, each succeeding meeting grew more lively and exciting for the ensuing month. The decision of Judge McAllister, in the Mayor's communication, induced Mr. Hoyne to desist from any active antagonism of Mr. Colvin, who assumed the functions of acting Mayor and presided over the Council, but the anti Colvin majority of the Council made his position anything but a pleasant one to maintain. On June 5, Mayor Colvin sent a message to the Council, approving the ordinance abolishing the office of city marshal, and notifying the Council that he had removed R. E. Goodell, already removed by Mayor Hoyne, from that office. On motion of Alderman McCrea, this communication was accepted and placed on file. Another communication from Mayor Colvin, announcing that he had removed Messrs. Redmond Prindville, J. K. Thompson and Louis Wahl from the office of Commissioners of Public Works, and had appointed E. S. Chesbrough to discharge the duties of the officials removed, was received, and Alderman Cullerton moved that the action of the Mayor be not concurred in. Mayor Colvin ruled that the motion, under a standing rule of the Council, must be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Alderman Cullerton appealed from the decision of the chair, and his appeal was sustained, and on a subsequent ballot his motion prevailed by yeas 28 and nays 6.

The Mayor's next move, in his contest with the Council, was to return, without his approval, the resolution passed on May 31, fixing the bond of Comptroller Derickson at \$100,000. To offset this, the Council passed the resolution over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 24 to 11. This approval of the bond was in turn vetoed by the Mayor, and the Council again affirmed their action by approving the bond over the Mayor's veto.

A call for a special meeting of the Council to consider the advisability of calling a special election for Mayor, in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, was issued, and signed by Aldermen J. W. Stewart, James H. Gilbert, William Aldrich and Mark Sheridan, and pursuant to this call the Council met on June 7, 1876. In the ordinance, as reported by the Committee, June 27 was fixed upon as the date for holding the special election.

At the next meeting, June 12, the ordinance was amended by making the date of the election July 12, and it was then passed after several obstructive votes had been overcome, by a vote of 25 yeas to 10 nays.

At the same meeting of the Council at which the ordinance calling a special election for Mayor was adopted, Mr. Colvin sent in, as required by law, a petition presented to him, said to contain the names of ten thousand voters, asking the submission to a vote of the electors of the city of the question whether the city should become reorganized under an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the re-organization of Cities," approved on April 8, 1875, and in force on July 1, 1875. This petition was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Alderman Aldrich moved that the report of the Committee on Fire and Water, in reference to a petition for the re-appointment of DeWitt C. Cregier as superintendent of the water works, be referred to the Board of Public Works. Mr. Cregier had been removed by Mayor Colvin, and Mr. Trautman, assistant superintendent, appointed in his stead. The petition in question was signed by C. P. Kellogg, John V. Farwell & Co., C. M. Henderson & Co., Rumsey Bros. & Co., and many other representative citizens and large tax payers; and the committee, besides recommending that the petition be granted, certified that during twenty-three years of service Mr. Cregier had faithfully performed his duties, and no charge had been made which affected his competency or integrity.

At the meeting of the Council on June 21, Alderman McCrea presented the following communication:

"HON. S. H. McCREA, Chairman Finance Committee:

Dear Sir: Inasmuch as I, one week ago, proposed to the Hon. S. S. Hayes that we should both relinquish our claims to the office of comptroller, in order that the city affairs might not be embarrassed, and that Mr. J. A. Farwell, chief clerk in the comptroller's office, be appointed to fill the place; and it has come to my knowledge that Mr. Hayes has consented to resign his claims to that office, and that the acting Mayor has consented to appoint Mr. Farwell to the position, I therefore, through you, present to the Mayor and City Council my resignation of the office of comptroller, to take effect on the appointment and confirmation of J. A. Farwell to the same office.

R. P. DERICKSON.

A communication from Mr. Colvin followed, wherein he named Mr. Farwell for comptroller, and the appointment was confirmed by a vote of yeas 26, nays none.

The vote by which the ordinance abolishing the office of comptroller and transferring the duties to the city clerk was passed, was thereupon reconsidered, and on a motion of Alderman Thompson to again pass the same ordinance, thirty votes in the negative were recorded. A message from the Mayor, vetoing the ordinance was in the hands of the clerk, but was not read until after the action narrated was taken.

There having been some insubordination on the part of city officers, growing out of the conflict of authority between the Mayor and the Council, the latter body on June 26, adopted an ordinance, requiring every person having been an officer of the city to deliver, within five days after notice, to his successor in office all property, books and papers in his possession and belonging to the city, under penalty of a fine of \$50 to \$200 for each day such person refused or failed to comply with said ordinance.

The city and county having entered into a joint contract for the building of the new Court House and City Hall, pursuant to resolution, the chair at this meeting appointed Aldermen Van Osdel, Aldrich, Kerber, Gilbert and White a special committee, with instructions to arrange and recommend a plan for such building.

S. S. Hayes, ex-comptroller, having sent a communication to the Council questioning the official acts of Mayor Hoyne and the action of the Finance Committee, the communication was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, which reported as follows:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the communication of S. S. Hayes, acting comptroller, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report:

Among the official acts of Mr. Hoyne, during his short but brilliant administration of the office of Mayor, were the removal of Mr. Hayes from the office of comptroller and the appointment of Mr. Derickson to fill the vacancy. The validity of this action does not depend upon the question as to whether Mr. Hoyne was Mayor *de jure*, but upon the other question as to whether Mr. Hoyne was Mayor *de facto*.

It has been settled by repeated adjudication, and no lawyer of intelligence will dispute the proposition, that there can be but one occupant of an office at one time, and the words, that there can not be a Mayor *de facto* and a Mayor *de jure*, both exercising the functions of one and the same office as Mayor. If, therefore, the removal of Mr. Hayes had no validity because, as is alleged, Mr. Hoyne was not the legal Mayor of Chicago, it then necessarily follows that all the official acts of Mr. Hoyne were equally without validity, which, in the judgment of your Committee, is positively absurd.

The occupancy of the office of Mayor by Mr. Hoyne was recognized by Mr. Colvin himself in his *quo warranto* proceedings. Mr. Hoyne, as Mayor, opened the prison doors and released the city convicts; he had control of the City Seal; he had full command of the physical force of the city represented by the Police Department; he was recognized by and presided over the meetings of the Council, the legislative authority of the city; and the only reason for asserting that Mr. Colvin was, during this time, exercising the functions of Mayor, is, that he was allowed by the courtesy of Mr. Hoyne to occupy two small apartments in the City Hall which are usually occupied by the Mayor of the city, and that Mr. Hoyne was not recognized as Mayor by a few appointed officials. Which of the two gentlemen, Mr. Hoyne or Mr. Colvin, was in fact administering the office of Mayor, is too plain to admit of question.

Your Committee have no hesitation in expressing their opinion that the official acts of Mayor Hoyne, including the removal of Mr. Hayes, were perfectly valid as the act of an officer *de facto*.

It is no one is authorized to say that Mr. Hoyne was not the lawful Mayor of Chicago during the time he was administering the office. The weight of opinion is certainly in favor of the validity of his election.

It has, to be sure, been decided by a majority of the Judges of the Circuit Court that that election was a nullity, but that court was without jurisdiction in the premises, and the only effect which can be given to their decision is that which is obtained by the consent of Mr. Hoyne to abide by the opinion of a majority of the judges of that court. Precisely similar effect would necessarily be given to a judgment of a Justice of the Peace, if coupled with a similar agreement by Mr. Hoyne.

In all matters of abstract law the final opinion can only be given by the Supreme Court of the State or the Supreme Court of the United States in cases in which jurisdiction is conferred upon that court. Neither of those courts have as yet expressed any opinion upon the question of Mr. Hoyne's election.

The opinion of the three judges of the Circuit Court is entitled to respect as that of three distinguished lawyers. The two judges who dissented are certainly no less distinguished.

It is also within the knowledge of your Committee that the facts and circumstances surrounding the election of Mr. Hoyne were submitted to two eminent and conservative lawyers of the city, who had previously expressed themselves as absolutely without bias or partisan feeling in the matter, who gave opinions upon their professional reputations in favor of the validity of the election of Mr. Hoyne. It is not to the discredit of any member of the Bench of the city to say that the opinions of those two lawyers are of as much weight in determining a question of abstract law as those of either two of the three judges of the Circuit Court who gave opposite opinion.

Your Committee, therefore, think they are justified in saying that the weight of opinion is in favor of the position that Mr. Hoyne was not only Mayor *de facto*, but also Mayor *de jure*.

The Council must, however, recognize the condition of matters as they actually exist. By the withdrawal of Mr. Hoyne from the contest Mr. Colvin became and is acting Mayor, and his acts as such are perfectly valid.

There can be no question, also, that the city attorney was right in holding that Mr. Hayes, who was held in the position of comptroller by the power of the Mayor, was comptroller *de facto*, and that his acts as such were perfectly valid so long as he remained in the occupancy of the chair.

The remaining portion of the communication calls for no remark, except that your Committee have perfect confidence in the ability and integrity of the Finance Committee, and it was only with the purpose of attempting to

correct an erroneous impression of the invalidity of the official acts of Mayor Hoyne, which seems to exist to some extent, that the communication was noticed at all.

JOHN L. THOMPSON,
A. W. WALDO,
FRANK LAWLER,
JAMES H. GILBERT,
Committee on Judiciary.

The closing features of the Colvin administration were a report of the special committee appointed to consider the matter in favor of abolishing the Board of Public Works and the Board of Health, and reorganizing the same; the Board of Public Works under a commissioner at a salary of \$3,000 a year, and the Board of Health under a health officer at \$1,500 a year salary, and a report of the Finance Committee adverse to the resolution to disband the Police and Fire Departments.

FRANK LAWLER, justly called the workingman's friend, has risen to his present enviable position from the humblest walks of life. Born in Rochester, N. Y., on June 25, 1842, he was early left to rely upon his strength. He came to Chicago in 1854, and began business life in a brick yard at thirteen years of age. He carried newspapers, then advanced to the position of news agent on the railroad, and next apprenticed himself to a shipwright and caulker. As a journeyman he became noted for his skill, but eventually drifted into intellectual employment for the benefit of those hard-pressed classes with whom he was in such close sympathy. As president of the Protective Association connected with his trade, and in which he had long served as a member, Mr. Lawler came into close relation with the members of his own craft and also with many laboring in other lines. After he had acted as general agent of the Workingman's Advocate for a time, in furthering the advance of the eight-hour law and other legislation in the interest of his fellows, he returned cheerfully to labor at his trade. In 1868, he was appointed a letter-carrier by General McArthur, and in 1875 was transferred to a position in the registry department of the Chicago post-office, which he resigned in 1876, in order to take his seat in the City Council as alderman from the Eighth Ward, having been elected in the spring of that year. Into this body he brought the same spirit of helpfulness to the workingman which he has ever evinced. His campaign against the tax fighters of 1872, 1873 and 1874, and later against the employment of convict labor in any form, especially on the new City Hall, will go into the political history of Chicago as a very important chapter. As an index of how his efforts were looked upon by those who certainly ought to be good judges of their value, the following resolution, which explains itself, is presented.

"INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, }

"Detroit, Mich., June 7, 1878. }

"The following resolution was adopted by the International Typographical Union in convention assembled (delegates being present from all the cities in the United States, the territories, and Canada) in the City of Detroit, Mich., on the day and date above mentioned:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the International Typographical Union are hereby tendered to Ald. Frank Lawler, of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, for his successful and energetic opposition to the employment of convict labor on the new City Hall of that city.

"DARWIN R. STREETER, President.

"JOHN H. O'DONNELL, Secretary and Treasurer."

The ordinance which passed the Common Council, during his first term of service, requiring the bridges to be closed from 6 to 7 o'clock a. m., and from 5:30 to 6:30 p. m., was also Mr. Lawler's measure, conceived for the benefit of thousands of workingmen, to whom delays at these times of day might lose them their places or be of serious inconvenience to them. Among other measures which have now become a part of the municipal law, and for which the laborers of Chicago must thank their untiring and consistent friend, may be mentioned the ordinances by which the working classes are released from their toil at four o'clock Saturday afternoon; requiring merchants to furnish seats for their female employes; and forbidding the employment in factories of children under twelve years of age. These are but a few of the actual results of his exertions. It is not out of place to here call attention to the fact that Mr. Lawler, although not an orator and making no pretensions in that line, by his labors in the City Council to establish a municipal system of tenement-house inspection, is entitled to no small share of the honors which attach to those who are at the foundation of the present State law on that subject. He has, of necessity, met with great opposition and abuse from those who can not appreciate the spirit which has prompted him throughout his career and who, perhaps, are jealous of the hold which he has obtained upon the confidence and hearts of his constituents. That they had the strongest faith in the honesty of his intentions and the efficiency of his work, is evident from his triumphant election in November, 1884, to a seat in the National House of Representatives, from the Second Congressional District, in the face of the fact that all but himself and one other of the democratic nominees were defeated by over 5,000. His term as alderman of the Eighth Ward expired in May,

1886, and he qualified in the popular branch of Congress on March 4, 1885, succeeding John F. Finerty. His success is a tribute to honesty and hard work unaccompanied by rhetorical flourishes. In addition to his connection with the various labor organizations of the city, Mr. Lawler is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division 7; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Wendell Phillips Lodge; and of the Independent Order of Foresters, Fidelity Court. He was married at Chicago, on December 5, 1876, to Mary McQuaid. They have four children.

CHARLES C. LARSEN, lieutenant of police at the Chicago-avenue Station, has been a resident of this city for over twenty years and a member of the Police Department since 1873. His name has been familiar to the community for many years, not only as a brave and efficient officer at routine duty, but also as identified with several noted detective exploits, and his recent promotion to a position of importance and responsibility has been the result of marked ability and observance of duty. Lieutenant Larsen was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, on May 14, 1844, and is the son of Christian and Clara Larsen, of that city. There he received his early education, and in 1865 he immigrated to America, and, after a brief sojourn in New York City and on Long Island, came to Chicago, for permanent residence, in the summer of 1866. In August, 1873, he joined the city police force, entering upon duty as a patrolman at the West Chicago-avenue Station, where he was located for nine years, a portion of the time being detailed on detective duty on special service. In 1881, he was promoted to a desk-sergeantcy, and in the fall of the succeeding year entered on a similar position at his present post of duty for two and a half years. For a time, he was also clerk of the Police Court. On February 13, 1885, he was promoted to the position of patrol sergeant, and transferred to the Harrison-street Station, where he remained until October 28, 1885, when he was returned to the Chicago-avenue Station. On February 19, 1886, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, to take the place of Lieutenant Sheppard, transferred to the Hinman-street Station. Lieutenant Larsen is familiar with every branch of the police service, routine, patrol, clerical and detective, and his record for efficiency, bravery and ability is not surpassed by any member of the force. In connection with Ex-Chief of Detectives McGarigle, he worked the celebrated Dr. Meyer poisoning case, and was also prominent in the Johansen-Hultgren artesian-well murder. In the line of promotion and duty he enjoys the confidence of his superior officers and the esteem of his associates. Lieutenant Larsen was married in Chicago, in 1869, to Miss Christina Paulsen, a native of Denmark. They have two children,—Valdemar and Dagmar.

MAYOR HEATH'S ADMINISTRATION.—On July 17, 1876, the Council met in regular session and canvassed the vote of the special election of July 12 for Mayor, the result being as follows: Monroe Heath, Republican, 19,248 votes; Mark Kimball, Democrat, 7,509; J. J. McGrath, Independent, 3,363. Monroe Heath was declared duly elected Mayor for the term ending on the third Tuesday in April, 1877, and his official bond, signed by Monroe Heath, William F. Milligan, Peter Schuttler and Christoph Hotz, was approved.

Charles Tarnow was declared elected Alderman of the Seventh Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James H. Hildreth.

The tax collection bill, under which the tax commissioner and city assessor had been operating, having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, the Council adopted a resolution calling on the Mayor to discharge the assistants and employes of both of these offices and to remove the officials themselves. An order was also passed directing the Board of Education to withhold the construction of proposed school buildings, and the Committee on Schools to report a list of all leases of school property, and the date of expiration of the same, with the view of selling a portion of the property in order to help the city out of its financial strait. The special committee, appointed to consult with architects and the County Board in reference to the construction of the City Hall and Court House, was discharged, and their duties transferred to the Committee on Public Buildings, and the Council refused to instruct the city attorney to take steps to enjoin the county from proceeding with its portion of the building. The ordinance abolishing the Board of Health and reorganizing it under a Commissioner of Health was adopted, and the office of city physician was done away with. The first appointment made by Mayor Heath was that of Dr. Brockholst McVickar as Commissioner of Health, who was promptly confirmed by the Council.

Mayor Heath, on the advice of the corporation counsel, also vetoed the ordinance passed by the Council cutting off one-half of the street lamps from being lighted at night. At the meeting of the Council on July 26, an ordinance was passed reducing the pay-roll of the Fire Department twenty-five per cent.; the pay-roll of the Police Department the same; the pay-roll of the Board of Public Works fifty per cent.; Public Library thirty per cent.; the salaries of the comptroller and his clerks,

of the gas inspector, and of the police justices and clerks were reduced, and the offices of city tax assessor and city tax commissioner were abolished.

On July 31 the following resolution, offered by Alderman J. L. Thompson, was adopted by the Council by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the city taxes collected by virtue of the tax levy of 1876 are hereby specially pledged and set apart, to the extent of the first million dollars collected, to pay the time revenue warrants of 1876, first issue, to that amount, with interest.

A committee composed of Aldermen Cullerton, Kirk and Thompson was appointed to prepare and submit a list of all city property which in their opinion should be sold.

In July, 1876, charges were made against the School Board of corruption and malfeasance, and that a "ring" existed among the members of the Board. The Committee on Judiciary of the Council were directed to investigate these charges, and, in their report made August 21, the committee reported that the charges were so vague and indefinite as to leave no foundation for an investigation. Charges similar in character were made against Dr. McVickar, Commissioner of Health, and at the request of Mayor Heath were investigated by the Committee on Health and County Relations, which committee in its report characterized the charges as not only untrue but malicious.

Shortly before he had retired from office Mayor Colvin nominated T. J. Bluthardt, Ingemell Oleson, J. P. Olinger, J. C. Richberg and S. Wilce to be members of the Board of Education; but the Committee on Schools, to whom the nominations were referred, reported recommending that they be not confirmed. As vacancies existed, Mayor Heath appointed C. B. Lawrence, William H. Wells, Christopher Hotz, Frederick Mahla, O. B. Jacobs, as members of the Board, and they were confirmed. Messrs. Lawrence and Mahla declining to serve, Isaac N. Arnold and Ernst Frussing were appointed and confirmed in their stead.

On September 18, the Council formally, by ordinance, abolished the old Board of Public Works and vested their rights and duties in the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works.

During Mayor Heath's first term was carried on what was known as the "sign war." Complaints having been made that the ordinance regarding street obstructions was violated in hundreds of instances by the hanging of signs, Mayor Heath ordered all such obstructions removed, and the Police and Fire Departments were instructed to carry out the order. The Council finally decided to amend the ordinance, and the Mayor was requested to withhold the removal of the signs, but prior to this action many signs had been removed by bodies of police, and several street encounters and much excitement was the result.

On March 27, 1877, Mayor Heath vetoed an ordinance allowing the North, West and South Town collectors to retain one per cent. of their collections as compensation for collecting the city taxes, giving as his reason that the compensation of the town collectors was fixed by statute, and that by virtue of the general revenue law of the State the city taxes were extended on the books of the collector, the same as State and county taxes.

Under the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature changing the time of holding city and town elections, approved March 9, 1877, the Council, on March 13, passed an ordinance re-districting the city into new election precincts.

On March 22, 1877, the Council passed an ordinance ordering a tax levy of \$4,012,002.29 to cover the appropriations made for corporate purposes for the current fiscal year.

Under the new city charter, foreign insurance companies were obliged to pay to city treasury a tax of two per cent. on their premiums. A bill was presented to the General Assembly, providing that the funds from this source should be expended in maintaining a fire insurance patrol, and, on April 8, the Council adopted a resolution protesting against the passage of the bill as inimical to the best interests of the city, and requesting the Mayor to urge senators and representatives to exert themselves to defeat the bill.

On April 9, the Council, by a unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution of thanks to Hon. Thomas Hoyne:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Chicago believe that the present Council have been honest and economical, and have reduced taxation;

Resolved, That to Thomas Hoyne, our excellent Mayor *ex facto*, for the month of May last, belongs the credit of starting our municipal reform.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Thomas Hoyne our thanks for the bold and statesman-like inaugural address delivered before us, and believe that the sentiments therein contained have tended to guide this Council in measures of reform; and while we are not able legally to return to him a compensation in money for his good advice, we do tender to him our sincere thanks as members of this Council.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records.

On Tuesday, April 3, 1877, the first election for Mayor under the new law, changing the time of election from fall to spring, was held, and Monroe Heath was re-elected Mayor for the ensuing two years.

The following are the totals of the official vote as canvassed by the Council:

Mayor—Monroe Heath (Republican) 80,881; Perry H. Smith (Democrat) 19,449. City Treasurer—Charles R. Larrabee (Republican) 26,509; Clinton Briggs (Democrat) 23,929. City Attorney—Richard S. Tuthill (Republican) 28,186; William J. Hynes (Democrat) 22,219. City Clerk—Caspar Butz, 28,496; Rudolph Ruhbaum, 21,538.

The city having brought suit against George Von Hollen, ex-

city collector, and his bondsmen, to recover the amount of his defalcation, the Council authorized the Mayor and Comptroller to employ Leonard Swett to assist in the prosecution of the suit in the Circuit Court.

Among the more important appointments made by Mayor Heath during the "short term" were L. D. Cleveland, superintendent of buildings; H. P. Wright, health commissioner, vice Dr. Brockholst; McVickar resigned, and Oscar C. DeWolf, vice H. P. Wright resigned; Adam Graham, city weigher; W. H. Headford, city collector; H. J. Jones, examiner of subdivisions; and J. F. Stafford, oil inspector.

THE SECOND TERM.—At the meeting of the Council on April 30, 1877, Alderman Aldrich was called to the chair and Alderman Throop presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council are due and are hereby tendered to Alderman William Aldrich for the able and impartial manner in which he so often presided over the deliberations of this body; and be it further

Resolved, That while we are sorry to lose his valuable services as a member of this Council in the future, we are glad to know that he has been transferred to a higher sphere of usefulness in the halls of the National Congress, where he will doubtless also distinguish himself as a champion of true reform, and to where our best wishes for his success go with him.

In his second inaugural message, Mayor Heath counseled a continuance of the programme of retrenchment and economy inaugurated by the preceding Council. In reference to the city's finances he stated that the uncollected taxes, on April 1, 1876, amounted to \$7,344,294.75; to which should be added the full amount of the appropriation for 1876, which was \$4,045,526.27.

Of the amounts outstanding April 1, 1876, \$290,591.11 embraced taxes for the years 1869 and 1870. The tax warrants for these years having been destroyed in the great fire of 1871, these balances were practically uncollectable, and had been, during the year, entirely charged off. The uncollected taxes on April 1, 1877, amounted to \$6,903,716.35.

The message also showed that at the end of the preceding fiscal year the enrollment of school children was 40,805, and that during the year it grew to 43,512, showing an increase nearly equivalent to the capacity of four twelve-room buildings. There had been appropriated for sites and buildings \$420,500, but nothing had been done, owing to the failure of the city to collect taxes, especially the levies of 1873 and 1874.

Among the earlier appointments made by Mayor Heath during his second term were—

Joseph F. Bonfield as corporation counsel; A. L. Linscott, prosecuting attorney; Emory Cole, oil inspector; A. L. Morrison, police justice; Messrs. J. L. Dennis, Philip A. Hoyne, E. G. Keith, C. H. Reed, M. E. Stone, and William Vocke, as members of the Board of Education; and George Mason, Sidney Smith and J. B. Walker, as directors of the public library.

On July 12, the Council adopted a resolution, of which the following is self-explanatory:

WHEREAS, Of the money collected from the State in payment of the Canal Rent, a sum slightly over \$600,000 was set apart by law for public buildings, which was then and is now understood to mean the construction of a new City Hall; and

WHEREAS, This \$600,000 thus set apart as a special fund, was used by the city in anticipation of the collection of revenue for ordinary purposes, to be restored to such special fund when such taxes shall be collected; and

WHEREAS, Of these taxes, the revenue from which was anticipated, of the money belonging to this special fund there have been large sums collected and paid into the city treasury, and, by a fair and equitable apportionment thereof among the various special funds, entitled to be repaid therefrom, \$160,000 or more is now justly credited to the building or city hall fund; and,

WHEREAS, In the classification of debts to be paid out of tax collections, as set forth in the resolutions of the City Council, provision was made for the refunding of the money belonging to special funds, which have been misapplied; and

WHEREAS, This money belonging to the building or City Hall fund has been, by the way of collection, from the back taxes, and has thus been recovered from the uses to which it has been misapplied, and therefore can not justly or legally again be misapplied or diverted from its original use, but should be retained in the city treasury, to be subject to such arrangements as the City Council may adopt, with reference to work on the City Hall;

Therefore be it Resolved, That the Mayor and Comptroller be, and they are hereby, directed to hold and retain in the treasury such sum of the back taxes which may properly be credited and apportioned to the City Hall fund, and which may hereafter be collected and apportioned and credited to that fund.

And be it further Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to the Council a statement of the present condition of all arrangements heretofore made with reference to plans and material for such City Hall building, that the Council may, without delay, take steps looking to the immediate opening of work in the construction of such City Hall.

During the month of July the Council was called upon to take action in reference to the lawless doings of street mobs, which were created by the great labor strikes; and they did so by the adoption of the following resolutions on July 25:

WHEREAS, There now exists in this city a rebellion against lawful authority, and lawless, riotous, and rebellious demonstrations are made by persons congregating in such numbers as to make their suppression by the regular police force a matter of difficulty if not impossibility;

THEREFORE, for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the laws, restoring order and suppressing rebellion,

Be it Resolved, by the City Council, that the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby, authorized to incur any and all expenses which he shall deem necessary or proper to enforce law and protect lives and property in the present emergency; and we pledge ourselves, as the City Council, to sustain the Mayor in whatever extraordinary expenditures he may deem it necessary or proper to incur to accomplish the purpose above mentioned; and to that end we urge upon him the necessity of taking such wise, vigorous, and effectual measures as may be required; and be it further

Resolved, That all good citizens be called upon to assist in the maintenance of law and order to enroll themselves as special policemen under the constituted authorities, and to organize at once in their respective blocks and neighborhood patrol corps which shall serve as foundations for larger organizations, and those who are employers to organize and arm their well-disposed employes. And we call upon veterans in war to enroll themselves in the Veteran club now being formed, and for whom arms will be furnished.

And we urge all well-disposed citizens to heed carefully the orders and proclamations of the Mayor.

The Council subsequently passed a resolution of thanks to the police force for valorous conduct during the riots. A contest of authority regarding the disposition of the militia during the riots having arisen between the Mayor and General Arthur C. Ducat, the Council, by resolution, authorized the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter and determine in whom the authority was vested in time of emergency.

In response to the public demand, efforts were made to increase the police force at an additional expense of \$110,500 per annum, an ordinance finally being passed authorizing the Mayor and Finance Committee to borrow the money and increase the force by the addition of one hundred mounted patrolmen. The cost of the riots to the city, for pay of special police, purchase of arms, etc., was about \$20,000.

On July 30, the Council passed an ordinance for the collection of the back taxes of the years 1873 and 1874, a large part of which the city failed to collect under former levies. The amounts required to be raised to cover the appropriations for the years in question were \$5,699,676.44 for 1873, and \$5,272,346.87 for 1874.

The City Council held a special meeting on October 15, to take action on the death of Daniel O'Hara, ex-city treasurer. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Death having removed from our midst our esteemed citizen and faithful public officer, Daniel O'Hara, Esq.; and

WHEREAS, He has proved one of the most efficient and honorable public servants;

Resolved, That the City Council tender to the bereaved family its heartfelt sympathy in their distress and affliction, and direct that these resolutions of respect and condolence be promulgated to the various departments of the city government, and that all city offices be closed for this day.

Resolved, That the Council, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Daniel O'Hara, do attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That the City Clerk is hereby directed to spread upon the Journal of the Council the foregoing resolutions, and that copies thereof be furnished the press for publication, and also that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

The contest of J. H. Hildreth for his seat in the Council from the Seventh Ward, and the effort of John Riordan to represent the ward in the Council, continued during 1877 and 1878. Hildreth brought mandamus proceedings against the Council, and failed to secure his seat thereby, Judge Rogers dismissing the appeal. He then carried his case to the Supreme Court, where the appeal was again dismissed; and he met with similar disappointment in the Appellate Court, whence the case was taken on writ of error. Notwithstanding the fact that the committee on elections of the Council had declared John Riordan entitled to the seat, the report was placed on file by vote of the Council, and Riordan did not succeed in getting a seat in the body until April 22, 1878, when he was admitted, together with John McNally, a special election having been called for one alderman to fill the vacancy, besides the regular election of an alderman to fill an expired term.

The meeting of the City Council, on April 29, 1878, ushered in the last year of Mayor Heath's term, as well as the close of the term of one-half of the members of the "Reform Council," which had co-operated with Mayor Heath in his financial policy and measures of economy. Before the roll of the new Council was called, Alderman Cook, who had been selected the previous year to preside over the deliberations of the Council in the absence of the Mayor, addressed the body as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL: One year in the history of our city has passed since we, preferred as the choice of the citizens of the various wards we represent, were inducted into office as legislators to make such laws as might be deemed necessary to guard the interests of the municipality. Whether we have fulfilled the expectations of our constituents in the exercise of our trusts, they have had, and will have, to decide. Whether the result of our deliberations will eventually prove for the best interests of the municipality, our history alone can demonstrate; but I have no doubt each member has done that, which in his best judgment, he thought at the time was for the best interest of the city.

On June 24, Mayor Heath sent to the Council the names of John A. Farwell, for city comptroller; Joseph F. Bonfield, for corporation counsel; A. N. Lincoln, for prosecuting attorney; Michael C. Hickey, for general superintendent of police; Joseph H. Dixon, for deputy superintendent of police; Louis Wahl, John C. Haines, and Charles G. Hammond for inspectors of the House of Correction; Mathias Benner, for fire marshal; W. H. Heaford, for city collector; L. D. Cleveland, for superintendent of buildings; F. Bensinger, for sealer of weights and measures; Emory Cole, for oil inspector; Dr. W. P. Dunne, for city physician; John D. Murphy, for inspector of steam boilers; Dr. Siebel, for gas inspector; and James L. Allen, W. J. English, D. A. Kohn, George B. Armstrong and Thomas Brennan for members of the Board of Education. The names of Messrs. Allen and Kohn were subsequently withdrawn. The other appointments were all afterward confirmed, with the exception of M. C. Hickey, John C. Haines and F. Bensinger. The Committee on Police, to whom the appointment of Mr. Hickey was referred, reported recommending that he be confirmed, but the Committee on Bridewell reported adversely to the confirmation of Mr. Haines. On July 8, the Council concurred in the report as to Haines, and Mr. Hickey was rejected for superintendent of police by a vote of 22 to 11. On July 15, Mayor Heath sent in the name of V. A. Seavey for general superintendent of police, and the appointment was confirmed by the Council on July 22.

Other appointments made by Mayor Heath during the last year of his administration were E. S. Chesbrough, as Commissioner of Public Works; A. C. Bartlett and James Frake, members of the Board of Education; F. C. Hotz, O. S. A. Sprague and W. J. Onahan, directors of Public Library; Luther L. Mills, inspector of House of Correction; Theodore Karls, sealer of weights and measures; John D. Murphy, boiler inspector.

On December 30, the Council passed an ordinance organizing and recognizing the Department of Public Works as a department of the city government existing since the adoption by the city of the "Act to provide for the Incorporation of Cities and Villages."

Under the provisions of this ordinance, E. S. Chesbrough was appointed commissioner of Public Works, on January 13, 1879.

On April 28, 1879, the following was passed by the Council:

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council is due, and is hereby tendered, to the Hon. Monroe Heath for the able and efficient manner in which he has managed the affairs of the city during his administration.

Mayor Heath said:

"This resolution is a very flattering one. If I have been enabled in my administration to do anything for the good of the city, it has been because I have had the co-operation of the Council. If I could, I would like to have a resolution passed thanking the Council for its hearty support of my administration. I thank you, gentlemen, and will now announce the induction of the new members."

MAYOR HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.—The municipal election of Tuesday, April 1, 1879, was a memorable one in the political annals of the city. There was three full city tickets in the field, the Republicans, Democrats and Socialists having candidates for the various offices. Among the Republicans there was some dissatisfaction, one faction demanding the re-nomination of Mayor Heath and another favoring Abner M. Wright. Mayor Heath refused to allow the use of his name and Mr. Wright was nominated. This nomination did not prove satisfactory to a certain element of the party. The Socialists selected Dr. Ernst Schmidt, a former Republican, as their candidate, and the Democrats Carter H. Harrison. The latter, by his superior qualities on the stump and a spirited and aggressive campaign, made great headway among the voters and achieved a splendid majority in the election. The respective tickets and the votes received by the candidates were as follows:

Democratic Ticket.—Mayor, Carter H. Harrison, 25,685; City Treasurer, William C. Selpp, 26,175; City Attorney, Julius S. Grinnell, 24,171; City Clerk, Patrick J. Howard, 24,427.

Republican Ticket.—Mayor, Abner M. Wright, 20,496; City Treasurer, Marcus A. Farwell, 20,662; City Attorney, Richard W. Ricaby, 21,919; City Clerk, Peter Buschwah, 21,743.

Socialist Ticket.—Mayor, Ernst Schmidt, 11,829; City Treasurer, Frank A. Stauber, 10,874; City Attorney, Harry Rubens, 11,858; City Clerk, Benjamin Sibley, 11,276.

The total number of votes cast in the election, including three hundred and twenty-one scattering, was: For Mayor, 58,331; Treasurer, 58,033; Attorney, 58,269; Clerk, 57,767.

Eighteen Aldermen were elected, the vote for the various candidates being as follows:

First Ward.—Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,697; J. Ward Ellis, Dem., 722; N. H. Jorgensen, Socialist, 115. *Second Ward*.—Addison Ballard, Rep., 1,296; Samuel Engel, Dem., 1,130; George A. Schilling, Socialist, 222. *Third Ward*.—John M. Clark, Rep., 1,428; A. F. Seeburger, Dem., 730; H. L. Hull, Ind., 124. *Fourth Ward*.—Amos Grannis, Rep., 1,151; Firman Church, Dem., 1,126; Louis Hutt, Ind., 212. *Fifth Ward*.—Michael McAuley, Dem., 1,848; Andrew Ryder, Rep., 848; T. J. Morgan, Socialist, 1,688; John C. Folz, Ind., 355. *Sixth Ward*.—William Cowan, Dem., 1,864; T. Diener, Rep., 487; J. J. Altpeper, Socialist, 1,532. *Seventh Ward*.—John Riordan, Dem., 1,718; J. J. Curran, Ind. Dem., 828; F. Bleifeldt, Socialist, 1,058; John Schmely, Ind., 372. *Eighth Ward*.—Thomas Purcell, Dem., 1,723; James O'Brien, Ind. Dem., 1,534; O. W. Barrett, Rep., 775; Henry Stahl, Socialist, 549. *Ninth Ward*.—James Peevey, Dem., 1,859; Richard Jones, Rep., 994; E. S. Pratt, Socialist, 97. *Tenth Ward*.—Michael McNurney, Rep., 1,073; J. E. Lawrence, 470; Robert Beck, 361; E. C. Christianson, 28. *Eleventh Ward*.—George B. Swift, Rep., 2,096; W. B. Bateham, Dem., 827; H. Johnson, Ind., 116. *Twelfth Ward*.—Joseph D. Everett, Rep., 2,856; J. W. Goodspeed, Dem., 320; Max Selle, Socialist, 38. *Thirteenth Ward*.—Hiram P. Thompson, Rep., 1,255; B. Quirk, Ind. Rep., 1,121; George Traun, Socialist, 154. *Fourteenth Ward*.—Michael Ryan, Dem., 1,614; Reinhard Lorenz, Socialist, 1,718; Louis Martin, Rep., 1,010. *Fifteenth Ward*.—Adam Meyer, Dem., 1,246; John C. Ender, Rep., 918; John Feltes, Socialist, 903. *Sixteenth Ward*.—Chris Meier, Socialist, 1,520; M. Schweisthal, Dem., 1,111. *Seventeenth Ward*.—Edward Barrett, Dem., 1,675; B. Janssens, Socialist, 655; Jas. Lynn, Rep., 424. *Eighteenth Ward*.—Wm. G. McCormick, Dem., 1,724; A. L. Chetlain, Rep., 1,450; D. Van Deventer, Socialist, 245.

There was a contest and recount in the Second and Fifth Wards, which did not change the result as given. Alderman Ryan protested against the admission of Reinhard Lorenz, but the Council gave Lorenz the seat.

At the installation of the new Council, on April 28, 1879, the first business performed was the approval of the official bonds of the officers elect.

Mayor Harrison in his inaugural message referred to the rise and progress of the city. In reference to the finances and his policy of administration he said:

"Real-estate, the foundation of wealth, which furnishes four-fifths of the city's revenues, has been laid under a heavy load of taxation. Rents being low, and sales practically impossible, land has been unable to meet its obligations. Taxation locks up money in the hands of the money dealer, where it escapes the eyes of the collector, thus forcing legitimate enterprises to bear an unequal burden. This stifles energy, deters investment, and will, unless checked, dry up the sources of revenue. Chicago expects you to give her relief. She will forgive honest mistakes, but she demands of you worthy and earnest diligence.

"On me, gentlemen, devolves the duty and responsibility of carrying out your will and of enforcing the laws. I accept the responsibility with diffidence, and shall endeavor to perform the duty with an eye single to the good of the public. I have but one policy to declare; that is, to protect the lives, the property and health of the city, at all times and in every emergency, and to do it in an honest and economical manner. I recognize but one science in finance; that is, to collect the revenues and live within them. Debts can be wiped out in but one way—by payment. Surplus can be acquired only by saving. Saving can be made only by honest expenditures for wise and legitimate purposes and by preventing all leakage. The bonded debt of Chicago amounts to about \$418,000,000. If you will aid me, gentlemen, in an economical administration of affairs, I believe it will be possible to fund a part of this debt so as to save from one to two per cent. per annum. The people will cheerfully submit to many temporary inconveniences for so permanent a relief."

Mayor Harrison made the following important appointments, all of which were confirmed during the first year of his administration:

Francis Adams, corporation counsel; Simon O'Donnell, general superintendent of police; D. J. Swenne, fire marshal; Charles S. Cameron, prosecuting attorney; W. F. Dunne, city physician; T. J. Gurney, city comptroller; Alexander Kirkland, superintendent of buildings; W. J. Onahan, city collector; Charles S. Waller, commissioner of Public Works; William Curran, M. A. Delaney, J. C. Rieckberg, P. O. Stensland and L. N. Stiles, members of the Board of Education; R. H. Forrester, Berthold Loewenthal, A. E. Mason, Harry Rubens and D. L. Shorey, directors of the Public Library; Luther L. Mills, inspector of the House of Correction; Logan D. Wallace, police magistrate, South Division, W. J. Clingen, clerk; Jeremiah Flynn, bailiff; David Walsh, police magistrate, West Division; John Blom, clerk, and William Meyer, clerk, vice John Blom, resigned; William Whalen, bailiff; S. D. Baldwin, gas inspector; Walter MacDonald, sealer of weights and measures; and Matthias Frautzen, oil inspector.

On May 19, majority and minority reports from the committee on licenses in reference to the question of closing saloons on Sunday were received. The majority report opposed any interference on the part of the Council with the "personal liberties" of citizens, and instanced the furore created by similar attempts under the Mason and Medill administrations. This report was signed by Aldermen Ryan, Neisen, Eizner, and Lodding. The minority report, signed by Alderman Cullerton, advised the passage of an ordinance framed to enforce the State law and close all saloons on Sunday. On motion of Alderman Stauber, the latter report was laid on the table, and on motion of Alderman Meier the majority report was adopted.

On August 25, a special election for Alderman of the First Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alderman M. F. Tuley was called for September 24. The candidates in this election were Dr. Swayne Wickersham, Dem., David J. Lyon, Rep., and George Gaide, Ind. The vote was Wickersham 684, Lyon 367, Gaide 30. Alderman Wickersham was duly installed September 29.

On December 8, Mayor Harrison sent to the Council a communication setting forth the difficulties encountered by the police in enforcing the 12 o'clock, midnight, saloon-closing ordinance, and recommending, in the interest of upwards of 3,000 workmen employed at night in the business districts, that saloons be allowed, upon payment of \$104, in addition to the regular license fee, to remain open all night. A communication was also sent in by the Mayor, embodying reports of the Police Department and intended to show that there had been no increase in crime and lawlessness.

On December 22, the Council extended the freedom of the city to Charles Stewart Parnell and John Dillon, in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and is hereby, authorized to extend the hospitalities and freedom of the City of Chicago to the representatives of the oppressed people of Ireland, Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, now en route to this country.

On February 9, 1880, the Council accepted an invitation from the Irish Land Reform and Relief Association, to attend the public demonstration and reception to Mr. Parnell and his associates, on Monday, February 23. On January 19, the Mayor appointed Aldermen Wickersham, McNally, Swift, Meier and McAuley a special committee to arrange for the reception of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. The Mayor, at the head of this committee, with other city and county officials, and representatives of various orders and societies, went to Kensington and received Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, and escorted them to the city, where, in the evening there was an immense demonstration and the Irish orators addressed a great concourse of people at the Exposition Building.

The spring aldermanic election of 1880, was held on Tuesday, April 6. The result in the various wards was as follows:

First Ward—Swayne Wickersham, Dem., 992; F. W. Warren, Rep., 698; William Clemens, Ind., 112. *Second Ward*—P. Sanders, Dem., 1,074; H. S. Billings, Rep., 991; George Schilling, Socialist, 41. *Third Ward*—D. L. Shorey, Rep., 941; Robert Law, Dem., 367. *Fourth Ward*—W. W. Watkins, Rep., 1,110; B. E. Mallory, Dem., 910; A. F. West, Ind., 662; R. Munster, 14. *Fifth Ward*—Edward P. Burke, Dem., 1,664; George Turner, Rep., 1,098; Thomas Ryan, Ind., 613. *South Ward*—F. E. Cliberton, Dem., 967; M. Baumbrucker, Ind., 896; William Curran, Ind., 786. *Sixth Ward*—James H. Hildreth, Dem., 1,209; Joseph Dully, Ind., 735; F. Biefeldt, Socialist, 331; James H. Gill, Ind., 163. *Eighth Ward*—Frank Lawler, Dem., 1,598; P. Rafferty, Ind., 450; M. Conway, Ind., 386; A. L. Amberg, Rep., 258; George Krick, Socialist, 79. *Ninth Ward*—John M. Smyth, Rep., 1,074; James Pratt, 21; W. Turrell, 16. *Tenth Ward*—H. Schroeder, Dem., 414; J. H. Gruver, Rep., 426; D. Nelson, 368; R. Beck, 101; H. Ackershoff, 67. *Eleventh Ward*—Thomas N. Bond, Rep., 1,206; P. Ryan, Dem., 78; A. M. Glasgow, 12. *Twelfth Ward*—Alvin Bulber, Rep., 1,121; R. P. Williams, 1,189. *Thirteenth Ward*—O. M. Brady, Rep., 941; John E. Dalton, Dem., 877; C. G. Dixon, Socialist, 110. *Fourteenth Ward*—Frank A. Stauber, Socialist, 1,410; J. J. McGrath, Rep., 1,379. *Fifteenth Ward*—W. S. Young, Rep., 860; D. Long, Dem., 796; John R. Solter, Socialist, 567. *Sixteenth Ward*—Anton Imhoff, Dem., 1,046; Henry Stahl, Rep., 801. *Seventeenth Ward*—John Murphy, Dem., 1,039; P. Torney, Rep., 806; A. Gould, 73. *Eighteenth Ward*—A. H. Burley, Rep., 1,309; J. E. Geobegan, Dem., 1,241.

The seventh precinct of the Fourteenth Ward was not canvassed because of erasures, Stauber presenting the affidavits of 116 voters in the precinct, affirming that they voted for him. The Stauber-McGrath contest became quite a celebrated cause in the annals of contested aldermanic elections. McGrath claimed to have a clear majority over Stauber, if the face of the returns of seventh precinct of the Fourteenth Ward were allowed to stand. The committee on elections of the Council divided on the question and sent different reports to the Council. One signed by Aldermen Barrett and Meier did not include an opinion by the corporation counsel. The other signed by Aldermen Swift and Smyth did contain this opinion, which was to the effect that it was the duty of the Council to consider only the face of the returns and declare elected whosoever had the highest number of votes. Both reports agreed that McGrath

had 150 votes and Stauber 59 in the precinct. On July 19, the Council, by vote, refused to seat either of the contestants. On July 26, on motion of Alderman Cullerton, Alderman McGrath, by a vote of 20 to 14, was declared duly elected, and he took his seat. Mr. Stauber then appealed to the courts and secured victories over Mr. McGrath in both the Circuit and Appellate courts. Mr. McGrath then took an appeal to the Supreme Court. On August 9, a delegation of Socialists waited on the Council and demanded the seating of Mr. Stauber. On March 7, 1881, when the roll was called in the Council on various matters, Mr. Stauber, who was present by advice of counsel, when the Fourteenth Ward was reached each time, invariably demanded to have his name called by the clerk in place of that of Mr. McGrath. Great disorder ensued. Mr. Stauber was backed up by the other Socialist aldermen and sympathizers, and Mr. McGrath by his friends. At one time a free fight was narrowly averted, and the Socialists in high dudgeon withdrew from the Council Chamber in a body. After they had retired, Mr. Stauber's name was, on motion, stricken from the rolls. On March 9, an opinion was received from Corporation Counsel Adams, to the effect that after the judgment of ouster against McGrath in the Circuit Court, and the refusal of the Appellate Court to grant him a superedeas, it was Stauber's due that the Council take some action toward according him his rights. The Council thereupon adopted a resolution, rescinding that of July 26, 1880, which seated McGrath, and declaring Frank A. Stauber the duly elected alderman from the Fourteenth Ward.

Among the more important appointments made by Mayor Harrison, in 1880, were those of—

William J. McGrath as general superintendent of police; James L. Allen, Bernard Callaghan, L. W. Kadlec, and John B. Walker, directors of the Public Library; J. C. Burroughs, M. J. Dunne, Philip A. Hoyne, E. G. Keith, F. A. E. Maas and Conrad Nieldoff, members of the Board of Education; Enos Ayres, Mark Kimball and John G. Shortall, appraisers of school lands; O. P. Fugersoll, magistrate, Charles B. Heffer, bailiff; and Redmond Sheridan, clerk of the Southwest Division Police Court; M. A. La Buy, clerk of the West Division Police Court; H. T. Howe, butter and cheese inspector; Patrick H. Tierney, boiler inspector.

The newly elected members of the Council took their seats on May 10, Alderman Ballard presenting resolutions declaring James H. Hildreth ineligible, which, on motion of Alderman Peevey, were laid on the table by a vote of 21 to 9.

Mayor Harrison submitted a message reviewing the operations of the various departments. Reference was made to the fact that the city had reached a stage where the issuance of scrip was unnecessary, and that its credit was restored and on a substantial footing. A financial exhibit prepared by Comptroller Gurney and incorporated in the message, showed \$781,000 of the bonded debt and \$462,070 of interest on bonds due July 1, 1880; back taxes collected during 1879, \$5,052,414; taxes due and uncollected, most of which was supposed to be ultimately collectable, \$4,322,098. The exhibit showed that the amount due from David A. Gage and still included in the assets was \$456,545; due from Duncan, Sherman & Co., \$35,542; amount of George Von Hollen defalcation, \$134,085. Cash balance, December 31, 1879, \$1,951,386. Expenditures during 1879, amount of old certificates of indebtedness, \$249,000; interest on same, \$26,643. Amount of funds of 1879, expended on appropriations to March 31, 1880, \$2,247,970. A considerable portion of the message was devoted to the subject of street pavements and the employment of macadam was recommended, and also the passage of an ordinance requiring trucks, drays and carts to have wide wheel-tires. The good management and serviceable condition of the police and fire departments were referred to in terms of high praise. The Public Library was stated to be in a prosperous and excellent condition, but in pressing want of a safer, more commodious and accessible building. Some complaints had been made that the impurities were drawn into the crib and distributed throughout the city to consumers of water, but the Mayor was satisfied that the impurities came from the sewage emptying into the Main and South branches of the River, and not from the North Branch.

In the Council, on February 21, 1881, Alderman Wickersham presented the following preamble and resolution in reference to prohibitory legislation, and it was adopted:

WHEREAS, An effort is now being made in this State, reckless to the common interest and blind to the rights of others, to pass laws and to so amend the Constitution, as to interfere with and even prohibit the manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented liquors; and **WHEREAS**, As is shown by the experience of other States, such prohibition and interference does not stop the manufacture nor drinking of said liquors, but would drive from this State and into other States some of the most profitable enterprises which pay millions of dollars annually to the State and General Government, and which form one of the most important factors in the increase of the wealth and the material advancement of our city and State; and **WHEREAS**, The result of such interference and prohibition would be the inevitable destruction of millions of dollars of profitable property, throw thousands of laboring men out of employment in this State, impair the value of agricultural property and products, and, in a considerable measure, impair the property of the City of Chicago; therefore be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Chicago, That we protest against all such prohibitory measures, and request our probitors and representatives of the General Assembly to resist all measures of this kind.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our senators and representatives at Springfield, with a request that they be presented to the General Assembly now in session.

In the Democratic city convention, held in March,

1881, Mayor Carter H. Harrison was nominated by acclamation for re-election to the mayoralty; Rudolf Brand was nominated for city treasurer, Patrick J. Howard re-nominated for city clerk, and Julius S. Grinnell re-nominated for city attorney.

John M. Clark was the nominee for Mayor by the Republican convention, John Raber for city treasurer and W. D. Underwood for city attorney.

The election occurred on Tuesday, April 5, and resulted as follows:

Mayor—Carter H. Harrison, Dem., 35,668; John M. Clark, Rep., 27,925. Treasurer—Rudolf Brand, Dem., 33,998; John Raber, Rep., 28,570. City Attorney—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem., 34,561; W. D. Underwood, Rep., 28,127. City Clerk—P. J. Howard, Dem., 33,261; Thomas W. Sennott, Rep., 29,159.

In this election, Timothy O'Mara ran, as an Independent, for Mayor, receiving 764 votes. The Socialists nominated George Schilling for Mayor and Frank A. Stauber for treasurer, serving no purpose other than to show the complete breaking down of their movement in politics since the election of two years before. Schilling received 240 votes and Stauber 1,999. There were 1,885 scattering votes on city attorney and 1,838 on city clerk.

The aldermanic vote in the various wards was as follows:

First Ward—Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,740; Michael Burke, Dem., 1,281. Second Ward—James T. Appleton, Dem., 1,337; H. F. Billings, Rep., 1,219; Addison Ballard, Ind. Rep., 165. Third Ward—O. B. Phelps, Rep., 1,542; Thomas P. Glady, Dem., 896. Fourth Ward—O. D. Wetherell, Rep., 2,693; Samuel P. Cady, Dem., 1,258. Fifth Ward—Henry F. Sheridan, Dem., 3,414; Edward Wall, Ind., 1,699; Franz Koch, Ind., 487. Sixth Ward—J. J. Altpeter, Rep. and Soc. fusion, 1,654; Charles F. L. Doerner, Dem., 1,503; G. A. Wooley, Ind., 589. Seventh Ward—John Riordan, Dem., 1,399; James Clowry, Ind. Dem., 1,245; William A. Love, Rep., 1,182; S. Goldwater, Ind., 67; S. Artley, Soc., 168. Eighth Ward—Thomas Purcell, Dem., 2,051; Cornelius Ryan, Ind. Dem., 1,547; R. M. Oliver, Rep., 1,328. Ninth Ward—James Peewee, Dem., 1,475; C. W. Daniels, Rep., 1,284. Tenth Ward—Daniel Nelson, Rep., 1,115; John Connell, Dem., 492; W. H. Ford, Ind., 379; M. McNurney, Ind., 55. Eleventh Ward—Thaddeus Dean, Rep., 2,249; F. Fisher, Dem., 148. Twelfth Ward—Joseph D. Everett, Rep., 3,254; scattering, 12. Thirteenth Ward—James M. Wauzer, Rep., 1,409; Samuel J. Doggett, Dem., 1,345. Fourteenth Ward—Clemens Hirsch, Rep., 1,830; Thomas Ryan, Dem., 1,422; Peter Peterson, Ind., 860; J. J. McGrath, Ind. Rep., 947. Fifteenth Ward—Adam Meyer, Rep., 1,885; H. E. D. Sichel, Dem., 1,533; O. Waltman, Ind., 41. Sixteenth Ward—Chris. Meier, Socialist, 1,416; Arno Voss, Dem., 1,376. Seventeenth Ward—Edward P. Barrett, Dem., 1,577; Thomas Cannon, Dem., 1,401. Eighteenth Ward—Frank M. Blair, Rep., 2,579; George Keller, Dem., 1,526.

During 1881 Mayor Harrison made the following appointments:

George B. Armstrong, William J. Hynes, Ernst Schmidt, directors Public Library; Thomas Brennan, Norman Bridge, William Floto, James T. Healy, Adolph Kraus, Adolph Schoeninger, members Board of Education; French Moore, city physician; John K. Miller, fish inspector; W. J. Onahan, re-appointed city collector; Dan O'Sullivan, police justice, West Division Police Court; T. T. Gurney, re-appointed controller; W. J. McGarvie, chief of police; Dennis J. Swenke, fire marshal; Oscar C. DeWolf, health commissioner; Charles S. Waller, D. C. Cregier, commissioners of Public Works.

On July 6, 1881, Mayor Harrison sent the following communication to the Council, in reference to the assassination of President James A. Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Chicago, July 6, 1881.

To the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen:

Since your last session the hand of an assassin has been lifted against the life of the President of the United States. It has caused a thrill of horror to fill the hearts of all good men throughout the civilized world, and the people of the United States have been inexpressibly shocked that such an attempt should have been a second time made against their first magistrate and their most exalted servant. The citizens of Chicago have had but one feeling aroused by this horrible deed—a feeling mingled with detestation of the great crime and heartfelt sympathy with President Garfield and his family. While they deeply deplore that any one could conceive and execute so heastily a deed, they yet know that it was the act of a single man, and not the conspiracy of others, and they earnestly condemn the rancor which could even suggest that Guiteau's crime was the premeditated act of any faction in the country. They recognize that assassination as a means of removing a public servant can never become a growth on free American soil. The assassin may shock the sentiment of Americans, but can not cause them to doubt the safety of the Republic, nor can he materially disturb the equipoise of its institutions. Chicago now rejoices that the condition of the President gives hopes of his recovery. I recommend that you pass resolutions of sympathy with him and his family.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Aldermen Burley, Wickersham and Hildreth were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote of the Council, and were as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Common Council of the City of Chicago, deeply deplore and emphatically condemn the recent attempt to assassinate the President of the Republic.

Resolved, That the act was one of unequaled and unparalleled atrocity. Inasmuch as it was an attempt to destroy a Chief Executive who blends in himself the qualities that distinguish a president and statesman and adorn a man.

Resolved, That we trust that God in his mercy will spare his life for his country's sake.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathies are extended to the president and his family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records and that a copy be telegraphed to the Honorable Secretary of State.

The Council was in session on the evening of September 19, when the President's death occurred, and, upon announcement by the Mayor of the sad event, immediately adjourned. On September 20 a special meeting was held to take action suitable to the occasion, the Mayor and thirty-four aldermen being present. The Mayor presented the following message:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in City Council assembled:

Gentlemen: Last night, while you were discussing an important matter, the fire going started by your its measured toll. It said, "The President is dead!" You at once silently adjourned. I have called you together to make the formal announcement that the Chief Magistrate of the United States, after a heroic struggle of eighty days with grim Death, has at last given up the fight—that his spirit, at 10:35 last night, winged its flight to the presence of its God, leaving behind it a name which will live as long as history continues to be written.

This is a painful announcement, whether you think of James A. Garfield as a man or as the executive head of this mighty Republic. As a man he had his faults, perhaps; for who that is human has not? But his virtues were far greater than have been bestowed on even a minority of those whom the world has called great. He was a kind and generous friend, a loving and gentle husband, and a devoted father. He was an industrious public servant, and endeavored to square all of his public acts by an upright and peculiarly sensitive conscience. He was an earnest patriot, and showed his love for his country on the battlefield as well as in the legislative halls. He was scrupulous, but his ambition was of that exalted character which pined for an eternal fame. He has been cut off in a manner which will cause his name to live forever. But he has been robbed of his most darling wish, which was that he would fasten his name to some act which would forever endear him to his fellow-men. As President of this mighty land, had he been spared, this most earnest desire might have been gratified. It is a bitter thing for such a man to be cut off thus on the threshold of his great opportunity. To regard him as a man, we can profoundly mourn his untimely death; but when we regard him as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, we have far more poignant pain. He was murdered, not because he had awakened personal animosity, not because he had embittered a human life, but because he was the Chief Magistrate. The assassin aimed at his heart, not because that heart was a man's, but because it beat within a President's breast. It is a terrible thought that the man whom a nation exalts to be its chief executive, its chief of state, should be a target for a fanatic's bullet. Thank God, but one feeling animates the hearts of all men and women in this broad land—execration and horror of the deed and of the wretch who perpetrated it. I hope this execration will grow into a hatred of the vile system in our body politic which maddened Guiteau's brain. The assassin of the President was a mad fanatic, but his last act was the result of political psychosis in our government fabric—greed of office. It has been charged that the black axiom, "To the victor belong the spoils," was promulgated by a great man. Every friend of the defender of New Orleans should resent the vile aspersion. To that axiom we owe the rapid diffusion of the poison which belongs to the spoils system. Office is for the good of the people, and not spoils for the office-holder. That party should be entitled to the longest life in this country which most boldly and honestly maintains the principles of Republican institutions be eternally and utterly eradicated. The death of James A. Garfield brings this hideous monster plainly before the eyes of the world. He believed in reform in the civil service. His countrymen can best show their appreciation of his worth by following what he would advise could his spirit speak to them to-day. Let it be written in letters of blood, "Guiteau's bullet was sped by the spoils system."

Gentlemen, I recommend that you adopt appropriate resolutions, that the same be spread upon the records, and that you appoint a committee of the Council to attend the funeral of our lamented President, and, in the name of Chicago, to drop a tear upon his grave.

I shall issue a proclamation calling upon the people of this great city to desist from all labor and amusements during the hours of the funeral, and thus to show their respect for the dead President of the United States and their horror of the black deed which so untimely took him off.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

Aldermen Wickersham, Phelps, Everett, Young, Meyer and Burley were appointed a committee to prepare and present to the Council such resolutions as they might deem appropriate. While the committee retired Alderman Burley addressed the Council as follows:

The President of the United States is dead. Again we are called upon to mourn the death of the Chief Magistrate by the hand of an assassin. Again we are obliged to see our system of Republican government tested; and let us hope that all our people will now, as in days gone by, be united in the determination that our Government shall stand. Whatever may be the individual differences of opinion, let us be united in the one idea that in union and in the supremacy of law lies our safety. The President is dead! Long live the President! The President is dead, but we still have a President and a Government. While we mourn the loss of our late honored Chief Magistrate, let us reaffirm our loyalty to our Government and to those upon whom its cares and duties devolve. Let us pray that God in his Divine Providence will direct our rulers and guide them, and preserve our country from internal dissension and external wars. There is little to be said upon an occasion like this. I can not avoid expressing my admiration for the man we have lost, and expressing the hope that his successor may be all we could hope or wish him to be. I will suggest with regard to the resolutions, that it would be proper to add one that the Mayor and a committee of Aldermen, to be appointed by him, attend the funeral ceremonies wherever they are held, as representatives of the City of Chicago.

The committee presented the following resolutions, which were adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, We have learned with profound sorrow and regret of the death of the eminent and respected Chief Magistrate of the Nation, James Garfield, who, during his short occupancy of the highest position in the gift of a great people and as the ruler of 50,000,000, had won their entire confidence, their esteem and their admiration by his many character, his broad views, and his statesmanlike qualities; who gave promise of giving our country an administration under which unexampled prosperity would be a ruling characteristic alike in all sections, industries of all kinds fostered and encouraged as they never have been encouraged before in the history of America, and our relations as a corporate body politic established on a closer, firmer, and more intimate and amiable basis than ever before with the other nations of the world; and who had evinced in all the rancors of political strife between party factions a deep sense of a feeling which should always animate the head of a great people—a feeling to which the martyred Lincoln gave memorable utterance in the epigrammatic sentence: "With malice toward none, with charity for all"; and

WHEREAS, Our grief has been made the more keen and intense by the fact that his death has been by the hand of an unprincipled and dastardly assassin; that in his demise the lawlessness, utter abandonment and recklessness of a man should be made manifest in a country of pure and liberal principles, where "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" is guaranteed to all in the Constitution of our land, and that the wish of all for his continued administration should thus be ruthlessly set aside by one iniquitous individual; and

WHEREAS, Our sense of sorrow is also most deeply touched at a time when it seemed that, after so long and anxious waiting for his recovery, he might still be saved to the Nation, and that the long and heroic struggle he made for life gave hopes for a return of health; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our late Chief Magistrate our heartfelt and tender sympathy in their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That as a proper mark of respect the City Hall be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that on the day of the funeral ceremonies his Honor, the Mayor, direct that all the public offices and schools be closed, and that he request that all places of amusement be closed and business be suspended.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Council, and that copies be sent to the President of the United States and the heads of Departments in Washington and to the family of the late President.

Resolved, That his Honor, the Mayor, and a committee of nine Aldermen, to be appointed by him, attend the funeral ceremonies wherever they are held, as representatives of the City of Chicago.

The Governor and a detachment of State officials, the Mayor and a committee of Aldermen, accompanied by a committee of the County Board, attended the funeral services at Cleveland. On the same day there was an imposing demonstration of military and civic organizations in Chicago, the procession accompanying a catafalque through the principal streets of the city.

The assassination of President Garfield is of comparatively so recent a date as to be well remembered. The excitement attending Guiteau's infamous act was intense. Great crowds surrounded the newspaper and telegraph offices and eagerly scanned the first bulletins announcing the attempt upon the President's life, and there was no cessation in this public demonstration of sympathy for the President from day to day, while his life hung in the balance during the hot month of July, and at the hour when he breathed his last in the cottage at Elberon, the bells of all the fire stations in this city were tolled simultaneously and the public buildings and business blocks were the next day densely draped with black.

That portion of the Mayor's first communication deploring a certain manifestation of rancor, had reference to innuendoes communicated to the Chicago public, reflecting upon the "Stalwart," or Grant, Republican faction, represented at that time by Vice-President Arthur and Roscoe Conkling, of New York. It is unnecessary to say that the intense display of partisanship was generally condemned and that the public repudiated the suspicion sought to be aroused that the "Stalwarts" were gratified by the commission of this infamous crime, or that they were any more responsible for the division in the Republican party than were the Blaine republicans, or what at that time were the so-called "Featherheads."

As to Guiteau, he was called by many newspapers a Chicago "crank," but the truth is that he was no more a Chicago product than he was of Freeport, Ill., where his parents lived, or of the West, where he once wandered through the mountains in a religious frenzy. His history is now well known. When in this city he lived a portion of the time with his brother-in-law, George Scoville, a lawyer who had married Guiteau's sister. He resorted to the public library a great deal in the preparation of his peculiar religious pamphlets. Lawyer Scoville and Charles H. Reed, ex-State's attorney of Cook County, who had taken up his residence in Washington some time before, defended Guiteau in his trial. While the general belief in Chicago was that Guiteau was insane, and witnesses were summoned from this city to attest the fact, physicians, who were experts on insanity disagreed, and Guiteau was executed. Many of those who believed him insane did not regret this partial expiation of the crime, and esteemed it a salutary public warning to criminal malefactors or murderously inclined "cranks"—the latter being a term fittingly applied to Guiteau, and to individuals possessing his traits, by the public Press of the country.

During the year 1882, Mayor Harrison made the following appointments:

William Curren, T. C. McMillan, Adolph Moses, Harry Rubens, W. H. Wells, and John W. Eurlight, vice William Curren, resigned, directors of the Public Library; M. A. Delaney, John W. Garry, Michael Keeley, C. L. Niehoff, Frank A. Stauber, P. O. Stensland, and A. C. Storey, members of the Board of Education; Austin J. Doyle, superintendent of police, on November 13, vice W. J. McGarigle, resigned.

William J. McGarigle made an efficient and popular chief of police. During the earlier part of his term he spent several months in Europe, investigating the police and detective systems there. He resigned to become the candidate of the Democratic county convention for sheriff, and was defeated by Seth F. Hanchett, Republican.

On July 31, Alderman Blair presented to the Council a preamble and resolution granting permission to the Mayor to take a

vacation, and moved its adoption. The motion prevailed by yeas 32, and nays 1,—Alderman Nelson.

The following is the resolution as adopted:

WHEREAS, Our worthy Mayor has devoted his time and attention to the duties of his office with the utmost zeal and fidelity, giving to the affairs of the city a greater degree of care and consideration than a business man would to his own private business; has been daily at his desk dispatching matters requiring executive action and giving audience to all who have had important business to lay before him; and has invariably attended the sessions of this Council, greatly aiding us in our deliberations and expediting business; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a recognition of this faithful service of the Mayor, and in view of the further fact that in the three years and a quarter of his connection with the affairs of this city he has only taken two weeks vacation, this Council does hereby grant him a leave of absence until the fourth of September, next, that he may if he so chooses visit Europe for relaxation and recreation in the event of his finding matters which may require a longer time for study for the interests of Chicago, an extension of one or two weeks is also hereby allowed, at his discretion.

Mayor Harrison during his absence was honored by being given the freedom of the City of Dublin and was entertained by the Corporation. Upon his return, September 20, he was the recipient of an immense popular ovation on the part of the city employes and citizens.

On February 27, the Mayor submitted to the Council a petition of citizens, requesting the passage of a resolution urging the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature, for the purpose of amending the Constitution in such a manner that the city might issue bonds for the construction of an enlarged system of water supply and for means of getting rid of sewage.

On March 3, the committee on licenses reported in favor of placing on file a petition of the Citizens' League, asking for the enforcement of the 12 o'clock, midnight, closing of saloons; the revocation of the licenses of disorderly places and those having disreputable attachments; and that ordinances be passed limiting the number of saloon licenses to be issued to not exceeding one to every five hundred of the population of the city. The petition was adopted at a large meeting of citizens, held in Plymouth Church on April 24, 1881, and were presented to the Council by a committee composed of F. F. Elmendorf, Robert D. Fowler, W. H. Newcomb, C. H. S. Mixer, E. G. Keith and Robert Hervey.

The following is an abstract of the votes cast for the election of members of the new Council on April 4, 1882.

First Ward—Swayne Wickersham, Dem., 903; William B. Clapp, Rep., 525. *Second Ward*—Patrick Sanders, Dem., 1,515; Marx Wineman, Rep., 700. *John Gelder*, Ind., Dem., 51. *Third Ward*—Daniel L. Shorey, Rep., 865; Melvin McKee, Dem., 543. *Fourth Ward*—William W. Watkins, Rep., 773; Sylvester D. Foss, Rep., 1,370; Frank Baker, Dem., 526. *Fifth Ward*—Edward P. Burke, Dem., 2,405; Fred Aye, Ind., 896; Edward O'Hare, Rep., 1,080. *Sixth Ward*—E. F. Cullen, Dem., 1,950; John W. Garvey, Rep., 1,183. *Seventh Ward*—James H. Hildreth, Dem., 1,674; G. H. Torrey, Rep., 273; M. Sebastian, Ind., 11. *Eighth Ward*—Frank Lawler, Dem., 2,044; Timothy E. Ryan, Dem., 1,117; James Kelly, 64. *Ninth Ward*—Michael Gaynor, Dem., 745; Ira H. Tibbs, Rep., 624; John G. Boyo, 35. *Tenth Ward*—George E. White, Rep., 1,028; Henry Schroeder, Dem., 415. *Eleventh Ward*—Thomas N. Bond, Rep., 1,164; Samuel Simons, Rep., 507; Thomas E. Courtney, Dem., 143. *Twelfth Ward*—John Marder, Rep., 1,746; Henry Baker, Ind., Rep., 1,335. *Thirteenth Ward*—John E. Dalton, Dem., 1,423; Bart Quirk, Rep., 725. *Fourteenth Ward*—Michael Ryan, Dem., 1,559; Jacob Stamply, Socialist, 619; John J. Block, Ind., Dem., 256; Henry K. Thurnish, Rep., 179; Michael O'Day, Dem., 371; Henry C. Kersting, Ind., 9. *Fifteenth Ward*—James M. Quinn, Dem., 1,016; William S. Young, Rep., 625; John McCauley, Ind., 695; J. C. Peterson, 178. *Sixteenth Ward*—John H. Colvin, Dem., 880; Anton Imhoff, 519; Fred. Kerstens, 36; Matthias E. Essner, 434; William DeWald, 19. *Seventeenth Ward*—John Sweeney, Dem., 1,117; John Murphy, Rep., 1,092. *Eighteenth Ward*—John E. Geoghegan, Dem., 1,423; Augustus H. Burley, Rep., 1,089.

On March 21, 1883, Mayor Harrison sent his annual message to the Council, in which, before reviewing the operations of the city departments, he had the following to say:

I regret the necessity of saying anything which may savor of politics, but the good name of Chicago has been shamelessly attacked for partisan purposes by a part of its Press which has grown fat with its prosperity. So persistently has this been done, that people in other localities, and some of our own people, who are prone to believe whatever they see in print, have been made to believe that this city is a sink of pestering crime. Its officials in league with thieves and cut-throats, and thriving by wasting the funds of the public. As the Mayor of Chicago, proud of its good name, I can not silently permit that good name to be tarnished by the slanders of men who had they lived eighteen hundred years ago, would have sold their Master for thirty pieces of silver.

The message closed as follows:

For many years the great papers of the North, the great periodicals and the public teachers, have belonged to the Republican party. From prejudice or from interested motives they have all labored, day and night, to convince the people that the Democratic party would not, or could not, conduct any public corporation—State or municipal—on principles of honesty, integrity and economy. Four years ago, thousands of Republicans in Chicago were so prejudiced against the Democratic party that they did not give it credit for either honesty or ability. To-day, these thousands, having seen a Democratic administration conducting the affairs of this city on business principles; having seen no robbery of the treasury, having heard no whisper against the honesty of a single official or employe; while so much speculation has gone on in certain corporations controlled by the Republicans—these thousands have learned that a Democratic administration could be honest, faithful and capable; and though they have differed with such administration in many of its methods, have come to believe that they will not and would not be ruined, even if their own party should not be at the helm.

In the spring municipal campaign of 1883, the Republicans were somewhat disheartened over the successive reverses of their city tickets. The newspapers charged that Mayor Harrison's campaigns were conducted by the gamblers, under the leadership of M. C. McDonald and Joseph C. Mackin, who controlled the

party machinery, and certain aldermen who had the worst elements of the population subject to their commands. A committee of citizens, representing both parties, was organized to consider this subject and take action in reference to placing a "reform" city ticket in the field. They met in Fairbank Hall, Central Music Hall Building, and became known as the "Fairbank Hall Silk Stockings." The Republicans duly held a convention and a compromise was effected with the Fairbank Hall people, whereby Eugene Cary was nominated for mayor, Dennis O'Connor for treasurer, B. F. Richolson for city attorney, and Emil Dietzsch for city clerk.

The Democratic convention held, at the Palmer House, re-nominated Carter H. Harrison, by acclamation, and John M. Dunphy for city treasurer; Julius S. Grinnell was re-nominated for city attorney and John G. Neumeister nominated for city clerk.

The election occurred on Tuesday, April 3, and was an exciting one. The result was as follows:

Mayor—Carter H. Harrison, Dem., 41,226; Eugene Cary, Rep., 30,963. City Treasurer—John M. Dunphy, Dem., 37,604; Dennis O'Connor, Rep., 34,322. City Attorney—Julius S. Grinnell, Dem., 42,355; Benjamin F. Richolson, Rep., 29,548. City Clerk—John G. Neumeister, Dem., 38,994; Emil Dietzsch, Rep., 32,952.

In the wards the vote for aldermen was as follows:

First Ward—Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,703; A. Calder, Dem., 10. *Second Ward*—James T. Appleton, Dem., 2,094; Charles H. Lithgow, Rep., 1,333; J. H. Howard, Rep., 38. *Third Ward*—Frank H. Follansbee, Rep., 1,457; O. B. Phelps, Rep., 1,378. *Fourth Ward*—O. D. Phelps, Rep., 3,244; Frank Meyers, Dem., 1,529. *Fifth Ward*—H. F. Sheridan, Dem., 4,493; Nick Murphy, Ind. Rep., 1,651. *Sixth Ward*—O. F. L. Doerner, Dem., 2,953; Frank Hubka, Bohemian Independent, 1,071. *Seventh Ward*—John Riordan, Dem., 2,042; Charles P. Brady, Rep., 1,244; John L. Mullinger, Ind., 803. *Eighth Ward*—Thomas Purcell, Dem., 2,896; Jeremiah Flynn, Dem., 1,417; Josiah Grey, Rep., 563; Maurice O'Connor, Ind., 329. *Ninth Ward*—John H. Foley, Dem., 2,059; Ira H. Tubbs, Rep., 555; J. S. Carlisle, Ind., 14. *Tenth Ward*—James Walsh, Dem., 1,100; Daniel Nelson, Rep., 823; Charles King, Ind., 446. *Eleventh Ward*—Samuel Shmons, 2,650; scattering 6. *Twelfth Ward*—Walter S. Hull, Rep., 4,148; Daniel O'Day, Dem., 986. *Thirteenth Ward*—John W. Lyke, Rep., 1,459; Samuel J. Daggett, Dem., 853; Patrick Rice, Dem., 595; W. H. Dobson, Ind., 610. *Fourteenth Ward*—Frank Schack, Dem., 2,148; Charles P. Struble, Rep., 1,910; Andrew Kurr, Socialist, 1,080. *Fifteenth Ward*—William Eiseholdt, Rep., 2,411; Nick Gerten, Dem., 1,803; John Wagner, Ind., 23. *Sixteenth Ward*—Henry Severin, Rep., 1,495; M. J. Dewald, Dem., 1,469. *Seventeenth Ward*—Andrew J. Sullivan, Dem., 1,719; John Murphy, Rep., 1,624. *Eighteenth Ward*—William R. Manierre, Dem., 2,535; Julius Jonas, Ind. Dem., 1,780; Watson Ruddy, Rep., 278.

The appointments of officials made by Mayor Harrison in 1883-84 were as follows:

T. T. Gurney, comptroller, re-appointed; Oscar C. DeWolf, health commissioner, re-appointed; DeWitt C. Cregier, commissioner of Public Works, re-appointed; Austin J. Doyle, superintendent of police, re-appointed; D. J. Swenke, chief of Fire Department, re-appointed; Eugene Prager, oil inspector, School inspectors—M. J. Dunne, to succeed himself; Frank Wenter, to succeed F. A. May; Graeme Stewart, to succeed Philip A. Hoyne; John A. Clark, to succeed E. G. Kelth; J. R. Doolittle, Jr., to succeed J. C. Burroughs. Directors of the Public Library, L. W. Kadlec, to succeed himself; Bernard Callaghan, to succeed himself; H. W. Rogers, to succeed J. D. Walker. Philip Reidy, sealer of weights and measures; Patrick Tierney, inspector of steam boilers; W. J. Onahan, city collector; Alexander Kirkland, commissioner of buildings; George Kersten, police magistrate, East Chicago avenue Station; Charles White, police magistrate, Desplaines-street Station; O. P. Ingersoll, police magistrate, West Twelfth-street Station; Peter Foote, police magistrate, Harrison-street Station. Police Court Clerks—R. Sheridan, West Twelfth Street; W. C. Clingen, Harrison Street; M. A. LaBerg, Desplaines Street; August Timm, East Chicago Avenue. John Kelley, bailiff West Twelfth Street. Henry Schraeder, superintendent West Randolph-street Market; Peter Conlon, member of Board of Education; Chris. Meier, clerk of East Chicago-avenue Police Court, vice August Timm; M. R. M. Wallace, prosecuting attorney; Frederick S. Winston, corporation counsel.

On July 30, Mayor Harrison read to the Council the following communication relative to the death of Hon. Thomas Hoyne:

To the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen: It is eminently fit and proper that your honorable body should take some appropriate action upon the death of Thomas Hoyne. Mr. Hoyne has for over thirty years been identified with the history of Chicago. He has held here the positions of City Clerk, Judge, United States District Attorney, United States Marshal, and, for a short time in 1876, that of Mayor.

Mr. Hoyne was of marked characteristics, energetic and positive. He was an honest man, whose uprightness of character earned for him the respect of all.

In his public and professional life he was noted for his eloquence, his energy, his ability, and the integrity of all his acts and deeds. He took great interest in all public improvements, and his earnestness and positiveness rendered his influence in whatever he entered upon of very great weight. He was a public-spirited citizen whose energetic character has been of the greatest service to the City of Chicago. It is the lot of all men of decided force of character to make enemies of some. He was not an exception to the rule; yet even those who differed with him in opinion always conceded the purity of purpose and honesty of aim by which Mr. Hoyne was ever actuated. In private life he was a man of sterling integrity and moral uprightness; one who made strong friends, and stood by them.

The tragic suddenness of his death has shocked the community. While he was upwards of sixty years of age, his vigorous constitution and his healthful habits gave promise of many years yet of life, and the terrible tragedy of his taking off seems to open a close to a life so useful to the community, so dear to his friends and family.

As a man closely connected with our public interests, so long identified with the city and its affairs, it is becoming that you should pass suitable resolutions of tribute and respect upon his death.

I have prepared the accompanying resolutions, which I herewith submit for your approval and action.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

On motion of Alderman Sanders, the Council adopted the resolutions unanimously, and resolved to attend the funeral in a body. The following are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, There was killed in the late railroad disaster in New York State a citizen of Chicago whose close connection with the interests of the city and faithful services in behalf of the people render his death a public misfortune;



Resolved, That in the death of Thomas Hoyne the City of Chicago has lost one of its most patriotic, public-spirited and honorable citizens—a man whose efforts in behalf of all that he believed to be best for the interests of this community entitled him to the respect and admiration of all good citizens.

Resolved, That all city offices be closed during the hours of the funeral, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. *Resolved*, That these resolutions be duly published in the proceedings of this body, and copies thereof be furnished the press for publication and sent to the family of the deceased.

JOHN E. VAN PELT, member of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on July 23, 1836. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Jerseyville, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. When quite a young man he engaged in the grain and lumber business, and this he conducted with gratifying success. Mr. Van Pelt is to-day one of the leading and best known politicians in Chicago, and is one of the most aggressive and persistent workers for the principles of his party in the country. Politics, it may be said, always possessed a strange infatuation for him, and when he had hardly passed his majority he entered the field for which he had a penchant. He was one of the most active politicians of Jerseyville, and in 1862, when only twenty-six years old, he was elected treasurer of Jersey County, and held the office for two terms, or four years. In that position he discharged his duties faithfully and honestly, and retired from the office without a blemish upon his character or a reproach on his ability. He declined further political positions which were proffered him, preferring to attend to his legitimate business, although continuing to work most industriously in the ranks of the Democratic party and for its best interests. In the spring of 1873 he was nominated for Mayor of Jerseyville by the Democrats. The contest was an exciting one, Mr. Van Pelt being elected by a good majority, and being the only candidate elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1874, he moved to Chicago, and engaged in the grain commission business on the Board of Trade. In December, 1882, he was elected chairman of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, and has twice been re-elected to

that position which he has filled so acceptably. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Van Velt was elected County Commissioner, and he has held that important office up to the present time. He has served as chairman of Committee on Public Service for one year, on Public Charities one year, and on Judiciary one year. Mr. Van Velt was recently elected General Manager of the Chicago Commercial and Financial News Company. Personally, Mr. Van Velt is a sociable and agreeable companion, a genial gentleman, and one who is esteemed for his many good qualities. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat, a member of the Iroquois Club, and a conspicuous figure in State and County politics.

SAMUEL SIMONS, who has been identified with Chicago's most progressive commercial interests for over a quarter of a century, was born in London, England, in 1837, and has been a resident of this city for over thirty years. His business and personal career, varied and interesting, show the grade of enterprise and ability to which this metropolis owes its growth and prosperity, for as a manufacturer in his especial line, Mr. Simons has been almost a pioneer. As a public man, he has made a noble record of practical benefit to the public, which twice sent him to the City Council, on the largest majority ever attained in the Eleventh Ward. Mr. Simons resided in London until 1853. His father dying, he came alone to America, when but sixteen years of age, with the elements of the carpenter's trade mastered. His business career in this city, since he came here in 1855, is detailed on page 490, Volume II. Mr. Simons, in public life has been a familiar figure to the community for some years. A strong republican and quite active in politics, he first became a candidate for office in 1883, when he was elected alderman of the Eleventh Ward, there being no opposition. In 1885, he was re-elected, having a majority of over 1,700 votes, the largest ever cast in the ward. In the Council his influence has been directed to measures for public benefit, and he has procured the paving of miles of streets and alleys; has secured the fire-engine house on Curtis Street, the first in the ward, erected at a cost of \$30,000; located several school-houses; caused night flagmen and gas lamps to be placed at railroad crossings; and, circulating among the people largely, has secured numerous other material benefits for the ward he represents and the municipality at large. He was foremost in the transfer of Union Park and other parks to the West Park Commissioners, and was instrumental in obtaining legislative enactment on this matter, securing additional levies to pay the expenses of the same. Mr. Simons was married in 1859, in this city, to Miss Elizabeth A. Williams, who was born in Utica, N. Y.; she died in 1880, leaving two children,—Samuel and William. He was married a second time, in 1882, to Mrs. Frances A. Gittings, of Chicago.

Following is an abstract of the vote polled at the Aldermanic election of April 1, 1884:

First Ward—No opposition, Scattering, 225; William P. Whelan, Rep. Dem., 1,403. *Second Ward*—Patrick Sanders, Dem., 1,841; Nic Reis, Rep., 667. *Third Ward*—Daniel L. Shorey, Rep., 1,328; S. R. Keogh, Dem., 449. *Fourth Ward*—Thomas C. Clarke, Rep., 1,755; Edwin O. Seymour, Ind. Dem., 1,344. *Fifth Ward*—E. P. Burke, Dem., 2,795; Charles Hillock, Ind. Dem., 2,789. *Sixth Ward*—Edward F. Cullerton, Dem., 2,739; Frank Fuock, Ind., 916. *Seventh Ward*—J. H. Hildreth, Dem., 2,502; James Monahan, Ind. and Rep., 1,308. *Eighth Ward*—Frank Lawler, Dem., 2,734; William McCoy, Ind., 739; William Kaspar, Rep., 892. *Ninth Ward*—Michael Gaynor, Dem., 1,662; Thomas W. Hill, Rep., 705. *Tenth Ward*—M. McNursey, Dem., 951; Daniel Nelson, Rep., 678. *Eleventh Ward*—Thomas N. Bond, Rep., 1,641; W. C. McClure, Dem., 3. *Twelfth Ward*—James L. Campbell, Rep., 2,553. *Thirteenth Ward*—John E. Dalton, Dem., 1,300; Samuel J. Doeggett, Rep., 1,067. *Fourteenth Ward*—Michael Ryan, Dem., 1,664; Daniel Ryan, Rep., 1,410; Joseph Gahmester, Ind., 673. *Fifteenth Ward*—W. S. Young, Jr., Rep., 1,548; J. M. Quinn, Dem., 1,401. *Sixteenth Ward*—John H. Colvin, Dem., 1,511; George Knerr, Rep., 552. *Seventeenth Ward*—John Sweeney, Dem., 1,439; John F. Lennox, Rep., 11. *Eighteenth Ward*—John T. Noyes, Dem., 1,839; A. H. Burley, Rep., 1,339.

A special election for alderman of the Ninth Ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Foley, was held May 13, 1884. W. F. Mahoney received 950 votes and James Murray 84. Alderman Mahoney was duly installed on May 19. On May 24, a special meeting of the Council was called to take action upon the death of Alderman Michael Gaynor, of the Ninth Ward. Alderman Gaynor was assassinated by James Dacey, a so-called "crank," who had an imagined political grievance against Alderman Gaynor. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and remarks were made by Aldermen Lawler, Dixon, Bond and Ryan. On July 15, a special election was held in the Ninth Ward, and John Gaynor, brother of the deceased, was elected alderman for the unexpired term without opposition, receiving 796 votes.

At the general election, on November 4, 1884, a vote was taken in the city on the proposition to authorize the Council to appropriate \$100,000 from the saloon license fund, for the purpose of increasing the police force. The proposition was carried by a vote of 64,802 out of a total of 100,978 votes. It was charged by the Press generally that this appropriation was illegally carried by means of the many frauds entering into the election.

On April 13, 1885, in view of the fact that certain newspapers charged that certain ballot-boxes, that should by law be in the custody of the city clerk, were not in the possession of that officer, Aldermen Noyes, Hull and Dixon were appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The boxes in question had been used in

the municipal election of April 3, and it was declared that some of them remained out. The committee made an investigation, and reported to the Council that boxes sufficient in number to correspond with all the precincts were in the city clerk's vault, but that many of them were without numbers, improperly sealed, and generally in a bad condition.

At the same meeting, resolutions were offered by Alderman Cullerton, denouncing the statements of a partisan Press in reference to the late election, and pledging the Council to a fair, honest and careful canvass of the returns; and by Alderman Ryan, directing the Mayor and Chief of Police to use every effort within their power to bring to justice persons guilty of fraud, intimidation or other offense against an honest, free and fair election. Both resolutions were referred to the committee on elections. The committee, at the next meeting of the Council, recommended the passage of the resolutions, together with an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to draw upon the contingent fund, for the purpose of procuring funds to assist an investigation of the facts and of bringing the perpetrators of such frauds to justice.

The ballot-box containing the ballots cast in the Third Precinct of the Third Ward was stolen from the office of Howland's livery stable on Twenty-second Street, at night after the judges had finished their count of the returns. The only arrests made by the police were in connection with this affair. "Dutchy" O'Keefe was finally convicted of this bold and treasonable effort to thwart the voting franchise of the people, and was sentenced to a term of five years in the penitentiary at Joliet.

The judges of this precinct, Isaac Howland, Dr. Quinlan and George Todd, having preserved an abstract of the returns, duly forwarded the same to the Council. The Democratic majority in the Council refused to receive these returns, and by a vote of 17 to 13 passed an order requesting of the corporation council an opinion as to what constituted legal returns.

On April 23, the Council adopted the following resolutions by a strictly party vote, eighteen Democrats voting for the resolutions and ten Republicans against:

WHEREAS, The city is at present in a state of alarm and excitement over the result of the recent election, produced by the utterances of certain partisan newspapers and rash millionaires, who have been disappointed by the defeat of their candidates at the polls; and

WHEREAS, In their wild and inconsiderate statements, the fair name of the city has been traduced and vilified, and the impression has been spread around that Chicago is not only a sinkhole of iniquity and corruption, but infested with thieves, bummers and ballot-box stuffers and disreputable characters generally; and

WHEREAS, A great many people of intelligence and general information, have come to regard these libels, through repeated utterances of them, as a correct representation of the true condition of affairs in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The tendency of all these misrepresentations has been, not only to injure the fair credit and standing of the city, but drive away trade that has its natural market here; therefore be it

Resolved, That the City Council hereby most vehemently denounce such utterances, and characterize them as malicious and unfounded, pure fiction of disgruntled and disappointed office-seekers and partisan fanatics, and challenge the proof to show that Chicago is not as orderly, peaceable and law-abiding as any city in the country. We can most confidently and truthfully assure people in all parts of the country, that not only are the lives and property of our citizens perfectly secure and safe, but also that our city is less infested with crime and lawlessness than any city in the United States, in proportion to its population. Statistics show that never in the history of Chicago was there less pauperism, a less number of the vicious class, and a less dominancy of crime and disorder than at present. The contrary exists only on paper, in the partisan journals of the city and among wild orators. And be it further

Resolved, That the election which these defamers of the city declare was carried by fraud, was one of the most quiet and orderly ones ever held in Chicago, and that the calm and sober second thought succeeds the passions of disappointed partisans, this fact will be apprehended and conceded; to the establishment of which result this Council hereby pledges itself by a fair, honest and careful canvass of the returns of the recent election.

It is needless to say the newspapers designated the resolutions as "buncombe." The canvass, however, was impartial, as all must be under the provisions of the law holding the Council to the face of the returns, except in relation to the aldermanic contest growing out of the election in the Sixth Ward, where Charles A. Monear contested the election of Charles F. L. Doerner, and the Council refused to give the complainant a re-count of the votes until threatened with a mandamus and contempt proceedings by Judge Anthony.

On April 30 the Council, by a vote of 19 to 15, amended the ordinance empowering the Mayor to draw upon the contingent fund, by authorizing him to employ necessary clerks and experts and to pay all expenses out of the secret service and contingent fund.

It having been charged that John G. Neumeister, the Democratic city clerk, desired to hold on to the office, and intended to contest the election of C. H. Plautz, his Republican opponent, on June 1, 1885, he sent the following communication to the Council:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Council assembled: Gentlemen: For some time I have rested supine under the accusation that I desired to retain an office to which I was not elected, and that the delays to declare the result of the election were due to my craft and intrigue. This I deny, and in this connection state, that as I was not elected by a majority of the votes cast, I will not rest my claims thereto on a technicality.

The Democratic party, to which I owe allegiance, demands that the third precinct of the third ward shall be counted without further delay. To this let me add my own earnest request that this and all the returns be counted, and the result declared.

Very Truly Yours,
JOHN G. NEUMEISTER, City Clerk.

The legal authorities consulted declared that judges of election were allowed by law to correct errors in their returns; that the returns certified by the judges as the returns must be accepted as such by the Council in its canvass of the returns.

The vote of the municipal election was finally canvassed by the Council on June 1, 1885, the result declared having been already given on Mayor, Treasurer, Clerk and Attorney, and being as follows on the Aldermen:

First Ward—Arthur Dixon, Rep., 1,602; Patrick White, Dem., 1,307. *Second Ward*—James Appleton, Dem., 2,077; M. Best, Rep., 1,008; M. A. Driscoll, Ind. Dem., 692. *Third Ward*—Charles W. Drew, Rep., 1,211; Simon Fish, Rep., 661; Frank H. Follansbee, Ind. Rep., 654; Isaac Pleser, Dem., 159; Thomas Healy, Dem., 533. *Fourth Ward*—O. D. Wetherell, Rep., 3,339; Frank Myers, Dem., 2,423; George Brahm, 57; P. Dunn, 28. *Fifth Ward*—H. F. Sheridan, Dem., 4,858; John J. Kearns, Rep., 2,942. *Sixth Ward*—George W. Kroll, Rep., 1,139; C. F. L. Doerner, Dem., 1,524; Charles A. Moncar, Ind. Dem., 1,434; Wenzel Kasperck, Ind., 1,286. *Seventh Ward*—John Cronan, Dem., 1,884; Thomas J. Carroll, Ind. Dem., 774; Charles B. Brady, Ind., 800; Joseph M. Weber, Rep., 2,051. *Eighth Ward*—Redmond Sheridan, Jr., Dem., 2,919; Thomas Purcell, 1,596; L. Yore, Rep., 1,674. *Ninth Ward*—W. F. Mahoney, Dem., 2,263; John W. Carter, Rep., 1,405. *Tenth Ward*—James Walsh, Dem., 1,013; S. P. Revere, Rep., 1,355. *Eleventh Ward*—D. M. Kirtan, Dem., 1,391; Samuel Simons, Rep., 3,084; A. Hunting, 21. *Twelfth Ward*—Walter S. Hull, Rep., 3,553; A. J. Sweet, Ind., 2,887; J. L. Whitlock, 312. *Thirteenth Ward*—John W. Lyke, Rep., 2,187; Michael Hayes, Dem., 1,816; J. M. Ingraham, 35. *Fourteenth Ward*—Frank Schack, Rep., 2,800; W. Jacobs, Dem., 1,745; J. Bavznister, Socialist, 2,618. *Fifteenth Ward*—William Eisfeld, Jr., Rep., 3,022; James M. Quinn, Dem., 1,927. *Sixteenth Ward*—Henry Severin, Rep., 2,005; Fred Heinberg, Dem., 1,397. *Seventeenth Ward*—E. P. Barrett, Dem., 1,656; John A. Lind, Rep., 1,806. *Eighteenth Ward*—William Manierre, Dem., 2,562; Fred Greisheimer, Dem., 1,788; A. J. Calder, Rep., 1,092.

During 1884-85, Mayor Harrison made appointments as follows:

E. S. Albro, E. W. Blatchford, Inspectors House of Correction; Rudolph Brand, Thomas Brennan, John M. Clark, Frank H. Collier, Daniel M. Corkery, Adolph Kraus, members of the Board of Education; W. J. Hynes, Thomas C. McMillan, Arthur Swazey, William H. Wells, directors of the Public Library; Clarence A. Knight, city attorney, vice Julius S. Grinnel, resigned; Frederick Ebersold, general superintendent of police, vice Austin J. Doyle, resigned.

The year 1884 was another great year for Chicago in the annals of politics. Both the Democratic and Republican National Committees decided, after proper persuasion by delegations of leading Chicago citizens, to hold the National Conventions of their respective parties in Chicago. The Exposition building was again elaborately fitted up and at great expense, for the purposes of a convention hall. In 1880, the auditorium, which accommodated fifteen thousand people, was in the south end of the building, the stage facing to the north; and the convention chamber of 1884 was in the north end of the building, with the stage facing to the south during the deliberations of the Republican Convention. The acoustics of this chamber were somewhat faulty, and when the Democrats came to hold their convention in July, the location of the stage was changed to the west center of the auditorium, facing east, and the hearing properties were greatly improved. This hall accommodated about twelve thousand five hundred people. The expense of making it ready was borne jointly by the Republican and Democratic Committees and the May Musical Festival Association.

The Illinois Republican delegates organized by electing Senator S. M. Cullom, chairman; John A. Rinaker, vice-president; Charles T. Stratton, secretary; Burton C. Cook on credentials; R. A. Halbert on organization; S. C. Collins on rules; Clark E. Carr on resolutions.

Among the visiting clubs and organizations was a large delegation of New York business men, who favored the nomination of Chester A. Arthur. They were met by a delegation of Chicago business men, and welcomed in a speech at the Grand Pacific Hotel by Hon. J. Young Scammon. The Chicago business men formulated an address favoring Arthur's nomination, and opened Arthur headquarters at the Palmer House.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—the eighth since the formation of the party—convened on Tuesday, June 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, the proceedings being opened with prayer by Rev. Frank M. Bristol, of Chicago.

On the second day, after the selection of a permanent president and other preliminary business had been disposed of, the secretary read the following:

To the President of the Republican National Convention—
Dear Sir: We have the pleasure, no less than the honor, of presenting to you a gavel which is made of wood from every State and Territory in the Union, including Alaska, and the handle of it is from the old Charter Oak tree of Hartford, Conn. The gavel is a solid unit and through it the States speak with one voice. If the delegates from all the States and Territories will

which this gavel comes will act in a manner equally united, the best interests of the country will be subserved.

Respectfully, A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

The unique offering of Chicago enterprise was accepted with thanks, the president remarking: "An omen, no doubt, gentlemen, of our success in November next; a union of the States once more."

There was a contest in the Second Illinois Congressional district between rival delegates representing the respective interests of Chester A. Arthur and James G. Blaine; and the latter, W. H. Ruger and C. E. Piper and their alternates, sitting members, were declared by the committee on credentials to be entitled to retain their seats, and the report was adopted without further contest.

The placing of presidential candidates in nomination began in the evening of the third day's session. Hon. Shelby M. Cullom nominated General John A. Logan; and James G. Blaine, of Maine, was placed in nomination by Judge William H. West, "the blind orator," of Ohio; and Chester A. Arthur by Martin I. Townsend, of New York.

The first ballot was taken on the fourth day, Friday, at 12 o'clock, with the following result: Whole number of delegates 820, necessary to a choice 411; whole number cast 818. James G. Blaine, 334; Chester A. Arthur, 278; George F. Edmunds, 93; John A. Logan, 63; John Sherman, 30; Joseph R. Hawley, 12; Robert T. Lincoln, 4; W. T. Sherman, 2. Of the 44 Illinois votes Logan received 40; Arthur 1; Abner Taylor; and Blaine 3.—J. L. Woodward, J. R. Wheeler and George R. Davis.

When Illinois was reached on the call of the roll for the fourth ballot it resulted—for Blaine, 34; for Logan, 6; for Arthur, 3.—John M. Hamilton, Abner Taylor and S. B. Raymond.

The nomination of Mr. Blaine having been made unanimous, the Convention adjourned until evening, when candidates for Vice-President were proposed. P. B. Plumb, of Kansas, nominated John A. Logan, and the nomination was seconded by representatives of various States. Motions were made to make the nomination by acclamation; but the roll being called for, a ballot was taken resulting Logan, 773; W. J. Gresham, 6; J. B. Foraker, 1. General Logan's nomination was made unanimous.

The canvass preceding the election of delegates to this Convention was a close and exciting one throughout the country, and many incidents happened to widen the apparent breach in the Republican ranks. It was charged that the "Stalwart" adherents of General Grant and Roscoe Conkling would defeat Mr. Blaine if he were nominated. A new influence in politics—a strong independent faction,—came into existence, that was opposed to Mr. Blaine on the score of his record and a desire for reforms more radical than it was considered he would inaugurate if elected, especially in reference to the civil service. The tariff was the important feature of the campaign, Blaine being an avowed protectionist, while the Democratic party contained a large faction in favor of tariff-reform, or tariff for "revenue only," which, it was charged by their opponents, was only the first step toward ultimate free trade. In every Republican meeting and convention held throughout the country, Chester A. Arthur was indorsed, and his able administration praised by resolutions and speeches and his friends were earnestly desirous of his nomination. In Illinois there was a strong Arthur movement, represented in Chicago by such newspapers as the Daily News and the Inter Ocean, which papers offered decided opposition to John A. Logan as a presidential candidate. General Logan's friends, however, controlled the State Central Committee, district committees, and the bulk of the party machinery, and the plea that he should have the delegates of his own State, and especially those from Chicago, his own city, finally prevailed. There were charges made of bad faith on the part of the representatives of two of the Chicago Congressional districts, and this had additional effect in decreasing the Republican vote in November. The Inter Ocean rendered faithful party service, and supported Blaine and Logan; the Daily News, consistently following out its independent principles, indorsed the cause of the "Independents" and lent its support to Grover Cleveland, who became the Democratic nominee.

Hon. W. G. Donnan, of Iowa, presented to the Republican Convention a petition from the National Women's Christian Temperance Association, calling for action by the Convention favoring Constitutional prohibition. It was signed by Frances E. Willard, president; Carolina B. Buell, corresponding secretary; Mary A.

Woodbridge, recording secretary; L. M. N. Stevens, assistant secretary; and Esther Pugh, treasurer. It was referred to the committee on rules and entirely ignored in the platform.

THE PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION convened at Pittsburgh on July 24, criticised the Republican Convention for ignoring the prohibition petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; adopted a national prohibition platform; and nominated John P. St. John, of Kansas, for President, and William Daniels, of Maryland, for Vice-President.

J. B. Hobbs was the prohibition candidate for governor of Illinois. In Cook County the prohibition ticket received an important but not excessively large vote.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION was held at Peoria on July 2. John H. Oberly, chairman of the State Central Committee, opened the proceedings with a speech, in which the names of Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, Joseph E. McDonald and William R. Morrison were mentioned, and were received with vociferous cheering. There was evident so much good feeling toward the "old ticket" of Tilden and Hendricks, that an effort was made to pledge the convention to its nomination at Chicago on July 8. General McClelland presented a resolution to the effect that it was the sense of the convention that "the old ticket," Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, should be nominated for President and Vice-President of the United States by the National Convention to assemble at Chicago on July 8. The chair decided the resolution not in order at that time, as the convention was as yet in the act of perfecting its temporary organization.

It was understood that the friends of a low tariff and the supporters of William R. Morrison would attack the tariff question boldly and make the convention platform set forth their position in unmistakable terms. The platform, as prepared by the committee on resolutions, was read by S. Corning Judd. It re-asserted the declarations of the Democratic National platform of 1876 as regarded reforms in taxation and the tariff, and contained instructions to delegates to the Chicago Convention to vote as a unit in favor of an emphatic declaration by that body in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

Mayor Harrison, whose nomination for Governor was looked upon as a foregone conclusion, had arrived and was seated as a proxy for a delegate from the third Chicago district. He arose and attacked the tariff plank of the platform, and moved to strike out all that part relating to the tariff. The convention went into an uproar, in the midst of which William R. Morrison arose and said the people could not be deceived by words. If the convention wanted a tariff for protection let them declare it. He hoped Mayor Harrison would be nominated and elected Governor, but that his motion would be defeated. John M. Palmer took the floor, and asserted that if Mayor Harrison was not willing to make the run on this platform he should refuse the gubernatorial nomination if tendered by the convention. Mayor Harrison interrupted the speaker, and said that his position was being misrepresented, and that he had moved to strike out merely the instructions to delegates to vote as a unit on the question in the National Convention.

A vote was taken on the proposition to strike out the instructions amid intense excitement and confusion, the result being a vote of 653 for striking out, and 623 against; majority for, 30, which came almost entirely from Cook County. The platform as amended was then adopted viva voce.

Mayor Harrison was nominated for Governor by acclamation, the balance of the ticket being made up of prominent Democrats from the central and southern part of the State.

While the Republican Convention in June had been prolonged beyond the expectations of many far-sighted politicians, and the excitement had run high in the convention hall, the hotel lobbies, and in the streets, where mass meetings and processions were of nightly occurrence, the Democratic Convention, notwithstanding the hot and sultry July weather, far outvalued the Republican gathering in point of excitement, enthusiasm, fireworks, the noise of brass bands and the speeches of agitators who endeavored to create and control local feeling. The New York County Democracy, one thousand five hundred strong, headed by county and city officials, put in an appearance first, and began work for Cleveland; John Kelly and the Tammany Hall organization came next, and began work against Cleveland. Local political organizations and reception committees were busily engaged, for several days, in the work of receiving and providing for the entertainment of political clubs from all the chief cities of the country. The tariff reformers were on the ground early, and gave notice of their determination to force the convention into a vigorous and definite expression upon this important and all absorbing topic. The preparation of a plank in reference to the tariff, to be presented for adoption, was undertaken by such avowed Free Traders as William R. Morrison, Henry Waterson, Frank Hurd and Francis Kernan, and it is doing these gentlemen but credit for their exertions, to say that their views, with but slight modifications, were embodied in the platform, upon its adoption.

Benjamin F. Butler, who had already been nominated for the presidency by a section of the People's Party in the East, was present as a delegate in the Democratic Convention and a recognized candidate for the presidential nomination. On the evening of July 5, the local labor organizations held a Butler demonstration. There was a procession in which about three thousand men participated, and it was viewed by not less than fifty thousand spectators along the line of march. General Butler attempted to address the multitude at the Palmer House, but the uproar was so great he could not make himself heard, and was forced to retire. It was known that the New York delegation was divided, and that forty-nine delegates were for Cleveland, the remaining twenty-three being for Flower, Bayard and Slocumb, and that John Kelly, Senator Grady and General Butler would make a bitter fight to defeat Cleveland's nomination. All of this added to the excitement and the intense interest everywhere manifested as to the probable outcome of the convention.

The Illinois delegation organized as follows:

John M. Palmer, chairman; W. H. Barnes, secretary; A. J. O'Connor, credentials; W. A. J. Sparks, permanent organization; William R. Morrison, resolutions; S. Corning Judd, national committeeman; A. E. Stevenson, notification; Anthony Norton, vice-president; Harry Rubens, convention secretary.

The Democratic National Convention was conceded to have been the most representative gathering ever held by the party. A short time prior to the convention, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, the aged and popular standard-bearer of 1876, who had a powerful following in the ranks of the Democracy who favored his candidacy, wrote a letter announcing that he would not accept of a nomination. A comparatively new man in national politics, Grover Cleveland, governor of New York, developed surprising strength as a Presidential candidate. He was advantageously located in the State containing the greatest number of electoral votes, for which both parties were fighting, and had the indorsement of the Independents of the East, who were satisfied with his record as a reformer.

The convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, July 8, and the first division occurred on the question of enforcing the unit rule as to the New York delegates, in accordance with the instructions of the Saratoga Convention. During the debate, Carter H. Harrison spoke in opposition to the enforcement of the unit rule. The National Committee presented a resolution providing for the government of the convention by the same rules as those that governed the convention of 1880, which recognized the unit rule. Senator Grady, of New York, offered an amendment providing for the recording of the votes of individual delegates. The amendment was lost, and the unit rule was adopted by a vote of 445 to 350.

The committee on platform met in the rooms of the Iroquois Club, and found themselves in a dead-lock on the tariff question, the vote on chairman being eighteen for William R. Morrison, tariff reform, to eighteen for George L. Converse, protection. A compromise was made on Malcolm Hay for temporary chairman of the committee. The committee was addressed in behalf of the Irish National League of America, in opposition to absentee landlords in this country, by Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, president of the League.

William H. Vilas, of Wisconsin, was made president of the convention.

On July 9, another test vote between the two elements in the convention was taken, on a motion to lay on the table a motion to proceed with the nomination of candidates. When New York was called, Chairman Manning announced 72 votes "no," and was sustained by the chairman of the convention in voting his delegation as a unit, under the instructions of the New York State Convention, and the vote of the convention, as recorded, stood ayes 282, noes 521.

The convention proceeded to the nominations, brilliant speeches being made by many eminent speakers in favor of Senator Bayard, Senator McDonald, Senator Thurman, John G. Carlisle, Grover Cleveland, Samuel J. Randall and George Hoadley.

Mr. Lockwood, of New York, presented Cleveland's name, and the nomination was seconded by Carter H. Harrison. Senator Grady dissented, and charged that the laboring men and the Irish Catholics would not support Cleveland. Mayor Harrison repelled this statement. The name of Benjamin F. Butler was not presented. On July 10, Mayor Harrison denied the accusation made by certain speakers that he had packed the hall with a clique to applaud his speech for Cleveland. On the evening of July 10, when the committee on platform had reported, General Butler made a minority report in favor of a protective tariff. On the vote on the adoption of General Butler's substitute, it was rejected, yeas 97½, nays 714½, and the majority platform was adopted.

The first ballot was taken at 12 o'clock midnight, resulting Hoadley, 3; Carlisle, 27; Randall, 78; Thurman, 88; McDonald, 56; Bayard, 170; Cleveland, 392. Illinois cast 28 votes for Cleveland, 11 for McDonald, 2 for Bayard, 1 for Thurman, 1 for Randall, and 1 for Thomas A. Hendricks, the latter vote being that of Alderman E. F. Cullerton, of Chicago.

On the morning of July 11, it early became apparent that the Indianians and local friends of Hendricks were present in the convention in large numbers. On the second and last ballot the voting had proceeded on the call of States as far as Illinois, and when the chairman of the Illinois delegation began to announce the vote, as Hendricks 1,—there suddenly broke out a scene of wild and enthusiastic tumult, the cheering drowning every other sound and continuing for fifteen minutes. It was too late to stampede the convention, however, and the further announcement of 38 votes from Illinois for Cleveland somewhat lessened the enthusiasm. It was seen that Cleveland was nominated.

Illinois first changed to 37 for Cleveland, Hendricks 1, Bayard 3, McDonald 3, and then to 44 votes solid for Cleveland. On the official record Illinois stood, Cleveland 43, McDonald 1, and the vote for each candidate as formally announced was: Cleveland 683, McDonald 2, Bayard 8½, Thurman 4, Hendricks 45½, Randall 4.

The convention adjourned until evening, when candidates for Vice-President were placed in nomination. General W. S. Rosecrans, Joseph E. McDonald, General John C. Black, of Illinois, George W. Glick, and Thomas A. Hendricks were named. General Black declined to allow the use of his name, saying he had pledged his allegiance to Senator McDonald so long as the latter's name was before the convention. A number of spirited speeches were made in favor of the nomination of Mr. Hendricks by acclamation, Delegate Wallace, of Pennsylvania, saying he had been once chosen vice-president, and was despoiled of the office. The clerk proceeded to call the roll of the States, and Mr. Hendricks was nominated unanimously.

Benjamin F. Butler formally accepted the nomination tendered him by the Greenback and Anti-Monopoly convention, in a letter containing eleven thousand words, in condemnation of the action of the Democratic Convention on the tariff, and bidding for the support of the labor element of the country. The idea became prevalent that he in reality favored the election of Blaine, and that his candidacy was but a ruse to draw off Democratic votes and thereby bring about the result desired. He received but few votes in Chicago.

True to the representations made of their intentions, the Independents gave their active support to the Democratic ticket. They were called "mugwumps" by the Republican party organs. In Chicago there was a strong local organization, which sent out vast quantities of campaign literature and enrolled thousands of voters throughout the State. The executive committee was composed of Franklin MacVeagh, General A. C. McClurg, W. T. Baker, Edward G. Mason, George C. Clarke, James F. Clafin, Henry A. Gardner, Slason Thompson, and Edwin Burritt Smith.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN was also replete with excitement and interest, and close contests were waged between rival candidates for Congress.

In the first Chicago district, the Republicans renominated R. W. Dunham, and the Democrats named as his opponent William M. Tilden, a cousin of Samuel J. Tilden.

In the second district, the Democrats offered to nominate John F. Finerty, who two years before, as an Independent Democrat, had defeated Henry F. Sheridan, the regular Democratic nominee, if he would support the National Democratic ticket. Mr. Finerty, however, resolutely refused to pledge himself, and cast his fortunes and the influence of his paper, *The Citizen*, an Irish National weekly, with Blaine and for a protective tariff. The Democrats thereupon nominated Frank Lawler, alderman from the Eighth Ward, who had a strong following among the laboring element of the district.

In the third district, the supporters of George R. Davis and William E. Mason were divided by the result of the primaries. A contest ensued as to who should stand as the Republican candidate, which was carried to the National Committee for arbitration. A decision was rendered in favor of Mr. Mason, and Mr. Davis apparently withdrew, but upon his return from the East his supporters placed General James Fitzsimons in the field against Mr. Mason. The Democrats, in this favorable emergency, nominated James H. Ward as their candidate in the district.

In the fourth Chicago district, the Republicans re-nominated George E. Adams and the Democrats John P. Altgeld.

In their State Conventions, the Republicans nominated Richard J. Oglesby for Governor and the Democrats nominated Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, as their candidate. Both candidates made a personal canvass and stumped the State from end to end.

The official vote of Cook County in the general election of November, 1884, was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.—James G. Blaine, average, 68,271; highest, 69,251. Grover Cleveland, average, 60,652; highest, 60,663. John P. St. John, 996. Benjamin F. Butler, 812. Blaine's plurality, 8,619; majority 6,841.

STATE TICKET.—For Governor—Carter H. Harrison, 65,147; Richard J. Oglesby, 64,965; J. B. Hobbs, 997; William H. Harper, 409. Harrison's plurality, 182.

In this election Jacob Gross, Rep., of Chicago, was a candidate for State Treasurer, against Alfred Orendorff, Dem., of Springfield; Copp, the Prohibition candidate, and Goodhue the Anti-Monopoly. The vote in Cook County was Gross, 69,033; Orendorff, 61,018; Copp, 1,049; Goodhue, 669—Gross's majority, 8,297.

The Republican electoral ticket received 18,180 majority in the State and Oglesby's majority was 11,532 in the State. The popular vote in the State

was for Blaine, 337,586; for Cleveland 312,314; making Blaine's plurality 25,272.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.—First District—Dunham, Rep., 20,245; Tilden, Dem., 14,655; Clark, Prohib., 501; Gates, Anti-Monopoly, 288. Second District—Lawler, Dem., 13,952; Finerty, Rep., 11,552; Kellett, Prohib., 23. Third District—Ward, Dem., 15,601; Mason, Rep., 10,806; Fitzsimons, Rep., 8,928; Lee, Prohib., 280; Boyd, Anti-Monop., 259. Fourth District—Adams, Rep., 18,333; Altgeld, Dem., 15,291; Austin, Prohib., 467.

COUNTY TICKET.—State's Attorney—Grinnell, Dem., 68,329; Mills, Rep., 60,685; Wilson, Prohib., 1,064; Scoville, Anti-Monop., 621. Recorder—Scribner, Rep., 68,879; Donnersberger, Dem., 60,933; Jenkins, Prohib., 1,604; Jenkins, Anti-Monop., 43. Coroner—Hertz, Rep., 69,950; Boyden, Dem., 59,935; Hutchins, Prohib., 915; Coulton, Anti-Monop., 569. Clerk of Appellate Court—Healy, Rep., 68,882; Curran, Dem., 60,791; McDowall, Prohib., 1,087; Adams, Anti-Monop., 641. Clerk of Superior Court—McGrath, Rep., 69,244; Donovan, Dem., 60,288; Butler, Prohib., 1,008; Grogan, Anti-Monop., 641. Clerk of Circuit Court Best, Rep., 69,252; Hoechstler, Dem., 60,512; Whitcomb, Prohib., 977; Huck, Anti-Monop., 657. County Surveyor—Foster, Rep., 68,317; Carlson, Dem., 61,511; Williamson, Prohib., 662.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—First District, McDonald, 50,988; Wren, 50,414; O'Brien, 48,724; Shehan, 48,625; Walt, 467; Busch, 460; Henschell, 392; Creak, 385; Boyle, 13; Jansen, 6. Second District, Klehm, 4,824; Weckler, 3,185; Jansen, 323; Kalstromb, 13. Fourth District, McCarty, 5,285; Kozenberg, 4,319; Doyle, 154; Osterholm, 6. Sixth District, McLaughrey, 1,140; Reed, 910; Payne, 10.

The State Senators and Representatives elected at this election, together with the vote received by the various candidates, were as follows: *

SENATORS.—Second District, Crawford, 10,749; Newberry, 7,575; Neil, 214; Nordgreen, 173. Fourth District, Cantwell, 5,436; Mamer, 5,153; Lawrence, 2,125; Whitlock, 234; Gilmore, 15. Sixth District, Brand, 9,696; Leman, 9,686; Moulding, 27; Arnold, 15.

REPRESENTATIVES.—First District, McHale, 7,818½; Kennedy, 7,279½; Parker, 6,782; Doan, 6,159; McGovern, 2,651½; Carter, 2,447; Foley, 228; Dewey, 198. Second District, Harper 16,247; Parker, 15,400½; Hummel, 13,060; Danforth, 10,217½; Starkweather, 846½; Connelly, 532½; Scarry, 3. Third District, Thomas, 10,691½; Taylor, 10,136; McNally, 8,344; Cass, 7,651; Davenport, 57; Barr, 46½; Starkweather, 18. Fourth District, Murphy, 8,893; Quinn, 8,146; McMillan, 7,787½; White, 7,713½; Jackson, 5,069; Catlin, 597. Fifth District, Powell, 11,728; Mahoney, 7,805½; Doran, 6,761; Taylor, 5,310; Dwyer, 955½; Stroheim, 138; Tanley, 7; Kennedy, 6. Sixth District, Boutell, 15,475; Sullivan, 13,495; Stitt, 12,929½; McAniff, 11,957½; Moulding, 226½; Noegley, 514; Arnold, 213. Seventh District, Humphrey, 11,632½; Struckmann, 10,496½; Crafts, 9,672; Kreuger, 4,678½; Nowlen, 1,548; Starkweather, 21; Connelly, 9. Ninth District, Scharlau, 7,709; Baird, 7,408½; Considine, 6,618; Wendell, 5,225; Phelps, 2,787½; Whelan, 977; Pike, 125. Tenth District, Odenberg, 10,114; Oshay, 7,839; Schlesinger, 6,933; Meyers, 5,994; Scarry, 4,740; Woodson, 1,645. Thirtieth District, Brachtendorf, 5,912½; Sundelius, 5,736½; Mulheran, 5,230½; Klupp, 5,174; Prendergast, 2,447; Dahnke, 1,606; Vogel, 93.

For the State House appropriation, 22,331.

Separate item veto, 109,119.

Issue of county bonds, 109,810.

Police appropriation, 64,802.

A few days after the general election of November, 1884, it became generally known that the two houses of the Assembly in joint session would probably be a tie as between the Democrats and the Republicans, so that a single vote, either in the House or Senate might elect a United States Senator. It has been charged that this situation brought about the famous Brand-Leman imbroglio in the Eighteenth Ward of Chicago.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD CASE.—The excitement attending the Democratic National victory had not died away in Chicago, when the discovery was made, and announced to the public through the Press, that a bold and treasonable fraud had been perpetrated in the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, where the ballots had been tampered with so as to reverse the result in the precinct, giving a fraudulent majority for State Senator to Rudolf Brand as against Henry W. Leman. It is but justice to Mr. Brand to say, that neither then nor since was there the slightest suspicion that he was in any way cognizant of this fraud. Before even the magnitude of the outrage was known, Mr. Brand announced that he would not accept an election that was in doubt, and demanded a re-count. The excitement and indignation ran high, and a citizens' committee was formed in the Eighteenth Ward for the purpose of hunting down and bringing to justice the miscreants who had perpetrated the frauds. Many leading citizens co-operated in this movement, among others E. Nelson Blake, A. A. Carpenter, Melville E. Stone, General I. N. Stiles, Edwin Lee Brown, A. M. Day, E. F. Cragin, Erskine M. Phelps, M. W. Fuller, and many other prominent representatives of both political parties. A. M. Day was made chairman of the committee.

Examination of the ballot-box of the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward showed that, after it had been placed in the custody of the county clerk and was in the vault of his office, the original ballots had been abstracted and a number of bogus or forged ballots, printed as fac-similes of the genuine ones, with the exception that they contained Brand's name instead of Leman's, had been substituted. The apparent motive for the crime lay in the fact that the General Assembly elect was to ballot for a United State Senator, and a careful canvass of the State had shown that the Senate and House were apt to be a tie between the two parties. To more completely carry out the fraud, the entire tally sheet accompanying the ballots had been forged so as to correspond, and

* A complete list of senators and representatives elected in Cook County Districts, since the organization of the General Assembly will be found in addendum at the close of this chapter.

† The vote as canvassed was reversed, Brand's apparent plurality being fraudulent. Governor Hamilton issued the certificate of election to Leman.

clever counterfeits of the signatures of the judges and clerks of election were affixed. The Eighteenth Ward Citizens' Committee, and the Federal authorities co-operating, arrested the judges and clerks except one, Sullivan, who decamped to Canada. An enterprising reporter of the Daily News discovered where the bogus tickets had been printed, at P. L. Hanscom's printing office on Madison Street, and secured a proof slip of the bogus ticket containing Brand's name. Wright Brothers, junior members of the firm of P. L. Hanscom & Co., stated that Joseph C. Mackin, secretary of the Cook County Central Democratic Committee, assistant secretary of the State Central Committee and secretary of the Cook County Democratic Club, had ordered the tickets printed and they had been delivered to him at his room in the Palmer House. Joseph C. Mackin was indicted by the Federal grand jury for this offense on several counts, the chief being for tampering with the returns of an election in which a Congressman was to be elected.

Melville E. Stone, editor of the Daily News, became convinced that the fraud was the result of a conspiracy, and had more ramifications than appeared on the surface. He procured photographs of the tally-sheet, and, after examining over one hundred specimens of handwriting, fixed upon William J. Gallagher, a saloon-keeper on State Street, and a close and confidential friend of Mackin's, as one of the conspirators. Mr. Stone swore out a warrant for Gallagher's arrest, charging him with having forged the tally-sheet and the names of the election judges and clerks. The indictment against Mackin was dropped, and Mackin, Gallagher and Arthur Gleason, —the latter a clerk in the County Clerk's office, who was charged with having connived at the substitution of the fraudulent ballots while the genuine were in his custody,—were proceeded against by information in the Federal Court on the relation of United States District Attorney Tuthill.

The trial was a sensational one, and resulted in the conviction of the defendants, and the indictment for perjury in their behalf of Charles Emery Gilmore and Jeremiah Sullivan. The prosecution was conducted before Judge Henry W. Blodgett, by District Attorney R. S. Tuthill, General I. N. Stiles, and Hon. John B. Hawley, and the defense by Judge Turpie, of Indiana, and Frank Turner for Mackin; Henry Wendell Thompson for Gallagher; Swett & Groscup and W. S. Young for Gleason. An appeal was taken by the defendants on a petition for a writ of error, which was argued in their behalf before Justice Harlan and Judge W. Q. Gresham, by Emery A. Storrs; the writ was refused, and the case certified to the United States Supreme Court, the defendants Mackin and Gallagher being held in bonds of \$50,000 each, and Gleason in bonds of \$10,000. In the meantime a special grand jury had been impanelled in the Criminal Court of Cook County, before which Mackin was summoned. He there denied having procured the spurious tickets from Hanscom & Co. The jury thereupon indicted him for perjury; he was convicted, and sentenced to serve a term of five years at Joliet. The Supreme Court was applied to for a writ of supersedeas pending an appeal to the State Supreme Court, and the supersedeas was granted by Justices Shope and Craig. Before the Supreme Court, the case was argued by Emery A. Storrs and John C. Richberg, and the sentence of the Criminal Court was sustained. This was the last argument of the gifted and brilliant Emery A. Storrs, who died at Ottawa, immediately after its close. The appeal from the conviction in the Federal Court has not yet been decided at the date of this writing. Hon. Jere M. Wilson, of Indiana, and Judge Shellabarger, of Ohio, argued the Mackin case in the United States Supreme Court. Mackin was taken to Joliet to serve the Criminal Court sentence, and Gallagher and Gleason remain at large on bail. The legal features of these celebrated trials are given in the history of the Bench and Bar.

The detectives employed by the committee of safety unearthed many minor frauds, but the only arrests made in connection with any of these were those of William J. Clingen, clerk of the Armory Police Court, Frank E. Owens and John Stearns, city employes, the latter a brother-in-law of Mayor Harrison, who were charged with the illegal registration of voters in the First and Second Wards. They were brought to trial in the Federal Court, the jury disagreed, and the cases were finally dismissed.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.—The anticipated contest over the election of a United States Senator to succeed John A. Logan, began with the election of members of the General Assembly in the fall campaign as has been shown, and when the two houses assembled at Springfield in January, every other matter of business was subordinated to this issue. William R. Morrison, an avowed free-trade apostle and leader in Congress, who was a rival to Carter H. Harrison for the nomination for Governor in the preceding July, was made the Democratic caucus nominee for Senator, and John A. Logan received the caucus nomination of the Republicans. Other prominent candidates were Carter H. Harrison, Judge Lambert Tree, and W. C. Goudy on the Democratic side and C. B. Farwell on the Republican side. The history of this contest is of so recent a date as to be comparatively well known. The Legislature, which, under ordinary circumstances, should have elected a United States

Senator on January 20, 1885, was unable to do so for the reason that the House had failed to organize. When, however, it finally organized, the first day when it was possible to ballot for Senator was February 10. The House did ballot that day, and an attempt was made to ballot in the Senate February 13, but no quorum being present the two houses then met in joint session. Balloting began and continued day after day; but the opposing forces were so evenly matched that if either side had an absentee the entire side would decline to vote. It was thought an election might occur on February 26, but just before the session was commenced, R. E. Logan, a Republican Representative, dropped dead in the Capitol. This caused a cessation in the active contest until his successor was elected. On March 20, Senator Bridges, a Democrat, died, and further delay ensued. On April 12, Representative Shaw, a Democrat, died. Senator Logan's managers went quietly to work and laid plans to carry Shaw's district, at the special election for his successor, by a "still hunt," and, although it was strongly Democratic, they succeeded in electing a Republican. After receiving for two votes the entire strength of his party,—101,—on May 14, William R. Morrison's name was withdrawn, and Hon. Lambert Tree, of Chicago, received most of the party strength. Finally, on May 19, after the successors of all the deceased members had been seated, the 118th and final ballot was taken, and Senator Logan was re-elected to succeed himself for six years, ending March 4, 1891. The vote was as follows:

Senators, Logan 26; Tree 24; J. C. Black 1.
Representatives, Logan 77; Tree 72; Black 1; Hoxie 1; Scholfield 1.

The "Logan 103" became noted throughout the country for their staying qualities, and almost as famous as the Grant "306" of 1880.

THE CITY CAMPAIGN.—The spring municipal campaign of 1885 in Chicago, opened in March with a long list of mayoralty candidates on both sides. It was not known to many Democrats whether or not Carter H. Harrison would stand as a candidate for the fourth term. The Republicans held their convention in Battery "D" Armory, and nominated Sidney Smith, Judge of the Superior Court, for Mayor by acclamation; John F. Finerty for treasurer; C. H. Plautz for city clerk; and Hempstead Washburne for city attorney.

The Democrats held their convention at the Palmer House, on March 24, and nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor by acclamation, William M. Devine for treasurer, John G. Neumeister for city clerk, and Peter J. Ellert for city attorney.

The prevalence of election frauds and the boldness with which they were executed led to unusual precautions for a fair election. The citizens who had been active in the prosecution of the Mackin case organized a committee of seventy to guard against frauds. Articles printed in the leading journals from day to day showed where illegal registrations had been carried out to a large extent, and the full registry lists were printed by the newspapers in the hope of preventing frauds by the persons registered illegally. This had the result of deterring frauds to some extent; but at the election, repeaters, by collusion with venal judges and clerks, resorted to affidavits to swear in their votes, and these affidavits were subsequently stolen from the polling booths before the returns were made to the city clerk. In the Second Ward the poll book record showed 821 of these affidavits used, and none were returned; in the Sixth Ward 780 were used, and none returned; and a similar condition of affairs were shown in the First, Ninth and other wards. The result of the vote on the city ticket, as canvassed by the Council was as follows:

Mayor—Carter H. Harrison, Dem., 43,352; Sidney Smith, Rep., 42,977.
Treasurer—W. M. Devine, Dem., 43,418; John F. Finerty, Rep., 41,877.
City Clerk—John G. Neumeister, Dem., 42,926; C. H. Plautz, Rep., 43,116.
City Attorney—Peter J. Ellert, Dem., 41,973; Hempstead Washburne, Rep., 43,959.
The Prohibitionists had a city ticket in the field at this election, which received votes as follows: For Mayor, Bush, 221; City Treasurer, Speight, 281; City Clerk, Catlin, 249; City Attorney, Christian, 290.
Harrison's plurality, 375.

Rampant violence and intimidation was prevalent at this election in the Second and Ninth wards, and at the "tougher" precincts throughout the city. The closeness of the vote between Smith and Harrison made a contest inevitable, which was speedily inaugurated in the courts by A. A. Carpenter, of the Committee of Safety, and John N. Jewett and A. W. Green, representing the Republican City Central Committee. Mayor Harrison's interests were looked after by A. C. Story. The contest dragged along until January, 1886, with the result of a gain on the face of the returns of less than fifty votes for Judge Smith. By a ruling of Judge Prendergast in the County Court, which made it obligatory for the contestants to prove up each fraudulent vote seriatim, they were compelled to abandon the contest, and the suit was dismissed. A few days before the determination to drop the contest was reached, Judge Smith sent the following letter to the attorney for the contestants:

A. W. GREEN, ESQ.
Dear Sir: In relation to the election contest of Carpenter and others vs. Harrison, I desire to say that developments in its progress up to this time

Chicago, December 30.

convince me that there is no reasonable probability of reaching any final termination of the litigation before the expiration of the term of office.

I have resumed the practice of law, and to that I intend to devote my entire time and attention, unembarrassed by any implied understanding that I should in any event consent to accept a mere remnant of a term of the Mayoralty. I say this much in justice to myself personally.

Truly Yours, SIDNEY SMITH.

The result of this election, and the constant repetition of frauds at the polls, brought about a non-partisan movement in favor of a new election law that would have the effect of repressing and preventing these easily accomplished frauds. The leaders in this movement were Marshall Field, A. A. Carpenter, M. E. Stone, I. N. Stiles, S. Corning Judd, A. F. Seeberger, John A. King and others. A bill known as the "Citizens' Election Bill" was drafted, submitted to the Legislature, and passed. There was some doubt about the constitutionality of the measure and the manner in which it should be submitted to the voters for adoption; and in the movement to have it submitted to the voters at the fall election in November, 1885, for county commissioners and Supreme and Superior Court Judges, pending a decision by the Supreme Court as to its constitutionality, representative citizens and leading members of the Bar, without reference to party connections, united in petitioning Judge Prendergast to issue an order directing the county clerk to submit the law at the county and judicial election. The order was issued, the law submitted and it received a majority in every ward in the city. It was also adopted by the voters of the Town of Lake. After its adoption, Judge Prendergast appointed Francis Hoffman, Jr., Daniel Corkery and Samuel B. Raymond election commissioners; and these gentlemen, in compliance with the provisions of the law, engaged a clerical force, re-districted the city into precincts containing not over three hundred voters each, located new polling places, and selected lists of judges, preparatory to the town and aldermanic elections of 1886. The question of the constitutionality of the law was argued before the State Supreme Court by John N. Jewett, James W. Beach and A. M. Pence in the affirmative, and opposed by A. C. Story, Adolf Moses, F. S. Winston, Jr., and Frank Hurd, and its constitutionality was affirmed on January 19, 1886. The first election held subject to the provisions of the new law was the town and aldermanic of April, 1886.

WILLIAM M. DEVINE, city treasurer, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on September 18, 1844. He was reared on his father's farm, and until nineteen years old attended the National schools. In 1856, his father died, and, although a lad, William assumed the management of the farm and looked after the family's interest in a manner which clearly showed his early training to be of the best. He applied himself assiduously to the work, and became a thorough, careful and energetic farmer. It was on that farm that Mr. Devine first carried on a regular milk and dairy business, in which line he is now the largest operator in the West, if not the entire country. In 1864 he came to Chicago, where his brother, M. A. Devine, was already located and doing a flourishing milk business. In 1865, he was enlisted in one of the volunteer organizations raised in Chicago. They went as far as Cairo, heard that the War was ended, and, to their intense disgust, were ordered to return home. In May, 1866, he started in the milk business for himself, with \$1,000 capital, \$400 of which was borrowed; and from such a beginning he has gained his present position, which, as to commercial and financial standing, is the very best. The transactions of the firm aggregate an average of \$130,000 per annum. In addition to the milk business, prior to the great fire Mr. Devine was the partner in the firm of John Wright & Co., caterers, in the old Crosby Opera House. Since 1871 he has managed the restaurant in the Exposition Building, which brings to him a considerable income every year. Mr. Devine is an ardent democrat of many years' standing, and has an intimate acquaintance with all the great leaders of the party throughout the country, from Samuel J. Tilden and Roswell P. Flower, of New York, to Postmaster-General Vilas, of Wisconsin, with whom he is on most intimate terms. Since 1876 he has been conspicuous in National politics and has been alternate delegate to every National Democratic Convention.

On April 7, 1885, he was elected city treasurer by over one thousand five hundred majority. To the position he never had any aspiration whatever, but, on the refusal of Mr. Healy to accept the office, the friends of Mr. Devine unanimously selected him as the nominee. He is an active member of the Iroquois and Irish-American Clubs, and of the County and City Democratic Central Committees. Mr. Devine was married to Miss Catharine McMannis, of Camden, N. J., on October 1, 1869. They have eight children,—James A., William P., Annie A., Lizzie, Arthur, Mary, Marcus A. and Gracie.

The following is a list of Senators and Representatives elected to represent Chicago and Cook County in the General Assemblies since 1857:

1857—Senate, Norman B. Judd; House of Representatives, John H. Dunham, George W. Morris, Isaac N. Arnold, A. F. C. Mueller.

1859—Senate, Norman B. Judd; House of Representatives, Van H. Higgins, Samuel E. Baker, Ebenezer Peck, Caspar Bulz.

1861—Senate, William B. Ogden; House of Representatives, J. Young Scammon, William H. Brown, S. M. Wilson, Homer Wilmarth.

1863—Senate, William B. Ogden, Jasper D. Ward; House of Representatives, Ansel B. Cook, Amos G. Throop, William E. Gunther, Melville W. Fuller, George W. Gage, Michael Brand, Francis A. Eastman, Lorenz Brenno.

1865—Senate, Francis A. Eastman, Jasper D. Ward; House of Representatives, N. W. Huntley, Ansel B. Cook, Edward S. Isham, A. F. Stevenson.

1867—Senate, Francis A. Eastman, Jasper D. Ward; House of Representatives, Lester L. Bond, Joseph S. Reynolds, H. M. Slinger, M. W. Leavitt, H. M. Shepard, A. F. Stevenson.

1869—Senate, John C. Dore, J. D. Ward; House of Representatives, H. B. Miller, L. L. Bond, J. S. Reynolds, F. Munson, J. C. Knickerbocker, Iver Lawson.

1871—Senate, John C. Dore, John N. Jewett, Willard Woodard, John L. Beveridge, Artemus Carter; House of Representatives, Henry W. Austin, Robert H. Foss, James L. Campbell, Carlisle Mason, Wiley M. Egan, R. P. Derickson, John D. Easter, John Humphrey, A. L. Morrison, John W. Heald, A. J. Galloway, H. B. Brayton, Simon D. Phelps, James P. Root, William H. King, Arthur Dixon, Horace F. Walte, R. S. Williamson, A. H. Burley, William V. Volz, W. C. Sullivan, Henry C. Senne.

1873—Senate, Joseph S. Reynolds, R. S. Thompson, Miles Kehoe, Samuel K. Dow, J. McGrath, Horace F. Walte, R. S. Williamson; House of Representatives, James B. Bradwell, John A. Lomax, William Wayman, S. P. Hopkins, Frank T. Sherman, Charles G. Wicker, E. F. Cullerton, Constantine Kann, Thomas M. Halpin, John F. Scanlan, Thomas E. Ferrier, William H. Condon, William A. Haertling, Igswell Oleson, Hugh McLaughlin, Otto Peltzer, John M. Rountree, George E. Washburne, Daniel Booth, C. H. Dolton, H. C. Senne.

1875—Senate, John C. Haines, R. S. Thompson, Miles Kehoe, Samuel K. Dow, John Buehler, H. F. Walte, M. F. Robinson; House of Representatives, J. B. Bradwell, Lincoln Dubois, Moses J. Wentworth, John Hise, George M. Bogue, S. P. Hopkins, William Honan, Conrad L. Niehoff, T. L. Halpin, Orrin L. Mann, William H. Condon, M. M. Miller, M. J. Dunne, J. S. Arwedson, C. L. Linderberg, Robert Thelm, John C. Barker, W. H. Stickney, W. H. Skelly, J. C. Dunlap, William Freise.

1877—Senate, John C. Haines, Daniel B. Nash, Miles Kehoe, Francis H. Riddle, John Buehler, M. A. De Lany, M. W. Robinson; House of Representatives, W. H. Thompson, Charles L. Easton, M. J. Wentworth, S. P. Hopkins, J. W. E. Thomas, Joseph E. Smith, James B. Taylor, H. F. Sheridan, P. J. Hickey, E. B. Sherman, George W. Reed, Joseph J. Kearney, John A. Roche, Thomas Klobassa, M. J. Dunne, Eugene A. Sittig, Arno Voss, Austin O. Sexton, J. S. Bielefeld, John H. Kerzle, G. C. Klehn.

1879—Senate, George E. Adams, D. N. Bash, Sylvester Artley, Francis A. Riddle, W. T. Johnson, M. A. De Lany, W. J. Campbell; House of Representatives, W. H. Thompson, M. J. Wentworth, D. W. Clark, Benjamin M. Wilson, S. P. Hopkins, P. T. Barry, Leo Meilbeck, T. J. Walsh, John B. Taylor, L. H. Hisbee, E. B. Sherman, J. E. Murray, William E. Mason, Charles Ehrhardt, Thomas F. O'Malley, Christian Meyer, Austin O. Sexton, H. M. Thomas, L. C. Collins, G. G. Struckmann.

1881—Senate, George E. White, L. D. Condee, Sylvester Artley, Chris. Mamer, F. C. De Lany, George E. Adams, W. J. Campbell; House of Representatives, David Sullivan, Addis L. Rockwell, M. R. Harris, John R. Cook, Randall H. White, Orrin S. Cook, Thomas Cloonan, George W. Kroll, Joseph R. Gorman, P. J. McMahon, John L. Parish, R. N. Pierson, William A. Phelps, Thomas H. McKone, S. D. Mieroslawski, Austin O. Sexton, H. M. Thomas, Nathan Plotke, L. C. Collins, Jr., B. F. Weber.

1883—Senate, George E. White, L. D. Condee, J. H. Clough, Chris. Mamer, W. H. Ruger, George E. Adams, W. J. Campbell; House of Representatives, David Sullivan, W. H. Harper, Hilan A. Parker, E. J. Fellows, J. W. E. Thomas, Thomas McNally, Isaac Abrams, John L. Parish, J. F. Lawrence, R. F. Sheridan, David W. Walsh, James A. Taylor, Erwin E. Wood, E. D. Cocke, Theodore Stimming, Austin O. Sexton, L. C. Collins, Jr., Clayton, E. Crafts, Julius Pedersen, A. Wendell, Mark J. Clinton, Jesse J. Rook, John O'Shea, August Mette, Peter Sundelius, John F. Dugan, Gregory A. Klupp.

1885—Senate, Republicans, George E. White, Charles H. Crawford, John H. Clough, W. H. Ruger, Henry W. Leman, W. J. Campbell, William E. Mason; Democrats, Thomas A. Cantwell, Thomas Cloonan, Millard B. Herely; House of Representatives, Republicans, Robert B. Kennedy, Francis W. Parker, William H. Harper, Hilan A. Parker, Abner Taylor, J. W. E. Thomas, Thomas C. MacMillan, William S. Powell, Eugene A. Sittig, Henry S. Boutell, Frederick S. Baird, Charles E. Scharlau, A. C. Oldenberg, Peter A. Sundelius; Democrats, James McHale, Ernst Hummel, Thomas J. McNally, James Quinn, Matthew Murphy, William Dorman, Joseph Mahoney, Stephen F. Sullivan, Clayton E. Crafts, Dennis Considine, John O'Shea, J. J. Schlesinger, Barney Brachtendorf, Gregory A. Klupp.

* George W. Gage served one-half the term, when he gave up his seat to Michael Brand who contested the election.

† Vice John L. Beveridge, resigned.

There have been elected in Chicago, and from districts of which Cook County formed a part, twenty-two Congressmen, whose names, politics, districts and duration of terms will be found annexed:

Name.	Politics.	District.	Duration of Term.
John Wentworth.....	Democrat.	{ Fourth, Second and First,	{ 1843 to 1850, 1853 and 1854 and 1865 to 1867.
Richard S. Molony.....	Democrat, American and Abolitionist	Fourth,	1851 to 1853.
James H. Woodworth.....		Second,	1855 to 1857.
John F. Farnsworth.....	Republican.	Second,	{ 1857 to 1861 and 1863 to 1873.
Isaac Arnold.....	Republican.	Second and First,	{ 1861 to 1863 and 1863 to 1865.
Norman B. Judd.....	Republican.	First,	1867 to 1871.
Charles B. Farwell.....	Republican.	First and Third,	{ 1871 to 1873 and 1873 to 1875 and 1881 to 1883.
John L. Beveridge.....	Republican.	Evanston,	Filled out the vac- ancy of John A. Logan from the State-at-large, 1871 to 1873.
John B. Rice.....	Republican.	First,	{ 1873 to Dec., 1874, when he died.
Bernard G. Caulfield.....	Democrat.	First,	1875 to 1877.
William Aldrich.....	Republican.	First,	1877 to 1883.
Jasper D. Ward.....	Republican.	Second,	1873 to 1875.
Carter H. Harrison.....	Democrat.	Second,	1875 to 1879.
George R. Davis.....	Republican.	Second and Third,	{ 1879 to 1883 and 1883 to 1885.
John V. LeMoynes.....	Democrat.	Third,	{ May 6, 1876, to 1877.
Lorenz Brentano.....	Republican.	Third,	1877 to 1879.
Hiram Barber, Jr.....	Republican.	Third,	1879 to 1881.
R. W. Dunham.....	Republican.	First,	1883 to date.
John F. Flerty.....	Ind. Dem.	Second,	1883 to 1885.
George E. Adams.....	Republican.	Fourth,	1883 to date.
Frank Lawler.....	Democrat.	Second,	1885 to date.
James H. Ward.....	Democrat.	Third,	1885 to date.

The following comparative table, showing the vote in the city of Chicago by wards since 1884 and the registration of voters, is accurately compiled from official returns and the registration lists in the office of the Commissioners of Election:

Wards.	Aldermanic and Town vote, 1884.	Presidential County vote, No- vember, 1884.	Mayorality vote, April, 1885.	Registration March, 1885.	Aldermanic and Town vote, April, 1886.	Less than Regis- tration.
1.....	1,630	3,421	2,958	3,044	2,103	941
2.....	2,510	3,881	3,818	3,237	2,511	726
3.....	1,777	3,980	3,152	2,979	2,408	571
4.....	3,159	7,145	5,461	5,741	4,308	1,433
5.....	4,700	9,277	7,690	7,791	6,734	1,057
6.....	3,680	6,018	4,892	5,484	4,836	648
7.....	3,828	6,314	4,928	4,348	4,067	781
8.....	4,237	7,170	6,171	5,746	4,843	903
9.....	2,370	3,893	3,665	3,585	2,788	797
10.....	1,629	2,978	2,381	2,059	1,679	380
11.....	1,644	5,134	4,505	4,180	3,390	790
12.....	2,443	7,560	6,344	6,325	4,940	1,385
13.....	2,367	4,726	3,984	3,166	3,218	548
14.....	3,587	8,630	7,361	6,191	5,509	682
15.....	2,952	6,074	4,991	4,819	4,037	782
16.....	2,101	4,233	3,304	3,422	2,999	423
17.....	1,671	3,895	3,427	3,209	2,863	346
18.....	3,178	6,643	5,428	5,215	4,281	934
Total.....	49,463	100,974	84,480	81,641	67,514	14,127

Table showing the number of voters registered and their nationalities, by wards, and population by wards according to the School Census.*

* The School Census is pronounced by many authorities to be inaccurate, and it is claimed that the population (January, 1886) exceeds 750,000.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	Totals.
Population by School Census.....	12,269	17,348	19,005	35,738	65,177	54,876	46,107	41,292	21,225	18,329	26,542	36,102	26,078	81,380	39,962	30,050	31,252	27,226	629,985
REGISTRATION.																			Popula- tion. Voters registered.
Americans.....	2,259	2,392	2,070	4,173	2,868	1,458	1,801	2,645	2,465	959	2,806	4,842	2,328	1,472	2,156	1,378	1,106	3,522	48,700
Germans.....	212	242	308	613	1,465	1,850	1,035	555	220	256	251	292	351	2,419	1,992	1,527	308	660	14,566
Irish.....	287	249	313	381	2,464	846	1,377	1,564	452	339	381	321	606	658	234	184	841	491	11,988
English.....	83	85	100	183	225	93	129	196	135	64	180	344	190	109	88	44	66	127	2,441
Canadians.....	74	64	59	141	168	76	115	246	110	62	135	205	37	60	56	36	55	104	1,803
Swedes.....	12	13	25	66	201	74	19	23	18	53	45	17	43	205	88	117	703	105	1,827
Norwegians.....	12	1	4	19	46	22	17	16	13	191	115	22	56	592	28	10	60	22	1,285
Hollandians.....	3	2	2	6	46	703	88	283	0	1	29	6	1	36	16	5	3	3	1,233
Italians.....	4	50	7	6	2	6	2	10	29	10	7	14	6	5	4	0	33	10	294
Scotch.....	38	16	20	54	80	27	40	64	59	35	85	121	57	45	25	11	24	51	852
Danes.....	5	4	13	18	13	15	8	4	13	31	28	17	34	170	10	15	18	26	442
Poles.....	6	21	4	7	12	38	9	12	5	0	2	4	1	237	6	4	8	3	379
Welsh.....	4	2	2	7	40	2	2	10	11	8	14	27	5	4	8	2	4	2	154
Russians.....	4	42	3	6	5	8	67	6	6	11	2	8	1	12	6	5	11	8	211
Hungarians.....	1	2	8	23	2	35	16	15	3	2	5	17	1	19	9	9	1	6	183
Hollandians.....	8	18	6	18	71	71	33	33	8	5	21	23	20	31	6	2	7	12	327
French.....	18	7	15	11	41	6	11	16	14	7	9	13	6	19	16	13	21	11	254
Belgians.....	2	2	1	2	7	1	3	11	3	1	11	2	1	25	8	2	4	7	93
Other nationalities.....	12	25	12	29	84	157	76	27	21	24	24	30	22	73	63	58	27	45	809
Total registration by wards.....	3,044	3,237	2,979	5,741	7,791	5,484	4,848	5,746	3,585	2,059	4,180	6,325	3,766	6,191	4,819	3,422	3,209	5,215	81,641

JOHN MOORE SOUTHWORTH, attorney and counsellor, is the son of Epenetus and Phoebe Southworth, and was born at Bradford, Vt., on May 21, 1839. The Southworth ancestral tree is traceable to the oldest of English families, and their descendants first appear in this country in the records of Massachusetts for 1628. When seventeen years of age he came, with his parents, to Kane County, this State, and in the following year, removed to McHenry County, where he finished his education. After teaching school two years, he enlisted in April, 1861, for three months' service in the first regiment organized in this State,—the 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Subsequently he joined the 8th Illinois Cavalry, with the rank of lieutenant. He saw active service with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the historical battles of Williamsburg, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, the Seven Days' Fight, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and others. When honorably discharged in 1865, at the close of the War, he held a commission as major by brevet. Returning to Mc-

Henry County, he was elected sheriff, and afterward was made clerk of the Circuit Court. In the mean time he read law, and in 1873 was admitted to practice. He was appointed commissioner of the Joliet Penitentiary shortly afterward, and filled that office nearly four years, when he located in this city, and was for two years associated with Colonel J. F. Farnsworth, M. C. Since the latter date, he has been alone in the general practice. Major Southworth's experience and observation of the criminal classes while penitentiary commissioner, induced him to inveigh against the use of cruel punishments of convicts, and, largely through his efforts, they were abolished in this State. His work in this respect was supplemented by his drawing of the Habitual Criminals Act, and submitting it to the General Assembly, by which it was made a law. The wisdom and efficiency of this stringent procedure has been made apparent, by the effective riddance of the great majority of professional criminals from the State.



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